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# sociological abstracts from CSA

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This publication is presented to all registrants of the XVII International Sociological Association Forum of Sociology with the compliments of Sociological Abstracts (sa), and the ISA.

As you will notice, the abstracts are not numbered solely for this publication. Accession numbers have been assigned on the basis of a continuing system used by sa for abstracts of conference papers. For example, the first abstract, that of a paper by Abdullah, Noorman is numbered 2010S00001. The first four digits, representing the year of publication in sa, are followed by the letter S, identifying it as a Supplement abstract. The five-digit number (00001) identifies its sequential position among all Supplement abstracts published by sa in 2010

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15 June, 2010

Dear ISA Conference Participants,

ProQuest is proud to partner with the International Sociological Association in preparing abstracts of papers being presented at the XVIIth World Congress of Sociology.

The response to the call for abstracts of papers to be presented met all expectations. CSA Sociological Abstracts received 3,032 abstracts from registered presenters by the 4 May 2010 deadline, included herein. These abstracts have also been included in the electronic version of the database and are available to the wider sociological community via CSA Illumina.

An additional 110 abstracts have been received to date and will be made available to CSA Sociological Abstracts users in December 2010. Abstracts will continue to be accepted from registered presenters at the CSA Sociological Abstracts Conference Abstracts Submission Web site (<http://mdl.csa.com/socioabs/submit.php>) until 1 October 2010 for the year-end update.

CSA Sociological Abstracts is proud to have partnered with the International Sociological Association since 1970 in incorporating abstracts of World Congress presentations in the database. To date 19,000 abstracts from previous World Congress presenters have been included in CSA Sociological Abstracts, helping to provide a permanent record of the proceedings.

We hope that this publication and the broader dissemination of the presentations via CSA Sociological Abstracts will help to facilitate sociological research and discovery. Best wishes for fruitful intellectual encounters throughout the Congress and beyond.

Cordially,

Tyrone Nagai  
ProQuest Supervising Editor  
CSA Sociological Abstracts

course events & child's structural factors define the intergenerational contacts in very limited way. Proximity stands out as a most stable factor for contacts in all child-parent dyads; gender & age are relevant only for the weekly contacts with mother & non divorced parents; SES factors have very moderate predicting power for child-mother & child-parent dyads & are not significant for the contacts with father.

#### 2010S01679

**Maslovskiy, Mikhail** (Dept. of Sociology and Social Work, University of Nizhni Novgorod, Universitetsky per., 7-201, Nizhni Novgorod, 603000, Russia [tel: +7 831 4338349; fax: +7 831 4338349; e-mail: maslovski@mail.ru]), **Neo-Weberian Comparative-Historical Sociology and the Reversal of Democratization in Post-Soviet Russia**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Inattention to contemporary theories of comparative-historical sociology was among the reasons why the reversal of democratization and a new turn to authoritarianism in Russia proved to be unexpected by most representatives of 'transitology' as a branch of political science. Pre-conditions for democratic failure in Russia can be discussed from the perspective of different versions of neo-Weberian historical sociology. Randall Collins has emphasized the impact of geo-political factors on the process of democratization. Michael Mann has discussed the role of economic, political, military & ideological power in breakdown of democratic regimes in several European states. The multiple modernities approach developed by Shmuel Eisenstadt focuses on the cultural dimension of democratization & provides a comparative perspective for the study of political processes in non-western civilizations. All these approaches can be seen as complementary rather than contradicting each other. Application of theories of neo-Weberian comparative-historical sociology can contribute to understanding the dynamics of democratization and de-democratization in Russia & other post-Soviet states.

#### 2010S01680

**Mason, Jennifer & Muir, Stewart** (Sociology, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK, M13 9PL [tel: +44 (0) 161 275 0265; e-mail: stewart.muir@manchester.ac.uk]), **Generations Beyond Families: Inter-Generational Dynamics in Personal Life**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ This paper explores relationships between older people (over 55) and others of different generations. Rather than deploying only the definition of familial generations we investigate inter/generational locations & relationships outside "the family". We will suggest that neither the familial version of "generation" nor models of historical, cultural or political generations fully describe the way generationing "works" in people's everyday lives. We shall argue that although familial relationships are unquestionably important, that inter/generational dynamics are also present in (real, imagined & virtual) encounters with a range of non-familial others a e.g. neighbours, health care professionals, friends as well as with places, cultural forms, & technologies. The significance of these relationships & associations lies in their capacity to shape and influence experiences of generational difference and/or similarity as well as the ways in which people may be assigned to or identify with particular "generations". We will show that relationships with these kinds of non-familial "others" can be crucial in older people's experience of cultural, social & physical ageing. The paper draws insights from mixed methods data generated in our ESRC funded study "Inter-generational Dynamics"; this study brings together a range of qualitative methods with quantitative data drawn from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing.

#### 2010S01681

**Masselink, Leah E.** (School of Nursing, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA 27599 [tel: 919-641-7077; fax:; e-mail: leahULmasselink@unc.edu]), **Health Professions as a National Industry: Framing of Controversies in Nursing Education and Migration in the Philippines**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ In the face of a global nursing shortage, many health care organizations in developed countries recruit foreign-trained nurses to maintain staffing levels. The Philippines is a key source country of nurses & the site of a growing training-for-export industry, despite its weak domestic health system. While the international orientation of the country's nursing sector is well-documented, the logics & power dynamics that underlie it are poorly understood. This paper uses case studies of two recent controversies in nursing education & migration to examine how stakeholders ("migrant institutions") in the Philippines debate priorities & represent nurses in public discussion. Findings from frame analyses of newspaper articles & key

informant interviews suggest consensus of government, health sector, nursing education and professional development stakeholders around representations of Filipino nurses as export products on the global market, which minimize concerns about their rights as migrants & the impact of nurse migration on the domestic health system & link the nursing profession to the government's economic development and nation-building projects. These findings complicate representations of health professional migration as "brain drain" & demonstrate the contested nature of policy decision-making related to nurse migration in a country where it is economically & politically important.

#### 2010S01682

**Mathias, Matthew, Boli, John & Gallo-Cruz, Selina** (Dept of Sociology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, 30322, USA [tel: 1-404-512-7441; fax: 1-404-727-7532; e-mail: mmathia@emory.edu]), **The Globalization of Sudoku**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Predecessors & variants have been widely known for centuries, but it was not until 2005 that the sudoku number puzzle suddenly globalized. It did so at a dizzying pace. Lexis-Nexis reports four scattered newspaper articles mentioning sudoku from January to early May, 2005, followed by 27 articles in the second week of May and 121 articles in the third week. Global Books in Print lists no English-language sudoku books for 2004; in 2005, 11 titles appeared from January through May, 110 from June through August, & 286 from September through November. A total of 456 titles appeared in 2005, 717 in 2006. Sudoku is now everywhere, from the supermarket to the airline travel magazine, celebrated in local and international competitions & even on television game shows. How can we solve the puzzle of sudoku's phenomenally rapid globalization? In this paper we draw on several disparate data sources to trace the patterns of sudoku's spread & evaluate hypotheses about variations in sudoku popularity. Our quantitative analyses investigate both how soon a country or region's residents jumped on the sudoku bandwagon & the intensity of their interest in sudoku. Of particular interest is our use of web search data (using eight different writing systems) from Google Trends and Google Insights, relatively new & rich resources for information on globalization that have not previously been used in sociological research. In the last part of the paper we explore general arguments about the operations of world culture, whose increasingly rationalized, scientized, & complex character favors the spread of some types of cultural elements (including sudoku) but not others.

#### 2010S01683

**Matos, Ana** (Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Colégio São Jerónimo, apartado 3087, 3001-401 Coimbra - PORTUGAL [tel: +351239855570; e-mail: amatos@ces.uc.pt]), **Can Protest Movements Broaden the Concept of Participation? The Analysis of the Controversial Reform of the Portuguese Public Maternal Health Services**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ In March 2006, the Portuguese Health Minister determined a reform of the maternal health system, based in an experts report asked by the Government a few months before, which ordered the closure of 23 of the 50 maternity wards functioning at the time. The taken decision caused strong popular protests in several of the places affected by the decision, which lasted for 2 years. Drawing on a qualitative analysis provided by published news in 3 national newspapers, between March 2006 & December 2007, & on interviews made to privileged informants on this process, the paper tries to analyse how protest movements, faced as the most common form of public involvement, can enlarge the theoretical conception of "participation" a which is being neglected comparing to other institutionalized forms of citizen participation & influence decision making processes. The study puts in evidence some remarkable findings: popular protests, despite being very dynamic and organised, never acquired a national dimension & didn't influence the government decision; although citizens express the need to revert the decision, they are especially aware of their exclusion from this political decision making process, the main reason why they integrate the protests.

#### 2010S01684

**Matschinger, Herbert** (University of Leipzig / Clinic of Psychiatry, Semmelweisstrasse 10 04103 Leipzig [tel: ++49 341 9724533; fax: ++49 341 9724539; e-mail: Herbert.Matschinger@medizin.uni-leipzig.de]), **The Effect of "Item Ordering" in Screening Depression by Means of the PHQ-9**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,