



THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Abstract Book:

4th Annual International Conference on
Demography & Population Studies
12-15 June 2017, Athens, Greece

Edited by
Gregory T. Papanikos

2017

Abstracts
4th Annual International
Conference on Demography &
Population Studies
12-15 June 2017, Athens, Greece

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Preface

This book includes the abstracts of all the papers presented at the 4th *Annual International Conference on Demography & Population Studies, 12-15 June 2017*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER). All ATINER's conferences are organized by the Academic Committee (<https://www.atiner.gr/academic-committee>). This conference has been organized with the assistance of the following academics, who contributed by chairing the conference sessions and/or by reviewing the submitted abstracts and papers:

1. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
2. Ilja A. Luciak, Head, Anthropology & Demography Research Unit, ATINER & Professor, College of Liberal Arts and Human Sciences, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, USA.
3. Barbara Zagaglia, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy.
4. Johannes Schroeder, Professor, Heidelberg University Hospital, Germany.
5. Robert Christopher Morgan, Chair, Department of Pacific and Asian Studies, University of Victoria, Canada.
6. Akis Kalaitzidis, Academic Member, ATINER & Professor, University of Central Missouri, USA.
7. David Makofsky, Academic Member, ATINER & Research Professor, Ethnic Minorities Studies Center of China, China.
8. Keshav Bhattarai, Professor, University of Central Missouri, USA.
9. Ilksoy Aslim, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, European University of Lefke, Cyprus.
10. Philipp Deschermeier, Academic Member, ATINER & Economist, Cologne Institute for Economic Research, Germany.
11. Vassilis Skianis, Research Fellow, ATINER.
12. Olga Gkounta, Researcher, ATINER.
13. Hannah Howard, Research Assistant, ATINER.

In total 33 papers were submitted by 38 presenters, coming from 19 different countries (Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Japan, Poland, Qatar, Russia, Serbia, Singapore, South Africa, Turkey and USA). The conference was organized into 11 sessions that included a variety of topic areas such as development, migration, health statistics, and more. A full conference program can be found beginning on the next page. In accordance with ATINER's Publication Policy, the papers presented during this conference will be considered for inclusion in one of ATINER's many publications.

The purpose of this abstract book is to provide members of ATINER and other academics around the world with a resource through which to discover colleagues and additional research relevant to their own work. This purpose is in congruence with the overall mission of the institute. ATINER 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 to exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study.

It is our hope that through ATINER's conferences and publications, Athens will become a place where academics and researchers from all over the world regularly meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 400 international conferences and has published nearly 200 books. Academically, the institute is organized into seven research divisions and 38 research units. Each research unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

For each of these events, the involvement of multiple parties is crucial. I would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committees, and most importantly the administration staff of ATINER for putting this conference and its subsequent publications together.

Gregory T. Papanikos
President

FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM
4th Annual International Conference on Demography & Population
Studies, 12-15 June 2017 Athens, Greece
Conference Venue: Titania Hotel, 52 Panepistimiou Avenue, Athens, Greece
C O N F E R E N C E P R O G R A M

Monday 12 June 2017

08:00-09:00 Registration and Refreshments

09:00-09:30 (Room B-Mezzanine Floor) Welcome and Opening Address

Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.

09:30-11:00 Session I (Room A-Mezzanine Floor): Applied and Theoretical Approaches in Anthropology

Chair: Olga Gkounta, Researcher, ATINER.

1. Robert Christopher Morgan, Chair, Department of Pacific and Asian Studies, University of Victoria, Canada. Indigenous Ecumenes as Concept and Method for Anthropology.
2. Umesh Chandra Chattopadhyaya, Professor, University of Allahabad, India. Symbolic Archaeology of Sacred Shrines of Greater India.
3. Jarema Drozdowicz, Adjunct Professor, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland. Anthropology of Education and the Understanding of Cultural Diversity.
4. Indrani Chattopadhyaya, Reader, University of Delhi, India. On Human Mobility: A Study of Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherers' Mobility Pattern between Ganga Valley and central India.

11:00-12:30 Session II (Room A-Mezzanine Floor): Population and Development

Chair: Barbara Zagaglia, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy.

1. Robert Cliquet, Emeritus Professor, Ghent University, Belgium & Dragana Avramov, Director, Population and Social Policy Consultants (PSPC), Belgium. The Impact of Global Developmental Objectives on the Future Demographic Goal Setting of Humanity.
2. Keshav Bhattarai, Professor, University of Central Missouri, USA. Nexus among Demography, Caste/Ethnicity, Federalism, Food Security and Environmental Conditions in Nepal.
3. Paul Erdkamp, Professor, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium. Malthus or Climate? Zooming in on Demographic and Economic Decline in the Roman Empire.
4. Adel Zaghera, Professor, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies/Birzeit University, Qatar / Palestine. Demographic Dividend: How to Capitalize on Demographic dividend in Palestine?

12:30-14:00 Session III (Room A-Mezzanine Floor): Economic and Social Issues

Chair: Keshav Bhattarai, Professor, University of Central Missouri, USA.

1. Chenggang Yang, Professor, Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, China. Evidence-based Method and Culture Adaptation in the Choice of Pattern of Service for the Elderly in China.
2. Fan Yang, Associate Professor, Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, China. The Impact of

12:30-14:00 Session IV (Room B-Mezzanine Floor): The Refugee Crisis: Implications for the European Union and its Mediterranean Member States

Chair: Ilja A. Luciak, Head, Anthropology & Demography Research Unit, ATINER & Professor, College of Liberal Arts and Human Sciences, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, USA.

1. Valerie Leon, Researcher, Groupe URD, France. How Should the Humanitarian Sector Position Itself with Regard to the Current Flow of Migrants to Europe.
2. Karen Janes, Program Coordinator, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, USA. Protection Needs and Risks for Migrants in Europe: A Situation

Education on Individuals' Environmental Protection Behaviour in China.	Analysis of Five Countries.
3. Changcheng Song, Assistant Professor, National University of Singapore, Singapore. Incentives, Contract Design and Pension Contribution: Evidence from Sri Lanka.	

14:00-15:00 Lunch

15:00-16:30 Session V (Room A-Mezzanine Floor): Belonging and Resistance in Immigrant's Identities

Chair: David Makofsky, Research Professor, Ethnic Minorities Studies Center of China, China.

1. Rachel Sharaby, Professor, Ashkelon Academic College, Israel. When Tradition Meets Modernity in an Immigrants' Ethnic Celebration.
2. Anna Prashizky, Lecturer, Western Galilee Academic College, Israel. Celebrating Memory and Belonging of Young Russian Immigrants in Urban Space.
3. Alissa Abramov, PhD Student, Bar-Ilan University, Israel. A Junction between Identities: Caucasian Jews in Israel.
4. David Ratner, Director of Applied Research, National Authority of Measurement and Evaluation in Education, Israel. Rap, Reggae and "The Stroller": Music and Identity among Israeli Youngsters of Ethiopian Origins.

16:30-18:00 Session VI (Room B-Mezzanine Floor): Topics in Interdisciplinary Studies

Chair: Ilksoy Aslim, Assistant Professor, European University of Lefke, Cyprus.

1. Adilson Marques da Cunha, Professor, Federal Institute for Education, Science, and Technology of São Paulo, Brazil, Luciana Brasil Rebelo dos Santos, Professor, Federal Institute for Education, Science, and Technology of São Paulo, Brazil, Renan Cavichi de Freitas, Professor, Federal Institute for Education, Science, and Technology of São Paulo, Brazil, Luiz Antônio Rodrigues Júnior, Professor, Federal Institute for Education, Science, and Technology of São Paulo, Brazil & Lucas Venezian Pova, Professor, Federal Institute for Education, Science, and Technology of São Paulo, Brazil. Teaching web Programming based on Interdisciplinary Projects: An Experience Report.
2. Faustina Asha Francis, Postgraduate Student, National Institute of Education, Singapore. Student Perceptions of using Googledocs in the Grade 9 Writing Classroom.
3. Gangadaran Khaanchennah, Postgraduate Student, Nanyang Technological University / National Institute of Education, Singapore. A Case Study of the Writing Difficulties of Grade Four Tamil Students in Singapore.

18:00-19:30 Session VII (Room B-Mezzanine Floor): A Symposium on The International World Order: Political, Demographic and Anthropological Characteristics

Chair: Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.

1. **David Makofsky**, Research Professor, Ethnic Minorities Studies Center, China. Anthropology: Maintaining a "Third World" Perspective in a Post Communist World.
 2. **Ilja A. Luciak**, Professor, College of Liberal Arts and Human Sciences, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, USA. Trends and Challenges from Latin America.
 3. **Umesh Chandra Chattopadhyaya**, Professor, University of Allahabad, India. Order-Disorder Periodicity in Human Civilization: Future of Contemporary World Order.
 4. **Johannes Schroeder**, Professor, Heidelberg University Hospital, Germany. Cognitive Reserve - Can it prevent Dementia Epidemic?
 5. **Yannis A. Stivachtis**, Associate Chair, Department of Political Science & Director, International Studies Program, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, USA. Promoting Democracy Versus Promoting 'Greatness': Implications for International Order.
- For details on the discussion please [click here](#).

21:00-23:00 The Pragmatic Symposium of the Conference as Organized in Ancient Athens with Dialogues, Food, Wine, Music and Dancing but fine tuned to Synchronous Ethics

Tuesday 13 June 2017

07:30-10:30 Session VIII: An Educational Urban Walk in Modern and Ancient Athens

Chair: Gregory Katsas, Vice President of Academic Affairs, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.

Group Discussion on Ancient and Modern Athens.

Visit to the Most Important Historical and Cultural Monuments of the City (be prepared to walk and talk as in the ancient peripatetic school of Aristotle)

11:30-13:00 Session IX (Room A-Mezzanine Floor): Migration and Ethnicity

Chair: Akis Kalaitzidis, Professor, University of Central Missouri, USA.

1. Sergey Ryazantsev, Head of the Center for Social Demography, Institute of Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia. Russian-Speaking Economy as a Mechanism of Integration of Migrants from Russia into the Host Society (on example of the USA).
2. Henry Allen, Professor, Wheaton College, USA. Scientific Literacy and the Future of Ethnic Minority Groups in the United States: The Unfinished Civil Rights Movement.
3. Nikolaos I. Liodakis, Associate Professor, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada. The New Diaspora: Divergent Patterns of Greek Migration to Canada.
4. Philipp Deschermeier, Economist, Cologne Institute for Economic Research, Germany. The Influence of Immigration on Demographic Developments in Germany.
5. Ben Chia-hung Lu, Postdoctoral Fellow, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hsunhui TSENG Lu, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong & Jing Song, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong. Stories of “in-Between”: Gendering Migrant Women Identity from Post-Socialism Countries to neo-Liberal Taiwan.
6. Siqin Wang, PhD Candidate, The University of Queensland, Australia, Yan Liu, Associate Professor, The University of Queensland, Australia, Jonathan Corcoran, Professor, The University of Queensland, Australia & Thomas Sigler, Senior Lecturer, The University of Queensland, Australia. Characteristics, Ethnic Diversity, and Residential Segregation of Chinese Subgroups in Australia.
7. Kamala Robson, Associate Professor, Lady Doak College, India. Under-Five Mortality Differentials in India.

13:00-14:00 Lunch

14:00-15:30 Session X (Room A-Mezzanine Floor): Fertility, Family, Health & Mortality

Chair: Robert Christopher Morgan, Chair, Department of Pacific and Asian Studies, University of Victoria, Canada.

1. Johannes Schroeder, Professor, Heidelberg University Hospital, Germany. Does the Prevalence of MCI Decline? Evidence from a Prospective, Population-based Longitudinal Study with a Follow-up of 25 Years.
2. Jihey Bae, Assistant Professor, J. F. Oberlin University, Japan. The Effect of Parents' Educational Expectations on Ideal Family Size.
3. Charalampos Dantis, PhD Student, Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium & Ester Rizzi, Professor, Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium. Employment Uncertainty, Gender Inequality and First Birth in Greece.

15:30-17:00 Session XI (Room A-Mezzanine Floor): Cultural Identity

Chair: Johannes Schroeder, Professor, Heidelberg University Hospital, Germany.

1. David Makofsky, Research Professor, Ethnic Minorities Studies Center of China, China, Bayram Unal, Professor, Nigde University, Turkey & Maimaitijiang Abudugayiti, Graduate Student, Ankara University, Turkey. Social Class and Islamic Identity: Chinese Uyghur Students and Working Class in Turkey.
2. Piet Erasmus, Research Fellow, University of the Free State, South Africa. War and the Revitalisation of Korana Identity.
3. Carl David Goette-Luciak, Graduate Student, University of Virginia, USA. Cultural Solidarity, Survival, and Schismogenesis: Indigenous Responses to Territorial Transformations in Bangkok Taik.
4. Nokubonga Mazibuko-Ngidi, Lecturer, Sol Plaatje University, South Africa. A Woman is as Good as her Cookie: Perceptions about the 'Taste' and Appearance of the Vagina amongst Women who use Ntsu (snuff) as a Vaginal Sexual Stimulant.

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

Wednesday 14 June 2017
Educational Island Tour
or
Mycenae and Epidaurus Visit

Thursday 15 June 2017
Delphi Visit

Alissa Abramov

PhD Student, Bar-Ilan University, Israel

A Junction between Identities: Caucasian Jews in Israel

The lecture is based on a study that examined the identities of mountain Jews who emigrated from Caucasus and their dynamics with social integration. The study was conducted using 30 in-depth interviews with mountain Jews who emigrated from Caucasus in the 90s. The findings reveal the differences between those who emigrated at a young age and those who came when they were older in regards to the main identity factors. While the younger generation aspires to be defined as “Israelis” and accordingly is forced to abandon their original identity that does not always fit into the Israeli format, the older generation sticks to its ethnic identity and rejects the Israeli identity and the culture branching from it. The second issue deals with their attitude towards the different sources that both help and impede their integration in Israeli society. The main finding that was brought in this study is the struggle of the younger generation to integrate into society, most likely due to the lack of their parents’ integration. The younger generation, which was largely considered the “transitional” generation, dealt with absorption hardships. Today, they are dealing with identity conflicts arising from lack of cultural integration of the Mountain Jews from Caucasus into Israeli society. The third issue depicts their reactions to cultural and social differences and their ways of dealing with it. The findings suggest a partial integration of the younger generation, but also depict the lack of familiarity of their culture within the Israeli culture, which causes great conflict in regards to their cultural identity.

Henry Allen

Professor, Wheaton College, USA

Scientific Literacy and the Future of Ethnic Minority Groups in the United States: The Unfinished Civil Rights Movement

Scientific literacy is a prelude to understanding and creating any scientific innovations for nations as well as their subpopulations (ethnic minorities). Within postindustrial societies, it affects technological developments, markets, democratic processes, public policy decisions, healthcare options, media savvy, military infrastructures, cybersecurity, and related domains. Moreover, it has global implications for the welfare of nations across generations.

Scientific literacy means possessing the knowledge or intellectual toolkit needed to understand how and why science relates to public issues. It is distinct from technological literacy. According to recent research, 93% of adults in the United States may not be scientifically literate, including 78% of college graduates and 74% of persons with graduate degrees. Outside the academic fields of their specializations, even renowned scientists can be scientifically illiterate. Unfortunately, scientific literacy is not a core topic for mass media or politics, despite its impact upon any society.

Scientific literacy means knowing the basic concepts, theories, research findings, and implications or outcomes of physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy, and geology. For the purposes of this research, mathematics, complex systems science, computational science, and social sciences (plus network science) are included. The emphasis is on using knowledge, not creating it or doing science. Scientific literacy, at its best, leaves an indelible imprint for adventure, discovery, and wonder about the reality that engulfs all.

This paper examines the vast research literature to dissect the status of scientific literacy among ethnic groups in the United States, probing the theoretical, methodological, policy-oriented, and practical implications of these results for the future of its social system and subsystems. No ethnic group in any society can achieve optimal civil rights without the predominance of scientific literacy among its population within its social system.

Jihey Bae

Assistant Professor, J. F. Oberlin University, Japan

The Effect of Parents' Educational Expectations on Ideal Family Size

Since the 1990s, Japan has tackled with the problem of the declining birthrate by measures of so-called "Childcare" and "Work Life Balance (WLB)." However, the birth rate has not increased in spite of these efforts over the past twenty years. According to Shigeki Matsuda (2015: 273), the cause of this failure lies in the gap between the main targets originally focused in the policy and the reality found in contemporary Japanese family. He thus suggests some renewed birth-rate policies such as 1) supporting unmarried males/females in terms of their employment and marriage hunting, 2) reducing child-rearing and educational expenses and improving childcare services for single-income families, and 3) providing the effective working environment and childcare services for dual-income families. In this study, I will explore the second possibility in more detail.

Previous studies have already reported that the rate of child educational expenses would be a large influential factor when to consider the timing of childbirth and its relation to family size (Shintani 2005; Tsutsumi 1996). In fact, the proportion of tertiary-educated adults in Japan has increased and is now the second largest among the OECD countries, although the rate of the Japanese public educational expenditure to the GDP was the lowest level among the developed countries (OECD 2014). To put this differently, private educational expenditure is relatively high in Japan. This fact is confirmed also by "The 15th Japanese National Fertility Survey" conducted by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (2015), according to which the most frequently cited reason why couples do not have their ideal number of children is that "it costs too much to raise and educate children (56.3%)." Thus, those parents who desire to let their children receive higher education or more private education would possibly limit a family size.

Against this background, in this study I analyze the relation between parents' educational expectations for their children and their actual family size by using the data of the SSM (the national survey on social stratification and social mobility) survey in 2015. My preliminary analysis shows that the ideal number of children tends to be decreased when parents wish their children to receive higher education or more private education. I will undertake more detailed analysis using the method of multivariate analysis on the presentation day.

Keshav Bhattarai

Professor, University of Central Missouri, USA

Nexus among Demography, Caste/Ethnicity, Federalism, Food Security and Environmental Conditions in Nepal

This research deals with the complexities and contextual specificities of demographic dynamics and population-environment relationships, separating them into a number of domains including caste/ethnicity, federalism, language, religion, food security, migration/brain-drain, and remittances. It explores the ways in which demographers and other social scientists have sought to understand the nexus among a full range of population dynamics and environmental changes in relations to caste/ethnicity, federalism (a new approach for Nepal).

This research also explains how these nexuses have been weakening overtime due to the deterioration of ecosystem services at various levels. Such a deterioration of ecosystem services and decreasing land productivity have compelled to over 1,500 working age people out migrating from Nepal each day in search of jobs elsewhere. Further, it explains how such international emigration has drastically effected 'social spaces' (or familial supports) in general, and how various policies and programs have been ineffective to address this population-environmental dilemma that has turned once food exporter Nepal into a food importer. It is hoped that this research serves as the foundation for the planners and policy makers to deal with the complex nexus between demography and environmental conditions. Finally, this paper will build upon the population dynamics to deal with location-specific issues which will help demographers, policy makers and planners to devise location-specific sustainable policies that will make demography and population studies as one of the core elements while dealing with the contemporary socioeconomic conditions and environmental relationships.

Indrani Chattopadhyaya

Reader, Department of Anthropology, University of Delhi, India

**On Human Mobility:
A Study of Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherers' Mobility Patterns
between Ganga Valley and Central India**

Movement is a universal phenomenon. It is well established a fact that during late Pleistocene and early Holocene period there was logistical forays and seasonal residential dispersals in Ganga valley and mountainous regions in Vindhya (India). These patterns were reconstructed with the archaeological finds from the excavated sites like Mahadaha, Sarai Nahar Rai, Damdama in Ganga Valley and Chopani-Mando, Lekhahia and Baghai-khor in Vindhya. The residentially mobile Foraging aspect, as well as the stable settlement ensured the best strategy for hunter-gatherers to cope with uncertainty, particularly in the changing climatic conditions during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene period. Here we could see the beginnings of economic intensification and the earliest evolution of more complex societies - in the findings of a large number of bone ornaments in the burials and bone artefacts from the excavated sites in the Ganga valley; on the other hand heavy stones were taken from Vindhya, to be used as querns and mullers. The exhausted fluted cores in the alluvium plains of Ganga valley-point towards an economic behaviour focused on complementarity, exchange of critical resources and optimization of raw material - ortho-quartzite in this case.

Hunter-gatherers mobility and their exploitation of prehistoric landscape give vital information about their subsistence and sociocultural complexity, but for reconstructing prehistoric mobility archaeologists need to look at a number of elucidating and meaningful patterns. This paper tries to map the tentative movement of people from Ganga valley to further south, by studying the painted rock-shelters in Kaimur in southern Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in central India. Making of Palaeolithic art seems contingent on the perceptual/recognition/visual memory system, it is therefore admirably suited for understanding the cultural scenario of the past. This study evaluates how resource characteristics and climatic variability influenced hunter-gatherer mobility and cultural transmission since late Pleistocene to early Holocene period.

Umesh Chandra Chattopadhyaya

Professor, Department of Ancient History, University of Allahabad,
India

Symbolic Archaeology of Sacred Shrines of Greater India

Indian art tradition is replete with symbols of hoary antiquity whose original meanings underwent transformation in course of history; some of them are now reduced to mere 'auspicious' symbols. Post-processual archaeology with emphasis on 'symbolic archaeology' can be applied, with some modifications, to data from India and wider regions of Asia with a view to widening the scope of archaeology by – a) incorporating inter-culturality, b) seeking 'connections' as opposed to 'fragmentation', and c) treating archaeology/anthropology as a gateway to areas like philosophy, psychology, literature, and humanism enquiring issues of deeper human experiences – trauma and suffering, for example, that constitute, according to historian Frank Ankersmit, one of the forgotten sources of Western historical consciousness.

The call for 'Theory for Future' with a world-wide appeal in the recently held World Archaeological Conference - 8 (Kyoto) has been a welcome development in the field of theoretical archaeology. I suggest that it should address the issue of unity in diversity ('connectedness') that necessitates inter-cultural perspectives to complement Western modernist approaches. This presentation attempts to incorporate ideas on routine human experiences since prehistoric times – operating in periodicity (outgoing-homecoming; action-rest) – which got reflected in a simple symbol of crossroads (+) in prehistoric paintings/engravings world over. This powerful symbol with four arms having spatio-temporal dimensions meeting at a dimensionless 'point' of intersection (symbolizing centre, home, cradle of rest/creativity) is dynamic in nature and involves periodicity of to-&-from movements between centre and peripheries within a topology of horizontality. This perception of horizontality (the realm of human activity) is complemented by verticality in search for an unknown but meaningful world represented by an orthogonal axis (*Axis mundi*) passing through the centre of the crossroads. It will be argued that a combination of horizontality and verticality of complete world perceptions has been the foundational idea or 'archetype' behind the architectural shrines of Buddhism, Jainism, Hinduism and other religions, thus showing the common prehistoric roots of apparently diverse sets of belief systems.

Ben Chia-Hung Lu

Postdoctoral Fellow, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong
Kong

Hsunhui Tseng Lu

The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
&

Jing Song

The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

**Stories of “in-between”:
Gendering Migrant Women’s Identity from Post-Socialism
Countries to Neoliberal Taiwan**

This research aims to explore the moral economy of marriage migrants from China and Southeast Asia engaging in entrepreneurship in Taiwan. It asks how women from post-socialist countries such as Vietnam and Mainland China reflect and remake their migrant identities, making gender and neo-liberal values in a capitalist Taiwan.

Indeed, since the late 1980s, the burgeoning transnational marriage brokerage in Taiwan has led to an influx of marriage migrants from China and Southeast Asia, migrant women however are often widely portrayed as a drain on social resources, social trouble-makers, or victims of domestic violence by the mass media.

To challenges these stereotypes this research will depict another picture to realize how migrant women strategies their various identities and capitals to settle between Taiwan and their home countries. Motherhood is the imperative moral value they employ to navigate their journeys between two societies. For, much feminist scholarship has emphasized motherhood as an obstacle to women’s liberation, and women are confined to the family as unpaid labor. Yet only when they get out of the trap of being a mother and a housewife can they realize the real self. However, our study shows how, in the Asian context, motherhood is reflected as a narrative strategy for women to pursue the neoliberal subjectivity.

Based on 52 interviews, we investigate how these migrant women’s pursuing entrepreneurship hinges on their conforming to traditional familism. Why, for migrant women engaging in business is to fulfill their motherhood, as their career achievements will bring in financial benefits and well-being to their children. This new insight wishes to contribute to the shift of understanding of migrant journey from post-socialist to capitalist society where we see how migrants rebuild their identities through struggling to empowerment.

Robert Cliquet

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&

Dragana Avramov

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The Impact of Global Developmental Objectives on the Future Demographic Goal Setting of Humanity

The aim of this contribution is to look at the implications of global developmental objectives on the future demographic goal setting for the human species and its ethical and political implications.

It is argued that the generalisation of the modernisation process at the global level will need the decrease of the world population size to a level that would be ecologically and globally sustainable in the long-term perspective. This proposition is based on the following considerations:

- 1) the fact that the human species already transcends the carrying capacity of the planet, reduces the natural biodiversity, unbalances many natural ecosystems, depletes natural resources through deforestation and overfishing, depletes non-renewable energy sources, pollutes the environment and is, in all probability, responsible for accelerating climatic changes through high carbon dioxide, methane and other chemical emissions;
- 2) governments of developing countries want their populations to reach identical levels of development, welfare and wellbeing as those of the developed world. Without any doubt the latter also want to continue to further raise the welfare and wellbeing of their populations. These strivings appear at all global intergovernmental meetings but, with respect to population issues, they were particularly prominent at the UN World Population Conferences of Bucharest 1974, Mexico City 1984, and Cairo 1994.

Therefore, a temporary, slightly below-replacement fertility, as it manifests itself in many developed countries and newly emerging economies, should be considered highly welcome and should extend as soon as possible to developing countries, especially those experiencing high population growth or density. A generalised (obviously temporary) below-replacement fertility would lead to a decrease of the world population in the coming centuries as anticipated, for instance, by the low variant population prospects of the UN Population Division.

Charalampos Dantis

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&

Ester Rizzi

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Employment Uncertainty, Gender Inequality and First Birth in Greece

In this paper we examine the effect of employment uncertainty on transition to first child in Greece, one of the countries of lowest-low fertility (LLF). Using longitudinal data from the EU-SILC survey for the period 2005–2011, we study the transition to the first child in a sample of married or cohabitant childless couples. As expected, couples are more likely to have a first child when both partners are in permanent compared to temporary employment. Findings also show that women's employment status appears particularly important for first childbearing, but according a dual model of gender roles. In fact, the arrival of the first child is more likely for more educated women, but also for inactive ones. The effect of women's inactivity increases over the study period and could be related to the shrinkage of the Greek welfare state.

Philipp Deschermeier

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The Influence of Immigration on Demographic Developments in Germany

Stochastic population forecasts are gaining popularity in these times of demographic change, as compared with the scenario technique frequently used for population projections, they provide important additional information: the forecasted population lies within a prediction interval to which a probability of occurrence can be allocated. However, this approach requires long time-series and detailed information about the determinants of population development (fertility, mortality and net migration), which are frequently not available in sufficient depth, but are generally subsumed into age groups. Methods of functional data analysis enable us to disaggregate the required demographic variables into years of age and to use them as the data basis of a stochastic model. The presentation presents this approach and models based on it using the example of the population development of Germany in the light of the recent immigration influx.

Up-to-date projections of population development are relevant for many economic issues. Reflecting this, the Cologne Institute for Economic Research's stochastic population forecast incorporates Germany's record immigration in 2015 and the likelihood of high net immigration of some 850,000 in 2016. Based on these assumptions, by 2035 the population can be expected to have reached a total of 83.1 million, an increase of around 1.2 million. In the long run net immigration will fall again to 218,000 persons. However, this population increase will not prevent the ageing of German society, and the challenges of demographic transition -in the labour market and the social security systems, for example -will remain acute.

Jarema Drozdowicz

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Anthropology of Education and the Understanding of Cultural Diversity

The current changes in the Western political landscape that follow the phenomenon of the so called migration crisis in Europe and elsewhere create a certain vacuum in regards to integration of migrants and understanding cultural diversity in general. The issue of integration cannot however be considered without linking it to the idea and praxis of multiculturalism, which today seem to undergo in these two spheres a deep crisis. Thus a significant question arises – how does multiculturalism, and furthermore diversity in general, could be understood and practiced today without falling into abyss of former mistakes and failures pointed out by contemporary critics? As anthropology per definition takes cultural diversity as granted, it is however difficult to form a unified anthropological perspective on this problem. In this context we might shed a light on an anthropological subdiscipline that deals with integration of migrant groups in diverse multicultural societies.

This paper attempts to bring anthropology of education into a wider attention, which is a relatively new field (despite the fact that education, upbringing and schooling were object of interest in anthropology for a long time). Various locally and historically conditioned versions of this subdiscipline share a common denominator, i.e. the issue of formation and understanding of cultural difference. Through a comparison of several traditions of anthropology of education we are being shown a selection of strategies for how to deal with diversity and to maintain basic rights of individuals and groups to hold on to their cultural identities, overcome problems that might occur during the integration process and to form a sort of new national discourse. The main goal of this paper is not just to systematize the mentioned anthropological variation, but more to highlight pragmatic solutions to contemporary problems caused among others by new waves of migration.

Piet Erasmus

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War and the Revitalisation of Korana Identity

The Korana forms part of the Khoe-San indigenous community of South Africa. By the early twentieth century the Khoe-San people were a disappearing group. In all probability colonialisation was the single greatest reason for the disintegration of the Khoe-San. In most cases colonialism gradually stripped the Khoe-San of recognised leadership, their cultures, identities and languages - hence our current knowledge concerning the Khoe-San is very limited. And, where the colonial destruction of the Khoe-San left off, apartheid was quick to take the relay. Apartheid defined race, ethnicity and nation in very distinctive terms, producing a set of practices concerned with the boundaries between these categories. The Khoe-San were consequently categorised as 'coloureds' and were politically, socially and economically constrained to renounce their origins and identities.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, addresses the historical injustices done to indigenous peoples and enshrines their right to self-determination. In other words, the intellectual and political space that the South African Constitution opens up has given people claiming Khoe-San descent the right to determine their own means of linguistic and cultural development, as well as the right to determine their identities in the way they choose to do so.

The empirical data that will be presented in this paper deal with the processes of revitalisation among the Korana people of the Free State (one of the provinces of South Africa). Speaking of revitalisation among the Korana, means there were, of necessity, both genesis and ethno-dissolution before this could happen. The origin of the Korana will be dealt with briefly. The war at Mamusa (December 1885) led to the final disintegration and disappearance (ethno-dissolution) of the only Korana polity that was still left in South Africa at that time. This war will receive more detailed analysis and interpretation in terms of the prevalent border culture and border representation. Despite the fact that the Korana had lost the war, their freedom and everything they had, and were subsequently displaced, the war also symbolises their perseverance, which serves as inspiration for the current revival process among the Korana. This is the main focus of the paper.

Paul Erdkamp

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Malthus or Climate? Zooming in on Demographic and Economic Decline in the Roman Empire

The population grew in the Mediterranean and adjacent regions from the start of the first millennium BC onwards. Cities grew even more than the population at large – in other words, there was a rapid increase in urbanisation rates. Adhering to a Malthusian model, increases in production and living standards are held inevitably to have caused a rise in fertility, resulting in long-term per capita stagnation ('low equilibrium trap'), while the 'positive check' struck in the form of the Antonine Plague in the 160s AD, when rising population put resources under stress. In the Western and Northern part of the Roman world, growth seems to have abated at about 200 AD. The East and North Africa show a more diverse picture, with population growth and the presence of large cities continuing until the fifth or sixth century AD in some regions, while others showed decline.

Following recent trends in economic history, the general validity of Malthusian models regarding the Roman world has come under debate. The Antonine Plague is often compared to the Black Death of the 14th century, but our evidence on the demographic impact of the Antonine Plague is largely impressionistic. There is no indication in our sources that the Antonine Plague hit the West harder than the East, nor is it likely that it did. Hence, the Antonine Plague by itself cannot explain the timing or divergent economic and demographic developments in both parts of the empire. It is precisely in those regions with a long history of dense habitation and urbanization, such as Egypt, Palestine and Syria, that population continued to rise until the 5th and 6th centuries AD, while long-term population decline was most severe in regions where scope for intensification of land use was relatively large. All this seems at odds with a purely Malthusian scenario that is based on pressure on resources. Population decline is not denied, but fails to convince as an explanation of economic development by itself.

Recent studies stress climate change as the trigger for economic and demographic decline, but most studies suffer from a mono-causal approach that lacks sufficient differentiation regarding geographical, environmental and economic background.

The paper intends to discuss the validity of Malthusian or climatic explanations by linking the evidence on the Antonine Plague and subsequent epidemics, climate change, living standards, urbanization and economic transformation in the second and third centuries AD.

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&

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Student Perceptions of Using GoogleDocs in the Grade 9 Writing Classroom

The use of ICT tools in the writing classrooms facilitates the recursive planning-drafting-revising process which helps to reduce students' stress and cognitive load (Penington, 2004). In addition to this, students are generally receptive to using ICT tools in the writing classroom as it gives them an opportunity to receive and give immediate feedback on their writing (Storch, 2005).

This paper draws on a larger study that examined the role of ICT in the Grade 9 writing classroom. The larger study also examined how peer and teacher feedback facilitated the process of writing in this classroom. The main study comprised 20 Grade 9 students and they were taught the form and conventions of a discursive essay over a period of two weeks.

For the purpose of this presentation, we shall focus on one of the research questions: What are students' perceptions about using an ICT tool (Googledocs) in the writing classroom? The findings are drawn from interviews with 10 student participants. All of them wrote three drafts.

Students were tasked to write the first draft of their paper 'What are the advantages and disadvantages of using social media?' They were not given a word limit but were encouraged to write five paragraphs. After writing the first drafts of their essays, they shared their essays with their pre-assigned peer. Based on peer feedback they then wrote a second draft. They received teacher feedback on the second draft and submitted the final product a week later.

The findings indicate that students were receptive of the use of Googledocs in their writing classroom. While they reported a positive experience using Googledocs, not all of them were able to complete the task. Most of them were able to write longer texts than they did in the conventional writing classroom. Nine of the students particularly liked being able to draw on material online as they wrote their essays. Three of the students were not able to complete the task effectively as they could not understand the demands of the task. They expressed that if

they were given more time, they might have done a better job. Most of them were motivated to complete the task. Nine out of ten students found writing online to have supported the non-linear process of writing conveniently and this corroborates with Pennington's (2004) findings discussed earlier.

Carl David Goette-Luciak
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**Cultural Solidarity, Survival, and Schismogenesis:
Indigenous Responses to Territorial Transformations in
Bangkukuk Taik**

This paper explores the socio-cultural impact of invasive settler migration, governmental development plans, and global economic forces on the indigenous Rama community of Bangkukuk Taik. Bangkukuk, an isolated, traditional Rama community in Nicaragua—the last to have preserved cultural heritage such as the ancestral Rama language—has been subject to increasing external pressures over the last several decades, particularly the rapidly increasing migration of non-indigenous settlers into their ancestral lands. Drawing from years of field work in the Rama-Kriol Territory—including intensive field work in Bangkukuk—this article identifies patterns of interaction between Rama and settler communities that have resulted in escalating environmental destruction and the deterioration of core Rama cultural principles. Employing Gregory Bateson’s model of schismogenesis, the article examines Bangkukuk’s interactions with external forces, showing certain destructive relationships to have threatened the viability and survival of the Rama lifestyle, as well as propelled an ecologically destructive cycle, one which ultimately threatens settler communities as well. The results of these schismogenic relationships have made Bangkukuk increasingly vulnerable—not only due to settler incursions into the land and their accompanying slash-and-burn agricultural practices, but also the increasing penetration of global economic influences, forcing Rama culture to renegotiate and rethink relationships with external economic forces and ideas. Concurrently, present governmental plans to relocate Bangkukuk’s residents and implement a massive development project, constructing a canal through the indigenous territory, have prompted a new articulation of Rama ethnic identity, cultural birthright, and autonomous conceptions of development. At a time of unprecedented change and instability in the Rama territory, this article seeks to understand the patterns, relationships, and interactions that have resulted in the current plight faced by communities like Bangkukuk, as well as explore the ways Rama ideas about politics, culture, economics, and ecology have been reshaped in response.

Karen Janes

Program Coordinator, Catholic Relief Services, Serbia

Protection Needs and Risks for Migrants in Europe: A Situation Analysis of Five Countries

A comprehensive review of publicly available information on humanitarian assistance needs and programming related to protection, shelter and cash assistance outside of camps was conducted with a focus on assessment and evaluation reports or sources providing primary evidence. The geographic focus was the five countries along the Western Balkans route, including Greece, FYR Macedonia, Bulgaria, Serbia and Albania. Publications from January 2015 through January 2017 were included; the review was limited to information on population needs, protection risks and humanitarian assistance programming, in particular protection, shelter and cash-based interventions for refugees, asylum seekers and migrants. A total of 111 documents were identified, including 17 publications that are produced on a recurrent basis; many publications were anecdotal in nature and did not include primary data. The evidence was most robust in Greece (n=38 documents) followed by Serbia (n=16) and Bulgaria (n=14); fewer documents were available for FYR Macedonia (n=8) and none for Albania. A total of 31 publications were identified that had relevant information to the program areas of focus. The majority of documents focused on protection (n=24) whereas reporting on cash based interventions (n=5) and shelter (n=2) was sparse. Findings are presented by country and program type and are intended to inform both ongoing humanitarian assistance programs and to identify information gaps that should be prioritized in efforts to expand the evidence base on effective approaches for addressing protection needs of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in Europe.

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&

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A Case Study of the Writing Difficulties of Grade Four Tamil Students in Singapore

This paper examines 18 texts from grade 4 students in a primary school in Singapore to evaluate their understanding of genre conventions of narratives in the Tamil classroom.

Singapore is a multilingual state with four national languages: English, Chinese, Malay and Tamil. English serves as the medium of instruction in schools at all levels and is the language of administration. English is the working language of Singapore, for inter-ethnic communication, while the other languages are referred to as “mother tongues” of the three major ethnic groups in Singapore (Dixon, 2005). As such, it is hoped that students will be effectively bilingual in both the official mother tongue and English language. But the reality is that many students who study Tamil are often far more proficient in English than in Tamil.

Amongst the 18 students, four were males and fourteen were female students. They were given two weeks of intensive instruction on writing narratives based on a stimulus. This was followed by a timed assignment that was completed in class.

Students’ essays were analyzed based on 1) their ability to write to suit purpose, audience and context, in a way that is clear and effective, 2) the usage of appropriate register and tone in a variety of contexts, 3) their ability to generate and select relevant ideas, organising and expressing them in a coherent and cohesive manner, 4) their ability to use correct spelling, grammar and punctuation, and a variety of vocabulary appropriately, with clarity and precision.

The study found that students were predominantly able to produce appropriate texts to suit the purpose, audience and context, in a way that was clear and effective. They were also able to use appropriate register and tone in a variety of contexts. However, students encountered difficulties in generating and selecting relevant ideas, and organizing and expressing them in a coherent and cohesive manner. They also had difficulties in using the correct spelling, grammar and punctuation, and a variety of vocabulary, with clarity and precision.

This paper examines possible causes for the difficulties that the students face when writing Tamil essays as well as provides pedagogical implications for second language/mother tongue writing classrooms.

Valerie Leon

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How Should the Humanitarian Sector Position Itself with regard to the Current Flow of Migrants to Europe?

Although migrant arrivals on the southern shore of the Mediterranean have declined sharply in 2016 (compared to the previous year), humanitarian needs remain large and cumbersome, including access to basic services, protection and respect for rights.

Above all, the application of restrictive policies on immigration and border control makes the operational context particularly uncertain and sensitive for humanitarian actors across Europe.

The implementation and strengthening of Dublin III regulation, the complexity and slowness of asylum procedures, as well as the inadequate resources dedicated to dignified reception and integration of people tend to generate (rather than solve) problems of protection and respect of rights. In the longer term, this can also undermine the social cohesion and humanitarian values defended by European NGOs around the world.

The ongoing research project (carried out by Groupe URD) aims at better delineating the humanitarian space in the current context of migratory flows in Europe.

This research will provide valuable insight into how the humanitarian sector can adapt in restrictive socio-political contexts, sometimes even countering certain basic humanitarian values and norms. For example, humanitarian actors could play an increasing role in empowering people, providing useful information and resources along often complex migratory routes, facilitating communication between migrants, or between and host communities.

By exposing several field cases (Greece, Italy and France, for instance), the proposed intervention will strive to outline a few guiding questions, such as:

- ⇒ What is the **scope and nature of humanitarian space** in the context of increasingly **restrictive national policies**?
- ⇒ **Which solutions** are open to humanitarian actors, taking account the constraints resulting from restrictive state policies, and a **highly politicized environment** as well as the presence of a vibrant volunteer and grassroots response.

David Makofsky

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Bayram Unal

Professor, Nigde University, Turkey

&

Maimaitjiang Abudugayiti

Graduate Student, Ankara University, Turkey

Social Class and Islamic Identity: Chinese Uyghur Students and Working Class in Turkey

This investigation considers the Uyghur Muslim community of Xinjiang, a North West province in China. A questionnaire was designed to elicit differences in attitude towards Uyghur secular identity and Islamic practice. A sample was drawn from Uyghur students (Chinese citizens) and professionals in Istanbul and Ankara, Turkey in the spring of 2015. Additionally a sample was drawn from Uyghurs who had settled near a refugee camp in Kayseri, in central Turkey. Of particular interest were gender and social class differences in attitudes concerning the women's dress, women's images in art, attitude towards customary practice and parentally arranged marriage. There was only one working class woman in the sample and so the comparison was between student men, student women, and working class men. Statistically significant differences were especially dramatic between the 'most Islamically conservative' (working class males) and the 'most Islamically liberal' (Uyghur women) sections of the sample, but it is also interesting to see the attitudes of the young male students and professionals in an environment where such questions may be asked.

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**Teaching Web Programming based on Interdisciplinary
Projects: An Experience Report**

To develop an effective teaching-learning process is a challenging task for teachers. Among other initiatives, it is necessary to identify what holds the student's attention and motivates them to learn.

Several studies have been successful in using a project-based approach to teaching, especially in the case of programming teaching. It is common to see students questioning the application of concepts being taught by asking where these concepts are applied in practice. When the student learns for the purpose of applying knowledge to something that he can see in practice, has an increasing motivation to study.

This work presents the results obtained from the application of a teaching approach, for web programming students of the Secondary Technical Education, which is entirely project-based. Students could choose to develop any project, provided it was to solve a real problem, using some pre-established requirements addressing skills they already had and new ones.

The exercise was conducted in the last semester of the course, with five disciplines enrolled. Students were divided into two teams. The development was organized using Agile Development Software Engineering methods with Scrum framework and usability assessments. The main technologies of web development of the present time were applied in the projects. Also, the projects adopted the

problem-based learning method with the theme "Improvement of Quality of Life and/or Public Utilities".

The appraisal shows that this approach impulses the professional evolution of students, as it enables students to exercise other competences, such as teamwork, problem solving, and leadership.

Nokubonga Mazibuko-Ngidi
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**A Woman is as Good as Her *Cookie*: Perceptions about the
'Taste' and Appearance of the Vagina amongst Women who
use Ntsu (snuff) as a Vaginal Stimulant**

The woman's vagina has many socio-cultural representations and women are reported to be using a number of drying agents in order to achieve dry sex in order to impress their male partners since a 'dry' and tight vagina is deemed as more desirable to men. This paper aims to probe the cultural connotations attached to women's vagina among the group of Zulu women who use ntsu (snuff) as a vaginal sexual stimulant. The study also focuses on how the vagina is symbolically and fluidly constructed. Twenty eight women between the ages of 18-35 were interviewed using qualitative methods at KwaDabeka, a township in South Africa. The findings show that the vagina is represented in as shameful in society and such causes some women to use vaginal practices in order to achieve a socially constructed notion of a perfect vagina that is dry, tight and hot. The narratives presented by the participants revealed that beauty goes beyond physical appearance to include sexuality and that the vagina plays an important role in defining the beauty of a woman.

Robert Christopher Morgan

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Canada

Indigenous Ecumenes as Concept and Method for Anthropology

This paper will develop the concept ecumene as a framing idea and method for anthropology. This concept is derived from the classical Greek *oikoumene* "known inhabited world" (*oikos* "home") that was the basis for descriptions of regions and peoples in the works of ancient scholars. The paper proposes a renewal of this classical idea with contemporary upgrades. A brief literature review (from Strabo and Polybius to Kroeber and beyond) will give account of past definitions and uses. It goes on to develop a new, relativistic, comparative ecumenes approach, and defines the constituent elements and techniques of analysis. This concept has great potential as a device for researching and describing particular people's knowledge of the world from different global positions.

The core of the paper will exhibit the potential of this rich concept by defining and illustrating the elements of a renewed ecumene method. This is a composite method drawing on a set of techniques and devices from classical accounts of the ancient *oikoumene* (global) and *chora* (regional) accounts, and on the relation of *oikoumene* to *cosmos*, combined with modern measurement techniques and global understandings. It includes using the *periplus* perspective as method for ethnographic writing. It shows the value of ecumene analysis for presenting materials of many types, from statistics to poetry, in one holistic account. This perspective and technique provides a method for holistic flexible reporting of the various types of information collected by anthropologists. It differs from the concept of culture, significantly in the underlying premises, in the perspective on people in the world, and in the description and analysis that results.

An indigenous ecumenes' perspective is illustrated by reference to a case study of "Moana", the known world of the Pacific Island people of Tonga, Fiji and Samoa, represented in the indigenous scholarship, history, and ethnography of the region.

Anna Prashizky

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Celebrating Memory and Belonging of Young Russian Immigrants in Urban Space

Drawing on the theoretical concept of collective memory in migration, and politics of belonging, this article explores performative belonging enacted in the series of holidays and commemorative rites organized by young Russian immigrants in Israel's major metropolis. Our ethnography is based on 18 months of participant observation at the cultural association Fishka in South Tel-Aviv. As part of our fieldwork, we documented public celebrations of Jewish and Russian-Soviet holidays organized by Fishka as acts of public performance seeking to elevate the prestige of Russian culture in Israel. These events reinforced visibility of Russian Israelis in Israel's cultural capital and helped reach out to other urban communities, both native and immigrant. The article discusses the unique contribution of these bicultural young adults to Tel-Aviv's diverse and dynamic urban scene. Our main argument is about the importance of collective memory in migration, whereby holidays and commemorative rites reinforce feelings of belonging and fortify the immigrants' claim on the respectable place in the receiving society.

David Ratner

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Rap, Reggae and "The Stroller": Music and Identity among Israeli Youngsters of Ethiopian Origins

The Jewish-Ethiopian community (formerly known as "Beta Israel" or "Falasha") has been in the focus of academic interest for many years, and especially since their arrival in Israel beginning in the 1980's.

In recent years, a new phenomenon started to draw the interest of both social scientists and the media: the apparent interest of Israeli-Ethiopian youth in hip-hop culture and rap music in particular.

The current study suggests a new analysis of this phenomenon by a close and careful observation of the Israeli-Ethiopian youth musical tastes, and the meanings that the youngsters themselves attach to their favorite genres and artists.

The study draws inspiration from contemporary literature about musical tastes (theoretical concepts such as "scenes", "subcultures", "(sub)cultural capital", "aesthetic cultures" and more), and it is based on 40 in-depth interviews with 16-18 years old youth in Israel.

The focus of the presentation will be on three categories that emerged from the interviews, based on their musical tastes: (1) fans of Rap, (2) fans of Reggae and (3) "The strollers": those who to some degree refuse to commit to one genre and are characterized by eclectic (or "omnivorous") taste. These three categories will be analyzed by the meanings the youngsters attach to their favorite genres/artists, the ways they perceive and analyze their lives, their appreciation of Israeli society and more.

Kamala Robson

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&

Mumtaj Begum Syed

Associate Professor, Lady Doak College, India

Under-Five Mortality Differentials in India

In India, the under-five mortality rates (U5MR) including neonatal, infant and child mortality rates started declining since the late 1970s and socio-economic behavioural determinants have had a significant role in reducing child mortality. Factors such as place of residence and sex have bearing on child mortality. The basic objective of this study is to describe and understand how deaths of children under-five years vary with and depend upon these socio-economic characteristics. The study uses data from the three National Family Health Surveys conducted between 1992 and 2006 to study changes that have taken place across regions over time. U5MRs are computed for the three surveys for four subgroups viz., Urban Males, Rural Males, Urban Females and Rural Females. The box percentile plot is used to compare the distribution for its extent of variation and the trend in variations graphically. Distribution dynamics is used to examine explicit patterns of cross regional interactions and states with low and high U5MRs are identified. The results of this study show that a higher share of public services on health, education and amenities has had a significant impact in bringing down mortality levels. The essentiality of public services is thus emphasised.

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**Russian-Speaking Economy as a Mechanism of Integration
of Migrants from Russia into the Host Society
(on example of the USA)**

USA became the main host country of Russian immigrants and a place of concentration of the largest in number of Russian-speaking communities outside the former Soviet Union. Currently, the Russian language is included in the top ten of the US's most widely spoken languages (of course, apart from English). This means that the Russian-speaking audience is very high and represents a large segment of the American economy. In this regard, the United States is a very interesting case for the study of a new social phenomenon of "Russian-speaking economy", which plays an important role in the formation of the Russian-speaking community, and includes a system of institutions, infrastructure, and economic relations between their representatives, based on the use and the dominance of the Russian language. Currently, the Russian language is included in the top ten of the US's most widely spoken languages. This means that the Russian-speaking audience is very high and represents a large segment of the American economy. In this regard, the United States is a very interesting case for the study of a new social phenomenon of "Russian-speaking economy", which plays an important role in the formation of the Russian-speaking community, and includes a system of institutions, infrastructure, and economic relations between their representatives, based on the use and the dominance of the Russian language. Newly arrived immigrants from Russia and former Soviet Union countries to integrate into American society, gaining the first experience of work and life in a new environment is often in the "Russian-speaking economy". "Russian-speaking community," expands and thrives on constant feed from the immigration from Russia - is not only new employees, but also buyers of goods and services to consumers. And sometimes the development of ethnic economy, coupled with other factors, it becomes a stimulus for new immigration.

Johannes Schroeder

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Does the Prevalence of MCI Decline? Evidence from a Prospective, Population-based Longitudinal Study with a Follow-up of 25 Years

Recent studies reported a decline in prevalence rates of dementia. To investigate this hypothesis we compared the prevalence of Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) in two birth cohorts in their mid-60ties, born in 1930-1932 (C 30) and in 1950-1952 (C50). Both cohorts were followed up from 1993 up to now in the ILSE.

Methods

Cohorts from the Heidelberg or Leipzig regions have undergone thorough medical and neuropsychological assessment at four examination waves between 1993 and 2016. We contrasted MCI prevalence between C30 at the second examination wave (1998, n=449; mean age: 66.41 ± 0.97) and C50 at the fourth examination wave (2016, n=259; mean age: 63.60 ± 1.16). To address differences in general living conditions including length of formal education in former east vs. west Germany analyses were calculated separately for both cohorts.

Result

In Heidelberg, 25.23% of C30 were diagnosed with MCI in 1998, while just 9.74% of C50 were diagnosed with MCI in 2016 ($\chi^2=18.29$, $df=2$, $p=.0001$). In Leipzig, 22.03% of C30 were diagnosed with MCI in 1998. In contrast, only 9.52% of individuals from C50 were diagnosed with MCI in 2016 ($\chi^2=7.89$, $df=2$, $p=.0194$).

Conclusions

Our result of a decreased MCI prevalence in the cohort born 1950-52 when compared with an older cohort born 1930-32 examined 18 years ago conforms with recent epidemiological studies which reported a decreasing prevalence of dementia. This effect appears to be rather independent of general living conditions including formal school education and may bear important implications for preventive measures.

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When Tradition Meets Modernity in an Immigrants' Ethnic Celebration

The traditional Seharane celebration of Kurdish immigrants, which has been celebrated in its public form in Israel since 1975, is first and foremost an ethnic celebration, which marks belonging and the boundaries of belonging. Leaders of the Kurdish immigrants demanded their community's right to ethnic otherness, which is included in Israeli society as such, and aspired to reposition themselves in the national space. Concomitantly to the move of the Seharane to the center, a constant process of interpretation and renewal of tradition evolved in the celebrations. These two concomitant processes strengthen the dynamic aspects of the Seharane and the viewpoint that emphasizes human freedom in choosing elements that construct the ethnic identity, and regards dialogical interpretation as an expression of resistance.

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**Incentives, Contract Design and Pension Contribution:
Evidence from Sri Lanka**

We conduct a randomized controlled trial in Sri Lanka to study the demand for micro pension. We randomize the incentives and contract designs and test what incentives and contract designs generate higher participation and savings in the micro pension. In our setting, Sri Lanka social Security Board is designing a new micro pension scheme and hope to understand good parameters in pension contract design. We have the opportunity to randomize some components in the contract design to test what contract design can generate higher demand and welfare. We conduct a 3 by 2 factor design in the two dimensions of contract design: the method of subsidy, and the degree of commitment. We can clearly estimate the price elasticity for pension demand and study how the degree of commitment affects demand pension.

We find that a free installment for the first month contribution and 100% matching for the first month contribution both increase the participation and contributions. The free installment for the first month contribution has a larger effect than an equivalent 100% matching for the first month contribution. Moreover, we find that a higher degree of commitment (higher withdraw punishment) reduces participation, but might increase monthly contribution and commitment account contribution percentage. These results suggest that sophisticated present-biased consumers might prefer higher degree of commitment savings.

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Characteristics, Ethnic Diversity, and Residential Segregation of Chinese Subgroups in Australia

As an important immigrant-receiving destination, Australia is one of the most multicultural nations in the world. Chinese have long history of migrating to Australia, which dates back to the 1850s during the 'Gold Rush'. By 2011, Chinese has become the largest non-Commonwealth ethnic in Australia. However there are huge diversities within Chinese community in terms of their birthplace, ancestry and language spoken at home. Chinese subgroups from Hong Kong, Taiwan and Southeast Asia countries have similar cultural origins but different socioeconomic characteristics, which make the Chinese community different from other ethnic groups more broadly. Taking three largest Chinese subgroups (migrants from China mainland, Hong Kong and Taiwan) as study population, eight Australian capital cities as study areas, this paper has three goals to achieve: first to review the latest profile of socioeconomic characteristics of three Chinese subgroups; secondly to compare the ethnic diversity of Chinese subgroups with other minorities; thirdly to examine how residential segregation of Chinese subgroups changed over time. Drawn from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) census data in 2006 and 2011, this paper finds out that high concentrations (potential formation of ethnic enclaves) of Chinese tend to be more diverse in Chinese subgroups and more exposure to other minorities. Decreasing segregation appear in most of ethnic groups over time and whereas migrants from Chinese subgroups and Asian countries display less segregation than ones from other countries beyond Asia. However, one Chinese subgroup (TW-born migrants), is an exclusive case for this general pattern given the fact that they present the most significantly decreasing segregation in all capital cities from 2006 to 2011. For the metropolitan-level analysis, residential segregation between China-born migrants and migrants from Oceania is strongest in large cities such as Sydney, Melbourne,

and Brisbane, whereas TW-born migrants are most strongly segregated with China-born migrants in the medium and small-size cities such as Adelaide, Hobart, Darwin and Canberra. This paper provides a new internal and subtle perspective to review the migration process within one broad ethnic group.

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**Evidence-Based Method and Culture Adaptation in the
Choice of Pattern of Service for the Elderly in China**

The process of population aging in China is accelerating. It is more difficult to supply with the elderly necessary service compared with economic support from pension system. On the one hand, service supplier for the elderly are scarce; on the other hand, the fact that lots of people tend to have fewer children and effects from family culture characteristics such as living with adult children and bringing up sons to support parents in their old age may make the choice of the pattern of service for the elderly more difficult. As a kind of social policy, service for the elderly may inevitably affect people's social life and thus may be certainly restricted by specific social structure and social culture. Those which are peculiar to the Chinese society including family ethics, filial piety culture, the collective rationality and human relationships are vital factors which had to be considered when choosing the pattern of service for the elderly. It is great challenge for the social policy designers that how to make policy choices beyond the subjective experience and to rely on the scientific evidence to reduce the uncertainty of the policy performance at the same time to ensure there is a good cultural environment adaptability when recommending evidence. In terms of China's current situation the promotion of evidence-based method for social policy as well as the construction of the localization of evidence-based research platform are very important and fundamental work.

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The Impact of Education on Individuals' Environmental Protection Behavior in China

This paper focus on the impact of education on individuals' environmental protection behavior in China. According to the quantitative analysis based on the data from China General Social Survey in 2013, the overall level of Chinese residents' engagement in environmental protection is not high, and some differences between urban and rural residents could be observed; as to individual's environmental protection behavior, the years of education place a positive impact for both urban and rural residents, and individuals who had been attained college education or university education choose to do more; impacts on individual's environmental protection behavior from education take effect through intermediate variables including environmental awareness and environmental knowledge, and the path of influence for the urban and for the rural are not the same. Additionally, although analysis based on interviews with 32 residents living in 4 different counties in Sichuan province in China show that education from family and from society also play a role in promoting one's engagement in environmental protection, but more empirical evidence is still needed.

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Demographic Dividend: How to Capitalize on Demographic dividend in Palestine?

Based on new projections of active population (medium variant) I estimated the first demographic dividend for Palestine and a separate estimation for the West Bank and Gaza Strip. I developed two scenarios:

1. The first scenario is pessimistic and is built upon the assumption that unemployment rates in 2015 will remain the same (and high) until 2050, while
2. The second scenario is optimistic and is built upon the assumption that unemployment rates would decline gradually from their 2015 levels to the natural rate of unemployment. I assumed this rate to be 7% for the Gaza Strip and the Palestine and 5% for the West Bank.

The methodology to estimate the first demographic dividend (FDD) used is the standard, which subtracts the unemployment rate for each group of the active population based on the participation rate in each age group; then figures are summed up to reach the *effective number of producers*. In order to calculate the corresponding figure of *effective number of consumers* for each year I used the following weights for the corresponding age group: 0.4 for the 0-4 age group, 0.7 for the 5-10 age group, 0.9 for the 11-15 age group, and 1 for the rest of age groups. Then the support ratio was estimated for each year. The percentage change of this ratio gives the FDD and is interpreted as the percentage growth in GDP per capita. Disparities between the Gaza Strip and the West Bank were observed. The implications of the projected first demographic dividend reveal the economic gains from the structural change in the age structure on the one hand. On the other hand, they reveal how crucial the reduction of unemployment in enhancing FDD as reflected in a higher projected GDP per capita growth rates. Therefore, policies to increase the employment rates especially among the youth are the priority. Moreover, the projections were based upon the assumption of increasing the female participation rate in the labor force for the projections made in chapter 5 of this study and therefore the resultant larger number of effective producers. Rising female

participation is built upon the assumption that fertility rates are projected to decline especially with the feminization of the higher educational system in Palestine, which has become phenomenal. Therefore, the labor market should be directed towards increasing the opportunities to employ women. The study also proposes a vehicle to improve the state of inequality in the Palestinian society.

As for the second demographic dividend (SDD), it is sustainable as compared to the transitory nature of FDD. If the increased savings were reinvested, capital accumulation would be enhanced. With the right mix of policies capital deepening might take place in the form of increase in the capital-labor ratios, i.e. capital deepening would become possible and therefore, higher marginal and average labor productivity would emanate. The SDD was impossible to be estimated because data on labor income and wealth in Palestine by the age groups including those of 34-49 years and their spending pattern are not available. Therefore, the study builds on the average of the SDD for the MENA region estimated by Mason, and presented another alternative for such an estimation using the incremental capital-output ratio. The study concludes with the necessary policies to materialize the substantive demographic dividends in Palestine.