

INYI Journal



International Network on Youth Integration

The International Network on Youth Integration (INYI), an international network for knowledge exchange and collaboration is proud to release Volume 3, Issue 1 of the INYI Journal. Activities of the INYI Network include, amongst others: 1. An exchange of information about members' and other's publications; 2. Organization of Visiting Scholar/Post-doctoral exchanges between members' institutions; 3. Collaboration on new proposals (with different members of the INYI taking the lead, depending upon source of funding and research focus); and 4. Collaboration on workshops/presentations at international conferences.

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EDITORIAL

We are pleased to bring to you the new look of INYI Journal. As you will see in this issue, we have begun to publish manuscripts from INYI members based on their research. Guidelines for manuscript submission are provided on page 3 and on our website. In this issue, Dr. Sara Podio-Guidugli and colleagues report on their study of Filipina women in Rome, entitled “Personal values in an acculturation context: a study of Filipina women in Rome.”

I had the pleasure of meeting with Dr. Podio-Guidugli when she was visiting York University last year. I am also delighted to welcome two of her colleagues as new members to INYI: Dr. Claudio Barbaranelli (Professor, University of Rome) and Dr. Joana Suta, whose work is featured in this issue of INYI Journal.

In a previous issue of INYI (Volume 2, Issue 2, 2011) I had written about the Programa Escolhas in Portugal. Headed by Pedro Caldo, this youth focused initiative has recently been funded for its 5th cycle. Congratulations to Mr. Caldo and his team for this impressive accomplishment.

Dr. Fernando Nunes (another INYI member) attended the event celebrating the Programa Escolhas initiation of its 5th cycle. He also presented in Portugal at an international discussion workshop on Portuguese Canadian identity (see Upcoming and Recent Events section).

My gratitude goes out to all INYI members for informing us of their recent publications/ presentations/ collaborations in the field of youth integration, and to Wajma Soroor for her assistance with the INYI Journal.

With our best wishes for the summer,

Nazilla Khanlou

York University, Canada

Guidelines for Manuscript Submissions

International Network on Youth Integration (INYI) Journal

The INYI is an international network for knowledge exchange and collaboration. INYI members are invited to submit short manuscripts based on their research/ teaching/ practice/ policy initiatives related to the broad area of youth integration. For additional information on INYI please see <http://www.yorku.ca/nkhanlou/in yi.html>

Guidelines for manuscript submissions to the INYI Journal

Outline

1. Title
2. Author(s) name and affiliation
3. Brief abstract (up to 75 words)
4. Five keywords
5. Main text (minimum 500 words to maximum 1500 words in length) to include:
 - a) Introduction
 - b) Description of initiative
 - c) Discussion/ conclusion/ and implications for youth integration
6. References
7. Acknowledgement(s)
8. Contact information for primary author

Style and formatting

1. Manuscripts should follow American Psychological Association (APA) style*
2. Manuscripts should be double-spaced and submitted as a WORD file
3. Please send your manuscript via email to the Editor and indicate in the subject line of your email: INYI Journal Manuscript Submission + your name

* For additional information on APA Style see “The Basics of APA Style” at:
<http://www.apastyle.org/learn/tutorials/basics-tutorial.aspx>

Permissions

1. For copyrighted material, submitting authors are required to obtain written permission from the copyright holder

Process

1. Submitted manuscripts are by invitation (INYI members are encouraged to correspond with the Editor regarding potential manuscript ideas)
2. Once a decision has been made on the relevance of the submitted manuscript to the INYI Journal, the Editor will provide stylistic feedback and/ or other suggestions as necessary prior to the final publication of the manuscript copyright.

Copyright

1. Published manuscripts are the property of INYI Journal. INYI Journal will honor requests to reprint copyrighted material on a limited basis with the condition that proper credit is given to its source and permission is also attained from the paper’s author(s).

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INYI Featured Member

Meet Dr. Sara Podio-Guidugli

Dr. Sara Podio-Guidugli recently completed her PhD at CIRMPA : Inter-University Centre for the Study of the Genesis and Development of Prosocial and Antisocial Motivations; Centre for the Promotion of Innovation and Efficiency in Organisations and Educational Contexts, University of Rome Sapienza Faculty of Medicine and Psychology. She defended a thesis concerning Filipina immigrant mothers of the Roman community. She investigated the interplay among personal values, acculturation processes and parental warmth, as well as qualitative data derived from participant observation of the Filipina community. (read more below).

Selected Publications

Barbaranelli, C., Vecchione, M., Fida, R., Podio-Guidugli, S. (2011). Estimating the prevalence of adult problem gambling in Italy with SOGS and PGSI. *Journal of Gambling Studies*. (Accepted).

Dr. Podio-Guidugli can be contacted at: sarapodio@tiscali.it

The thesis is titled “Personal values in a context of acculturation: a study on a sample of Filipina immigrants mothers in Rome.” The sample was selected by means of a previous contact with prominent members of religious and lay communities and with members of the Filipino political staff.

This work descends from Dr. Podio-Guidugli’s master’s degree in Developmental Psychology, in which she tested a sample constituted by mother-child dyads concerning disciplinary practices and cultural normativeness.

The aim of her work is to promote integration in multicultural societies for adults and youngsters as well as a deeper understanding of relevant ethnographic issues and differences and similarities by cross-cultural comparisons.

Overall, her principal interests are on the adaptive versus maladaptive coping strategies that surround immigration phenomena, focusing on acculturation processes. Her main interests are cross-cultural psychology, social psychology, developmental psychology and personality psychology. She has been training and developing skills in **the study of infant drawing**- she wrote her bachelor thesis on this topic and other clinical aspects of developmental psychology.

Personal values in an acculturation context: a study of Filipina women in Rome

Authors: Sara Podio-Guidugli, Joana Suta, Michele Vecchione*, Claudio Barbaranelli*¹

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Abstract

The current context of global migration trends and the new realities of multicultural societies make clear the need for understanding the role that personal values can have on immigrants' acculturation attitudes. This study highlights the adaptive role of values such as benevolence, conformity, and security in a sample of Filipina mothers who immigrated to Rome (Italy) with their families. These initial results can be useful for future studies and interventions policies focused on immigrants' well-being.

Key words: immigration, acculturation processes, personal values, integration, multiculturalism.

Acknowledgments. We thank Shalom Schwartz for permission to use the data of Filipina non-immigrants.

Contemporary immigrant receiving societies, characterized by growing multiculturalism, is the object of systematic studies that, throughout the analyses of countless interacting factors, try to deepen the knowledge of the phenomenon of cultural encounters. Italy has turned into a receiving country over the last half century after having been a country of emigrants (DeFelice, 2010). According to official data (ISTAT, 2012), in January 2011 foreigners residents in Italy are estimated to be 7.5% of the total number of residents. We propose to investigate some relevant issues in the Filipina Community in Rome. The Filipina immigrant Community is one of the hugest in the world and the sixth in Italy (Caritas, 2010).

In literature concerning acculturation, personal values have demonstrated as being the guiding principles and the major drive of human behaviour, characterizing global and cultural behaviours (Schwartz & Bilsky, 1990). In this regard, one can argue that values, acculturation, and adaptation are all interlinked (Phalet & Swyngedouw, 2003).

Personal Values

According to Schwartz and Bardi (2001), people's values form a coherent system that identifies them as distinct individuals. Schwartz's model concerns ten value orientations: Self-Direction, Stimulation, Hedonism, Achievement, Power, Security, Conformity, Tradition, Benevolence, and Universalism. These motivationally basic values have been tested in 78 different cultures, showing strong cross-cultural invariance (Davidov, Schmidt, Schwartz, 2008). A pan-cultural base-line of values hierarchy has been obtained by averaging values hierarchies on thirteen representative different cultures (Schwartz and Bardi, 2001).

Benevolence is the first value pan-culturally ranked: it refers to being concerned for the well-being of people with whom one is in personal contact (the "in-group"), namely being helpful to them (Schwartz, 2006).

However, in some specific cultures, conformity, defined as restraint of divergent impulses likely to harm society and its norms, is ranked first in the hierarchy of values. Conformity-oriented individuals are likely to display a better psychological adaptation (Ward & Kennedy, 1993).

Berry's Model of acculturation processes and its relation with values

Personal values are not static domains of human's lives and choices; they have shown to be modified under specific conditions, such as immigration. Accordingly they are strongly related to the concept of acculturation that refers to cultural encounters among dominant-host cultures and immigrated groups (Berry, 1997). Under Berry's framework, four types of possible attitudes towards the new context are described: assimilation, separation, integration, and marginalization.

The present study will focus on personal values of a sample of Filipina immigrants in Rome (Podio-Guidugli, 2012). Their value hierarchy will be compared with a Filipina sample of non-immigrants (who did not undergo any

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acculturation process), with the pan-cultural base-line of values (Schwartz & Bardi, 2001), and with that of the host-dominant Country (Italy). The novelty of our study relies upon the fact that there are no previous studies testing differences, consequent to immigration processes, in the hierarchy of values. The community of Filipino immigrants constitutes an elucidate group in testing the differences considering its long-standing tradition of emigration and positive adaptation to various contexts.

In particular, the following hypotheses were investigated:

H1: Results provided by Schwartz and Bardi (2001) showed that in five countries (Ghana, Fiji, Nigeria, Filipines, and Uganda) conformity was at first place while self-direction showed lower rated importance. This importance attributed to conformity might testify to f cultural issues pre-existing to immigration such as having been subjected to colonialism for centuries. Therefore, we hypothesize to find a similar pattern in the sample of Filipina immigrants. Benevolence is, by definition, the positive attitude that leads human beings to take care of the welfare of their closest members inside the in-group, this value is at the utmost position of the pan-cultural hierarchy. We hypothesize, therefore, that benevolence will be among the top ranking values in immigrant samples.

H2: According to Ward & Kennedy (1993), people oriented towards conformity are generally psychosocially better adapted than other individuals. Hence we expect that the endorsement of this value will lead to an orientation to assimilating the dominant society's culture and values.

H3: A high importance attributed to security should elicit a lower importance placed over the openness toward Italian values and culture. This is due to the fact that immigrants search for security inside their ethnic community the help to understand and to face the new challenges, and rules of the host country (Berry, 2005).

Method

Participants and Measures

Filipina immigrants. The sample of Filipina mothers consisted of 139 participants, living in Rome, Italy, for a minimum of eight years. Mean age of respondents was 38.04 ($SD=6.77$). Among them, 106 on the total were married and 126 were occupied as domestic workers. Each mother answered a battery of questionnaires. A bilingual version Italian-English of the instruments was administered to each participant who could choose to answer in either one or the other language. These instruments consisted of: Family Information Form (*FIF*); this is a questionnaire that investigates the structural features of families by means of 26 socio-demographic items (Lansford's et al. 2005). Portrait Values Questionnaire (*PVQ*); it consists of 40 items on a six-point Likert-Style scale to assess cross-culturally ten personal values in accordance to Schwartz' theory (Schwartz, 2005). Bicultural Attitude Scale for Parents (*BAS*); it is a self-report measure devised to assess people's cultural orientations or attitudes (Khaleque, 2006).

Italian women. A normative sample of Italian mothers ($N=1339$) completed a set of questionnaires that measured values throughout the Portrait Value Questionnaire scale (Schwartz, 2005). This was a convenience sample gathered at the University of Rome. The mean age of women was 48.8 years ($SD = 11.89$).

Non immigrant Filipina women. A sample of 459 Filipina women rated each value in their native language version of the Schwartz value survey (*SVS*) containing 56/57 items. The sample mean age= 41.74 ($SD =16.29$). Data, provided by Schwartz, are part of the pan cultural base-line study.

Pan-cultural base-line. This sample belongs to the above mentioned cross-cultural study (Schwartz & Bardi, 2001).

Results

According to our first hypothesis both Filipina samples, when compared to Italians and the baseline, attributed a higher importance to conformity and a lower importance to self-direction. In particular, the ranking was lower by about four positions from the baseline . As noted by Schwartz and Bilsky (1990), Conformity represents the best strategy for groups' survival fulfilling the requirement for social coordinated living.

Regarding benevolence, a significant difference in ranking among Filipina immigrants and the other three groups emerged: in the baseline and Italian samples, benevolence occupied the first position, while it occupies the second

position in the non-immigrants' sample. A striking finding is that it occupied the eighth place in the hierarchy of Filipina immigrated women. This results can be explained by considering that Filipina immigrant families live in very small households, often together with other nationals (not necessarily relatives or very close friends) and are de facto highly interdependent for survival. Benevolence is an intrinsic motivation that concern helpfulness, honesty, forgiveness, loyalty, responsibility and should be internalized to be displayed by individuals. Under specific conditions such as immigration a central value such as benevolence can follow a different pattern. The explanation is coherent with that proposed by Schwartz and Bardi (2001) to justify the high rating of conformity and the low rating of benevolence in some African nations. Conformity values are crucial to group survival and positive relations while: "Benevolence values may be less effective and hence less important because the large number of people and the diversity of relationships in the household may weaken the identification with close others that underlies this value" (Schwartz and Bardi, 2001, page 283). That is, benevolence, is here thwarted and lowered.

It is widely acknowledged how values have a significant impact in affecting people's orientation towards acculturation choices (Ward & Kennedy, 1992, 1993). We regressed on the ten values measured by PVQ the two scales derived from Khaleque' BAS, and by means of a confirmatory factor analysis we obtained two dimensions (these two scales have been named "*orientation toward the culture of origin*" versus "*orientation toward the host culture*"). Values explained about the 18% of variance in orientation toward Italian culture and 16% of variance in orientation toward the culture of origin. The three significant values affecting these orientations are conformity, security and benevolence. The results confirm the second hypothesis that, the more importance people place on conformity, the more positive is their attitude toward Italian culture. This could be the direct effect of conforming to these values or either the strategic mimicry induced by striving to fit into the dominant culture. In fact, conformity values promote cooperation in order to avoid negative outcomes for self. It fulfills the basic requirement for preserving social order and to lead individuals to follow societal rules, this value pertains to extrinsic motivational bases. On the other hand, in line with the third hypothesis, it seems that the more importance they place on security, the more positive is their attitude toward Italian culture. This is probably due to the fact that they search security in their roots and among the members of their community. As far as orientation toward the culture of origin is concerned (the second regression), the only value showing a significant impact on acculturation attitudes is benevolence. That is easily understandable since benevolence is, by definition, related to the attitude toward the culture of origin.

Conclusions

The central aim of this study was to arrive at a better understanding of a core motivational construct such as personal values in a sample of Filipina immigrants in Italy. In particular attention was given to the adaptive role that values such as benevolence, conformity and security have in impacting these mother's acculturation attitudes. We found that the primary role of conformism was pervasive. The primary role of conformity, evident in both samples of Filipinas immigrants and non immigrants, points to the strong adaptive function of this value for survival among this specific group. We believe this can be the result of historical reasons. This "apparent" conformity is a useful coping strategy to assimilate to the context. And finally, this study highlights the role played by social contexts. Benevolence is a clearly thwarted value: people who are in physical proximity do not necessarily coincide with the affectively to those in closest distance to one.

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Meet Dr. Claudio Barbaranelli

INYI Featured Member

Claudio Barbaranelli, PhD is a full Professor in Methodology at Sapienza University of Rome. A substantive amount of his work is focused in the areas of: a) personality structure, measurement and development; b) social cognitive theory with special focus on self-efficacy and moral disengagement; c) risk behaviours; d) counterproductive work behaviours; and e) safety and security in organization.

Dr. Barbaranelli's key projects include: optimal functioning, adjustment problems in early adolescent, longitudinal analysis of efficacious intellectual, social and occupational development, impact of socio-

cognitive trajectories of moral, academic, and occupational development.

Methodologically, Dr. Barbaranelli has expertise in quantitative methods and methodologies, with particular focus on structural equation modelling, item response theory, research methods in longitudinal and cross-cultural research. He has published books, book chapters and articles in a variety of scientific journals including *Nature*, *Science*, *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *Child Development*, *Structural Equation Modelling* and *Multivariate Behavioural Research*.

Selected Publications by Dr. Barbaranelli

Bandura A, Caprara G.V, **Barbaranelli C.**, Regalia C, SCABINI E (2011). Impact of family efficacy beliefs on quality of family functioning and satisfaction with family life. *Applied Psychology*, 60, 421-448, ISSN: 0269-994X

Alessandri G., Vecchione M., Tisak J., **Barbaranelli C.** (2011). Investigating the nature of method factors through multiple informants: Evidence for a specific factor? *Multivariate Behavioural Research*, 46, 625-642, ISSN: 0027-3171, doi: 10.1080/00273171.2011.589272

Caprara G.V., Vecchione M., Alessandri G., Gerbino M.G., **Barbaranelli C.** (2011). The contribution of personality traits and self-efficacy beliefs to academic achievement: A longitudinal study. *The British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 81, 78-96, ISSN: 0007-0998, doi: 10.1348/2044-8279.002004

Alessandri G., Vecchione M., Fagnani C., Bentler P.M., **Barbaranelli C.**, Medda E., Nisticlo L., Stazi M.A., CAPRARA G.V. (2010). Much more than model fitting? Evidence for the heritability of method effect associated with positively worded items of the life orientation test revised. *Structural Equation Modelling*, 17, 642-653, ISSN: 1070-5511, doi: 10.1080/10705511.2010.510064

Caprara G.V, Alessandri G., **Barbaranelli, C.** (2010). Optimal functioning: the contribution of self-efficacy beliefs to positive orientation. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*, 79, 328-330, ISSN: 0033-3190, doi: 10.1159/000319532



INYI New Member

Joana Suta, PhD, is a Psychologist consultant. Dr. Suta completed her PhD in Psychology at the C.I.R.M.P.A, "Sapienza" Faculty of Medicine and Psychology, Rome, Italy.

Originally from Albania, an ex-communist country that was a characterized by radical social, political changes and important cultural changes in the last 20 years, her PhD Thesis, part of a common collaboration between two centres studies has been understating

(CADS Germany and CRIMPA Italy, was focused on the study of stressors related to macro-social changes. She tested these variables in the Italian context with a sample of young adults. The principle aim of her studies has been to understand how young adults perceive work and family-related demands, personal and social resources and coping strategies used to cope with these changes. Dr. Sut's actual interest is mainly concerning the role that developmental tasks have in different aspects of human living and the successful and maladaptive coping strategies related to life. Personality theories including the BIG five model and social cognition theories like Bandura's are central to her interests. These specific theories and their application in mainly work and family life are related to a special interest to social representation theory (Moscovici., 1976).

INYI Publications and Events

In May, **Dr. Eckart Muller-Bachmann** presented at the 5th annual European Migration Network in Luxemborg on "The family as a Unit: Starting Point and System of Support." The main objective of the research presentation was to identify if and to what extent the family can represent a successful strategy for facilitating immigrants' integration as well as for absorbing and mitigating the hardest and most painful effects brought by the migration experience. To view the full report, see: http://www.cjd-eutin.eu/fileadmin/content/INTERFACE_Final_Report.pdf.

Lou, E., **Lalonde, R. N.**, & Giguère, B. (In press). Making the decision to move out: Bicultural young adults and the negotiation of cultural demands and family relationships. *Journal f Cross-Cultural Psychology*. DOI: 0022022112443414.

Tchombe, T., Lah Lo-oh, J., Zinkeng, M., Gakuba, T.O (2012). Psychological undertones of family poverty in rural communities in Cameroon: resilience and coping strategies: *South African Journal of Psychology*, 42(2), 232-242

Upcoming/ Recent Events

The office of Echo Chair in Women's Mental Health Research is planning for the 2012-2013 Women's Mental Health and Wellbeing Speakers Series. The Speakers Series is now in its 5th year. For information on past and future events, please see <http://www.yorku.ca/nkhanlou/speakers-series.html>

On July 10, 2012 Dr. Fernando Nunes participated in an international seminar discussion entitled, "Engagement in Multicultural and Transnational Spaces: Portuguese-Canadian Identity in Canada and in Portugal" in Lisbon, Portugal. Dr. Nunes presented on "I want my children to experience what I did": An exploration of the youth-led Portuguese Canadian Association in Halifax. The workshop presented an opportunity for debate on:

- Multicultural Policies in Canada and the integration of Portuguese-Canadian
- Intercultural dialogue approach for the management of cultural diversity in Portugal;
- Portuguese-Canadian identity dynamics and belonging in Canada and in Portugal. Current trends and challenges.

Members List

CANADA

Beiser, Morton CM, MD, FRCP (Professor and Program Director, Culture, Immigration and Mental Health, Psychology, Ryerson University, Professor, University of Toronto, CERIS)

Gonsalves, Tahira MA (Ontario Government)

Haque, Nasim MD, PhD (Assistant Professor, Lawrence School of Bloomberg, University of Toronto)

Hynie, Michaela PhD (Associate Professor, Psychology, Associate Co-Director York Institute for Health Research)
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Khanlou, Nazilla RN, PhD (INYI Founder, Echo Chair in Women's Mental Health Research & Associate Professor, Nursing, Health, York University)

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Nunes, Fernando PhD (Assistant Professor, Child & Youth Study, Mount St. Vincent University)

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Gakuba, Théogène-Octave PhD (Lecturer and Researcher, University of Applied Sciences, Western Switzerland)

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