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Abstract Book

5th Annual International Conference on
Anthropology
17-20 June 2019, Athens, Greece

Edited by
Gregory T. Papanikos

2019

Abstracts
5th Annual International
Conference on Anthropology
17-20 June 2019, Athens,
Greece

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Preface

This book includes the abstracts of all the papers presented at the 5th *Annual International Conference on Anthropology (17-20 June 2019)*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER).

In total 24 papers were submitted by 26 presenters, coming from 18 different countries (Canada, China, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, India, Iran, Mexico, Mongolia, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, The Netherlands, UK, and USA). The conference was organized into 8 sessions that included a variety of topic areas such as Gender & Health, Aging, Migration, Union Formation, Fertility, Violence and other. 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 6 divisions and 37 units. Each 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 Anthropology
17-20 June 2019, Athens, Greece

Scientific Committee

All ATINER's conferences are organized by the [Academic Council](#). This conference has been organized with the assistance of the following academics, who contributed by a) setting up the program b) chairing the conference sessions, and/or c) reviewing the submitted abstracts and papers:

1. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER & Honorary Professor, University of Stirling, UK.
2. Ilja A. Luciak, Head, Anthropology Unit, ATINER & Professor, College of Liberal Arts and Human Sciences, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, USA.
3. Yannis Stivachtis, Director, Center for European & Mediterranean Affairs and Director & Professor, International Studies Program Virginia Tech - Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, USA.
4. Sonia Salari, Professor, University of Utah, USA.
5. Nicole Farris, Academic Member, ATINER & Associate Professor, Texas A&M University-Commerce, USA.
6. Lisbeth Loft, Assistant Professor, University of Copenhagen/Columbia University in the City of New York, Denmark/USA.
7. Ian Skoggard, Research Anthropologist, Human Relations Area Files, Yale University, USA.
8. Heidy Roosimagi, Head, Statistics Estonia, Estonia.
9. Lubomir Zyblikiewicz, Professor Emeritus, Jagiellonian University, Poland.
10. Utku Özer, Research Fellow, ATINER.

FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM
5th Annual International Conference on Anthropology
17-20 June 2019, Athens, Greece
Conference Venue: Titania Hotel, 52 Panepistimiou Street, 10678 Athens,
Greece

Monday 17 June 2019

07:50-08:40 Registration and Refreshments

08:50-09:20 (Room A - 10th Floor): Welcome and Opening Address by Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.

09:30-11:00 Session I (Room B - 10th Floor): Gender & Health

Chair: Lisbeth Loft, Assistant Professor, University of Copenhagen/Columbia University in the City of New York, Denmark/USA.

1. Chingli Yang, Professor, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan, Kangjung Weng, Assistant Professor, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan, Syuan-Li Renn, Research Assistant, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan & Han-Yu Wu, Research Associate, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan. Does Taiwan Have a Second Gender Revolution? - Assessment Based on Gender Role Attitude, Housework Division and Marriage Matching.
2. Marin Vodanovic, Vice Dean, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb, Croatia. Teeth as Storytellers.
3. Abhishek Singh, Associate Professor, International Institute for Population Sciences, India, Kaushalendra Kumar, Assistant Professor, International Institute for Population Sciences, India, Lotus P Mcdougal, Research Scientist, University of California San Diego, USA, Jay G Silverman, Professor, University of California San Diego, USA, Yamini Atmavilas, Program Officer, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation New Delhi, India, Raksha Gupta, Project Coordinator, International Institute for Population Sciences, India & Anita Raj, Professor, University of California San Diego, USA. Does Owning a Bank Account Improve Reproductive and Maternal Health Services Utilization and Behavior in India? Evidence from National Family Health Survey 2015-16.
4. Kaushalendra Kumar, Assistant Professor, International Institute for Population Sciences, India. The Life Course Variation in Gender Bias in Hospitalization Financing from Scarce Economic Resources.

11:00-12:30 Session II (Room B - 10th Floor): Aging

Chair: Sonia Salari, Professor, University of Utah, USA.

1. Lisbeth Loft, Assistant Professor, University of Copenhagen/Columbia University in the City of New York, Denmark/USA. The Role of Family Relationships in Healthy Aging.
2. Judith Lieber, PhD Student, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, UK. "This Culture has not reached the Villages yet. We can expect it anytime": Transforming Systems of Social Support for the Older Population in Tamil Nadu, India.

12:30-14:00 Session III (Room A - 10th Floor): World Affairs: Violence, Human Security, Criminal Law and Sectarianism

Chair: Nicole Farris, Associate Professor, Texas A&M University-Commerce, USA.

1. Sonia Salari, Professor, University of Utah, USA, Carrie Sillito, Associate Instructor, University of Utah, USA & Terry Allen, Adjunct Professor, Weber State University, USA. USA Violent Cause Mortality: Analysis of Trends and the Political Controversies of Prevention.
2. Kenneth Christie, Professor, Royal Roads University, Canada & Haval Ahmad, PhD Candidate, Aberystwyth University, UK. Deradicalization: Implications for Human Security.
3. Elena-Ana Iancu, Professor, Alexandru Ioan Cuza Police Academy & Agora University of Oradea, Romania. Contribution of Forensic Science to Establishing the Truth in Criminal Proceedings.
4. Haian Dukhan, Teaching Fellow in International Relations, University of Leicester, UK. Tracing the Rise of Sectarianism in the Governorate of Deir Ezzor from the 1970s until the Current Civil War.
5. Mohammadreza Hafeznia, Professor, Tarbiat Modares University (TMU), Iran. Active Geostrategic Faults of the World Effective on the Global Politics.

**This session is jointly offered with the Politics & International Affairs Unit.*

14:00-15:00 Lunch

15:00-16:30 Session IV (Room A - 10th Floor): Migration

Chair: Utku Özer, Research Fellow, ATINER.

1. Rafael Duran, Associate Professor, University of Málaga, Spain. Othering Muslims?: A Content Analysis of the Spanish Press Coverage.
2. Rong Chen, Associate Professor, Shanghai Health Development Research Center (SHDRC), China. Internal Migration and Regional Differences of Population Aging: An Empirical Study of 287 Cities in China.
3. Sergey Ryazantsev, Director of Institute Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Head of Department of Demographic and Migration Policy, MGIMO University, Russia. About some Counterarguments against Myths of Labour Immigration to Russia.

**This session is jointly offered with the Politics & International Affairs Unit.*

21:00-23:00 Greek Night and Dinner

Tuesday 18 June 2019

08:00-11:00 Session V: An Educational Urban Walk in Modern and Ancient Athens

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 VI (Room B - 10th Floor): Union Formation & Fertility

Chair: Heidy Roosimagi, Head, Statistics Estonia, Estonia.

1. Nicole Farris, Associate Professor, Texas A&M University-Commerce, USA. Parental Leave Policy Influence on Fertility Rates: The Importance of Social Contexts on German and Swedish Reform with the United States as a Reference.
2. Ian Skoggard, Research Anthropologist, Human Relations Area Files, Yale University, USA & Tino Stewart, Researcher, UK. Perspective and Agency.
3. Emese Vita, PhD Student / Research Fellow, Babeş-Bolyai University / Research Institute for Hungarian Communities Abroad, Romania. The Role of Socio-Economic Status in the Formation of Cohabited Unions.
4. Noura Anwar, Assistant Professor, Cairo University, Egypt. Quantifying the Community Effect on Contraceptive Use in Egypt.

13:00-14:30 Session VII (Room B - 10th Floor): Special Topics

Chair: Ian Skoggard, Research Anthropologist, Human Relations Area Files, Yale University, USA.

1. Rosabelle Boswell, Executive Dean of Arts, Nelson Mandela University, South Africa. From The Deep: Anthropology's Contribution to the Ocean Sciences.
2. Alberto Diez Barroso Repizo, Professor, National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH), Mexico. Sacred Landscape and Settlement Patterns in Indigenous Nahua and Otomi Communities of Northern Puebla, Mexico.
3. Pranitha Maharaj, Professor, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Growing Old: A Qualitative Study of the Social Constructions of Ageing.
4. Stefan Hebenstreit, Visiting Lecturer, University of Marburg, Germany. Silence as an Auditive Opposite to Normality of Noise in Football Stadiums.

14:30-15:30 Lunch

15:30-17:00 Session VIII (Room A - 10th Floor): Migration & Refugees

Chair: Lubomir Zyblikiewicz, Professor Emeritus, Jagiellonian University, Poland.

1. Bolormaa Tsogtsaikhan, Professor, National University of Mongolia, Mongolia. Internal Migration in Mongolia: Drivers, Challenges and Policy Issues.
2. Birsen Erdogan, Lecturer, Maastricht University, The Netherlands. How Does Foreign Policy Elite Justify Controversial Deals? Turkey-EU Deal on Refugees.

**This session is jointly offered with the Politics & International Affairs Unit.*

20:00- 21:30 Dinner

Wednesday 19 June 2019
Mycenae and Island of Poros Visit
Educational Island Tour

Thursday 20 June 2019
Delphi Visit

Friday 21 June 2019
Ancient Corinth and Cape Sounion

Noura Anwar

Assistant Professor, Cairo University, Egypt

Quantifying the Community Effect on Contraceptive Use in Egypt

Egypt has a significant regional heterogeneity in contraceptive use rates. A few previous studies showed that the regional variation remains even after controlling for individual and household characteristics. Contraceptive use is the most effective proximate determinant of fertility according to the framework of Bongaarts, 1980 and his further work in 1984. In addition to the direct effect of contraceptive use on fertility, it also has great health outcomes on mother and child health through since it has been proved that contraceptive use help decreasing maternal mortality rates and preventing many maternal morbidities. This study aims at investigating the multilevel dependence of contraceptive use on socioeconomic change in Egypt during 2000 – 2014. The questions of this research are: 1) Do the regional variations in contraceptive use change with time?, 2) To what extent the regional variations can be explained in terms of individual, household and contextual variables? More specifically, this study aims at tracking the change in the combination of factors affecting the contraceptive use rate in Egypt, this may be achieved through: 1) exploring the stagnation in the contraceptive use rates and their heterogeneous levels among different regions of Egypt, and 2) studying the factors (both on the woman level and contextual level) that are influencing contraceptive use rate. Egypt Demographic and Health surveys “EDHS”; 2000 and 2014, are the main sources of data. EDHS is a nationally representative survey, it provides data of (15–49) ever-married women. For specifying the significant determinants of Contraceptive use, the multilevel modelling approach is utilized. The dependent variable is “the current use of any modern method”; this variable is a dichotomous variable, it equals 1, if the woman is currently using any modern method and it equals 0, if she isn’t using. The results shows that about 18% of the variability in the current use of any modern method is due to the differences between level 1 units (governorates of Egypt) in 2000. This percentage decreased to reach 16.2% in 2014. This indicates that still the contraceptive use rates depends on the socioeconomic development and the contextual norms heterogeneity among different regions of Egypt. The level of autonomy, on the women-level and the wealth index, on the regions – level are the most important variables affecting the odds of using a modern contraceptive method.

Rosabelle Boswell

Executive Dean of Arts, Nelson Mandela University, South Africa

**From The Deep:
Anthropology's Contribution to the Ocean Sciences**

What are the possible contributions of anthropology to the field of ocean sciences? This paper considers the particular conceptual and methodological strengths of the discipline of anthropology and its potential contribution to the rapidly growing field of ocean sciences. Taking her cue from ethnographic work done on coastal communities in east Africa and the southwest Indian Ocean region 1999-2018 and articulating the global concern to sustainably manage the worlds' oceans, the author proposes that the humanist and post-humanist orientations of anthropology can assist in shifting and deepening our approaches to issues of oceans governance, sustainable oceans and coastal livelihoods. Specifically, the author critiques the current trend in the oceans sciences, which appears to advance social exclusion since the disciplines, technologies and resources for research are generally available to wealthier nations and communities. The work currently being done is also ironically, largely 'oceanic', meaning that it does not make enough conceptual space to consider the impact of oceans management on coastal communities. By contrast, anthropological approaches, though small scale and participatory, employs a wide conceptual 'lens' in consideration of its subject matters, thereby providing 'space' to both oceanic and human concerns. Most recently, the discipline has also transgressed spatial boundaries, employing maritime metaphors to explicate social change in the arena of oceans management. Finally, the paper also makes the case for a transdisciplinary ocean sciences that emboldens and foregrounds the contribution of the social sciences (and in particular anthropology) to global and national responses to oceans management.

Rong Chen

Associate Professor, Shanghai Health Development Research Center (SHDRC), China

Internal Migration and Regional Differences of Population Aging: An Empirical Study of 287 Cities in China

In addition to birth and death, migration is also an important factor that determines the level of population aging in different regions, especially under the current context of low fertility and low mortality in China. Drawing upon data from the fifth and sixth national population census of 287 prefecture-level cities in China, this study explored the spatial patterns of population aging and its trends from 2000 to 2010 in China. We further examined how the large-scale internal migration was related to the spatial differences and the changes of aging by using multivariate quantitative models. Findings showed that the percentage of elder cities (i.e. proportion of individuals aged 65 and above to total population is higher than 7%) increased from 50% to 90% in the total 287 cities within the decade. We also found that regional imbalances of population aging have changed since 2000 in China. The gap of aging level between East zone and the other three zones (i.e. West, Central, and North-east) has considerably narrowed down. In 2000, Eastern region had the greatest number (65) of and the largest proportion (74.7%) of elder cities among all four regions. By 2010, the proportion (87.4%) of elder cities in the eastern region was slightly lower than Central (91.4%), Western (88.2%) and North-east sectors (91.2%). Results from multivariate quantitative models showed that the regional differences of population aging appear to be affected much more by the large-scale internal migration with clear age selectivity and orientation preference than by the impact of fertility and mortality. Population aging is expected to continue in China, which will in turn exacerbate regional imbalances. Policies and implications are discussed to face the challenges that the divergent aging population may present in China.

Kenneth Christie

Professor, Royal Roads University, Canada

&

Haval Ahmad

PhD Candidate, Aberystwyth University, UK

**Deradicalization:
Implications for Human Security**

Since 2010, there has been a 58% increase in the number of extremist jihadi groups globally, with states rushing to develop deradicalization approaches. Global counter-radicalization practices were created to mitigate the spread of radicalization, but these vary from extreme state-sponsored programs to community-based approaches. While countries like Denmark appear to be relatively successful in countering radicalization, the United Kingdom and France continue to suffer from limited success in their implemented policies, with radicalization and attacks increasing in frequency. This paper discusses the difference in deradicalization approaches between Denmark, the United Kingdom, and France, and how integration practices can challenge human rights or contribute to counter-radicalization initiatives. Using comparative analysis, the paper will assess these comparisons within a context of human security, globalization, and social isolation.

Alberto Diez Barroso Repizo

Professor, National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH),
Mexico

Sacred Landscape and Settlement Patterns in Indigenous Nahua and Otomi Communities of Northern Puebla, Mexico

This paper explores the strong significant of the cosmology in the indigenous Nahua and Otomi communities of Northern Puebla in Mexico. One of the characteristics of these communities is the long duration in the uses and customs, among which is the sacred concept of the elements of nature, such as the mountains, caves, rivers, springs, among others. Since the pre-Hispanic times Mesoamerican cultures have maintained a sacred relationship with these elements, currently some communities, particularly in the region of the northern sierra of Puebla, continue to practice important rituals to request rain from the deities that live in the mountains. But it is not only the practice of ritual that we can observe, the communities were established in an urban pattern in which the sacred mountain forms part of the main axis around which the different towns are distributed, being able to transfer his cosmological conception of the conformation of the world, whose center is headed by the sacredness and around this the human being.

This article identifies patterns of interaction between the members of a community and the sacred elements of the landscape, not only in rituals, but also in ethnic identity and cosmogony, when sacrality it's transferred to the urban plane, and the cosmic cycle is part of the diary life of the community.

Haian Dukhan

Teaching Fellow in International Relations, University of Leicester, UK

Tracing the Rise of Sectarianism in the Governorate of Deir Ezzor from the 1970s until the Current Civil War

This paper intends to trace the rise of sectarianism in the governorate of Deir Ezzor from the 1970s until the current civil war. In order to achieve this, this research will focus on answering two main questions: 'what factors made sectarianism so prevalent in Deir Ezzor since 2003?' and 'how did the Syrian regime, Iran and Jihadists' attempts to use the sectarian card to mobilise people lead to the catastrophe that Deir Ezzor is witnessing at the moment?' The primordial framework that considers sectarianism to be a consequence of age-old religious differences between Sunni and Shiite Muslims is firmly rejected in this paper. In fact, as stated above, the majority of Deir Ezzor inhabitants were Sunni Muslims for a long period of time. This paper shows that a better understanding of sectarianism can be found through a synthesis of instrumentalism and historical sociology. Instrumentalism explains how sectarianism enables the regime, Iran and the Jihadist groups to retain control over the population of Deir Ezzor, whilst the historical sociological framework provides an understanding of how adverse socioeconomic and security environments lead to the rise of sectarianism.

Rafael Duran

Associate Professor, University of Málaga, Spain

Othering Muslims?: A Content Analysis of the Spanish Press Coverage

Spain ranks low among European democracies regarding negative attitudes toward Muslims and Islam. Islamophobia does not appear to be a contentious issue in the Spanish political arena as to the definition of 'us,' the people, even though Moroccans have become the largest migrant community, and even though Spain is currently one of the three major Member States of first entry into the Union from Middle East and North Africa. By conducting a media frame analysis, the aim of this paper is to know whether and to what extent the Spanish large-circulation quality newspapers 'Abc,' 'El País' and 'La Vanguardia' portray Muslims and Islam as a strange, monolithic and problematic 'other.' Variations according to ideology and the nature of the events reported will also be taken into account. This is an empirical and longitudinal study covering the entire year 2017. Insofar as the media shape public opinion, to analyse media symbolic construction of Muslims and Islam as included/excluded, diverse/monolithic, and friendly/threatening may be helpful in trying to explain Spaniards perceptions and attitudes toward them. Conclusions are expected to further contribute to comparative investigations.

Birsen Erdogan

Lecturer, Maastricht University, The Netherlands

How Does Foreign Policy Elite Justify Controversial Deals? Turkey-EU Deal on Refugees

This research analyses discourses of foreignpolicy elite in mainly Germany and Turkey regarding the so-called 'Refugee Deal', signed between Turkey and the EU in March 2016. This highly controversial deal aimed at controlling the flow of refugees going from Turkey to the EU territories such as Greece. The legality, success and the implementation of the deal have been widely discussed and scrutinised by the academic and human rights circles. This research takes an alternative route to analyse the deal; by looking into the discourses of deal-makers.

The main objective is to understand what kind of discourses the German and Turkish foreign policy elite used in order to 'explain', 'justify', 'implement', 'support' or 'contest/challenge' the deal. The author is interested in the ways how policy makers incorporate 'humanitarian', 'emotional' and 'moral' grounds in negotiating and making such controversial agreements and how the allegations regarding violations of legal principles and commitments are justified (to the Refugee Convention of 1951 for instance).

The author is also interested in finding the discourses of contestation and opposition to this deal in order to show how (un)easily a policy is made possible, in spite of the tensions and (international and domestic) challenges to it. Taking all these interesting questions into account, the author will at the end compare the discourses within Turkey and Germany to see if there are major differences between two states.

The analyses will be based on the data collected from Parliamentary debates and primary data in two states (official statements, speeches, releases, interviews by the foreign policy elite and decision makers). In some parts of the research, a discourse analysis software will be used to have a better view of the discourses. The main method and theory inspiring this research is Discourse Theory which is developed by Essex School and Laclau and Mouffe. This research has started in January 2018 and most of data collection has been completed last summer and the remaining part will be completed in the winter of 2018-2019.

Nicole Farris

Associate Professor, Texas A&M University-Commerce, USA

**Parental Leave Policy Influence on Fertility Rates:
The Importance of Social Contexts on German and Swedish
Reform with the United States as a Reference**

Low fertility is an issue that is troubling many developed countries in Europe. In 2014, the average fertility rate for nations within the European Union (EU) was 1.58 live births per woman, which is well below the replacement rate of 2.1 needed to maintain a constant population size (ec.europa.eu). Declining fertility rates are considered a dilemma for the policy makers within the EU. The low rates threaten the economic growth of the EU nations due to their inability to continue accommodating for an aging population without an adequate replacement of working-age adults to add to the pensions (Vos, 2009). Of course, the future does not look equally bleak for all nations within the EU. Sweden is well known as a prime example of an EU nation that has done incredibly well at turning the tide in terms of falling fertility rates. The fact that Sweden is typically regarded as the prototype Nordic welfare state and has extensive population registers to help show policy effects, makes it the benchmark for what is required for raising a fertility rate (Neyer & Andersson, 2008). Increases in Swedish fertility, using register data, can be traced along the implementation of family policies within the country that promoted universal labor force participation and fertility (Neyer & Andersson, 2008). The fertility rate of Sweden is even more impressive when compared to the 2014 fertility rate of another nation such as Germany, which has a rate of 1.47 (destatis.de). German fertility is a particularly interesting phenomenon to compare alongside Sweden's for another reason, as well. Policy makers in Germany, in an effort to rapidly increase fertility rates, adopted a parental leave policy that "closely mirrors the corresponding Swedish program" in 2007 (Gangl & Ziefle, 2015, p. 523). However, Germany's results have not been quite as successful as their Swedish counterpart. This paper seeks to examine and compare the impact of parental leave policies on fertility rates in Germany and Sweden while using the United States, one of the three countries in the world without parental leave, as a reference. The U.S. model of parental leave is highly fractured, having one seemingly unhelpful and traditional gender role stereotypical national policy as well as myriad state and employer policies. The U.S. model leaves too much room for inequality and gender discrimination and has the added effect of leaving children without adequate bonding time with both parents.

Mohammadreza Hafeznia

Professor, Tarbiat Modares University (TMU), Iran

Active Geostrategic Faults of the World Effective on the Global Politics

In the frame of the paradigm of competition between maritime and land strategies, there are two grate geostrategic faults in global scale, located at the West and East of the Eurasia that seems to be the origin and basis of current world politics and international relations. In fact, the global geostrategic confrontations are located around the Eurasia. Namely, the East front located around the line between land of Eurasia and Pacific Ocean, and the West front located around the line between Eurasia and west of Europe to the east of Africa. It seems that, some European States and the USA as the member of maritime strategy and NATO, have surrounded the land of Eurasia, and challenge the land strategy and its allies such as Russia and China. Maritime strategy forces the land strategy to take spatial contraction. But, Russia and China as the main actors of the land strategy try to campaign against this challenge, and protect their spatial expansion and penetration.

The global powers are located in the two sides of these faults. It means that in the East front of Eurasia, the USA is in contrast with Russia and China, and in the West front of Eurasia, the USA and NATO are in contrast with Russia. These faults have geopolitical nature and philosophy. Due to the main actors of the both sides, try to control and penetrate over the more geographical spaces. Also they try to do not allow the rivals to entrance and penetrate to their geographical spaces.

Stefan Hebenstreit

Visiting Lecturer, University of Marburg, Germany

Silence as an Auditive Opposite to Normality of Noise in Football Stadiums

Loud cheering of teams in the form of chanting, battle cries, rhythmic clapping and melodic singing, insulting and mockery of the opponent and its fans, announcements through loudspeakers and playing music at half time - these are not just conceptions of the general public about a football (i.e. soccer) stadium, but also acoustic events that have been observed in countless field studies in the stadium and its fan stands. The deafening soundscape is regarded as normality in the stadium, silence clearly as an exception. It is thus unsurprising that in cultural anthropological and sociological studies silence of stadium visitors has rarely been a research subject in studies about football and its fan culture, but it has rather been seen as a fringe phenomenon.

Based on a current research project on mourning and sepulchral rituals in football fan culture, the contribution describes and analyzes individual observations on the conduction of moments of silence in football stadiums. It provides a typology of occasions for moments of silence (e.g. non sports-related events as the Tsunami in Japan in 2011, football riots with casualties, or mourning of a deceased player), describes the staging of the event, and also examines deliberate interferences by the spectators.

Moments of silence are considered as auditive expressions of distress over the deceased, and of compassion for the bereaved. In general, staged silence represents a break; more accurately, a pause that symbolizes the break caused by death. This effect exponentiates in the stadium: in the sphere of sport as social and cultural expression of corporeal agility, death and the social reaction of a collective pause designate a significant contrast to the noisy everyday experience of physical action and physical cognition. The special character of the moment of silence results from the evoked temporary silence, often shared by tens of thousands of people, and from the devotional, emotionally charged atmosphere that produces a strong contrast to the normality of noise in the stadium. Silence receives its anthropological significance only in contrast to the noisy everyday experience. Irrespective of the occasion that is the catalyst for silence, and the resulting quietude, this effect is magnified in the usually deafening space of the stadium through a complete inversion of the auditive normality of the stadium.

Elena-Ana Iancu

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Contribution of Forensic Science to Establishing the Truth in Criminal Proceedings

The author aims, in this article, to highlight, on the one hand, the place of forensic science among criminal sciences in Romania and, on the other hand, to present the specifics of forensic science, in order to delineate it from other related sciences. At the same time, the topic will be approached in an interdisciplinary manner, taking into account the fact that forensic technique, forensic tactics and, last but not least, forensic methodology serve both to find the truth in a criminal case and to prevent and/or combat the acts provided for by the criminal law, goals which other sciences pursue, as well. The delimitation of forensic activities from the specific activities of other disciplines is essential for substantiating criminal policies, changes to criminal legislation, proposals for good interinstitutional/intrainstitutional practices, especially when investigations are carried out in joint teams.

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The Life Course Variation in Gender Bias in Hospitalization Financing from Scarce Economic Resources

Introduction:- Household health investment on its members depends on their economic and emotional utility, which varies across the life course. Health investment till adolescence gives economic return, once it enters into work force in adulthood. But, there is no current and prospective economic return after retirement in older age. And, emotional utility of the members depends on existing social norms. Hence, investment in female health till adolescent and older age is considered as neither remunerative nor emotional gainful by the patriarchal Indian household. Having low capacity to pay for the health care financing, household discrimination against female is obvious once it becomes catastrophic. In this context present study examine the life course variation in gender bias in hospitalization financing from scarce economic resources (SER).

Data and Method:- Study uses Social Consumption on Health data from the 71st round of National Sample Survey. Household resorts to scarce economic resources for hospitalization financing, once health expenditure becomes catastrophic. Hence, study includes hospitalization cases only from the households incurred catastrophic health expenditure in last one year. Hospitalization financing from borrowings, sale of physical assets, contributions from friends and relatives are classified as SER; hospitalization financing from income/saving is classified as Non-SER. Multivariate logistic regression is applied to get the adjusted association between gender and hospitalization financing from SER. Classifying all individuals into three categories - no illness or not hospitalized, hospitalized and financed from SER, and hospitalized and financed from Non-SER, multinomial logistic regression applied, which takes into account the sample selection and endogeneity of the female hospitalization.

Result:- Result shows that only 36% younger female's hospitalization is financed from SER compared with 43% younger male. Similarly, only 34% older female's hospitalization is financed from SER compared with 43% older male. Multivariate logistic regression shows that younger female's hospitalization is 31% less likely to be financed from SER compared with younger male. And, odds of hospitalization financing of older female from SER is 27% less compared with the older male. Comparison of the relative risk ratios from the multinomial logistic regression, also show that younger and older female hospitalization is likely to be financed from the SER.

Conclusion and Discussion:- Study establishes the gender bias against younger and older female in hospitalization financing from scarce economic resources. Economic return from investment in health and patriarchal social norms may be guiding the household strategy in hospitalization financing. No immediate economic return from investment in younger female health and absence of emotional utility in the entrenched patriarchal Indian Society may be resulting in bias against younger female hospitalization financing. Intersection of the absence of economic return from investment in older health and household ownership by the older male may be attributed to the bias in female hospitalization financing.

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“This Culture has not Reached the Villages Yet. We can Expect it Anytime”: Transforming Systems of Social Support for the Older Population in Tamil Nadu, India

Background

India’s population is ageing rapidly whilst sociodemographic trends are changing family structures, resulting in fewer, and reduced co-residence with, children. Sons and daughters-in-law are traditionally responsible for providing financial and practical support to older people, thus changes in family structure threaten this model of old-age support. Given the minimal social welfare provisions in India, this could have significant consequences for health and wellbeing of both older individuals and their families.

Aim

This paper aims to understand how modern, urban lifestyles are influencing old-age support in the relatively aged state of Tamil Nadu. This evidence can be used to identify vulnerable populations and weak points in the system for which intervention is required, to both maintain support for older people and alleviate pressure on families.

Methods and Data

Focus-group discussions (FDGs) (N=12) and semi-structured interviews (N=26) were conducted in an urban and a rural site of Tamil Nadu in 2018. A purposive maximum variation sampling strategy was employed, which recruited men and women with experience of supporting an elder relative, and of varying ages (20-64), socioeconomic status, caste, and religion. The transcripts will be analysed using a thematic analysis approach

Results

Whilst analysis is still underway, I have made some tentative observations following initial coding. Preliminary results indicate that urbanisation is transforming support roles and their underlying norms. Daughters-in-law in rural areas are expected to be the primary caregivers for their parents-in-law regardless of their employment status or other responsibilities. Filial norms prevented them from looking after their own

parents, whilst in the city, these norms were typically perceived as a thing of the past; "R1: Yeah now the trend has changed, now we are able to support, we are able to move on faster with them, earlier it was not like this but now because of education, because of women coming out for working, now the situation has changed, now equally how we look after our in-laws we look after our parents."

Both urban and rural participants expressed concern regarding their future support, citing changes in lifestyles and attitudes of the younger generation. "R2: but in our case, generation will change, there is no chance our daughter-in-law will take care of us. We have to take care of our husbands and they have to look after us. That's only how we can live. R3: Today's kids will say sorry we cannot do. R: That's how it is. M: That's what you are thinking (Everyone laughs) R: Now we think it is our duty. That's how we are following, but we don't have any chance. - Female FDG respondents, rural site.

Discussion

These early results reveal changing roles and norms in urban areas, and a clear lack of alternatives to family-based support in rural areas. Fertility levels are similarly low in urban and rural Tamil Nadu, which when combined with strong filial and gender norms, has left certain populations (daughters-in-law and parents with no sons) particularly vulnerable to burden or lack of support. In addition, both urban and rural participants clearly perceive a decline in the availability of support from children and express concern for how they will manage in their old-age. This indicates a demand for an adaptation of the traditional system in both urban and rural areas. The final paper will discuss the results in the context of India's current policies for older people.

To our knowledge, this paper will be the first in-depth, qualitative investigation of changing systems of support for older people in India.

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The Role of Family Relationships in Healthy Aging

We know that close family ties are positively associated with physical and mental wellbeing in later life. In this paper we review current state-of-the-art research on *how family environment transitions affect health and wellbeing in old age* with a point of departure in documented changes in family demographic structures. Specifically, we examine empirical research and current hypotheses about how patterns of marriage and childbearing, the experiences of divorce and re-partnering, and the growing diversity in families and children's living arrangements contribute to physical and mental wellbeing in later life.

Employing an interdisciplinary approach using tools from demography, sociology, and public health, we also identify types of data used to map prevalent patterns of family relations over time, and investigate how these patterns impact physical and mental wellbeing among the elderly population. The results from this review are important because a) they enable identification of vulnerable groups among the elderly population, and b) they can aid in pinpointing optimal strategies for preventive social from an integrated perspective of population level evidence and lived experiences.

An additional aim of this presentation is to introduce a new 5-year project on the linkages between family demography and healthy aging. The project is interdisciplinary and international in nature, and by presenting this review paper and describe linkages to the new project, we hope to receive feedback on the project objectives as well as to connect with future international collaborators.

Link to project: <https://www.sociology.ku.dk/about/news/the-importance-of-social-relations-in-healthy-aging/>.

Pranitha Maharaj

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**Growing Old:
A Qualitative Study of the Social Constructions of Ageing**

South Africa is a relatively youth country, but projections suggest that in the future older people will constitute a larger share of the total population. The ageing of the population is likely to have major and far-reaching implications for a country with widespread poverty, changing household structures, a heavy burden of communicable diseases, and inadequate health infrastructure. There is little consensus on the definition of old age. The aim of this study is to address this gap by exploring the definition and meaning of ageing. The study draws on qualitative data from 40 in-depth interviews with men and women aged 60 years and over. The study suggest that the *aged* refers to those who are infirm, frail, and suffering incapacities to the extent that they are no longer able to fully support or take care of themselves, and who also display the physical characteristics of being old such as having wrinkles and grey hairs. However, it was pointed out in the interviews that functional ageing does not always correspond with chronological age. The study found that old age is seen to begin at that point in life when people, because of physical decline and the onset of ill-health, are no longer able to actively carry out their work and family roles. The study suggests that social constructions of ageing are of greater importance in trying to understand the process of ageing in Africa.

Sergey Ryazantsev

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About some Counterarguments against Myths of Labour Immigration to Russia

The presentation analyzes the role of immigration and labor immigration in the demographic and socio-economic development of Russia in the post-Soviet period. Two main migration flows (immigration for permanent residence and labor immigration) to the country are analyzed on the basis of both absolute numbers and socio-demographic structure. The four most common myths regarding the negative impact of labor migration on the socio-economic situation in Russia are considered in detail: immigration hampers technological re-equipment and the renewal of the Russian economy; immigrants squeeze national labor from the Russian labor market; immigrants contribute to the dumping of wages on the Russian labor market; immigrants are to blame for raising the retirement age in Russia.

The author's counterarguments on each of these myths are cited. A distinctive feature of labor migration to Russia is the clearly expressed labor motivation of migrants. For the most part, migrant workers are people from the countries of the former USSR (primarily citizens of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan) who are willing to work actively, many speak Russian, are oriented towards Russia, want and are ready to register honestly, get permits documents and pay taxes. Many migrants have quite successfully adapted to the Russian labor market, some receive a temporary residence permit and a permanent residence permit, and many become citizens of Russia. This is partly evidence of their successful integration into Russian society. Given the demographic situation in which modern Russia is located, labor migration could not only replenish the cohort of labor resources on a temporary basis, but also increase the population of the country on a permanent basis. At the same time, the sociocultural consequences of labor migration for local societies and Russian society as a whole require additional study. In this regard, Russia needs to develop the infrastructure for the adaptation and integration of migrants into Russian society – to ensure access to learning Russian, medical services, education of children and migrants.

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USA Violent Cause Mortality: Analysis of Trends and the Political Controversies of Prevention

The United States has a violent death rate which is much higher than other developed countries. Our research questions utilize national level data sets to improve our understanding of homicide and suicide mortality by sex and age, along with cultural and political explanations of these trends. Self-harm in the form of suicide has grown in recent years. Mid and later life is a time for the highest suicide rate among men. Women are less likely to kill themselves, and if they do, their methods differ from male counterparts. Using U.S. FBI Supplemental Homicide Reports (SHR) data over 34 years, we found men are more likely to die from violent cause mortality. In these cases, homicide offenders tend to be other males, mostly acquaintances. It is very rare for murdered men to die at the hands of an intimate partner. Women are usually assaulted by males, but their killer has a closer relationship—typically a husband, boyfriend, ex-partner and or other family member. Compared to their female counterparts, older women 50 and over have proportionally the highest rates of femicide (female homicide). Using a sample of 728 intimate partner homicide suicides (IPHS), age and sex patterns were a factor in the 1600 deaths studied. Linked homicide-suicide events are almost exclusively male perpetrated, and sometimes multiple victims are harmed or killed. There is evidence suicidal husbands in later life may decide to kill their wives as well. Unlike younger domestic homicide victims, these women may not realize they are endangered. The post-war baby boom cohort has been particularly suicidal, which is of concern as they move into these stages of vulnerability. Women whose husbands own guns are particularly vulnerable to their husband's suicidal ideation and behavior. This paper is based on research from a compilation of sources to examine US homicide and suicide mortality, along with data on state firearms laws. Access to lethal means is a major factor in the mortality described, particularly firearms. Firearm saturation has risen in recent years, as has the population adjusted firearm mortality from homicide and suicide. The Small Arms Survey (2018) reported private gun possession was highest in the US, with an estimated 120 guns per 100 persons (some families none, others have multiple firearms). US gun laws protect private ownership,

and regulations are controversial. A powerful and well-funded gun lobby has influenced political election campaigns. Results include a ban on firearm injury research funding, lax enforcement of firearm laws and few restrictions for purchase. The U.S. Supreme Court has supported 'reasonable' firearm restrictions, but state control predominates. Evidence suggests US states with greater gun restrictions had fewer related fatalities. Recent massacres using military style weapons, with little government response, have frustrated many Americans. The most recent elections suggest the political atmosphere has begun to change. The United States has many challenges related to the prevention of violent cause mortality, and research plays an important role to inform the public and change preventable behaviors.

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Does Owning a Bank Account Improve Reproductive and Maternal Health Services Utilization and Behavior in India? Evidence from National Family Health Survey 2015-16

Recent evidence suggests the value of financial inclusion (FI) efforts for reproductive and maternal health services and behavior. Bank account ownership is a government prioritized form of FI in India not assessed in terms of its associations with reproductive and maternal health services utilization and behavior. We assessed whether bank account ownership is associated with reproductive and maternal health service utilization and behavior with a nationally representative sample of women in India. We used data from women participating in the fourth round of India's National Family Health Survey, a household-based demographic and health survey; NFHS-4 is the first round with bank account data. We used multivariable binary and multinomial logistic regressions to examine hypothesized associations. We used propensity score matching to confirm the associations found in multivariable regressions, given likely selectivity bias for our bank account variable. Approximately half of women age 15-49 in India (53%) own a bank account. Multivariate results adjusted for socio-demographics indicated that women owning a bank account are more likely than those without a bank account a) to use modern spacing methods of contraception, b) to have a preceding birth interval of more than 24 months or 36 months, and c) to avail 4+ ANC visits. Observed associations were strongest in states where the reproductive and maternal health care utilization is far below the national average. We observed no effects for institutional delivery. Bank account ownership may support women's comfort engaging with institutionalized care, or may facilitate

her access to care via economic autonomy. More research is needed to understand the mechanism explaining this relationship.

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&

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Perspective and Agency

Erwin Panofsky's seminal essay "Perspective as Symbolic Form" draws on the neo-Kantian philosophy of Ernst Cassirer and applies it to Western painting, arguing that the discovery of linear perspective in the Fifteenth Century Europe was more than a technique to transpose three to two dimensions but was an abstraction of space that conferred meaning on the world. Based on the work of anthropologist Alfred Gell, we argue that perspective is an abstraction of time, as well, which structures ontology and agency. We ask the question, "In what ways does perspective provide a necessary aesthetic for particular kinds of agency either individual/singular or collective/communal?" Are different kinds of agency reflected in aesthetic choices people make, in this case, preferences for types of photographic composition that vary in their emphasis of linear perspective? We test these questions using two surveys; one is a well-known values survey, which can measure values along an individualism-collectivism scale. A second survey involves a collection of photographs of varying subject matter and compositional perspectives. Participants were asked to rate how much they liked or disliked each photo. Controlling for subject matter and demographic factors, we weighted their preferences for linear perspective and related it to the value scores for degree of individualism vs. collectivism for each ethnic group. Our research found a significant difference in preferences for linear perspective in photographs between ethnic groups having different individualist/collectivist values. We discuss individualist and collectivist agencies in context of two ontologies we call "habitus" and the "longue durée."

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Internal Migration in Mongolia: Drivers, Challenges and Policy Issues

Internal migration in Mongolia did not lose its momentum and has continued in the past period. More recent trends, however, are exceptional in that the share of households moving from rural to urban areas including the capital city of Ulaanbaatar is relatively high resulting in urbanization and the depopulation of certain areas of rural. Given the challenges in both urban and rural areas because of internal migration, it is no surprise that the issue has become a main policy concern for the country. Therefore, the current study is carried out to investigate the key drivers and challenges of internal migration in Mongolia and to provide a series of policy recommendations. This study details what drives migrants to leave their origin communities, what attracts them to certain destination areas, and the challenges and opinions they have of their situation. The analysis relies on data from a recently (2018) conducted household questionnaire survey across areas of both origin and destination, covering 3,715 individuals within 1,001 households. In addition, qualitative methods including focus group discussions and in-depth stakeholder interviews were employed to support interpretation and add nuance to the statistical findings. Using this complementary mixed-methods approach, the findings should be of great value to policymakers working on this topic. In sum, internal migration in Mongolia is largely driven by unequal economic and social development in the places of origin and destination areas, and causes and challenges of economic character are prevailing. Moreover, since current migration trends highlighted in this study are comparable to those of the past 15-20 years, it can be expected that they will continue into the near future. Economic reasons primarily drive migrants to leave their places of origin. The majority of migrants are young working-aged adults between 25-39, deciding to leave their places of origin in order to find improved working conditions. However, jobs are relatively scarce in the formal sector of urban labor markets, resulting in many to be engaged in informal activities in uncertain conditions. Difficulties faced by migrant households in their areas of origin before moving were predominately economic in nature, whereas issues at destination are related to living conditions. The findings illustrate that internal migration is an important factor in the social and economic development of Mongolia. Given the implications for both areas of origin as well as destination, it would be sensible for policymakers to take into consideration the overall and more specific trends in order to maximize the benefits and minimize the costs of such movement. The most viable

solution to effectively tackle the issues related to Mongolia internal migration is to integrate internal migration into various policy sectors and national development planning. The development of job places, health and educational institutions outside of the capital is highly recommended. These measures must be taken in conjunction with broader industrial development plans, and with the creation of employment opportunities in the countryside. In this sense, making agriculture and livestock more profitable through subsidies is also an option to consider.

Emese Vita

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The Role of Socio-Economic Status in the Formation of Cohabited Unions

In most Western and Northern-European countries cohabitation is the most general partnership type, especially among young adults. In the same time, a central trend is the postponement of the first stable partnership and childbearing, and marriage has been lost from its popularity. However, demographic behavior is not the same in the whole part of Europe: the southern region, including Romania, is characterized by a relatively low proportion of cohabitation, even among younger birth cohorts (GGP 2005, census data 2011, Genezys 2015 youth research). In Romania cohabitation has spread in different layers of the society, and a considerable proportion of cohabiters belong to the lower social strata, while among ethnic Hungarians living in Transylvania about one third of cohabiters belongs to those well-educated, who has a diploma. So, the question arises as, what kind of sociological mechanisms are behind the formation of partnership types and in what extent plays role the person's socio-economic status in relationship formation.

According to the theory of second demographic transition (Van de Kaa 1987) changes in demographical behavior are primarily driven by changes in value system, such as secularization, individualization, desire for self-realization are the main facilitators in rising of unconventional family formation behavior. But is this thesis relevant for the Romanian society?

We hypostasize that low socio-economic status plays a key role in non-marital partnership formation especially in case of socially disadvantaged groups.

The aim of this paper is to reveal and examine the socio-economic profiles which lay behind cohabitations in Romanian society. The examined data are extracted from two different databases: a relevant part of the GGS is the Turning Points of Life Course program from 2008 including almost 2400 cases, and another quantitative, questionnaire based research data from 2018. A specify of the analysis comes from the fact the we can test our hypothesis also on this new database which includes a representative sample with 1300 cases of the Hungarian minority aged 18-49 living in Transylvania. As methods we used multilevel regression models and factor analysis.

Our first results show a high prevalence of cohabiters among socially disadvantaged groups: lower educated, unskilled people, with unfavorable position on labour market, and with bad earning prospects;

and a smaller but remarkable group between well-educated. Motivations and reasons are heterogeneous: specific ideologies, lack of commitment, material uncertainty also may play a role. Non-marital couples can be described with different socioeconomic profiles, and we suggest seeing cohabitation as a multifaceted partnership form, which is chosen by individuals from different social layers.

Marin Vodanovic

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Teeth as Storytellers

Our teeth have many functions and abilities. We use incisors to cut food. Main function of canines is to tear food. Premolars are designed to crush and molars to grind food. Except of breaking down (masticating) food, teeth (especially frontal teeth) enable us to pronounce words. The aesthetic role of our teeth in shaping our faces is also extremely important because teeth and smile are one of the most memorable features of our physical appearance and personality. Except this, we can use our teeth as third hand, and also as a weapon if we want to bite someone. But this is not all: teeth are excellent storytellers; we just need to be able to understand their language. Teeth and mouth are a rich source of information about an individual. Employing different approaches and techniques normally used in dental anthropology, forensic dentistry and paleodontology we can make someone's biography. Biography based on analysis of the teeth and mouths is called odontobiography. It can be made for living or dead people including skeletal remains of archaeological origin. Multidisciplinary approach which includes biomedicine, dentistry, anthropology, archaeology, forensics and related fields is essential for making an odontobiography and reconstruction of life of an individual. The aim of this lecture is to present wide spectrum of information which can be obtained from teeth and mouth and how to put them in an appropriate dental anthropological context.

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**Does Taiwan Have a Second Gender Revolution? -
Assessment Based on Gender Role Attitude, Housework
Division and Marriage Matching**

The second demographic transition theory believes that social values have undergone fundamental changes, less marriage and lower fertility have become the norm in postmodern society. However, from a family perspective, Taiwan does not have a "second demographic transition" (Yang et. al., 2012). The traditional values of marriage and childbearing, two key factors of family formation, are still quite strong, echoing McDonald's Gender Equality theory (McDonald, 2000). In addition, the "gender revolution" theory suggests that the past demographic transition is the first wave of gender revolution, starting with women entering the male world (the job market). The future demographic transition will be the second wave of gender revolution, with men gradually entering the world of women (housework). With the second wave of the gender revolution, marriage and fertility rates will gradually increase (Goldscheider et al., 2015).

The purpose of this study is to explore whether Taiwan's marriage rate and fertility rate may rebound in the future as predicted by the gender revolution theory. Assessments based on gender role attitude, housework division and marriage matching are employed. There are three main findings. First, the attitudes of gender roles are generally more egalitarian, but men's progress is slower than women's. Therefore, the egalitarian gap between men and women is greater than before. Second, among married couples, the husband puts more time into housework, but the wife still bears greater responsibility. Third, before the millennium, the proportion of men married to women with higher education levels than themselves increased, but with the expansion of higher education, the proportion of this marriage matching model gradually decreased. All of the above signs indicate that Taiwan has not yet embarked on the path of the second wave of gender revolution. The rebound in marriage and fertility rates in Taiwan is not optimistic.