



International Sociological Association

XVII ISA World Congress of Sociology
Sociology on the Move
Gothenburg, Sweden
11 - 17 July, 2010

Conference Abstracts
Prepared in Cooperation with CSA Sociological Abstracts



sociological abstracts from CSA

FOUNDING EDITOR: Leo P. Chall

SUPERVISING EDITOR: Tyrone Nagai
EDITORS: Laurel Conly, Edwin Fontanilla,
David Miller, Matthew Ruben,
Karen Stevens

OPERATIONS MANAGER: Lynette Hunter
ADVERTISING COORDINATOR: Britt Sieger

EDITORIAL OFFICE: P.O. Box 22206, San Diego, CA 92192-0206, USA

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

Table of Contents

Letter of Presentation		i
Technical Information		iii
Abstracts: A - C	2010S00001-2010S00573	1 - 105
D - G	2010S00574-2010S01016	105 - 185
H - K	2010S01017-2010S01433	185 - 258
L - O	2010S01434-2010S01954	258 - 353
P - S	2010S01955-2010S02601	353 - 473
T - Z	2010S02602-2010S03032	473 - 551
Author Index		553 - 567
Brief Subject Index		568 - 618



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

business manager & the professional, which in specific situations will cause conflicts with each other. Case 2 is drawn from a public agency, & three identities are found: The supervisor, "the man of rules," & the professional.

2010S01026

Hagen, Malfrid Irene (Buskerud University College, School of Business and Social Sciences, Box 235, 3603 Kongsberg, Norway [tel: +47 977 222 96; fax:; e-mail: malfrid.hagen@hibu.no]), **Sociological Interpretation of Art Works**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ I am interested in the connection between art & society, & how the political, ideological & technological development manifests within art, whether the artist is aware of this or not. I am also interested in how the reflection of society in visual art can be analyzed & interpreted sociologically in a similar way as photographs within visual sociology, as this is described by Becker. (Becker, 2007) In this paper I try to outline how art can be sociologically interpreted by analyzing two etchings from about 1979/80. In the seventies most Norwegian artists were working with graphic art, such as etchings & woodcuts, & were highly engaged in political problems, particularly with a national character, although they were also concerned about global problems. Besides being judged aesthetically as art works, the two etchings can tell something about the Norwegian art world in the seventies, as they are representative for what was called "the graphic art boom" that was overflowing Norway during the decade. As both of the etchings have got their motifs from a fishing village in the North of Norway, which in the seventies were highly threatened by depopulation, they also tell a territorial & political story, as well as the motifs can tell independent stories about the harsh everyday life within the village. Sociological art interpretations are not limited to figurative motifs, but can be applied independent of styles & techniques, to figurative & abstract art, as well as to new art expressions that is also reflecting new technology, politics, ideologies & beliefs. While new technologies literally can make some new art expressions possible, new ideologies & beliefs reflected in art may raise interesting sociological problems, for instance new art expressions that is tearing down ethical borders, but which few dare to question in fear of weakening their position as an art connoisseur, or as liberal to new ideologies. Such cases also show the symbolic power which is embedded in works of art.

2010S01027

Häger, Andreas (Department of Sociology, Åbo Akademi University, Åbo, Finland [e-mail: andreas.hager@abo.fi]), **A Religious Group in its Local Society: A Finnish Case Study**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ My paper presents some results from a locality study in a small town and a neighbouring rural municipality on the Western coast of Finland. The aim of the study is to look at the role of one particular religious group in the life of this community. The group in question is a conservative, Lutheran revival movement, the 'Laestadian' movement, originating from Sweden in the 19th century, but spread also in the Northern parts of Norway and Finland. The group is known for strict lifestyle choices as well as a high birth rate. In the rural municipality, the members of the group make up almost half of the population, & their presence is significant also in town & in other surrounding municipalities. The study analyses various qualitative material: interviews, media material, documents, etc. The paper presents some of the central findings of the study. The central issue of the paper is how the Laestadian movement in this region is able to maintain a strong plausibility structure for values that sometimes differ greatly from the surrounding society, while still being integrated in society regarding education, business life & local politics and not merely being integrated, but asserting significant influence in these areas.

2010S01028

Häger, Andreas (Department of Sociology, Åbo Akademi University, Åbo, Finland [e-mail: andreas.hager@abo.fi]), **Sociology of Religion and Popular Culture: Some Theoretical Issues**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The study of religion & popular culture has been a growing field for the past decade. Much of the study is conducted within (systematic) theology, while sociology of religion has been less involved in the field. The argument of my paper is that not only would research on religion & popular culture be helped by sociological insights, but that the sociology of religion can also benefit from looking more closely at popular culture. This is partly a matter of expanding the empirical field to an area of truly "public religion", where many people today have their most frequent—and sometimes most profound—encounters with religion. But it is also the case,

& this will be the main topic of the paper, that a closer look at the relations between religion & popular culture can provide the sociology of religion with new ideas on some central theoretical & definitional issues. The paper discusses how issues regarding the definition of religion & the relations between the substantive & the functional, the sacred & the profane can be illuminated by a closer study of the relation between religion & popular culture.

2010S01029

Hagestad, Gunhild O. & Herlofson, Katharina (Agder University, 4604 Kristiansand, Norway [tel: 47 92898278; e-mail: gunhild.hagestad@uia.no]), **Transformations in the Role of Grandparents across Welfare States**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Longer lives, reduced fertility & changing work patterns have Reshaped grandparent roles. Yet, images of contemporary grandparents show strong contrasts. In North America, they have been declared child-savers, but also called redundant. In some European societies, they seem to serve as mother-savers; in others they might be labelled family-savers. Do these descriptions reflect differences in social policies? Can welfare regimes help us account for variations in role perceptions & role enactment? These are questions explored in this presentation. With an emphasis on European data, we examine perceptions of the grandparent role and reports of grandparental behaviour in different societies. We find more consensus regarding role expectations than we observe uniformities in grandparent behaviours. The availability of parental leave & public child care seem to be crucial in shaping how grandparent roles are enacted. In societies with few public supports for parents of young children, help from grandparents is often crucial in enabling mothers to be active in the work force. In such cases, grandparent responsibilities are regular and extensive. In societies where welfare policies help reduce work-family conflict, grandparents often serve a 'reserve army' function by being available at times when extra help & support are needed.

2010S01030

Hagino, Córa Hisae (Centro de Estudos Sociais, Universidade de Coimbra [tel: 00351-916379355; e-mail: corahisae@hotmail.com]), **Legal Education and Sociology of Law in Portugal**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The judicial system since the years 1980 became a central role in several countries in the world. In this context, the respectability of legal professions & a better legal education were necessary. To study legal professions it is important to analyze how law has been taught in the universities, if the knowledge produced in law schools permit a humanist & critical education or if law studies talk just about "law in books." For this research, we analyzed the syllabus of the most important law universities in Portugal to discover if there were critical disciplines like Sociology of Law or others (History, Anthropology, etc). On the results, we observe that the discipline Sociology of Law is not present in the most part of the syllabus. And when it is present, it is considered less relevant than technical disciplines or it is optional with less hours & credits. On this way, the law schools in Portugal do not prepare the students to know issues of law in society and their cultural & politic contexts.

2010S01031

Haglund, Björn & Klerfelt, Anna ([e-mail: bjorn.haglund@ped.gu.se]), **To Research the Leisure-Time Centre**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ This paper highlights the social & discursive practice in Swedish leisure-time centres. A leisure-time centre provides activities, before, during & after school, directed to children between six and twelve years old. This institution is closely connected to primary school, staffed with university-educated pedagogues and supposed to give children a meaningful leisure. What meaningful leisure comprises is, however, not clearly defined in the Swedish curriculum (cf. Haglund, 2009, Klerfelt, 2007). Our theoretical point of departure originates from a social constructionist perspective, which emphasizes that reality is constructed by people who interact (Berger & Luckmann, 1966). Within this theoretical perspective a meaningful leisure in leisure-time centres is mutually constructed by staff & children in their everyday practice (cf. Fairclough & Wodak, 1997). There is a need to develop methodological tools to study how a meaningful leisure practice, defined & constituted by children & leisure-time pedagogues, could be explored. We investigate methodologies that make children's perspectives visible & reflect the pedagogues' intentions with their work. The data production consists of observations of the everyday life in leisure-time centres including narrative interviews & artefacts that highlight the social practice (cf. Mischler, 1986; Beach 2005). As this is a work-in-progress analysis