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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.

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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

e-mail: stellan.vinthag@hv.se]), **Resisting Western Hegemony: Subaltern Cultural Articulations of the World Civil Society**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The globalization discourse discusses if the world is, in a cultural meaning, getting more connected & interdependent, or more fragmented & conflictual. Several thinkers (like e.g. Peter Singer or Mary Kaldor) forwarding concepts as "cosmopolitanism" or "global civil society" are assuming that the (future) world culture expresses the Western liberal paradigm, although, a tolerant & inclusive version of individualism, human rights, universalism, & progressive development. We have several conflicting views on the promise of globalization, one between the liberal world culture of the "global civil society" vs. "a world where there is room for many worlds" (Subcomandante Marcos). As Manuel Castells argue, the future of new "project identities" lies within the "resistance communities" that, although they do articulate reactionary sentiments, do experiment with new forms of life, values & societies. The aim is to find types of strategies, methods, social movements, projects & themes articulating a subaltern version of the world, in an opposition to the Western hegemony. Since all these expressions are too numerous, I make an overview of (i) the types of cultural resistance, (ii) their subjugated world views & (iii) dynamic mechanisms/processes between competing versions of world culture.

#### 2010S02835

**Viorela, Ducu** (Department of Sociology and Social Work, The Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj Napoca, Romania [e-mail: fviorela@yahoo.com]), **Romanian Transnational Families: The Emerging Empowerment of Women**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The study illustrates the ways in which migrant women cope with their traditional caregiving role towards dependant persons in their families: children, the elderly, the sick. Their financial support, transnational communication, but most of all, the transfer of care towards another person fill in the gap created by their absence. By analyzing the transfer of care both from the stance of migrant women, especially transnational mothers, as well as from that of people providing direct care in their stead, I illustrate the re-definition of migrant women's roles within transnational families. Thus, the migration of women determines a change in the relationship among transnational family members. The study aims to show that non-migrant members, mostly women, who take over caregiving tasks play a role just as important in the life of transnational families as migrant women. My data tell that migrant mothers' children achieve school results that are not negatively influenced by the mothers' migration, but in the case of these children I notice an increased tendency to give up studying. This fact usually conflicts with the mothers' wish. The strategies of transnational communication that these women have developed, to be presented in this study, are essential with respect to the migrant mother a non-migrant children relationship. The voices of 34 persons (migrant women, transnational family members, key persons) who have been interviewed during field research, assert that by shifting positions, migrant women have not only managed to fulfill their responsibilities, but indeed they became the main breadwinners of their families. Moreover, the experience of migration is associated with the growth of self-esteem of these women, & leads to a development of their educational and professional status. In Romania, migrant women confront a stigmatizing public & political discourse accusing them of leaving & neglecting persons dependant of their care. This article wishes to be a documented & theoretically grounded reply to these accusations.

#### 2010S02836

**Vissing, Yvonne M. & Diamant, Joseph** (Department of Sociology, Salem State College, MH 335, 352 Lafayette St. Salem MA 01970 USA [tel: 978 542 6144; e-mail: yvissing@salemstate.edu]), **Juvenile Offenders: Identifying Resiliency Factors That Prevent Reoffending Behavior**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ In a study of juvenile offenders who have been mandated into the custody of the State of New Hampshire (USA), factors that contribute to their resiliency have been identified. This data was obtained from interviews & surveys with juvenile parole board members, probation & parole officers, & social service providers. It was hypothesized that the greater the services available in the community, & the more support that is provided to the family, the more likely it is that youth offenders will re-enter their homes & neighborhoods in a successful manner that will reduce chances of future arrest or incarceration. The fewer resources available, the greater the chance of recidivism. A list of factors that predispose youth toward resiliency or risk are provided.

#### 2010S02837

**Vitovsky, Vladimir** (Universidade de Coimbra-CES, Coimbra, Portugal [e-mail: vladimirvitovsky@ig.com.br]), **Participatory Community Justice: Is that Possible to Imagine a Third Way for Civil Justice and Dispute Resolution in Brazil?**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The paper discuss new ways of dispute resolution, with a new approach, the so-called "participatory community justice", which implies a new regard to dispute resolution, against the ethnocentrism of the traditional justice. In the context of sociology of law, and through the lenses of the studies of Boaventura de Sousa Santos, the aim of this paper is to critically analyze civil dispute resolution theories & its application in the Brazilian case, discussing participatory community justice as a third way in the performance of its functions. First I discuss modern legal systems problems & the reforms implemented. Then, I analyze the profile of positivist judge & its limitations for dispute resolution. So, I present the possibilities & limitations of Brazilian alternative law movement. Finally, I discuss the participatory justice as the most appropriate way of dispute resolution, illustrating with a case study in the State of Espirito Santo. I expose this experience of participatory community justice, placed in the context of this third way of acting, which got the Federal small claims Courts close to elderly. I conclude that way can bring a democratic justice & allows not only citizens closer to the judges, but, above all, judges closer to citizens.

#### 2010S02838

**Vogl, Susanne** (Catholic University of Eichstaett-Ingolstadt, 85071 Eichstaett, Germany [tel: +49 8421 93 1278; e-mail: susanne.vogl@ku-eichstaett.de]), **Applicability of Semi-structured Telephone Interviews with Children Aged 5 to 11**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Children are increasingly seen as competent informants when their activities, views & needs are concerned. But the problem of how to (adequately) address them as a researcher remains. Interviewing children by an adult interviewer is common practice. Problematic is the generational & power relation between the two parties involved. A visual of the interviewer reminds the child throughout the interview of the differences in authority & can endanger data quality. One idea of fighting this problem is to conduct telephone interviews because visual cues are excluded/minimised. Since this limited a or more "focused" a communication also has drawbacks a direct comparison between face-to-face & telephone interviews is needed. In the study presented here the feasibility of semi-structured face-to-face & telephone interviews was tested. By looking at the children's verbal, cognitive and interactive skills in this interview setting we draw conclusions about the applicability of those interview types. Data basis are 112 qualitative face-to-face & telephone interviews with 56 German children where each child was interview twice, once on the telephone & once face-to-face. The analyses are subdivided into qualitative-descriptive as well as quantitative steps to reach a wider picture of each interview situation. Beside the interview mode, age, gender & different types of question formats are considered as variables that might have an impact on children's verbal, cognitive & interactive skills & therefore might determine the applicability of interviews. The results show that telephone interviews can work better, but not for all age groups & not for the same reasons in different age groups.

#### 2010S02839

**Voicu, Malina & Bartolome, Edurne** (The Research Institute for the Quality of Life, Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania, 050718 [tel: +40213182461; fax: +40213182462; e-mail: malina@iccv.ro]), **Socialization or Context? Patterns of Support for Democracy in Spain and Romania**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Europe experienced few waves of democratization after World War II, transition to democracy occurring in different social, economic and political contexts. The present paper focuses on the way in which pre-democratic situation & the socio-economic context during democratization influence learning of support for democracy and compares the dynamic of support for democracy in Spain & Romania, during the post-totalitarian period. The two countries belong to different waves of democratization & having a different totalitarian past (fascist for Spain & communist for Romania). We focus on two research topics: Is the social change in support for democracy the result of population turnover or of intra-cohort change? How successful are the two societies to build a reservoir of support for democracy? Using data provided by Eurobarometer for Spain (1985-2008) & by Central & Eastern Eurobarometer, Candidate Countries Eurobarometer & Standard Eurobarometer for Romania (1990-2008) we decompose the social change in changes due to cohort replacements &