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# sociological abstracts from CSA

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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

entific community. They often adopt general (mostly Western) theoretical models & orientations. Likewise, they hold dialogues & debates more frequently with sociologists in other countries than with Israeli sociologists. Review of several leading sociological journals reveals that only half of the articles published by Israeli sociologists focus on Israeli society. The second half deals with other societies or is conducted within a cross-national comparative framework. The body of research produced by Israeli sociologists can be divided into four major research traditions: studies unique to Israeli society that do not attempt to generalize from the findings to other social contexts; studies that adopt a theoretical typology to Israeli data without considering the special social context of Israeli society; studies that apply a theoretical model to data obtained from Israeli society; studies that examine a model while casting it within the social and political economic context of Israel, thus, providing a comparative perspective. Illustrations for the various research traditions are presented & discussed.

#### 2010S02403

**Sequera, Jorge** (Universidad Complutense Madrid, Madrid, Spain [e-mail: jorgesequera@hotmail.com]), **Welfare State, Housing Rights and the Right to the City**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Checking again in economic system crisis, the political power does not seek alternatives to the hegemonic model but replicates the problem through internal stabilizing economic & political, to help regenerate economic growth & avoid recessions. Thus, the welfare state is one of the mechanisms for crisis management (regulating the processes of socialization & capital accumulation), trying to ensure the survival of these exchanges privately controlled. We see how the consolidation or improvement of social rights, civil or political rights are directly related to the management of cyclical economic-political crisis in contemporary capitalism. And one example is found in the current provision by public authorities to improve the welfare of the population through the implementation of social policies related to housing, just at a time of construction recession in the Spain, actually the main engine this national economy. The welfare devices that the State manages, trying to stabilize the consequences of these events (eg, through housing subsidies as income of emancipation of youth). Beyond these improvements, partials & questionable, it seems clear that the possibility that all citizens get to have a decent housing accommodation and, is opposed to the current reality, if we consider the paradox that Harvey tells us: capital accumulation is sustained on the base of the shortage of resources.

#### 2010S02404

**Serafim, Lizandra, Nakano, Kazuo, Cobra, Patrícia & Uzzo, Karina** (University of Campinas (Unicamp), Campinas-SP, Brazil [tel: +55 11 26154168; e-mail: lizaserafim@gmail.com]), **Social Participation in the Improvement of Housing Conditions in Diadema: A Multi-Level Approach**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Diadema is a municipality with a small overpopulated urban area located in the São Paulo metropolitan region where urban development fell behind the dramatic population increase stimulated by industrialization, generating housing & infrastructure deficits, & consequently forcing people to live in sub-human conditions in the shantytowns that mushroomed around the industrial parks. The region became a melting pot for social movements in the communities & in the trades unions. Since the return to democracy in 1982, the municipality has been governed by left-wing parties with intensive citizen participation in policy elaboration and decisions, which gave birth to a innovative housing policy, territorial planning & management & a participative governance structure in the municipality. This research examines the municipal housing policy which became a model for national-level policies with the election of the same left-wing party for presidency, in 2003. It highlights, from the improvement living condition point of view, the importance of the commitment of government & political parties in opening citizen participation & involving considerable articulation with social movements & the role played by different community activists from the church & trade unions as a central catalyst condition to build democratic governance & innovation in policies.

#### 2010S02405

**Serajzadeh, Seyed Hossein & Roozkhosh, Mohamad** (Tarbiat Moallem University, No.49 Mofateh Ave. Tehran, Iran, 15719-14911 [tel: 0098 21 88062608; fax: 0098 21 88062608; e-mail: serajsh@yahoo.com]), **The Development of Iranian Sociology**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Since its introduction as an academic discipline nearly half a century ago, Iranian sociology has created much controversy. Some have

approached it with skepticism, considering it to be yet another apparatus of Western cultural imperialism. Some, however, have pursued it with hope & enthusiasm, considering it to be the science of progress & development of their society. Despite these controversies, Iranian sociology has eventually strengthened its basis, & its terms & concepts are now widely used by politicians, administrators, journalists & even the everyday people. The Iranian Sociological Association, founded nearly 20 years ago, has been one of the well-established academic associations, which has been able to attract many sociologists and social scientists from across the country. In spite of its rapid growth & also its general respected position within the Iranian society, Iranian sociology has faced severe challenges & has become the subject of harsh criticism from both internal and external critiques. This paper makes an attempt to introduce the development of Iranian sociology & the Iranian Sociological Association & intends to point out some of these critiques and challenges. It will be argued that these challenges & debates are themselves an indication of Iranian sociology's maturity, self-consciousness & self-confidence.

#### 2010S02406

**Serapioni, Mauro** (Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Colégio de S. Jerónimo [tel: +351 239855570; fax: +351 239855589; e-mail: mauroserapioni@ces.uc.pt]), **The State of Art of Citizen Participation in Health Care System**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Issues of public involvement & governance have assumed a great relevance within western democracies. Public participation is configured as an instance of reconstruction of social action, autonomous in relation to both the bureaucratic logic of the state and to the mercantilist logic of the economic system. This debate, very intense among social scientists since the eighties, is very alive today in the context of the health sector. Several studies have been highlighting a strong tension between the technicism of medicine & bureaucratic organization of the health system, on one side, & the communication model of the life word, on the other side. In fact, one of the central issues of health care reforms of the last 20 years has focused on the valorization of the citizens' point of view. Partnership, participation & empowerment are some of the most appealing key words in the texts of reform in many western countries. However, experience in this field shows that despite some good intentions & appreciable efforts, public involvement is unlikely to be fully implemented. The paper begins with brief sketches of new sociological approaches aimed at linking social systems with the real world - micro with macro dimensions; structure with action. Next, the results of a cross national study concerning Italy, Great Britain & Brazil are synthetically reported. Then, the actual state of citizens' participation in western health systems is presented, as result of a literature review, highlighting both new strategies of patient involvement and critical issues & constraints. In closing, some reflection on the complexity of the relation between the health care system and patient & user associations are presented for discussion.

#### 2010S02407

**Sergiyenko, Aliye M.** (Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering, Novosibirsk, Russian Federation, 656031 [tel: +7 3852 247339; fax: +7 3852 366395; e-mail: aliye@list.ru]), **Social Position of Rural Inhabitants and Mechanisms of Its Formation in the Crisis Conditions and Before in Russia**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The paper presents findings of dynamics in countrymen social position in 2000s & social mechanisms of its formation in Russia. Special attention is paid to processes in income & employment spheres, access to social services, demographic reproduction, peculiarities of nation state & local social policies towards rural areas. The findings based on quota sample inquiries of rural inhabitants (N=1011, 2008; N=1100, 2002) & several expert questionings. Profound changes in countrymen social position for last two decades has showed in concentration of poverty & unemployment, social services access worsening, rights violations in income & labor spheres, alcoholism & drug addiction spreading, neediness of elementary public utilities, intensive migration of young people from rural areas. Since the middle of 2000s some positive trends in countrymen welfare standards, education & public health have appeared. Ineffective using of social policy technologies and imperfection of government bodies interactions with business structures & public organizations, keeping of leading role of social networks in social maintenance of countrymen, lack of effective technologies for adaptation to global economic crisis are revealed. Main social mechanisms of countrymen social position formation (social policy, peasants economic behavior & influence of business & public organizations) are described in the paper.