

power relations and thus previous negative social impact of tourism on local host communities.

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) makes it possible to study the relation between a discourse and social developments in different social domains by empirically analyzing language within social contexts - ways of talking do not neutrally reflect the world, but rather play an active role in creating and changing it. With the help of CDA, this paper will A) display the current sustainable tourism discourse in relation to a historical and socio-political context and will B) give insight in the present social struggle of giving meaning to sustainable tourism, led by two world leading and powerful organizations in travel and tourism that both have different interpretations of the concept of sustainability.

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The Role of National Member States and the EU in Fighting Violence Against Women in 10 European Countries

Domestic violence is an important source of premature mortality for women worldwide, with an estimated one in three female homicides committed by an intimate partner. Among women in high income countries it can be even higher, with up to 1 in 2 female homicides being perpetrated by an intimate partner. The aim of the paper is to discuss the role of the National Members States and the EU in advocating, promoting and monitoring policies against gender violence; the paper will also present existing quantitative data on violence against women in ten high income European countries (Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and UK).

In the first part, we will analyze similarities and diversities in policies to combat violence against women, and the extent to which the different Member States, as well as the European Commission and Parliament have been players in policy-making. Items such as the National Welfare pattern, government funding, non-governmental actions and community responses will be considered. Is there a European Welfare pattern in this context? Or, rather, are policies against gender violence strongly influenced by national societies and local activist movements?

The second part of the paper will compare domestic violence rates between Northern and Southern European countries. Based on an updated review of existing literature and a survey of official statistics homepages, the paper will examine in-depth the latest available national or provincial prevalence figures in these ten countries. Where data allows, it will be examined which sub-populations, e.g. younger or older women, or regions have a higher risk of femicide.

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Enjeux Des Productions Artistiques Des Personnes En Situation De Handicap Mental

Cette proposition de communication a pour objet les enjeux relatifs aux productions artistiques - dans le champ des arts plastiques - des personnes en situation d'handicap mental.

Les productions d'Art-thérapie se présentent comme des modalités de mise en oeuvre du concept foucauldien d'Empowerment de la santé, permettant à chacun de devenir acteur de sa propre vie, en vue de rendre la qualification d'handicap définitivement obsolète.

L'exposition publique et la conservation de ces productions permettent effectivement une inclusion dans le champ social. Mais elles suscitent des interrogations de deux ordres.

D'une part, interrogation relative au lieu d'exposition et de conservation : où exposer, comment conserver ? Dans un local périphérique à l'établissement de soins, dans un espace autonome, *a fortiori* dans un musée, relèvent de solutions différentes voire opposées. Les productions peuvent apparaître soit comme un témoignage de la médiation thérapeutique, une production co-écrite avec le personnel soignant, soit en s'institutionnalisant partager le statut des *muséalia*.

D'autre part, il convient d'analyser les modalités selon lesquelles les œuvres sont exposées - ou vendues - . L'auteur de la production - ou son représentant légal - est seul titulaire du droit de divulgation. Pour certaines pathologies, le droit commun s'applique sans difficulté. En revanche pour des troubles rendant la personne particulièrement fragile et isolée, comment concevoir les protocoles mis en place pour protéger ces personnes ? En s'insérant dans le marché de l'art, le risque est dialectiquement de générer un processus de marchandisation au détriment de ces personnes.

Cette communication se fondera sur un panel d'entretiens conduit auprès de soignants dans des établissements français (Hôpital Sainte Anne, Hôpital Maison Blanche, à Paris, CHU de Toulouse), auprès des représentants d'associations (société française de psychopathologie de l'expression et Art-Thérapie), des directeurs de musées d'art brut à Lille, à Lausanne, sur l'analyse des protocoles en cause.

RC52-839.3

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The Divisionalized Professional Bureaucracy Model in Hospital Organizations: Challenging the Role of Professionalism and Managerialism

Following up on previous reflections (Correia, 2012), this presentation seeks now to provide the debate with a more systematized reading of the adaptation of hospital organizations in the context of globalized managerialism, notably the implication for its design and functioning while a professional bureaucracy and for the interplay between managerialism and professionalism.

The presentation reports to a qualitative research whose fieldwork was conducted in a general public hospital during the process it adopted a corporatized model now dominant in Portugal. Direct observations were systematically made over a year and half from 2008 to 2010, followed by 26 in-depth, semi-structured interviews with all managers on the hospital's board of directors, doctors from internal medicine and from surgery.

Evidence shows a new, unpredicted organizational structure in Mintzberg's theory - the divisionalized professional bureaucracy - that combines *professionalism* and *balkanization* as prime coordinating mechanisms. Divisionalized professional structures are created within hospitals standing medicine and management closely together. Implications are discussed in the light of two fields of debate. One is health professions, as professionalism seems to be reinforced through the control of both managerial and self-regulated clinical tools. The other is management studies, as it is significant to find professionalism and balkanization coupled though they are conceived as barely articulable in theory. Therefore, the reflection allows to illustrate empirically how these organizations successful adapt by following processes assumed not only as impossible but also as responsible for disintegrating large bureaucracies.

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Retelling Ones Life Story - Using Narratives to Improve Quality of Life

During the last years research in the field of narrative based medicine showed the efficiency of using illness narratives to stimulate coping processes. Following this we examined the utilization of the narrative approach in persons with aphasia, a neurological language disorder. We developed an interdisciplinary approach of biographic-narrative work to improve Quality of Life (QoL). Many persons with aphasia experience reduced social participation and a loss of QoL. Although life story work can support processes of sense-making, only a few studies use a biographic-narrative approach in aphasic patients because of the impaired language abilities (Shadden, 2005). In our approach we target identity renegotiation and social participation through an adapted biographic-narrative intervention.

The study was set in a pre- and post-test-design with a follow-up assessment three months after the intervention. Five face-to-face biographic-narrative interviews and seven group sessions were conducted over ten weeks with a sample of 17 participants with chronic but different types of aphasia.

In accordance with our hypotheses, we found a significant and stable improvement in health-related QoL. Also self-reported states of mood as e.g. "happiness" grew significantly. The results show the efficiency of working with narratives as a supplementary method for improving QoL. The transferability of this intervention to other patients is an open question for discussion and further research.

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Cooperation and Reputation in Dynamic Networks: An Experiment

We study the effects of 1) network embeddedness and 2) partner choice on the emergence of cooperation. Previous research suggests that, separately, both mechanisms can influence cooperation. Network embeddedness can promote cooperation through reputation effects, while partner choice allows ostracizing non-cooperative partners. In many social situations, however, both mechanisms are present. Such situations can be characterized as dynamic social networks. It is not yet clear how the combination of these mechanisms affects cooperation; both mutual reinforcement and mutual impediment can be argued. We address this puzzle by running laboratory experiments in which opportunities for partner choice and network embeddedness are systematically varied, such that the effect of partner choice and reputation can be compared, both in isolation and