



THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Abstract Book

5th Annual International Conference on
Demography & Population Studies
18-21 June 2018, Athens, Greece

Edited by
Gregory T. Papanikos

2018

Abstracts
5th Annual International
Conference on
Demography & Population
Studies
18-21 June 2018
Athens, Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

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Preface

This book includes the abstracts of all the papers presented at the 5th *Annual International Conference on Demography & Population Studies (18-21 June 2018)*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER).

In total 30 papers were submitted by 36 presenters, coming from 20 different countries (Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kosovo, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Switzerland, UK, USA and Vietnam). The conference was organized into 11 sessions that included a variety of topic areas such as population growth, fertility, and more. A full conference program can be found before the relevant abstracts. 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 association. 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 37 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. Specific individuals are listed on the following page.

Gregory T. Papanikos
President

5th Annual International Conference on Demography & Population Studies Organizing and Academic Committee

ATINER's conferences are small events which serve the mission of the association under the guidance of its Academic Committee which sets the policies. In addition, each conference has its own academic committee. Members of the committee include all those who have evaluated the abstract-paper submissions and have chaired the sessions of the conference. The members of the **academic committee** of the 5th Annual International Conference on Demography and Population Studies were the following:

1. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
2. Nicholas Pappas, Vice President of Academic Membership, ATINER & Professor of History, Sam Houston University, USA.
3. Barbara Zagaglia, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy.
4. Joseph Liow, Dean and Professor, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.
5. Assaf Meydani, Academic Member, ATINER & Dean, School of Government and Society, The Academic College of Tel Aviv-Yaffo, Israel.
6. Christopher Simon, Academic Member, ATINER & Professor, University of Utah, USA.
7. Christian Adendorff, Adjunct Professor, Nelson Mandela University, South Africa.
8. Robert Christopher Morgan, Research Associate, Centre for Asia-Pacific Initiatives and Former Chair, Department of Pacific and Asian Studies, University of Victoria, Canada.
9. Anja Van Heelsum, Assistant Professor, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
10. Nicole Farris, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, Texas A&M, USA.
11. Maria Fanis, Associate Professor, Ohio University, USA.
12. Mohamed Abdelrady Mahmoud Salman, Academic Member, ATINER & Lecturer, Cairo University, Egypt.

The **organizing committee** of the conference included the following:

1. Olga Gkounta, Researcher, ATINER.
2. Hannah Howard, Research Assistant, ATINER.
3. Konstantinos Manolidis, Administrator, ATINER.
4. Kostas Spyropoulos, Administrator, ATINER.

FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM
5th Annual International Conference on Demography & Population
Studies, 18-21 June 2018, Athens, Greece

PROGRAM

Conference Venue: Titania Hotel, 52 Panepistimiou Street, 10678 Athens, Greece

Monday 18 June 2018

08:00-08:45 Registration and Refreshments

08:45-09:30 Welcome and Opening Address (Room B - 10th Floor)

Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.

Nicholas Pappas, Vice President of Academic Membership, ATINER & Professor of History, Sam Houston University, USA.

09:30-11:00 Session I (Room A - 10th Floor): Applied and Theoretical Approaches

Chair: Nicholas Pappas, Vice President of Academic Membership, ATINER & Professor of History, Sam Houston University, USA.

1. Jairo Clavijo Poveda, Associate Professor, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Colombia & Edda Viviana Forero Triana, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Colombia. The Monstrosity in the Nineteenth Century: The Anthropological Machine in a Structural Analysis of Dracula Myth.
2. Nathanael Wright, Clinical Research Director, Spectrum Community Healthcare CIC, England, UK & Frances Hankins, Research Assistant, Spectrum Community Healthcare CIC, England, UK. Preventing Religiously Motivated Radicalisation of Patients: An Exploration of the Cultural Competence of Prison and Community Healthcare Professionals.
3. Anindita Maya Julungwangi, PhD Student, Hiroshima University, Japan. An Understanding of Pilgrimage: A Case Study of Gunungpring Sacred Graveyard, Indonesia.

11:00-12:30 Session II (Room A - 10th Floor): Economical, Political and Social Issues

Chair: Christopher Simon, Professor, University of Utah, USA.

1. Luca Andriani, Lecturer, Birkbeck University of London, UK. Corruption Aversion, Social Capital and Institutional Trust in a Dysfunctional Institutional Framework: Evidence from a Palestinian Survey.
2. Ravit Rubinstein-Levi, Lecturer, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel & Haim Kedar-Levy, Professor, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel. Pension Funds Pooling: Macro-Economic and Social Implications.

11:00-12:30 Session III (Room B - 10th Floor): Cultural Products and Byproducts of Tradition and Change

Chair: Assaf Meydani, Dean, School of Government and Society, The Academic College of Tel Aviv-Yaffo, Israel.

1. Khadija El Alaoui, Assistant Professor, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia & Halah Abdulaziz Al Kuhayli, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia. The Shifting Grounds of Humour: The Case of *Masameer* in Saudi Arabia.
2. Maura A. E. Pilotti, Assistant Professor, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia, Khadija El Alaoui, Assistant Professor, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia, Ebtesam Ahmad Tallouzi, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia & Siddiqua Aamir, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia. Self-Efficacy in the Presence of "Small Talks": The Harms and the Needs of the Tongue in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
3. Khadijah Aldabbagh, Student, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia, Khadija El Alaoui, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia, Huda AlMulhem, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia, Maura A. E. Pilotti, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia.

Arabia, Halah Abdulaziz Al Kuhayli, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia, Muamar Salameh, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia & Sahar Zaghaab, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia. The Curious Case of the Arabic-English Bilingual Speaker with Substantial Rote Rehearsal Practice.

12:30-14:00 Session IV (Room A - 10th Floor): Ethnicity, Nationalism and Migration I

Chair: Maria Fanis, Associate Professor, Ohio University, USA.

1. Anja Van Heelsum, Assistant Professor, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Transit Migration of Refugees Explained: Safety, Livelihood and Aspirations.
2. Daniel Larenas Rosa, Researcher, Universidad del Desarrollo, Chile, Sofia Astorga-Pinto, Researcher, Universidad del Desarrollo, Chile & Baltica Cabieses, Senior Lecturer, Universidad del Desarrollo, Chile. Health and Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean: Government Initiatives about the Access and Use of Health Services by the Immigrant Population.
3. Mihai Barsan, Assistant Researcher and PhD Candidate, Institute of Political Science and International Relations, University of Bucharest, Romania. Institutional Reactions toward Migration.

14:00-15:00 Lunch

15:00-16:30 Session V (Room A - 10th Floor): Special Topics

Chair: Anja Van Heelsum, Assistant Professor, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

1. Luiz Fernando Dias Duarte, Professor, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Louis Dumont in Brazil: Different Approaches of Hierarchy, Individualism and Methodological Holism.
2. Jacob S. Siegel, Private Consultant, J. Stuart Siegel Demographic Services, USA. The Definition, Scope and Issues in the Demography of Ethnolinguistics.
3. Czarina Labayo, PhD Student, Hiroshima University, Japan. Exploring the Relationship of Faith-Based Humanitarian Aid and Post Disaster Solidarity among Typhoon Yolanda Survivors in Leyte, the Philippines.
4. Shlomo Nahir, Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, Israel. Decline in the Divorce rates of Jews in Israel.

16:30-18:30 Session VI (Room A - 10th Floor): ATINER's 2018 Series of Academic Dialogues A Symposium Discussion on *The International World Order: Political, Demographic and Anthropological Characteristics*

Chair: Nicholas Pappas, Vice President of Academic Membership, ATINER & Professor of History, Sam Houston University, USA.

1. Philip G. Cerny, Professor Emeritus, University of Manchester, UK. The New Anarchy: The Dialectic of Globalisation and Fragmentation in World Politics?
2. Ilja A. Luciak, Professor, College of Liberal Arts and Human Sciences, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, USA. The Decline of U.S. Hegemony in Latin America.
3. Christopher Simon, Professor, University of Utah, USA. Immigration, Social Capital, and Democracy.
4. Ilay Romain Ors, Associate Professor, Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey. The International World Order in Crisis? Political, Demographic, and Anthropological Perspectives from Southern Europe.
5. Chris Adendorff, Adjunct Professor, Nelson Mandela University (NMU), South Africa. Global Drivers for Change: Futuristic Implications.
6. Milena Palczewska, Vice-Dean, War Studies University, Poland. Terrorism and Social Media.
7. Keita Suga, Senior Researcher, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan. Regional Population Dynamics and its Consequence in Japan: 1980-2040.

21:00-23:00 Greek Night and Dinner

Tuesday 19 June 2018

07:45-11:00 Session VII: An Educational Urban Walk in Modern and Ancient Athens

Chair: Gregory A. 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)

11:15-13:00 Session VIII (Room A - 10th Floor): Fertility, Family & Health

Chair: Robert Christopher Morgan, Research Associate, Centre for Asia-Pacific Initiatives and Former Chair, Department of Pacific and Asian Studies, University of Victoria, Canada.

1. Mohamed Abdelrady Mahmoud Salman, Lecturer, Cairo University, Egypt. The Role of Social Capital in the Social Adaptation of the Elderly: Field Study.
2. Keita Suga, Senior Researcher, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan. A Life Course Analysis with a Competing Risk Model for Women's Employment, and 1st marriage and 1st childbirth in Japan: Patterns and Covariates.
3. Federico Sofritti, Research Fellow, Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy, Elena Spina, Assistant Professor, Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy & Barbara Zagaglia, Assistant Professor, Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy. Low Fertility and the Reform of Maternity Care in Italy. Which Consequences for Professionals and end-Users?
4. Albenia Dimitrova, PhD Student, Institute of Experimental Morphology, Pathology and Anthropology with Museum, Bulgaria. Assessment of Body Composition in Bulgarian Tennis Athletes.

11:15-13:00 Session IX (Room B - 10th Floor): Ethnicity, Nationalism and Migration II

Chair: Joseph Liow, Dean and Professor, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.

1. Nathasha Shehani Edirippulige Fernando, Visiting Lecturer / PhD Candidate, University of Westminster, UK. 'Immigrati' Communities Perceiving the 'Migration Crisis': A Case Study of Milan.
2. Grant Lewison, Senior Research Fellow, Kings College London, UK. The Value of European Immigration for High-Level UK Research and Clinical Care.
3. Argyro Daliani, Medical Doctor, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois (CHUV), Switzerland. The Migration Experience as a Tool in the Intercultural Consultation.
4. Anna Rezyapova, Research Assistant, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia & Fuad Aleskerov, Professor / Laboratory Head, National Research University Higher School of Economics / Institute of Control Sciences, Russia. Econometric Model of International Migration: 1990-2015, Age and Political Rights Impact.
5. Catalin-Ioan Siclovan, PhD Candidate, University of Bucharest, Romania. Immigration as a Human Right. A Critical View of Miller's Liberal Nationalism Theory on Migration.

13:00-14:00 Lunch

14:00-15:30 Session X (Room A - 10th Floor): The Social Sources of Religious Fundamentalist and Anti-secularist Identity

Chair: Christian Adendorff, Adjunct Professor, Nelson Mandela University, South Africa.

1. Joanna Janik, Associate Professor, Jagiellonian University, Poland. Greeks and Barbarians – Clash of Civilizations in Antiquity.
2. William (Bill) Holcomb, CEO, Behavioral Health Concepts, Inc., USA. Religious Fundamentalism, Humor, and Treatment Outcomes in Individuals in Court-Mandated Substance Abuse Outpatient Treatment.

15:30-17:00 Session XI (Room A - 10th Floor): Population and Development

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

1. Avni Kastrati, Director of Population and Social Department, Kosovo Agency of Statistics, Kosovo. Demographic Window of Opportunity/Kosovo.
2. Christian Adendorff, Adjunct Professor, Nelson Mandela University, South Africa. Demographic Profile of Greece for the Period 2010 – 2050: A more Developed Analyses for Future Implications.
3. Robert Christopher Morgan, Research Associate, Centre for Asia-Pacific Initiatives and Former Chair, Department of Pacific and Asian Studies, University of Victoria, Canada. Indigenous Land as a Partial Commodity: Global Forces and Local Consequences.
4. Tran Phuong, Lecturer, Thu Dau Mot University, Vietnam. The Central Highlands Village: Structure and Post-Structure.

20:00- 21:30 Dinner

Wednesday 20 June 2018
Mycenae and Island of Poros Visit
Educational Island Tour

Thursday 21 June 2018
Delphi Visit

Friday 22 June 2018
Ancient Corinth and Cape Sounion

Mohamed Abdelrady Mahmoud Salman

Lecturer, Cairo University, Egypt

The Role of Social Capital in the Social Adaptation of the Elderly: Field Study

The concept of social capital is based on mutual relations. The social relation network of provide social support and social security in times of need, and provides the necessary information for this support and social security in times of need. Social capital is linked to the social context. We build the network of personal relationships in which we **live**, so we grow and maintain personal ties and on the other hand we find individuals grow indicators of social capital. Through the investment of their personal relationship, given the importance of social capital to individuals in general and older persons in particular, the present paper aims to identify the social capital indicators of the elderly and their role in achieving social adaptation. The paper depends on the anthropological method and Bourdieu's social capital theory as a theoretical framework for study. The study is applied to a sample of 20 elderly persons aged 60 years.

Christian Adendorff

Adjunct Professor, Nelson Mandela University, South Africa

**Demographic Profile of Greece for the Period 2010 – 2050:
A more Developed Analyses for Future Implications**

Just as effective developments depends on reliable knowledge of natural and other resources, so does effective development planning depend upon natural knowledge of the composition, growth and movement of population. Demographic trends play an important role in shaping societies, mature economies, emerging markets and the environment. Europe and Greece conversely, are known to be suffering economically because of their aging workforces. The conventional wisdom dictates that there is nothing one can do about particular demographic trends and that every country must live with its own demographic destiny. This article argues that this is not necessarily true. Political and business leaders in Greece can do a great deal, if they are willing to take a precise approach to prediction; past and present demographic trends, as well-as those expected for the near future, can help Greece to calculate socio-economic trajectories.

Khadijah Aldabbagh

Student, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia

Khadija El Alaoui

Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia

Huda Al Mulhem

Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia

Maura A. E. Pilotti

Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia

Halah Abdulaziz Al Kuhayli

Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia

Muamar Salameh

Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia

&

Sahar Zagher

Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia

**The Curious Case of the Arabic-English Bilingual Speaker
with Substantial Rote Rehearsal Practice**

The main goal of this paper is to discuss a study whose goal was to determine whether reliance on rote rehearsal, a didactic and religious practice taught to KSA students since early age, can enhance people's ability to reject false memories, thereby increasing memory accuracy. Specifically, we examined whether the probability of correct and false recall of word lists varies with students' frequency of and attitude towards memorization/recitation practice. Participants were Arabic-English bilingual speakers from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) whose frequency of memorization/recitation practice and attitudes towards it differed. They were given several lists of words to recall immediately after presentation. In each list, words were all associated with a theme word, which was never presented. Thus, the words in the list covertly promoted the false recall of the theme word. Following list administration, no effects of bilingual presentation on recall were observed in either Experiment 1 (which relied on lists originally developed in the USA for monolingual English speakers) or Experiment 2 (which used culturally appropriate lists). Participants' false recall declined and correct recall improved as recitation practice and opinion of its effectiveness increased. These findings underscore the value of a didactic and religious practice taught to KSA students since early age, which may benefit not only overall memory accuracy, but also students' ability to reject false memories.

Luca Andriani

Lecturer, Birkbeck University of London, UK

Corruption Aversion, Social Capital and Institutional Trust in a Dysfunctional Institutional Framework: Evidence from a Palestinian Survey

In geopolitical contexts affected by dysfunctional public institutions, compliance with legal rules, such as anti-corruption regulations, may require informal mechanisms of governance including trust, social norms and civic spirit contributing to the shared expectation that most people are honest (Ostrom 1998). This paper conducts an empirical investigation on the inter-play between social capital and corruption aversion within a dysfunctional public institutional framework like the Palestinian territories. We claim that individuals' corruption aversion can be better understood if linked with social aspects and informal institutions embedded in the social capital regulating human behavior. Hence, we analyze the relationship between social capital and Palestinians' corruption aversion by using a unique Palestinian survey conducted in 2007 in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The variables of social capital refer to voluntary activities and civic spirit while corruption aversion is captured by the Palestinians' attitudes towards the use of bribes at work and the importance of fighting corruption. A bivariate probit model reports that corruption aversion increases with civic spirit and is lower among Palestinians involved in voluntary activities. Further analysis also reports that corruption aversions and social capital increase with trust towards institutions and confidence in the rule of law. Beyond the specific Palestinian case, we argue that these findings enrich the debate on legitimacy for legal and institutional conformity.

Mihai Barsan

Assistant Researcher and PhD Candidate, Institute of Political Science and
International Relations, University of Bucharest, Romania

Institutional Reactions toward Migration

The article will analyze the reactions that European institutional took measures and actions in regards of the migration crisis in the past 5 years. In accordance with explaining the phenomenon and what policies should be adopted by local governments I will take into consideration three neglected factors that have played a major influence in decision making in institutional policies and (due to discussing in a democratic context) public opinion. The first part will tackle the historical factor which has been mistakenly interpreted and referred to during debates, the second part will analyze the "*lost in translation*" terminology when coping with the understanding of migration in the current developed countries of the EU and third, the reactions of the institutions that have tried most of the time to evade the situation of taking in refugees and introducing them in European societies.

The article will correlate these factors with the mainstream explanations that revolved around "migration" and reconstruct the big picture of how this crisis has affected and is still affecting the European countries.

Jairo Clavijo Poveda

Associate Professor, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Colombia

&

Edda Viviana Forero Triana

Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Colombia

**The Monstrosity in the Nineteenth Century:
The Anthropological Machine in a Structural Analysis of
Dracula Myth**

In this paper, we will expose a structural anthropological analysis of Bram Stoker's Dracula myth, based in the Claude Lévi-Strauss's perspective. Our purpose is to determinate through this myth, the thinking structures of the Nineteenth Century from which the world was understood. Dracula's myth allows us firstly, to comprehend the geographical conceptions of that time, which was based in the division between east and west. Secondly, we will characterize the representations about "the social and the nature" during Nineteenth Century to establish what was understood as the human and animal limits. This limitation is what the philosopher Giorgio Agamben called "the anthropological machine". Lastly, we will deepen into the notion of monstrosity because it is made by the imbalance between the conceptions of the natural and the social in the Nineteenth Century. The Doctor's figure and his medical knowledge were the subjects called to reestablish the balance in the individual since in the logic of that time, the doctor used to work as a mediator between the nature and the society.

Argyro Daliani

Medical Doctor, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois (CHUV),
Switzerland

**The Migration Experience as a Tool in the Intercultural
Consultation**

Alterity is a common experience of everyday life interactions: all of us face with alterity in every of our encounters, personal, professional and other, as all of us are different. Each individual has their one culture, personal, ethnical, religious, institutional and other, depending on the groups to which they belong to. Every relationship could be considered as an intercultural encounter. Nevertheless, the more the cultural difference becomes deeper, the more the experience of the otherness gets “radical”. In the intercultural consultation, i.e. when the patient and the therapist have different origins, the lack of a common cultural background could be seen as an obstacle to the mutual understanding. We can explore how this potential hindrance could be transformed into a privileged setting, giving access to clinical empathy and how the migration experience of the therapist could enrich the therapeutic process.

To illustrate I will describe a therapy with an Ethiopian woman who arrived in Switzerland as an Asylum seeker in 2014. Her demand for treatment was due to a severe depressive symptomatology and a Post-traumatic stress Disorder, related to violence that she has undergone because of her political anti-governmental action in her origin country. We agreed on a psychiatric and psychotherapeutic treatment, with weekly sessions. This treatment started on November 2014 and it is supposed to finish on December 2017.

By the beginning of this treatment, many things were difficult to understand and to share: the difference of the political and cultural context, of the values and the mentality, and the use, according to the patient, of traditional treatments (like sorcery) in Ethiopia and their influence on the patient’s emotional state. Nevertheless, taking into account this cultural difference and ask the patient to explain her point of view and give me her own explanation about what arrived to her as if she were the expert of her own culture permitted us to develop a “common sense” and construct a mutual understanding, very important to strengthen our therapeutic alliance.

In that context the patient felt in confidence enough to speak about the dramatic events of her life. The narration of her life story and her traumatism allowed her to reconstruct her feeling of identity; after the successive traumatism and migration she was feeling as if she lost “herself” and her abilities.

From my point of view as a therapist, my personal experience of migration, from Greece to Switzerland, was important not only to understand the adaptation effort which is necessary in order to insert oneself in the host country but also the identity destabilisation due to migration; that could be related to the loss of points of reference, with the change of the cultural frame and a certain difficulty to decode the nuances of non-verbal communication in the new culture. For the patient it was also a positive point, even if we didn't speak about my own migration experience (she only knew that I come from Greece); for her the person of the therapist functioned as a model of bi-cultural identity integration, and that helped her to open herself to the culture of the host country, without feeling unfaithful to her origin country.

Conclusively, take into account the cultural difference and analyse it in the therapeutic relationship, can be very useful not only to create a good therapeutic alliance, but can also help the patients to better understand their own culture, the differences or the common points with the host country mentality and achieve a better integration to the last one. In a more general way, we could think that reflection on the cultural difference could be important in every therapeutic relationship, independently of the patient's and the therapist's origins, as they are separated individuals who enter the relationship with their cultural baggage. Nonetheless, in the intercultural consultation the cultural difference is much more visible, and especially after a migration experience we can be much more ready to identify it and work on that.

Luiz Fernando Dias Duarte

Professor, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Louis Dumont in Brazil: Different Approaches of Hierarchy, Individualism and Methodological Holism

This is a review of the main foci of influence of Louis Dumont's thought in contemporary Brazilian anthropology. Several analytical currents will be described in which his contribution has been effective, with an emphasis in different aspects of his theories and ethnographic interests. Kinship and religion studies, the interpretation of Indian cultural configuration, the theory of "hierarchy" and "methodological holism", the history and sociology of the "ideology of individualism", the dynamics of cultural change, and the anthropology of Western culture are the principal domains of his present outreach here dealt with.

Albena Dimitrova

PhD Student, Institute of Experimental Morphology, Pathology and
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Assessment of Body Composition in Bulgarian Tennis Athletes

Background: Body composition is a major factor determining achievements in racket sports (tennis, table tennis and squash) and plays a significant role in the level of physical development. The **aim** of the present study is to assess body composition in young Bulgarian tennis players.

Methods: A total of 86 boys (26 tennis players, 60 schoolchildren), aged 10-11 years, participated in this cross-sectional study. Body composition was determined by means of multi-frequency bioelectrical impedance measurements. The following anthropometric indices were calculated: fat mass index (FMI=fat mass/ stature², kg/ m²), fat free mass index (FFMI=fat free mass/stature², kg/m²). Comparisons between groups were performed by Student t-test (P< 0.05). Relationships between anthropometric features and training experience of tennis players were assessed by Pearson's correlation. The statistical analyses were made using a Statistical SPSS 16.0 (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL, USA) software package.

Results: Tennis players (TP) had significantly lower weight, body mass index, body fat and percent body fat compared to non-tennis players (NTP). The mean values of FMI in TP were 3.08 ± 1.42 kg/ m² and they were lower than these in untrained controls (4.99 ± 2.99 kg/m²). The average values of FFMI in the investigated groups were equal (P>0.05). In athlete they were 14.12 ± 0.98 kg/m² and in non-athlete - 14.30 ± 1.04 kg/m². Training experience of TP was significantly and negatively correlated with several anthropometric traits and indices of body composition.

Conclusion: Physical activity, particular tennis training was inversely correlated with body weight, body fat and FMI, moderate and positively correlated with FFM in children. These results may be useful as a preventive method of youth obesity.

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&

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The Shifting Grounds of Humour: The Case of Masameer in Saudi Arabia

The present study explores the widespread practice of online humor in the collectivist Arab Middle East, and then zooms in on the popular satirical cartoon *Masameer* (nails in Arabic), a series of over 100 episodes posted on YouTube. Produced by young Saudi writers and artists, *Masameer* addresses, in a manner that is both jocose and analytical, critical issues that shape the lives of residents of Saudi Arabia. *Masameer* exemplifies not only the uses of satire by those who practice and consume it, but also its boundaries within a society both immersed in tradition and forced to respond to calls for change. This paper also seeks to understand through the study of *Masameer* the practice of humor from the viewpoints of both producers and users. Critical analyses of several episodes highlight how humor is a key agent in self-critique as well as in the forging of new possibilities. Examination of the audience's responses, including content and sentiment, indicates that most comments are relevant to the issue(s) raised by each video and exhibit positive sentiment. Although comments open a window into the heated debates about the many crises besetting the Saudi society, responses are equally likely to either involve or be deficient in critical analysis.

Nathasha Shehani Edirippulige Fernando

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'Immigrati' Communities Perceiving the 'Migration Crisis': A Case Study of Milan

The purpose of the wider research is to analyse how resident migrant communities in Milan's diverse areas of 'Zona 2' and 'Zona 9' perceive the current 'migration crisis' and to determine whether there is communal solidarity or purposeful disengagement from growing discrimination. The preliminary findings, through the use of ethnography and interviews, show that although there is no consistent discrimination towards newly arrived 'boat migrants' from the likes of 'established migrants', it can be claimed that there is increasing discrimination towards Islam and its followers, which goes in line with the general perception in the media.

The paper will particularly look at how '*immigrati*'s' identity is formed and enacted within these different areas of Milan, how the participants of the ethnography shape and make sense of their own narrativity within these larger communities. New relations and networks are created, but these however lead to new forms of exclusion and 'othering'. In relation to this, the paper will examine the concept of empathy as well in order to analyse how this aspect is enacted or not by the '*immigrati*' participants, their ability to 'understand' the position of the refugee, the clear transference (or lack) of the shortcomings of the refugee/'boats migrants' experience to their own shared unchanging experience of being 'the other'.

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Religious Fundamentalism, Humor, and Treatment Outcomes in Individuals in Court-Mandated Substance Abuse Outpatient Treatment

The relationship between religious fundamentalism, humor and psychological well-being was examined with a sample of individuals (n=109) being treated for drug abuse in a court-mandated outpatient program with an Alcohol Anonymous treatment approach. Three separate factors of religious fundamentalism were found through exploratory factor analysis of the Revised Religious Fundamentalism Scale. These factors were named Righteous-Evil Worldview, True Religion, and Scriptural Literalism. This multifactor finding adds to previous research with this scale (Altemeyer & Hunsberger, 2004). Psychological well-being of individuals in court-mandated outpatient substance abuse treatment was found to be correlated with high levels of humor but not religious fundamentalism. Psychological well-being and humor were found to be related to satisfaction with treatment services; no relationship was found between religious fundamentalism and satisfaction with services. One factor of religious fundamentalism, Scriptural Literalism, was found to be associated with high levels of depression and paranoia/hostility. This multidimensional understanding of religious fundamentalism will be discussed with the strengths and weaknesses of these findings being presented. Also, the implications of the correlation of religious fundamentalism with high levels of paranoia/hostility and lower levels of psychological well-being in this select sample of individuals in treatment will be discussed. Also, the implications of these findings for the successful treatment of substance abuse will be highlighted. The material in this paper was originally published in *Psychological Reports* (Holcomb & Ivey, S., 2017)

Joanna Janik

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Greeks and Barbarians – Clash of Civilizations in Antiquity

According to commonly accepted opinion, the Persian Wars at the beginning of the V century BCE made ancient Greeks not only fight against the most powerful enemy, but also understand the essence of their cultural identity. Herodotus, who wrote the history of the conflict between Greece and Persia, described, what he considered the most vital differences between Greeks and their enemies, and contributed to the development of the popular stereotype, used freely by the other ancient Greek authors. Persian Wars may certainly be considered the first clash of civilizations, but at the same time we should be extremely cautious in assuming that there is a simple link between ancient and contemporary cliches referring to the opposition West and East. The most obvious difference consists in the lack of importance of the religious factor: religious faith did not play any role in defining basic differences between Hellenes and “barbarians”. Ancient Greek authors and their audience did know the negative image of the Persians, but it was mainly associated with political culture (“freedom” versus “slavery”) and the way of life (“noble discipline” versus “luxury”). In my paper I would like to focus on the most essential elements of this framework and to demonstrate that Greeks authors employed it quite pragmatically, with full recognition of its benefits and rational aim.

Anindita Maya Julungwangi
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An Understanding of Pilgrimage: A Case Study of Gunungpring Sacred Graveyard, Indonesia

Using qualitative methods, this study tried to examine the pilgrimage activity in the context of Muslim Community in Java, Indonesia. Pilgrimage usually related to sacred locations such as a sacred graveyard, temple, and shrine or mountain peaks. In the context of Java, there are thousands of graveyards visited by pilgrims. The saints or religious figure buried in there belong to some categories such as those who were spreading and teaching Islam in one particular area or who were founders of an Islamic school. People who visited their graveyard believe that the positions of the saints are closer to God than those of ordinary people. Hence, their prayer will be surely granted through the intercession of these spirits. Nevertheless, this religious practice has been deemed problematic since syncretism was also involves.

Geertz (1976), in his discussion about Javanese religion, explained briefly the two different groups of Muslims that existed: the conservative (*Nadhlatul Ulama* or NU) and the modern (*Muhammadiyah*). These two biggest Muslim organisation in Indonesia have a different perspectives toward pilgrimage activities. The conservative group allows their member to practice the pilgrimage activity. But the modernist group prohibits this kind of activity. Even so, nowadays, many Javanese continue to practice sacred graveyard visitation and embrace its culture.

The field work was conducted in Gunungpring Sacred Graveyard in Central Java, a small-scale destination which located in a rural area. With great anticipation, the researcher hopes that this study can contribute to provide data about the recent phenomena of pilgrimage among Muslim which only scant academic attentions has been paid.

Avni Kastrati

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Demographic Window of Opportunity/Kosovo

Decreasing number of children and youth

In Kosovo, the birth rate continued to decline and fertility rate shows that in 1980 from 4.2 it has fallen to 1.9 in 2016. In 1981, children under the age five (U5) were close to 18% and in Census 2011, children under the age five were only 11%. Also, the younger generation (10-24) has declined from 69 (1981) to 25% (2016).

Reducing workforce

The large number of "baby boom" births in the 1970s and 1990s remained stable, with 50-55% of the total population working age. Today, Kosovo has reached WINDOWS OPURTINITY (less than 50% of total population is dependent population), 10-20 years later than other states in the region.

Growth of older generations and reduction of children

The 1981 census shows that only 2.8% were more than 65 years old while, in Census 2011 were 5.8% and in 2016 the population estimates indicate that were 8.1% old people. Kosovo is aging faster than any other country in region, do to rapid natural decrease and mechanic changes (emigration) in population structure.

Based on the "Population Projections of Kosovo 2011-2061 ", the older generation (more than 65) in 2030 will reach 18% of the total population, while fertility will fall from 1.9 as it is now to 1.6 in 2030.

The challenge of aging

Difficulties in aging populations have given their impact since 2015, when the government after two years of discussion has not managed to increase pensions and the social support offered to persons over 65 years because of the growing so rapidly the number of elderly people.

Emigration challenges

Kosovo is recognized as an emigration country where only over five (5) years have emigrated from Kosovo more than 9% of the total resident population. The effect of emigration has been felt in the workforce, fertility and economy in these last 2-3 years.

Czarina Labayo

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Exploring the Relationship of Faith-Based Humanitarian Aid and Post Disaster Solidarity among Typhoon Yolanda Survivors in Leyte, the Philippines

When Super Typhoon Haiyan made a landfall on 8 November 2013 in the Visayas Islands, the Philippines, the typhoon survivors assisted one another and demonstrated solidarity, which transformed them to be self-sustaining individuals while waiting for outside help. Disaster recovery projects were instigated immediately after the typhoon and the influx of humanitarian organizations from various nations was evident. Nevertheless, the survivors' perception of aid and their behavior as a community influence the performance of these "build back better" projects managed by many humanitarian organizations. This study aims to reveal the nature of solidarity among the farming community members of Dulay, Leyte, the Philippines who are beneficiaries of shelter and livelihood projects by a faith based organization and to look into the process of how solidarity fared under the internationally funded faith-based organizations in Leyte, Philippines. The researcher employs an ethnographic approach and narrative analysis to highlight and understand the beneficiaries' perspectives of faith-based humanitarian aid and to identify the gaps in the current understanding of what it means to be a faith-based organization. By focusing on the Catholic Filipino context, the Dulay farming community in Leyte cites ambiguities in the activities of faith-based organizations such as cultural sensitivity and lack of knowledge in the local environment in which they operate. These downsides present bigger challenges so much so that it must be addressed in order for the survivors to cope effectively in the aftermath of disaster. Moreover, the typhoon survivors emphasized that the implementation of faith-based humanitarian aid after the typhoon strengthened the solidarity of the community as it played a pivotal role in the formation of local social networks around a shared faith.

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Health and Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean: Government Initiatives about the Access and Use of Health Services by the Immigrant Population

Background: Due to particular characteristics of Latin America and the Caribbean, international migrants are exposed to severe situations of vulnerability. Government initiatives that protect their rights, especially in health, are essential, since the lower rates of access and use of health services have an impact on the health outcomes of this population. We aim to identify and describe existing Latin American and the Caribbean governmental initiatives regarding the access and use of health services by immigrants.

Methods: A gray literature search was conducted between August and November 2017, regarding the initiatives that address the access and use of health services by immigrants, carried out by the central government of eight Central American countries, thirteen of South America and twenty six of Caribbean countries.

Results: Preliminary results show more than 70 initiatives in Latin American and Caribbean countries. These were classified according to their presence in the following types of instrument: policy, regulation, national plan, program, specific action and bilateral agreement. This initiatives offer health care at the primary, secondary and tertiary level, as well as at the level of health authority. Within the initiatives, the following concepts were found: human rights, migration process, interculturality in health, life course, intersectorality and health in all policies.

Conclusions: There are initiatives that show the importance of this matter in Latin America and the Caribbean. Although some countries have immigration or health laws that mention the issue, no specific health policies or plans for the immigrant population were found. This subject requires greater concern, considering the current changes in the profile of international migration in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Grant Lewison

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The Value of European Immigration for High-Level UK Research and Clinical Care

The value of European immigration for high-level UK research and clinical care The UK's impending departure "Brexit" from the European Union (EU) may lead to restrictions on the immigration of scientists and medical personnel. We therefore examined how many senior scientists and clinicians, who had been elected as Fellows of the Royal Society (FRS) or of the Academy of Medical Sciences (FMedSci), were from other European countries, in two periods. The percentages of European FRS increased from 0.8% in 1952-1992 (when the UK signed the Maastricht treaty) to 4.3% from 1993-2015. For FMedSci the percentages increased from 2.6% elected in 1992 or earlier to 8.9% elected subsequently. We also examined the national origins of UK medical doctors currently practising from the Medical Register for 2015. In 1973, only 6% of doctors had been trained in countries that are now in the EU; the proportion increased to 40% of foreign-trained doctors recently, with Europeans replacing South Asians as the main immigrant group. Among these, doctors from the Czech Republic, Greece, Poland and Romania made the largest contribution. We conclude that any post-Brexit curb on the ability of the UK to attract European researchers and medical doctors would have serious implications for the UK's science leadership globally and healthcare provision locally.

Robert Christopher Morgan

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**Indigenous Land as a Partial Commodity:
Global Forces and Local Consequences**

Land is at the heart of self-identity, social stability, and economic security for indigenous people across the world. Under contemporary globalization, the value of indigenous land is changing; clan and family lands long protected by law and customary tenure are taking-on elements of commodity value. The economic, social and political implications of these changes are profound. While land tenure systems are well-known in the anthropological literature, the emphasis in anthropology on shared cultural values can obscure the realities of competing values in indigenous lands. This subject now has a fresh significance with recent calls for legal reforms to “open up” the land for commercial activity.

This paper advances the idea of partial commodity to represent the changing value of indigenous land. The paper uses the concept to discuss select issues that are significant for theory in economic anthropology. The purpose first is to define indigenous land in terms of an abstract model of binary or multiple value systems. This approach leads to a critique of cultural explanations for the persistence of key features of indigenous economies. And it helps to see the contentious logic behind tributes, gifts, and bribes for land. Finally, the focus on the changing value of land shows the emergence of new class structures within indigenous societies. Field data from cases in the Pacific region illustrate that the implications are not only theoretical, but also have real-world implications for a new indigenous wealth gap and for poverty in coming generations.

Shlomo Nahir

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Decline in the Divorce rates of Jews in Israel

Since 2013 there has been a decline in the Divorce rates of Jews in Israel. This decline is reflected both in the decline in the crude divorce rate, both in the decline in the rate of divorces rate for married Persons and in the decline in the divorce rate by marriage Cohort for the first year of marriage.

Previous studies have shown that the rates of divorce among the ultra-orthodox Jewish population are significantly lower than among the non-ultra-orthodox Jewish population. In addition, the ultra-orthodox population is characterized by a particularly high rate of natural increase due to a high total fertility rate relative to the non-ultra-orthodox Jewish population. The objective of this study is to examine whether the decrease in divorce rates among the Jewish population is due to the increase in the proportion of the orthodox Jewish population in the total Jewish population in Israel.

For this purpose, a divorce rate was calculated for the married population of the ultra-orthodox Jewish population and for the non-ultra-orthodox Jewish population. It is assumed that the orthodox Jewish population tends to vote to the Knesset elections for ultra-orthodox parties, and that therefore ,the orthodox Jewish population is defined as the residents of localities or statistical areas within localities where a high percentage of voters vote for ultra-orthodox parties.

Tran Phuong

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The Central Highlands Village: Structure and Post-Structure

The Central Highlands has been the long-standing locality of many indigenous minorities: Jrai, Ede, Bana, K'hor, M'ngong, Chu Ru... The Central Highlands is not only of an administrative geography, but also a region of diverse ethnic, cultural, economic, and social components that contribute to preserve of the diversity Vietnamese culture in particular and human culture in general. However, in the context of globalization, modernization and integration, whether the village of the Central Highlands has been intact or integrated into the whole society that is considered in this article.

Based on the survey results, including information from participant observations, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and household questionnaires of the research project "*the role of informal social institutions in the Central Highlands 'sustainable development'*" of the 3rd Central Highlands Program (2014 - 2016), the approach to structural analysis and post- structural analysis the article assumes that: having established in a tropical monsoon environment, the Central Highlands village was structured by three factors: individual - community - forest in which, the individual and community lived in the forest, together with the forest, embedded in the forest and integrated into the forest, he/she born from the forest and came back to the forest after death. The forest was respected and protected because it had "soul".

In the relation between individual and community, the individual always behaved according to the norms of the community because he/she didn't want to be excluded from the community, and the individual could not not exist outside the community. Three relationships: the individual - the community - the forest structured the traditional Central Highlands village which was non - state and self - governing society that has been existed for a long time. However, since 1975, due to the effects of the strong wave of migration, the policy of the state, economic changes, the Central Highlands village has de-structured: the primary forest has been replaced by the rubber, pepper gardens; community coherence has been decreased and role of nuclear families increased. The forest has been not sacred because it is no longer the unique place where people live and work, the rule of forest protection and rituals related to forest lost, the prestige of the community to the individual decreased due to the kinship and community relatives were replaced by contractual relationships. Three components: the individual - the community - the forest were changed by three components: the individual - the state - the society. The

Central Highlands village has been being in the process of de-structure, changing from traditional village to modern one.

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Self-Efficacy in the Presence of “Small Talks”: The Harms and the Needs of the Tongue in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

This paper examines the extent to which attitudes towards gossips by untenured faculty and college students in Saudi Arabia can be predicted by self-efficacy beliefs. For faculty, self-efficacy (either general or teaching-specific), as well as teaching dimensions (i.e., instructor-, student-, and institution-related) served as predictors. General self-efficacy was measured by the GSE of Chen, Gully, and Eden (2001), teaching-specific self-efficacy and teaching dimensions were estimated by the CTSES of Pajares (2006), whereas attitudes towards gossips were assessed through the scale devised by Litman, Huang, & Chang (2009; see also Litman & Pezzo, 2005). Faculty were expatriates, whereas students were Saudi citizens. We found that the higher were faculty's self-efficacy beliefs (either general or teaching-specific), the lower was the social value and the higher was the moral rejection of gossips. Faculty's beliefs that their teaching influences student learning were inversely related to the social value attributed to gossips and positively related to their moral rejection, irrespective of seniority. The higher was students' general self-efficacy, the lower was the social value and the higher was the moral rejection of gossips, irrespective of years spent in college. Thus, although participating faculty and students belonged to different cultures and age groups, they produced a uniform pattern of results. These findings suggest that confidence in one's abilities may be associated with the tendency to curtail the subtle influence of idle talks. The latter may be undertaken by not only minimizing the social value of gossips, but also increasing their rejection on moral grounds.

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&

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Econometric Model of International Migration: 1990- 2015, Age and Political Rights Impact

The paper proposes new econometric models of international migration between countries all over the world and the model of migration from Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region to European Union (EU). The impact of economic characteristics, distance, population on country-to-country migration was extensively studied in contemporary literature. However, joint influence of education level in sending country and the size of diaspora in country of destination, as well as demographic characteristics of destination have not received broad attention. The pull effect of diaspora is supposed to be lower for countries with higher level of education in our model of international migration. Additionally, modest political freedom in the country should stimulate the outflow of its residents. On the other hand, ageing population is a common characteristic for the most of European countries. In our model huge share of elder population and low population density trigger the inflow of foreign nationals promoting the stimulating migration policy in the destination countries.

These effects are tested by panel data approach for the international migration between 170 countries of the world from 1990 to 2015. The impact of demographic characteristics in destination countries is studied on the MENA - EU sample from 2001 to 2015. It is shown, that pull effect of population density and the share of elder population is higher than the effect of diaspora and GDP of destination country. On the contrary, political rights at destination reduce the international migration flows.

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&

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Pension Funds Pooling: Macro-Economic and Social Implications

This paper offers an efficient mechanism to increase savings of un-unionized employees, like new immigrants, through the pooling of pension funds to a governmental entity. The study is conducted based on Israeli data and examines the impact of defined-contribution pension fund pooling at two levels: the social level, by improving income inequality, and the macro-economic level, by reducing governmental expenditure on support payments. We find that the pooling mechanism will raise not only the fraction of savers among retirees, but individual savings as well, by reducing management fees. While Israel experienced large immigration waves, we find that the pooling would particularly help two disadvantaged groups: Arabs and ultra-Orthodox Jews. The pooling is expected to reduce governments' expenditure on support payments to retirees by about 63%. It may act to mitigate social conflicts as the most disadvantaged members in society, un-unionized, often part-time and/or immigrant employees, become pension owners.

Catalin-Ioan Siclovan

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**Immigration as a Human Right:
A Critical View of Miller's Liberal Nationalism Theory on
Migration**

The following article will debate the theories of immigration, namely the human right to immigrate defended by libertarian egalitarians with a regard towards David Miller's national liberalism theory. For Miller there are three rejections of immigration as a human right: the right to immigrate cannot become a human right because immigration is a kind of freedom that cannot impose a moral obligation to others, the right to immigrate is a remedial right and the human right of emigration is a conditional right, which does not entail the rights of immigration. I will analyze these three rejections, arguing that there is a moral human right to immigrate - rather than a legal right - based on the equality of autonomy principle and the internal free movement right which, by extension to external free movement, entails the same kind of freedom for all, citizens or immigrants. I assume that people have essential political, economic and personal interests, in being able to access life options available in foreign states and should be entitled to benefit from an equal rights treatment in choosing particular advantages in other countries.

The human right to immigrate is a non-absolute right and the justification of this kind of right is that in its absence, the right to leave his/her country and change nationality - as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - appear to be meaningless.

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The Definition, Scope and Issues in the Demography of Ethnolinguistics

My paper proposes to define an interdisciplinary field at the intersection of social demography and linguistic anthropology centering around the subjects of ethnicity, language and migration. In the United States, demographers have largely neglected the wealth of data on the numerous ethnolinguistic groups constituting one-fifth of the population and this is nearly as true in other Western countries where the proportion of ethnolinguistic groups has been rapidly increasing in recent years. In my detailed study, I have presented the issues and synthesized the available research. The issues to be considered are often very practical ones. They include the demographic and socioeconomic impact of ethnolinguistic diversity on nations, the role of ethnolinguistic divisions in the conflict within and between nations, the factors in the increasing tendency for ethnolinguistic groups to seek and establish their own independent nation-states, and the relation of national immigration policy to national language policy.

At the more micro level, I consider the role of family members, neighbors, and the local geographic area in the linguistic integration of immigrants in the host country, problems in census and survey data collection arising from the lack of proficiency of immigrants in the national language, normal and pathological changes in language ability with advancing age, the variations in language use with social class, social networks, educational level, and the effectiveness of bilingual education in educational achievement. In bringing to bear the demographic perspective and demographic methods on language as a population unit, I consider the growth, birth and death of languages and the possibility of constructing life tables for languages, the migration of languages, as well as projections of their future numbers and the need for expanding the definition of migration when studying the life of preliterate peoples. The paper will elaborate on many of these issues and summarize the alternative views on them.

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**Low Fertility and the Reform of Maternity Care in Italy:
Which Consequences for Professionals and end-Users?**

In Italy, period fertility fell below the replacement level of generations (Total Fertility Rate lower than 2.1 children per woman) in mid-1970s and it further reduced to a minimum of 1.19 children per woman in

1995. Then, fertility had a modest recovery but it has persisted at very low levels. According to the latest official data by the Italian National Institute of Statistics, today TFR is equal to 1.34.

Furthermore, in the last decade, the low propensity of having a child in combination with a declining number of women in the reproductive age interval caused a continuing decline of the absolute number of births. This has important consequences within the more general framework of maternity policies.

Maternity care plays a crucial role in the political agenda of Italy and of many others low fertility countries, in Europe and outside Europe. In spite of the country-specific features, policies in different national contexts seem to show a similar trend: rationalization by reducing the number of smaller maternity units in order to realize scale economies within the bigger ones.

In Italy, maternity policies seem to be affected by two interrelated processes. These processes are linked with the need to increase perinatal outcome as well as to respond appropriately to organizational changes imposed by the rationalization of maternity units. In the Italian context, birth is still a hospitalized event and recent legislation are modifying the "birth map". In addition, the "conditions of birth" appear to be modified since recent reforms impose the closure of maternity wards with less than 500 births per year and the reorganization of those with less than 1,000 births per year. Therefore, the closing of small maternity units, where births were humanized, is denying to end-users the possibility of choosing where and how to give birth.

This paper shows the preliminary findings of an interdisciplinary research project aimed at understanding the situation of maternity care in Italy, after the reorganization of maternity units. Firstly, the analysis focuses on the organizational-professional dimension (meso analysis). The aim is twofold: on the one hand, the objective is to understand how and to what extent maternity care reforms are affecting the structural organization of

maternity units. On the other hand, the aim is to understand the effects of the reorganization on the professionals involved in this domain, particularly gynecologists and midwives. Secondly, a micro analytical phase aims at understanding if and to what extent the reorganization is affecting the relations between professionals and end-users.

The research uses both quantitative and qualitative techniques through the different tools of survey and semi-structured interviews. This choice seems consistent with the aim to describe a dynamic and manifold domain. The research is currently underway. Preliminary results seem to show that the concentration of births within the biggest hospitals is raising organizational problems. Particularly, it seems that the biggest hospitals have not managed to organize their staff and spaces so that to face the increasing number of users. At a meso analytical level, this has led to a greater organizational rigidity declining both in terms of routinization of procedures and of impoverishment of intra and inter-professional relationships. At the micro level, the relationship with the users seems to have worsened because of the fugacity and superficiality of relationships with professionals. This is at the expense of the humanization of birth.

Keita Suga

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Women's Employment and the Timing of 1st Marriage and 1st Childbirth in Japan: A life Course Perspective

This study investigates the patterns and covariates of Japanese women's career interruptions due to 1st marriage and/or 1st childbirth in a life course perspective. In particular, by using micro-level data for family formation of Japanese women, drawn from large scale national household survey, we evaluate to what extent and how interruptions of women's employment are related with a timing of 1st marriage and/or 1st childbirth.

Analytical framework is a competing-risks model in discrete-time event history analysis technique. We take women's age as an analysis time from a view point of life course, and we distinguish timings of stop working with a comparison to occurrences of 1st marriage and 1st childbirth in the model. This framework assesses whether quits from jobs around 1st marriage are associated with different factors for quits from jobs around 1st childbirth.

Results show that the timing of career interruption has been shifted from the time of 1st marriage to 1st childbirth, especially women of the youngest cohort who engaged in regular employment. At the same time, university graduates employed in public sector or large scale private company, where relatively generous supports for working mothers are available, more likely continue their employment at the time of 1st marriage and of 1st childbirth.

Anja Van Heelsum

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Transit Migrants in Ethiopia: Why would they Move on?

Due to attempts by the European Union to stop unwanted migrants from approaching Europe, many of them cannot travel onwards as easily as they may have liked. Coming for instance from Syria or Afghanistan, people are forced to remain in countries like Jordan, Lebanon or Turkey, while the living conditions are insufficient and they would prefer to move onwards. Coming from Africa, it has become extremely difficult to pass Libya. European policies are developed with the idea that migrants form some kind of security threat. International protection obligations are ignored but also, there seems not much understanding of the motives that drive migrants and their aspirations.

In this paper we will investigate three situation in which onward decision making takes place, namely -1- the (non-camp) situation of Syrians and Afghans in Turkey, -2- the situation of Syrian camp refugees in Jordan and -3- the (non camp) situation of Eritreans in the capital of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa. In these three situation we find living conditions for refugees that are far from ideal but for those in camps at least there some accommodation, whereas for those not in camps, finding (irregular) work and housing sometimes leads to an acceptable living standard.

To actually understand migrants' decision-making processes in transit, the aspirations and capabilities approach seems extremely promising. In applying the aspirations and capabilities approach, we ask the question where the line might be drawn between the decision to move on or not and what the main reasons are. We will do this based on secondary sources. Lack of safely and bad and difficult living conditions are obviously part of this, but on the other hand, even where living conditions are better, it remains extremely difficult to convince potential onward migrants to stay in the country that they saw as transit.

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Preventing Religiously Motivated Radicalisation of Patients: An Exploration of the Cultural Competence of Prison and Community Healthcare Professionals

The recent increased frequency and severity of Islamist-inspired terrorist attacks and white supremacist hate crimes have led to devastating health effects, both upon individual victims and the emotional health and well-being of wider society. Therefore, whilst security services are crucial for countering terrorism, being vigilant towards possible risk is a core responsibility of all health professionals. However, there is an ongoing debate regarding a potential ethical conflict between the carer role of the clinician and a responsibility that some could construe as being 'state informants', which can be emotionally distressing for the healthcare professional and risk the therapeutic alliance between carer and patient. There is a paucity of empirical research investigating the health sector's role in preventing radicalisation or hate crimes. Through the use of an online survey of community GPs and qualitative interviews with prison clinicians, our research is contributing to a sparse evidence base regarding healthcare staff perceptions, lived experiences and use of the UK Government's counter-terrorism Prevent Duty (observing and reporting potential radicalisation) when caring for patients. Our findings seek to support clinicians in exploring and managing the tension between fostering therapeutic alliances whilst fulfilling a security and wider political expectation regarding safeguarding responsibilities. We conducted an in-depth qualitative analysis of how Prevent is bedding down amongst clinicians within two prisons in Northern England, and so focused on the responses of health providers 'locked' within a particular organisational and institutional culture. We then broadened the study beyond the setting of incarceration, to examine Prevent acceptance/resistance/knowledge/views/implementation issues amongst GP practices, in the 'community'. The lived experiences of clinicians reveal that preventing radicalisation is often a sensitive, difficult and uncomfortable process although Prevent training appeared to give them more confidence. There was a negative discourse regarding role legitimacy from community GPs but a more accepting attitude from prison clinicians.