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THEORISING NEIGHBOUR DISPUTES

Hannu Ruonavaara

The paper discusses a familiar and mundane form of conflict between people, neighbour disputes. These are defined in relation to norms of neighbourliness. We have a number of tacit, culturally varying expectations of how neighbours should behave towards each other. A neighbour dispute between two neighbours happens when there is a unilateral or bilateral (a) breach of these expectations, (b) recognition and condemnation of the breach and (c) signaling of dismay of the breach to the other party. The definition covers only disputes between neighbours in their role as neighbours, not in their roles e.g. as supporters of different political parties or soccer teams. Neighbour disputes are often ones that have to do with people's different life styles, and these are often linked with their cultural identities. Therefore the distinction between "pure" neighbour disputes and other disputes between them is not easy to make. The paper discusses also the strategies of dealing with neighbour disputes typified in the literature in different ways, as well as the sensuous dimension of neighbour disputes.

The concept of social system in analytical sociology

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Though analytical sociologists sometimes use the concept of social system, this concept has nevertheless seldom defined or analyzed by them. For example, Peter Hedström (2005, 5) writes that in sociological research “the core entity always tends to be actors in the social systems being analyzed, and the core activity tends to be the actions of these actors.” The focus in analytical sociology has nevertheless been on social mechanisms that are composed of interacting social actors, considered as human individuals or ideal- typical actors, whereas relatively little attention is paid to the nature and kinds of social systems where their interactions take place. It will be argued that the concept of social system should be integrated to the theoretical framework of analytical sociology in order to avoid too reductionist accounts of many social phenomena. In addition, I suggest that Mario Bunge’s concept of social system and his CESH (Composition, Environment, Structure, and Mechanisms) -model of system may be used as a starting point to develop precise and clear analyses of social systems of various kinds. Perhaps some of Robert Merton’s and James Coleman’s ideas of social systems may also be reintroduced to the framework of analytical sociology.

References

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Money Marries Money: Intergenerational Top Income Mobility and Assortative Mating in Denmark

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This paper investigates how assortative mating impacts intergenerational earnings and income mobility among top-income households in Denmark. Using administrative registers allowed us to look at very small fractions of the populations, i.e. dynasties, and to distinguish between sons and daughters and to observe their spouses' incomes. We find that, in particular, intergenerational income mobility is lower in the top when including capital income in the income measure, with an astonishing elasticity of 0.879 when restricting to rich fathers and their married sons. We also find that the marriage match strongly mediates the income transfer in the top of the income distribution, where a correlation of 0.763 is found between father and mother's aggregated income and that of their son and daughter-in-law's aggregated income.

Alternative Scenarios of Green Consumption Policies: An International Comparison

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Shaping a sustainable path of development represents a major challenge that will lead to important changes in the production and consumption processes of the upcoming decades. Besides technological progress, the transition towards a sustainable world also implies the willingness to adopt the best available practices. However, research showed that environmental concern does not directly translate into actual green behaviour and that consumption patterns often present strong lock-in features. The problem is that people's behaviours are interdependent and that changes are costly. Individuals affect each others in their consumption choices and social comparison is an important factor in decision making processes. Moreover, structural and institutional constraints often prevent significant behavioural change even when a clear willingness is present.

To better understand how alternative green policies affect consumption behaviours and whether this follows some uniform scheme or is context-dependent, we developed an agent-based model of household consumption for Denmark, Israel and Spain. The model includes agents whose beliefs and preferences are based on the ISSP 2010 survey. Agents are linked through a social network and their behaviour is modelled following Jager's 'consumat' approach.

We explored the effect of a price increase for high impact goods and services (e.g., because of the introduction carbon taxes) and of a change of agents' environmental concern (e.g., because of information campaigns). We found that both kind of actions can orient people consumption in the desired direction. However, their target and intensity should be carefully calibrated to produce significant effects at an acceptable cost.

Single item measure of happiness in cross-national comparison

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Politicians are increasingly looking for better measures of nation's well-being than GDP as it is far too narrow and ignores many important aspects in nation's health and determinants of quality of life such as life satisfaction (Kubiszewski, et al. 2013). While some suggest that single composite measures are sufficient others argue that multiple indicators are needed to capture cross country variation in people's well-being (Boarini and d'Ercole 2013). Studies in the field of positive psychology stress the importance of measuring people's satisfaction and happiness in order to explore this cross country variation. The single item measure of happiness is based on a single question with 11 response categories "Taking all together, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your life-as-a- whole these days?" The extreme response categories (0 and 10) are labeled: "not at all happy" and "extremely happy". In addition to well known problems with a single item as a measure of psychological attributes the item is further problematic for international comparison. How people think about and use the concepts "happiness" and "extremely" may vary between countries. In the paper we explore how country ranking in happiness changes if the term "extremely" is translated in different ways. The results suggest that nation's average happiness is highly sensitive to variations in question wording. The implication of this translation effect for international comparison studies is discussed.

Nannies and au-pairs in Sweden: The privatized child care market

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A new actor has been (re)introduced in Swedish family practices: the nanny. The Swedish welfare state model is today challenged by a growing private market for childcare, in the form of tax deductible babysitting services and au pairs. The paper draws on an on-going research project that focuses the impact of the private childcare market on family practices in Sweden. What are the consequences for the “doing” of family when parts of the care can be purchased as services on a private market? The nanny profession is located between the private and the public sphere, and includes a tension between the logic of care and the logic of the market. The nanny is also usually in a subordinate position in relation to her employer related to class and ethnicity. This can be assumed to influence parenting practices and ideals, the nanny’s role and relationships, as well as children's views and experiences of caring relationships. Through interviews with the three parties involved – au pairs/nannies, parents and children – the study will capture the patterns and tensions that the private childcare services creates in everyday interactions and in the doing of family and care. This paper will present the methods used in the study, as well as an initial analysis of the shape and scope of the private market for childcare in Sweden, especially focusing the composition of the workers (nannies and au pairs) with regard to ethnicity and migratory status.

Economies of Care and Affect in Cross-Region Marriage Migration

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Bride shortages induced by skewed sex ratios in various regions of India have propelled a unique type of inter-regional marriage migration. In such migration, couples cross borders of region, caste, language and even religion. While activists and media have dubbed such marriages as bride trafficking and sexual exploitation, fieldwork in one of the affected states, Haryana, reveals a much more complex reality. This paper will examine such marriages from the perspective of the economies of care and affect that bind couples who, to begin with, are complete cultural strangers. The paper explores the demands of the care deficit and the power of intimacy in challenging rigid marriage norms and patriarchal structures.

‘Good families’ and the shadows of servitude: au pair gossip and norms of au pair employment

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Though the conditions of au pairs’ employment are vaguely defined by legislation, au pairs usually are not familiar with its details. Furthermore, the actual working and living conditions of au pairs’ are controlled neither by immigration policy, nor by commercial agencies mediating contacts between the au pairs and host families. Drawing on long-term ethnographic fieldwork amongst Slovak au pairs in London in 2004/2005, this presentation will focus on how au pairs deal with this lack of definitions and control under the conditions of limited power.

I will argue that their important concern is fairness of their treatment by host families: au pairs try to find out what kinds of working and living conditions are fair and whether they are staying with (what they call) ‘a good family’. When au pairs judge their treatment by host families, they do not rely on any formal authority (e.g. agencies), or abstract model (e.g. legal rules). Instead, when establishing what rules of au pair employment are (or should be), they rely on their social networks and compare their experience with experiences of other individual au pairs. After illustrating what au pairs consider as ‘a good family’ I will pay attention to the idea of

‘servitude’, as au pairs often contrasted servitude with the ‘proper’ treatment of au pairs and to the practice of ‘good families’, arguing that servitude is a shadow concept (Jiménez and Willerslev, 2007) of au pairing.

Cleaning up the dirty work - creating precarious work through tax credits on domestic services

Elin Kvist

Paid domestic work is becoming more and more common in countries all over Europe, a work mainly done by women, and often- migrant workers. With the introduction of neoliberal market politics and the marketization of elderly- and childcare, states have withdrawn from financing of care facilities at the same time as women's labour market participation have increased simultaneously with a aging population leaving a care deficit needing to be solved. Paid domestic work has historically been and still is under valued, poorly paid often performed under informally circumstances by those with least negotiation powers. In later years many European governments have introduced different reforms to encourage an establishment of a formal market within domestic services. These developments could be seen as a way of turning paid domestic work into "just another job", a move away from the premodern forms of exploitative work conditions. In this paper the formal domestic service sector in Sweden are analysed through interviews with domestic service entrepreneurs. The aim of this article is to analyse how formal organization of paid domestic work enables and challenges the gendered, racialized, classed and historical past of paid domestic work in Swedish households. In the article it is explored how the tax credit on domestic services have transformed the market for paid domestic work in Sweden but also how informal paid domestic work still linger and even have expanded and how customer's racist and sexist demands affect the domestic service market.

Class order in hired domestic services

Anu-Hanna Anttila

During the last decades, hired domestic services, especially domestic cleaning, has been mainly a question of tax-reliefs in the Finnish public discussions. However, it is also question of re-emergence of post-industrial service society and class society with an especial connection with class, gender and migration - as for example the Swedish feminists have pointed out in the mid-1990s. It is necessary to contemplate what kind of class, gender and other equality considerations and implications the 'feminised' and globalised labour market has produced. To understand the complexity, we have to consider, how class has been made in relation to renting and offering domestic services. With a specific Finnish case the dimensions of class as well as diverged gendered division of labour, race-ethnicity and their intersections are seen as frames of valuing contents of work and establishing rhetorical and visual orders. I will study these aspects by analysing (1) the job advertisements on the TE-services, the state's official site for open vacancies and (2) advertisements and websites of Finnish firms offering domestic services in 2013-2014, and (3) the data of Finnish Parliament records and minutes of plenary sessions concerning hired domestic work and tax-reliefs from 1995, when Finland became a member state of European Union. In my presentation I will focus on a repertoire of hired and offered domestic services: cleaning, housekeeping and childcare. This case study is my sub-project in wider Voice and Silence of Class project (VoxClass 2012-2014).

A3544

Debating the future of elder care in Northern Europe: migrant care worker recruitment in the Finnish and Swedish Press

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The organisation of elder care at the beginning of the 21st century in most welfare states has been featured by a discourse on the challenges related to ageing societies in general and the shortage of care workers in particular. The strategic recruitment of migrant background care workers has been a means to adapt to the restructuring elder care regimes. Migrant background care workers constitute a heterogeneous group of women and, although to a lesser degree, men. They are employed in private homes, in institutional settings, by private as well as public employers. They are recruited from abroad and among settled migrants, with diverse professional and educational background, and holding different status positions in terms of right to residency and citizenship; a diversifying care workforce is a defining feature of a globalising deregulated welfare state. In this paper we explore the ways in which these new recruitment strategies are debated and morally legitimised in two neighboring countries with similar care regimes but different migration regimes, Finland and Sweden. Empirically we draw on articles collected from two major newspapers, Helsingin Sanomat and Svenska Dagbladet during the years 1995-2012.

Consumption Patterns based on Country of Origin Labeling; Application and Pedagogy

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The field of International Business (IB) is unique from other business disciplines in that it is a 'soft-science' and relies upon the application of theories from a diverse arena of traditional fields of study. One aspect of the field of sociology concerns consumption and consumption patterns.

This study looks at consumption potential in consumers based on attitudes evoked by country-of-origin labeling (COOL). Constructs were devised to ascertain attitudes and predispositions for consumption potential for purchase and differentiated by cultural membership. Dimensions of culture included several aspects of the respondent's social world/membership. Results of the study were then taught to two separate groups based on either business or sociology constructs. Student receptivity and retention of the information for each of the groups was then measured and analyzed. Despite the preponderance of coursework, degrees and transactions in the global arena the fields of IB and sociology rarely overlap in teaching pedagogy. This oversight results in a gap for students and practitioners when it comes to successfully understanding consumers, culture and consumption patterns.

This study attempts to understand consumption based on COOL constructs and to use the results to improve the student learning experience.

From a practical to an aesthetic rationale – how Norwegians relate to home interior

Merete Hermansen Jonvik

A fairly widespread thought in the literature on Norwegians and their home interior, is that a “practical rationale” (Garvey 2002) encompasses it. Anthropologist Gullestad writes that “Norwegians generally emphasize all those things that are practical and useful and place little direct and explicit emphasis on aesthetics and playful creativity” (1993:148). According to Gullestad, activities related to interior are camouflaged as something that needs to be done. This idea seems to be ready for an update.

A qualitative study of how 39 persons relate to home aesthetics gives ground for suggesting that three orientations to home interior co-exist; a practical, a biographic and an aesthetic orientation. The study is based on in-depth qualitative interviews from people in Stavanger (Norway’s ‘oil capital’) in two different age cohorts (b.1945-50 & 1975-80). Themes touched upon included their living rooms, how they relate to objects, their likes and dislikes in e.g. furniture and interior design etc.

That several orientations to home aesthetics co-exist, in addition to the fact that home interior as a field has been popularized and given a larger space in media the recent years (Collins 2002) – both tendencies reflecting wealth – indicate that «the Norwegian home» has left its (underlying) practical rationale behind.

Discussing the disparity between these earlier findings and our own, it becomes apparent that the aesthetic orientation, or an “aesthetic rationale”, has taken over the hegemony once held by the practical. Both a time dimension (inter-generations changes), and a “space dimension”, positions in a Bourdieusian social space (1984), are discussed.

Into the Great Wide Open? A Comparative Study of Cultural Legitimacy and the Arts in British and Finnish Newspapers, 1960–2010

Tina Lauronen, Semi Purhonen, Riie Heikkilä, Jukka Gronow

Recent studies have questioned the role of classical highbrow culture as a status marker in Western countries and suggested that the bourgeois legitimate taste is becoming less hierarchical and more open. The famous idea of cultural omnivorousness is one way of conceptualizing this trend. Omnivore scholarship, however, has concentrated mostly on the consumption rather than the production side of culture. Changes in the social value and composition of the legitimate taste as expressed in people's preferences should nevertheless receive support by transformations in cultural institutions which consecrate legitimate art. Since art journalists and intellectuals play a crucial role as cultural intermediaries, the changes in dominant taste patterns should be reasonably recognizable in their evaluations and writings, i.e. in how cultural classifications and aesthetic standards are represented in the media. Sociological studies of such cultural institutions that would include both cross-national and longitudinal dimensions have so far been rare. This paper presents the first results of a research project examining cultural pages of the main newspapers in five European countries – Britain, Finland, France, Spain and Sweden – from 1960 until 2010. Since we are interested in changes in the legitimate taste and the processes that have created space for omnivorous tastes, we pay special attention to the appearance of new cultural genres and art forms as well as the weight of popular culture in these pages. By using both quantitative and qualitative content analyses, we focus here particularly on two countries and the respective newspapers, Britain (The Guardian) and Finland (Helsingin Sanomat).

Cleanliness conventions: Media, meaning and resource consumption in laundry practices

Tullia Jack¹

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As the world strains to accommodate up to nine billion people in the coming years, we will face increasing resource shortages, droughts, energy uncertainty, and food security (IPCC, 2014). One way of saving water, energy and chemicals is through reconsidering our cleanliness expectations to bring them into line with locally available resources. The question is how can this be framed in a socially acceptable way.

While the general trend of cleanliness is ratcheting upwards (Shove, 2003), cleanliness narratives are simultaneous and interactive and there are many variations in the way that different households perform cleanliness. Alternative discourses exist around household chemicals and their use, both relating to, and competing with each other, in both a household context, and also the broader sustainability, health and time management narratives (Sweet, 2013).

This presentation investigates the cultural context of cleanliness through its representations in household cleaning product commercials. Advert makers are always already embedded in the social phenomena that they are trying to steer, and thus cannot help but to reflect the conventions of which they are part. Advertising discourse analysis can thus be focused on, exploring the meaning of washing practices at the aggregated level. This body of work is novel in its conceptualisation of the indirect role of media in refracting (Barad, 2007) accepted ways of doing through social normality, and the effect this has on practices of consumption.

A3492

The Justifications of the New Peer-to-peer Economy

Kenneth Salomonsen

The evolving Peer-to-peer (P2P) economy, also known as the Sharing Economy and Collaborative Consumption, is characterized by a number of fast-growing companies making money on facilitating economic transactions between individuals in predesigned product- service or service systems such as the P2P housing rental company Airbnb. This new economy is increasingly attracting the attention of academic and industry researchers intrigued by its potential reach and economic and ecological impact.

Through a pragmatic sociological approach inspired by Luc Boltanski, and his previous work with Eve Chiapello and Laurent Thévenot, this article examines how the P2P economy as an ideology justifies and motivates engagement in its primary economic activities. In addition to the methods presented by these authors, the article presents a new agenda that uses the P2P companies' self- descriptions in extrapolating an ideology, thus extending Boltanski and Chiapello's agenda that mainly uses management literature. The empirical analyses show that the justificatory arguments are based on the P2P economy's potential of creating cheaper, greener, more effective and more social and community-oriented solutions in contrast to existing service providers. Challenging the prevalent public and academic conception of the P2P economy, the article discusses how this new economy involves economic class-related barriers for activity and causes constraints in the use of social networks in terms of employability for individual service providers. Furthermore it is suggested that the P2P economy bears the potential of leading to labour market changes in terms of an immense growth of precarious work.

Spatial resistance of alternative sports

Anni Rannikko

Alternative youth sports, such as parkour, freestyle scootering and skateboarding, question certain conventions of the so called traditional sports world and its understanding of the spaces of sport. Alternative sports are created by seeing public space in unexpected ways and by occupying spaces originally built for other purposes. This presentation focuses on meanings the alternative sports practitioners give to their actions of taking over public space, and asks what kind of power relations are visible in these actions. The research material consists of open-ended questions of an online survey (n=935) and theme interviews, both conducted in Finland.

On one hand, public space offers possibilities and inspires alternative sports practitioners, but on the other, it restricts and sets limits to actions performed there. As alternative sports are mostly performed in urban areas, public space functions as an object of spatial (re-) construction of urban culture.

Public space is monopolised by adults. Nonetheless, young alternative sport practitioners actively take over public space – mainly in subtle ways. Young people performing alternative sports constantly negotiate their right to use public space in their sports activities. Every now and then they are put back to “their place”; sometimes they succeed in taking over spaces they wish. They stress negotiating and conciliatory actions and distance themselves from conflict and explicitly articulated resistance. Public space is occupied unremarked and momentarily. Spatial resistance of alternative sports is therefore to a large extent silent resistance, which is connected with hierarchies of youth and adulthood.

Being seen and being at one: young practitioners' views on everyday spaces of Finnish lifestyle sports

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In this study we examine how young Finnish practitioners of different alternative or lifestyle sports use public space, how important it is to “be seen” and how the practice of sport has affected their ways of viewing everyday environments.

The term “lifestyle sport” has often been used interchangeably with or as a substitute for “alternative sports”, to describe the forms of sport our study focuses on. Wheaton (2013) has listed nine defining features of lifestyle sports. Among them there are some of particular relevance to using or contesting public space in practicing these sports: the use of new or re-appropriated spaces, self-consciousness in “being seen” and presentation of self to others, and the feeling of being “at one” with the environment as a characterization of the sporting experience.

Based on these points by Wheaton, we analyze quantitative data collected in an online survey (n=935) targeting the young practitioners of 10 different alternative sports, including skateboarding, parkoura, longboarding and freestyle scootering.

There are differences in the profiles of practitioners of different sports with regard to the importance of being seen and the kinds of public spaces that are used. However, all researched sports affect their practitioners' perception of their environment. Some differences in the attitudes of using public space are revealed by comparing gender, different types of living area and size of sport groups.

Negotiating space on a local political scene: Somali inhabitants in the Finnish periphery

Päivi Harinen

The analysis to be presented focuses on a case of Lieksa: a small sparsely populated eastern town that has received hundreds of Somali immigrants during some recent years. This is a quite unique phenomenon in Finland as the main immigrant population tends to settle down in the big cities located in south. This means that Lieksa as a community and municipality has faced a totally new situation and faced it also in a confused way with many juxtapositions – on one hand, many native inhabitants of Lieksa have welcomed new, active-aged population that brings vividness to a place suffering from population loss, and on the other hand, newcomers have also become targets of racist and excluding attacks, with claims that these newcomers weight too much the local social security services. These tensions have led to many local efforts to solve the problems that now dominate the social atmosphere of Lieksa. These efforts have been started both by the municipal authorities and local NGO actors. Somalian immigrants, on their part, have established an informal council of seven men to negotiate with local politicians, authorities and activists, in order to get space in negotiations concerning issues dealing with their living conditions – and also local political issues more widely. My paper presents an analysis figuring the political space of this informal, non-registered organ campaigning for space in discussions of their hometown's development and future. The analysis is based on a manifold interview and document data collected in Lieksa.

Sabotage and motivation. Reflections on collapsed and restored schoolwork in youth care settings

David Wästerfors

Inside residential treatment settings for criminal youth there is a struggle going on regarding school work. First, school has typically been institutionally marginalized since treatment is the traditional assignment for these institutions, despite the fact that a lot of research shows that education is crime prevention. Second, schoolwork is hard to accomplish in everyday life inside these institutions since youth often rather engage in sabotage of individual lessons than “get motivated” for their studies. This presentation uses ethnographic data from Swedish youth care settings to argue that both school sabotage and school motivation should be seen as interactively accomplished manifestations of “the youth as persons”, in contrast to the institutions’ depersonalizing and categorizing power. To disturb or destroy a lesson personalizes the inmate, and when school motivation do occur it is constituted by a vocabulary of motive on personal interests and talents. The methodological argument is that we need to get close to members’ actions and accounts in order to understand the phenomena of continually reproduced lack of education among “troublesome” youth. The sociological argument is that young individuals’ criminal involvement cannot be exchanged with school commitment unless the individual’s conventional “personhood” turns socially productive and recognized.

(a) The “Crazy Granny” Customer. Consequences for the object of citizen journalistic control

Agneta Mallén

One of the advantages with citizen journalism – footage and photos by non-professionals – is that citizen journalists draw their audience’s attention to wrongs and abuses of the weakest in society. This citizen journalist’s ability to expose, however also has become a disadvantage. The aim of this paper is to analyze a case where the object of the citizen journalistic control becomes subject to labeling, loss of control and stigmatization: A taxi driver shoots a video of an agitated female customer whom he hinders from leaving the premises. The film is then distributed on YouTube where it attracts remarkable attention. The film clip is downloaded over 129 000 times, attaining 600 comments from its viewers. 14 different remix versions of the clip are downloaded over 300 000 times in all. The study shows that the object for control, the female customer, is constructed as deviant both in the film clip itself and in the comments to the film clip on YouTube. Also, the citizen journalist’s film clip is only one of several possible accounts about the incident. This is exemplified by using the police crime report about the incident as an alternative account in the analysis.

Problems concerning definition of age in child rape verdicts

My Hyltegren

Since the early 20th century in Sweden, the so-called sexual self-determination has been stated at the age of 15. In 2005 there was an amendment to the Criminal Code, which declared that sexual intercourse with someone under this age no longer requires violence or threat to be classified as "child rape". The amendment also introduced an exceptional rule, where the prosecution of "child rape" may be dismissed if the difference in age and maturity between the two parties is modest and, if what the law calls "other circumstances", argues against that an assault has been committed. After the amendment it is now possible that a crucial part of the Court's assessment is to establish whether it is beyond reasonable doubt that the accused was aware of the victim's age at the time of the offence. The purpose of this study is to investigate how the Swedish courts handle the difficulties with age-demarcation concerning the question of what a child is and how that influences cases of child rape. The method is document analysis based on grounded theory and the material is District Court verdicts where exceptional rule is discussed. The verdicts are from 2012, based on the assumption that a practice should have been established by then. Conceptions of what constitutes a child and norms surrounding sexuality, agency and victimization are discussed in the paper in relation to the reasoning presented in the verdicts regarding the possible use of the exceptional rule.

Role exit or identity exit? Experiences from people leaving political extremism groups

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The purpose of the article is to explore how individuals leaving extreme political groups experience the exit process. A Goffmanian and symbolic interactionist theoretical approach is used. Questions are raised whether the exit is a process of a role shift or an identity shift and how role distance and role embrace can affect the exit. Data has been collected through interviews with individuals experienced of exit processes, mainly ex-members of extreme political groups. Also experts with special knowledge in the field are interviewed. The results will provide a symbolic interactionistic interpretation of exit processes. It can also be used as an analytical tool to differentiate between types of exit processes in the context of political extremism.

Men's experience of exposure to violence in close relationships -Definitions and accounts from men in treatment

Susanne Boethius

Violence against women are often performed by a man with whom the woman in question have a close relationship with, while violence against men are most commonly performed by other men. Men's victimization of violence in close relationships has recently received increased attention in Sweden and a picture of women as being able to be the perpetrator and men as victims has begun to emerge. This study consider men's reported descriptions of exposure to violence in a close relationship and discuss how some of these men account for their experience of being exposed to violence from a female partner. Using both quantitative and qualitative data, in terms of the Conflict Tactic Scale questionnaire and interviews, from men in treatment for using violence against their partner, I describe how these men define and talk about their exposure to violence in their relationship. The results show that most of the men reported experience of psychological and physical violence performed by their partners. The men rejected the label of being a victim of violence in a close relationship and explained their partner's use of violence in relation to their own use of violence. The results of the study are being discussed and compared to research about women's experience of violence in close relationships.

A3052

Ethnic monitoring and social control in juvenile care institutions

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In an evaluation of a juvenile-care project sponsored by the Swedish National Board of Institutional Care, ethnicity was identified as an important dimension in treatment, staff practices, and relationships among juveniles. This article aims to analyze descriptions of ethnic monitoring and social control in Swedish juvenile institutions. A juvenile's ethnicity was highlighted by drawing attention to the staff's monitoring and social control. Interviews elucidated the victimhood that non-Swedish juveniles portrayed in relation to the staff and/or Swedish juveniles. When juveniles of non-Swedish ethnicity described ethnic monitoring and social control, they generally distanced themselves from staff behavior and portrayed a victim identity. In constructing their identity, juveniles sometimes used their ethnic background rhetorically when describing everyday situations in the institution. The juveniles portrayed a humiliated self through dissociation from the staff and through the descriptions that they were treated differently than Swedish juveniles.

Managing hearts at Victim Offender Mediation

Anna Rypi

Victim Offender Mediation is something "you do with heart" in contrast to "the court's focus on guilt and facts", according to mediators. Mediation, and restorative justice, has been profiled as a movement that takes people's emotions seriously; allowing, and encouraging offenders, as well as victims, to express and take responsibility of the emotional part of the conflict (or victimization). Also the whole community is understood as an indirect victim, dealing with emotional consequences. In this paper I will focus on the emotional aspect of mediation – in its rhetoric, as well as in its practice and interaction – from a sociology of emotion perspective. Particularly, I will investigate into the institutional emotional culture, conveying feeling rules, which are telling the participants how to feel, value and manage their own and others' feelings. If mediation is done "with heart", it is clearly a "managing heart". However, the management in itself is not consistent; contradicting feeling rules, regarding the offender's and victims' right, as well as obligation, to express (or suppress) particular emotions at mediation meetings are presented in our qualitative data. I will argue that an explanation of this can be found in the dual origin of the mediation and restorative justice movement. Firstly, the victim discourse – claiming that mediation is about giving victims the opportunity to deal with the aftermaths of the crime, and secondly, the equality discourse – claiming that mediation is about giving both parties to a conflict the opportunity to be seen, and listened to, from an impartial stance (i.e. the mediator).

Does gender or ethnicity of offenders have an impact on public attitudes towards punishment?

Helgi Gunnlaugsson

A Nordic study sponsored by the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology has shown that it is far from being certain that the public necessarily is more punitive than the criminal courts. When public attitudes toward crime and punishment were examined and compared to local judge panel decisions on the same case the public tended to underestimate the actual level of punishment and chose punishment types which in many cases were more lenient than the judge decision.

Moreover, court decisions are typically supposed to be based on crime severity and prior convictions of offenders – gender and ethnicity should not affect court sentencing. In the Nordic project on public attitudes toward punishment different characteristics of offenders were randomly distributed to the sample with the offender either being a female or a male; a foreign born immigrant or a native born citizen.

The question to be addressed in this presentation concerns whether gender or ethnicity of offenders have an impact on public attitudes toward punishment – based on data from a large scale mail survey on public attitudes toward punishment conducted in Iceland.

The construction of the image of a place – The Finnish town of Jakobstad as example

Andreas Häger

The starting point of the paper is in the concept of social spatialization as used by Shields. One aspect of social spatialization, or the social construction of place, is the discursive construction of the image of a particular place.

The paper studies one example of the construction of the image of a place, the town of Jakobstad in Western Finland, and media discourses related to this town. The paper looks at the tension between attempts at producing an “official” image of a place and the sometimes negative stereotypes that are produced in media discourses. Another aspect of focus is how the construction of images of the region surrounding Jakobstad relates to the discourses on the town itself.

Three topics that are part of the construction of the image of Jakobstad are discussed: language, “snus” (wet snuff), and religion. It is a bilingual town where Swedish is in the majority and there are accusations of discrimination against the Finnish-speaking minority. The tobacco substance snus is prohibited in the EU but snus was for a long time produced in Jakobstad and is still distributed and consumed there. The region has a history of revival movements and is sometimes described as a “bible belt” with Jakobstad as its centre. All three topics are present both in official image production and in other media discourses on Jakobstad.

Emotional labour and harbouring strategies done by health care professionals.

Eva Olsson, Mona Lindqvist

This paper explores how health care workers in both somatic and mental health care organizations deal with their emotional labour. Very little research is done in Sweden on emotional labour among health care workers and their emotional well-being.

The point of departure is the emotion management perspective formulated by Hochschild (2003), and Bolton's (2000; 2005) further development. They indicate that the individual worker is capable of using different emotional management strategies depending of contextual situations. Referring to Bolton we argue that the rules of ethics, as well as, personal motivation affect management strategies.

The empirical material is based on two narrative interview studies, one with medical staff in somatic care, and the other with staff in psychiatry. The objective is to identify how the health care workers handle emotions and, especially, how they are doing containing or "harboring work" (Olsson 2006) in relation to different groups of patients. Is there a difference in the harboring work arising from diverse emotional weight of the work, i.e. is there a difference in the workers' harboring emotions if the patient has a less serious or severe state of ill-health? Is there a noticeable difference in the professionals' harboring work if the patient has more bodily oriented problems or mental ones?

Our aim is to understand how the emotional attunement works both emotionally and intellectually in different work situations, as well as, the emotional work/strategies arising from it.

Keywords: emotion wage work, harboring, health care, emotions, emotional weight, emotional labour

Professional empathy in the legal process: The case of Swedish prosecutors

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Analysing how Swedish prosecutors use empathy in relation to the injured parties, this article illustrates how different dimensions of professional empathy are enacted in the legal process, framed by the requirement to be objective. The data consists of 37 interviews with 28 prosecutors and observations of 154 trials, undertaken within a larger project studying emotions in court.

We develop a tripartite typology of empathy consisting of roletaking; resonance; and identification. Our findings suggest that prosecutors draw on their empathic experience, and also on the sympathy that may result from it, to fuel engagement in the case. Empathy is often experienced on the solo level (at a distance), enabling the strategic use of sympathy for the injured party to strengthen the case. In conclusion empathy generally operates within the objectivity frame and is essential for the engagement in professional performance also in bureaucratic contexts; empathy is never merely 'cognitive' or 'neutral' but relies on imagined or actually felt emotions, but can be selective and partial depending on the framing emotions. Our findings have wider implications for a spectrum of professions.

Key words

Empathy, law, objectivity, professions, prosecutors, sympathy

This abstract is submitted to the emotion sessions in Cultural Sociology.

Performing professional emotions: The intersubjectivity of objectivity

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Objectivity is viewed as central to many professions: it is the building block upon which fair and equal treatment, rational decision-making and legitimacy are based. It is associated with neutrality, impartiality, reflexivity, disinterestedness and above all, the detachment of emotional involvement. In order to untangle the intersubjective aspects of objectivity, this study will present how the emotions “behind” and “within” objectivity are managed in order to create and uphold a professional role using the sociology of emotions and Goffman as starting points. That is, how do we do objectivity?

The methods and strategies employed to achieve this goal will be studied by focusing on a profession considered to be inherently objective and consequently unemotional: the legal profession. In particular the emotional regimes created and utilised by defence lawyers will be highlighted and explored using interviews and observations. Defence lawyers make an excellent target of analysis as they must remain within the rational, neutral and impartial confines of the law, however, defence lawyers must simultaneously guard the interests of their clients. Comparing and contrasting the results will enable the formation and development of an objective professional role to be mapped and analysed.

By uncovering the emotions hiding under the veneer of objectivity and by discussing the structural mechanisms involved in its creation and maintenance, a greater understanding of how professionals do objectivity will be garnered.

The Poetics of Play

Lise Kjølsvold

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The Poetics of Play

In the course of a lifetime, most individuals suffer some mixture of disappointments, losses, shame, attacks on their dignity and reputation, or other grave adversities. Ability to withstand challenges, stress, and shocks hinges not only on personal capacities and access to socio-economic resources, also institutional arrangements and cultural frameworks influence processes of social resilience.

The term social resilience is defined by Hall and Lamont (2013: 2) as ‘the capacity of groups of people bound together in an organization, class, racial group, community, or nation to sustain and advance their well-being in the face of challenges to it’, they advocate a broad examination of how social and cultural repertoires can help people sustain their own well-being. This requires a quest for sources of resilience in everyday lives that can be mobilized when needed.

Play is such a source, I argue, and will demonstrate how groups and individuals discover answers in play to their real world concerns, more precisely, how they are able to extract assets—cognitive as well as material—from their play worlds and use these to safeguard their own well-being and self-worth in the wider social environment.

The types of accounts—one based on expounded images among peers, the other based on socially valued outcomes—offer subtle, yet strong defenses against adversity, and not merely through rhetoric. Constructions in play have, as we shall see, the power to impact real world agency by being used as ‘evidence’ in the molding of autobiographies, and by making it easier to activate alternative models in interactions.

Imagination laboratory – narrating new life forms in contemporary bio-art

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Public engagement in biotechnology has declined as cloning, genetic engineering and regenerative medicine have become culturally normalized. Moreover, when debate occasionally emerges, scripts are strictly limited through established politico-moral discourses in which rationality and calculability of risks and benefits prevail. In order to vitalize debates on new technologies, we claim that there is a need for re-conceptualizations of biotechnological concerns and possibilities. In this paper we therefore turn to Jane Bennett's (2001) notion of enchantment and the importance of wonder and openness to the unusual, in order to problematize modern emphasis on rationality and calculations. Art can be viewed as an "imagination laboratory", through which un-framing and rupturing of contemporary rationalities are facilitated, and, in addition, enabling sense-making and offering fantastic connections otherwise not articulated. Drawing on a cultural sociological analysis of Eduardo Kac's "Edunia", Lucy Glendinning's "Feather child", Patricia Piccinini's "We are family" and Heather Dewey-Hagborg's "Stranger visions", we expand on the figure of enchantment and discuss how the art works can be interpreted in terms of "magic", "wands" and "spells": 1) What kind of affects are mobilized through the magic of art; 2) What kind of specific "wands" are used; and 3) Which responses are fostered through cultural spells? The paper demonstrates that while some modern boundaries and rationalities are highlighted and challenged through the "imagination laboratory" of the art process, others are left untouched.

Legitimate Culture among Literary Critics in Norway

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This paper explores how literary critics describe and legitimize their important public positions. Norwegian literary critics makes an interesting case for such analysis as there is no formal qualification or job description for literary critics in general, and the Norwegian culture is described as highly egalitarian (Witozek 1997, Lien, Lidén og Vike (red.) 2001, Skarpenes 2007). The analysis is based in eleven semi-structured qualitative interviews with professional literary critics from Norwegian national and local/regional newspapers. I identify three ideal types of how they describe their profession; «The Popular Educator», «The Judge» and «The evaluating critic». It is likely that both «The Popular Educator» and «The Judge» will exist in all kinds of societies, but «The Evaluating Critic» has some characteristics that makes it typical of Norwegian culture. This is related to the relationship between elitism and egalitarianism, where cultural judgements must be rooted in egalitarian values to be considered legitimate publicly. When I look at how the literary critics legitimize their profession I use the repertoire theory of Boltanski og Thévenot. At the same time I'm inspired by Ove Skarpenes and Rune Saksli's (2010) studies of the Norwegian upper middle class and his identification of a moral-egalitarian repertoire of evaluation, specific for the culture of Norwegian society. The repertoire includes values such as solidarity, equality, honesty, democracy, local cultural and political orientation, altruism, moral, «commonness» and anti-intellectualism (Skarpenes og Saksli 2010, s. 228). These are values «The Evaluating Critic» use in his/her legitimation of the profession as a literary critic.

Cultural sociology

A3629

Jokes – a symbolic course for recognition

Anna Lund

In this paper the role of jokes and humor for high school dropouts is considered. Building on ongoing field work consisting of observations and interviews in a school context, the paper performs a cultural analysis focused on questions of the symbolic role of humor as a tool, in which trust is built through mutual recognition. Inspired by Ricoeur, the paper sees jokes as spontaneous gifts. The joke as a gift symbolizes recognition and contributes to new meaning. In jokes, the pupils' own blind, or socially forgotten, spots become, once again, lived reality. The interpretation of jokes in relation to identities, affects, and narratives is discussed. The paper argues that joyfulness enacts positive learning identities; or as Sara Ahmed puts it, "We come to have our likes, which might even establish what we are like". In this way jokes are understood as a symbolic course for recognition.

Irony as articulation of aversive emotion in online hateful discourse

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Abstract for the “emotion session”

The present paper outlines a postdoctoral research project focusing on aversive discourse in Swedish online discussion forums and newspaper comment sections, targeting people on the grounds of race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, political conviction, religion, and so forth. In the Swedish context, this aversive online discourse is commonly referred to as “internet hatred”. While there has been extensive research on the related phenomenon of “hate speech” in both online and offline settings, and while racist discourses and the construction of racial identities in various online venues have been dealt with in many recent studies, these lines of research have more rarely been concerned with the emotionality of such discourses. Furthermore, research on online aggressive behavior commonly sets up a contrast between disinhibited, deindividuated emotionality in online settings and rational, individuated self-control in offline settings. In contrast, the focus of the present project is on online aversive discourses as “affective-discursive practices” (Wetherell 2013; 2012). More specifically, the paper focuses on the affective-discursive practice of irony in Swedish online forum discussions targeting panhandlers. It is argued that the practice of irony is a way of articulating aversive emotions, identities, and positionings that seems to run counter to the description of online aggressive discourse as disinhibited or uncontrolled emotionality. Furthermore, it will be suggested that aversive forum discussions targeting panhandlers involve a more complex mixture of emotional articulations than implied by terms such as “hate speech”, or indeed “internet hatred”.

Keywords: Emotions, Irony, Discourse, Internet, Hatred

A3440

Towards a sociology of culture and cognition: the case of self-esteem

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Few concepts have received more attention in scientific and popular psychology than self-esteem. Self-esteem has traditionally been understood as an intra-psychological process and therefore been a concept almost exclusive to psychology. Nonetheless, the Sociometer theory, now one of the most well established and empirically backed models of self-esteem, challenged this by suggesting that self-esteem has evolved as a monitoring system to warn against risk of social exclusion, thus construing self-esteem as an inherently social phenomenon. However, the Sociometer theory is limited to cues from concrete others and is unable to model the role of culture. There are thus significant blind spots in the current theory, but self-esteem is also a blind spot of sociology. This paper demonstrates how self-esteem is socially contingent in multiple ways not yet considered. The paper identifies available concepts and theories suitable to approach self-esteem from a sociological perspective, to understand the socio-cognitive evaluation of the self, its relationship to concrete and generalized others, and the role of cultural value structures. It is argued that a sociological perspective to self-esteem will not only offer an interdisciplinary model but further invites the concept into the vocabulary of sociology, which would be advantageous to multiple fields of research in which people strive to attain, reproduce or defend their value to themselves or others.

Dealing with the unbearable-Mental health care workers emotional encounters with forced migrants

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This paper considers how clinicians in mental health care organizations, i.e. psychiatry, work with extreme existential emotion in their professional encounter with forced migrant patients. Drawing on Olsson's (2008) dissertation on emotional management in healthcare and her (from Hochschild borrowed and modified) concepts of emotional wage work and harboring or containing emotions, this paper seeks to depict the emotional work the clinicians perform in meeting patients with experiences of severe assault, suffering torture, injustices, human right violations, loss and displacement. The clinician is handling an abyss of existential emotions while at the same time trying to mediate empathy, feeling of dignity and respect for the patient. Based on an interview study this paper explores the emotion wage work of clinicians seeing forced migrants in psychiatric encounter. As trained emotion managers the clinicians are assumed by the organization and themselves to handle and to deal with diverse types of emotions depending on circumstantial demands, in which both empathy and emotional suppression are articulated professional expectations. Analysis indicates that clinicians perform complex forms of emotional work. But, that they are not really prepared or equipped to address/respond to the massive and extremely unbearable emotions expressed by people who have experienced inhuman conditions beyond the worst horror the clinicians can imagine. Preliminary results suggest that there are different strategies for coping with the patients and the clinicians responding emotions. Two main strategies are reflected in the material: To share the heavy emotional content with co-workers or to retain all content for him or herself. The first alternative provides relief and social support; the second strategy can be successful for a short time, but in the long run drains the clinician of emotional energy.

Governing uncertainty in forest management. Forest counselors' handling of risk and uncertainty with regard to storms

Rolf Lidskog, Daniel Sjödin

How do forest counselors provide advice when faced with a situation associated with great uncertainties? What role do knowledge and values have in their advisory practices, and how are they balanced? These kinds of questions are of growing importance, partly because of the increased complexity of a globalised world and partly because of greater awareness of climate change and its consequences. This paper takes this as its point of departure when analyzing how forest counselors provide guidance in extreme cases. Three empirical cases are analyzed, all associated with a storm that hit south Sweden, resulting in greatest storm damage in Swedish history; resulting in damage to 270,000 hectares of forest and 75 million m³ of windthrown trees. The first case concerns how forest counselors handled immediate uncertainties in their advice on how to handle the windthrown forest which faced a great risk of a major insect outbreak (spruce bark beetle). The second case concerns an intermediate risk; how forest counselors handled the risk associated with the large-scale timber terminals that were caused by their decision to transport away all wind-thrown trees from the forest. The third case concerns long-term risk, in particular how forest counselors handled uncertainties concerning the reforestation of the area. In conclusion, the implications of the way the forest counselors managed uncertainties are discussed, not least in relation to the general issues of decision under uncertainty and risk governance practices.

”CHANGE” – The European Commission’s Climate Campaign as Technology of Government

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During the latest decades environmental and climate campaigns have been frequently used in order to engage individuals in “green lifestyles”. This paper focuses the European climate campaign CHANGE (2006-2011). The aim is to analyze how the campaign constructs the issue of climate change mitigation. Central questions are: How is the problem of climate change framed in the campaign? What kind of agency is fostered through the campaign? Theoretically the study draws on framing theory and the concepts of “technologies of agency” and “technologies of performance”. The main message of the campaign is that each EU citizen is obliged to lead a life that contributes to reduced greenhouse gas emissions. Each EU citizen should use his or her freedom to choose responsibly in order to control climate change. The paper concludes that the campaign constructs a powerful individual that can control climate change by minor changes in everyday life. In this way individuals are empowered at the same time as the problem of climate change tends to be downplayed. The campaign can be described as a technology of government that brings a moral imperative, placing responsibility for climate change mitigation on each individual.

Demystifying and un-moralizing the 'attitude-behaviour gap' in sustainability issues

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Numerous studies indicate that citizen-consumers seem to be aiming for higher levels of consumption with rising purchasing power when simultaneously reporting rising awareness of sustainability issues influencing their decisions. The phenomenon is referred to as an 'attitude-behaviour gap' in sustainability issues. The interpretation of the gap reflects a tendency to judge consuming subjects either as stupid, greedy or that people rationalizing their behavior after the fact. In this paper, we explore the difference between saying and doing, not as a failure to act or as an act of dishonesty, but as a space of ambiguity that reflects ambivalence in changing social goals and practices that consumption is embedded in. Our argument is based on understanding consuming subjectivity not as a singular motivational entity but as shaped by acts of doing and saying that are deeply embedded in practices of living. To understand consumption embedded in social practice and shaped as series of acts to bring forth realities that can be influenced, sheds new light on 'attitude-behaviour gap'. This requires that one unravels the moralistic idea of motivation proper in environmental issues, motivation rooted in knowledge and singularity of consuming subjectivity. Instead, one needs to acknowledge the importance of other social aspects of consumption decisions. From the less used perspectives of practice theory in consumption, sociology and interpretative decision-making we offer an alternative reading of the gap and aim to tackle the necessary confusion that is caused by the difference between the act of doing and saying on sustainability issues.

Transboundary Risk Governance and the Göta Älv water system

Linda Soneryd

This paper will focus on transboundary risk governance its organisational dimensions and implications for public involvement. This includes attention to how risk regulation and environmental decision-making are constructed in different areas, how for example the allocation of responsibility, knowledge production and decision-making are organised and involve (and shape) different organisational actors as well as citizens and publics.

The study is conducted within the context of a research project based on a multi-focus single case study of the Göta Älv water system, including the Vänern Lake. This case presents a situation where: a) severe risk issues such as floods, landslide, dam failure, toxic disasters, and pollution of drinking water are systematically interacting, and are expected to aggravate with climate change and increasing water flow, and b) risk is managed by networks composed of private and public actors in formal and informal

collaboration, conditioned by tradition, legislation and practice. The Göta Älv water system is paradigmatic of the systemic challenges that public officials, private sector managers, and private persons face when risk issues transgress social, economic and environmental boundaries.

The sustainable welfare state?

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Since the creation of the welfare state, economic growth has often been argued a requirement for its maintenance. When environmental concerns emerged as a major political issue in the mid 20th century, it was perceived as a hindrance to economic growth and thus to welfare development. The current discourse, however, no longer perceives environmental awareness and climate

adaption as contradictory to economic growth, but rather as a key to growth. The introduction of the concepts sustainable development and ecological modernization, followed by the notion of the green peoples' home in a Swedish context, all represent the shift. As sustainable development is an overarching political goal on national, local as well as international levels today, the question is if environment can be considered a welfare matter?

Through text analysis, this paper aims to discuss the (possible) incorporation of environmental policy into the Swedish welfare state. In annual inaugural speeches, the prime minister presents focal political concerns. By analyzing manuscripts prior and after the introduction of sustainable development it is thus possible to see not only the changing relationship between welfare and environment but also if environmental issues are on the agenda at all, if they are perceived as individual, local national or international matters and the credence to market measures. Further, as the green people's home was launched as a solution to the economic crisis of the 1990s, the paper aims to investigate if green growth was believed to hamper also the most recent financial crisis.

How Should Sociology Deal with Climate Change?

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How should sociologists approach climate change? There may be doubts whether sociology has anything to contribute to this topic, but climate change is caused by human activity. Its fundamental cause is industrial society – the very thing sociology was invented to study. Human behavior is causing climate change, and only a change in human behavior could mitigate it. If sociologists do not study this topic, then who will?

Unfortunately, scholars without the appropriate tools, is who. The current debate about climate change is dominated by two narratives. One centers on the need for national political leaders to agree to reduce emissions. The other centers on our complicity as individuals. The former narrative is inspired by political science. The latter is a reflection of the dominant ideology of our time, individualism. It parallels the methodological individualism of (neoclassical) economics.

After almost 20 years of unsuccessful climate change mitigation, it appears as if both narratives are intellectual dead-ends. The prospect of nations reaching binding agreements is as unlikely as ever. And individuals can only do so much to reduce their individual carbon footprint, even if they were irrational enough to try, given the miniscule practical effect it would have. An individual's capacity for substitution is extremely limited. Collective action, on the other hand, holds greater potential. In this paper I argue that we need to study climate change with a focus on groups: organizations, networks, and social movements. These are forces that make history, not, aside from the occasional Bonaparte, individuals.

Super-Hot Moms: Motherhood and Women's Rights In The Individualization Era

Yifei Shen

Based on the data of the 967 newspaper articles which titles include "hot-mom", this paper describes the emergence, development and generalization of the conception of "hot-mom" in the media and explore the impact and reflect image of the contemporary women's motherhood and feminist consciousness. Research shows "hot-mom" become "super-hot mom" during the process of the generalization of the concept "hot-mom" and mothers are required to know everything about child care and keep fit after born babies. Female subjectivity is rapid decline with the commercial markets using "hot-mom" as a promotional tool. Without the institute and system change, women are assumed more responsibility and risk when they want to "live for themselves" which may result in greater oppression of women in the process of individualization. This paper explore the relationship between women's rights and individualization.

From ‘morality’ to ‘rationality’: Love and sex mores among three generations of Chinese women

Fengshu Liu¹

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How have attitudes, values and behavior related to love and sexuality changed in China in the midst of social transformations? How is change (and continuity) lived by individuals from different generations? This paper explores these questions by analyzing interviews with three generations of women.

The paper is part of a larger project for which 144 life history interviews have been conducted with three generations of young men and women in China and Norway during 2011- 2012. The daughters and sons in this project were boys and girls in their last year of upper secondary school in Beijing and Oslo at the time of data collection.

The findings show that over the three generations this is increasing knowledge about and openness to ‘modern’ values and practices such as pre-marital sex, one-night stands, teenage love, and sex education. At the same time, the young people —like their parents and grandparents, emphasized the importance of doing certain things at a certain age, premarital virginity and avoiding teenage sex. While the older generations framed their stories in terms of ‘morality’, drawing on a discourse of ‘face-losing’, the younger generation referred more to ‘practicality’ and ‘responsibility’, drawing on a discourse of ‘rational love/sexuality’. The self-governance for the grandparents’ and (to a lesser degree) the middle generation refers to ‘social norms’, whereas the younger generation’s is framed in terms of ‘choice’. The findings challenge the dominant discourse of gender and sexuality in China that is informed by the ‘transition thesis’, notions of ‘sex revolution’ and ‘westernization’.

Vietnam gender values

Ingrid Grosse¹

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Recently, the "Confucian Values" debate gave rise to discussions over how authoritarian and conservative Confucian countries are. Some empirical findings indicate that these countries do not markedly differ from many Western countries, while other findings indicate that Confucian countries are indeed differing in being traditional concerning gender-related values. This paper investigates into related questions, but goes further in asking how gender values are shaped in Vietnam with its distinct mixture of Confucian and communist history.

On the one hand, Vietnam is historically influenced by Confucian-Asian traditions, which usually are regarded to shape gender values in a traditional and conservative way. In addition, Vietnam has still a social structure coming with traditional life styles (more than

half of the population living in rural, agriculturally dominated areas, low GDP and HDI rankings). Several field studies have shown that gender and family relations are still following traditional patterns in rural Vietnam. On the other hand, Vietnam has been influenced by the communist movement and lately by market-oriented reforms and international firms, which usually are considered to advance more individualistic and/or gender-equality oriented values and life styles. Female education and labour market participation are relatively high. This raises the question over how gender values are shaped today. Does Vietnam differ from other Confucian countries concerning gender values due to its communist-led regime? Which kind of value-patterns can be found in different sub-populations? The paper addresses these questions and presents related findings.

Artistic counteractions against the 'growth fetish'. Gendered perspectives on China/Nordic interchange.

Hanne Petersen

Environmental historian John McNeill describes the 'growth fetish' as one of the 'big ideas' of the 20th century, which has a strong influence in all fields of politics. This presentation reflects on gendered aspects of the growth fetish in Chinese and Nordic (legal) cultures and on examples of counteraction especially in artistic expressions and in artistic Nordic/Chinese interchange, which question and debate the values of growth. Art understood as action both supports, questions and criticizes dominant growth values. It may also open up for a reflection upon traditional values and expressions of emerging norms and values.

scent of a woman-man? - a case study of the transformation of womanhood across generations in Tianjin, China

Cancan Wang

Considering the upheaval China has undergone in the past decades, transformation has been a central topic in recent studies in relation to China across disciplines. The topics range from macro socio-economic transformation to micro changes brought on individuals' lives, of which gender has been an important lens to see through. The newly arising phenomenon of "leftover ladies" puts forward the question what it is to be a woman in urban China and requires us to reexamine the construct of womanhood in China from different aspects. Coming of age in post reform-era, contemporary Chinese women are granted with more possibilities of realizing herself through career, which gives rise to a "modern" pursuit of becoming an educated professional - as opposed to traditional patriarchal expectation of a domestic wife-mother. This "role conflict" brings forth an array of topics this thesis will be dealing with: how do the young women view and reconcile this "role conflict" between marriage and career? And how the last generation, for instance, the mothers, do they envision their daughters' lives from their stand? What kind of feminine ideals do these women conform to? Is there a rupture between these two generations' perception of womanhood? Using a performative approach, this study follows two emic terms of "Nvrenwei" (Scent of a woman) and "Nvhanzi" (woman-man) in women's everyday life, unfolds these paradoxes and contradictions women confronted in present-day China on the basis of fieldwork among daughters and mothers in a local gym in Tianjin, China.

Work and family in the lives of Indian software professionals

Minna Salminen-Karlsson

Studies of Indian software professionals is a growing area. When it comes to gender, there is now a number of studies of young women working in qualified jobs in the software industry. However, these women are seldom found on the higher levels of companies. Generally, research this far indicates, that women in India are seen as technically competent, but tend to get stratified away from their career tracks by expectations of their role in their families. In the West, and in particular in Scandinavia, it may be difficult to understand the context of the patriarchal and traditional Indian family system, which is both rapidly changing and preserving its foundations among young middle-class professionals. Being Indian and following Indian values is an important aspect of many Indians' identity, also for those who work in international software development. The Indian values are strong even when young Indian professionals move abroad for longer or shorter periods. This paper seeks to paint a nuanced picture, based on what research has brought out this far, of how young Indian software professionals think and act in relation to family traditions and family expectations, concerning issues like finding a marriage partner, working mothers, travelling abroad and relating to the older generation. This research indicates that, in the Indian middle class setting, both the aim and the practices regarding the combination of work and family may need different solutions than those imported to India by global companies.

Salarymen or ikumen : Children's education as a determining factor in expatriation and migration decisions of western men in Japan

Nina Hakkarainen

Highly educated western expatriate and migrant men are often viewed as career- and work-orientated. This paper challenges this view by drawing attention to influence of children's education on highly educated western men's expatriation and migration decisions within the context of Japan.

My method consists of extensive fieldwork in western expatriate and migrant communities in the Kansai region in 2008-2012 and semi-structured interviews of 25 highly educated western men from North America and Europe.

The results indicate that children's education clearly influence highly educated western men's expatriation and migration decisions. This influence is stronger on self-initiated expatriate men than on assigned expatriates. While assigned expatriates are interested in educating their children in "an international environment", self-initiated expatriates' goal is a balanced bilingual and bicultural education. In the case of migrants, Japanese has become the primary academic language of their children, contributing to the permanent settlement of these men in Japan.

As most highly educated western expatriate and migrant men are in employment, it may be difficult to detect the influence of a family on their expatriation and migration decisions. However, when children's education has been the primary reason for expatriation and migration, it also affects their fathers' careers and repatriation prospects. This effect is further enhanced in Japan where expatriation is mostly self-initiated and the labour market rigid and segregated.

A3556

Causes of Relaxed Birth Control Policy in China: An Observation Based on the Role of Family in Social Welfare Provision

Shenghua Xie

The question of birth control policy of China has been widely debated in social welfare field, with some scholars arguing that it causes the problem of labor shortage, rapid population aging and gender imbalance. However, these works have not adequately addressed the issue of the causes of recent relaxed birth control policy. This paper addresses the issue with special attention to the role of family in social welfare provision in China. Specifically, in this project, the paper will be looking at relationship between family networks and social welfare provision by examining the publicly released statistical data, in order to show that the recent relaxed birth control policy of China is also because of the important role of family networks in social welfare provision. This paper argues that the relaxed birth control policy strongly roots in the basic traits of Chinese social welfare provision: Social welfare policy of China is subordinated to and services for economic development, and because of this, the fiscal expenditure on social welfare is very low, thus the role of family in social welfare provision is emphasized. Since having more children can enhance the capability of a family to support for the elderly and alleviate the fiscal burden government, making government concentrate on economic development, the relaxed birth control policy becomes an inevitable choice of the developmentalist state. In conclusion, by closely examining the relationship between family networks and social welfare provision, this paper sheds new light on the little recognized relationship between recent relaxed birth control policy and social welfare policy of China.

When the evidence meet resistance: Incorporation of physical activity in the everyday life of people suffering from heart diseases

Linnea Ytting¹

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This study is based on the process of lifestyle changes of 21 people suffering from heart disease, in relation to a rehabilitation program. The study is a phenomenological, life historical, qualitative study of the everyday life of men and women suffering from heart disease, and their experiences with lifestyle changes, both during and after the rehabilitation program. The study has an overall life historical perspective, trying to uncover experiences of physical activity in childhood, adulthood and during their period of heart disease and rehabilitation program. The purpose of the study is to develop a more nuanced understanding of lifestyle change problems, arising in connection with the rehabilitation offers and self-management strategies of heart conditions.

Public attitudes towards the role of government in funding and delivering health services.

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The study considered various factors pertaining to public attitudes towards the role of government in health care. Four hypotheses were assessed, i.e. the demand hypothesis, the tax burden hypothesis, the ideology hypothesis, and the employment sector hypothesis. The study is based on a representative sample of 1.330 Icelanders 18 years and older who participated in an internet survey in March and April of 2013 (response rate was 74%). Respondents were asked whether they thought the state or local government should spend more, less, or the same (unchanged) amount on health services. They were also asked whether the government or private parties should primarily deliver health services, or whether the government and private parties should be equally involved in health care delivery.

The study found strong overall support for governmental funding and governmental delivery of health services. Nevertheless there were some significant attitudinal variations. Female gender, low education and income, rural residence, poor health status, left-wing political orientation and support for center or left-wing political parties, all predicted a more positive attitude toward the role of government in health care.

Despite strong overall support among Icelanders for the role of government in health care there were some attitudinal differences. The results are consistent with the demand and ideology hypotheses pertaining to public attitudes towards governmental support, but not the tax burden or employment sector hypotheses.

The societal status of Finnish forensic psychiatric patients

Miisa Törölä

Forensic psychiatric patients are a group of people who have committed a crime and been through a mental state examination which has led them to involuntary psychiatric care. The research result of the mental state examination may be viewed as a need for psychiatric treatment, as lack of volition and self-control at the moment of the criminal act or even as an explanation for the crime committed, depending of the viewpoint. However, the treatment and the point of view of the research literature about this group are for the most part medical.

My research questions are:

- 1) How do the forensic psychiatric patients differ from other offenders?
- 2) In what kind of social position have these patients been before committing a crime?

The data (n = 218) consists of the reports of the mental state examination, the records of the previous psychiatric hospital treatment,

extracts from the criminal records, and the records of the previous terms of punishment. Statistical methods of analysis are applied in

this research. Preliminary findings indicate clear evidence that, prior to the criminal act, the majority of the subjects have been underprivileged with long-term substance abuse and serious mental health problems. The most of the patients have been out of workforce for several years. Only for about half of the subjects this was the first criminal committed. As my dissertation is uncompleted, any further conclusions or recommendations cannot be made as yet.

Facing risk: an anthropological perspective on epidemiological discourses of risk

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In recent years, epidemiological research into the occurrence, distribution and causation of disease has largely been focused on identification of risk factors. The public is thus presented to a steady stream of findings about a plethora of risk factors, of which people are encouraged to keep informed and responsible. Meanwhile, within the discipline there is a growing realization that epidemiological risk factor research is perhaps not as effective as might be hoped. Many risk factors have low discriminatory accuracy, and don't necessarily mediate adequate knowledge about who will contract disease, or why. In the framework of an ongoing VR-financed research project at the unit of Social Epidemiology, Lund University, this issue is being addressed. It is approached in two ways, by refinement of existing epidemiological research strategies, and by direction of an investigative eye towards the wider context in which epidemiological concern with risk factors can be located. The present study, consisting of a PhD-project in its initial stage, is directed towards that second end. By looking into social theory on risk and (bio-)medicalization, exploring recent debates within the discipline of epidemiology, and looking at aspects of the (bio)medical knowledge system, this study engages in discussion about cultural and sociopolitical aspects of risk factor epidemiology. Focus lies on cardiovascular health, and keywords are context, power, knowledge, race, gender and ecology.

Thinking outside the medical box – experiences of choosing and using complementary and alternative medicine

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This paper examines individual experiences of choosing and using complementary and alternative medicine. What are the motives of choosing treatments outside established medicine and/or public health care? How are the choices carried out in practice? What are the experiences of using CAM, for example in comparison to established medical treatments? The study consists of 10 in-depth interviews with CAM users, of different background, in the northern part of Sweden. The results indicate that initial contacts with CAM are closely related to frustration, disappointment, and failure of conventional health care. In contrast, continued and long-term use is motivated by ideological and practical characteristics of CAM treatments. To large extent, the respondents contrast their experiences of CAM with conventional health care. They value holistic perspectives, individualized treatments, specialized competence, personal relations with CAM-practitioners, and alternatives to (routinized) medicalization. In practice, choices rely on personal recommendations, but also involve curiosity and willingness to try treatments that the respondents often, at least initially, have little knowledge about. Use of CAM also implicates recurrent evaluations of treatments and decisions on what (if any) treatments that are desirable and/or necessary. The respondents continually decide whether or not specific health problems may best be treated by CAM or/and within conventional health care, and relate their decisions to potential health outcomes, risks, and monetary costs. In general, these decisions are based on bodily experiences and involve high degrees of self-authority.

Medically unexplained symptoms? A study of doctors' informal diagnosis knowledge

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The term medically unexplained symptoms (MUS) relates to illnesses that are said to lack explanations of a medical kind. However, labelling something as 'medically unexplained' does not necessarily mean that doctors are unable to explain it. The MUS term rests on a narrow understanding of medical knowledge as formal and scientific. Based on a small qualitative study of informal discussions among doctors in an online discussion board, this article explores doctors' knowledge about three such illnesses: chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS), myalgic encephalomyelitis (ME) and fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS). It is argued that doctors can label, describe and explain MUS not because they lack knowledge, but rather because they have and use it. The article elaborates on doctors' knowledge about MUS, and introduces the concept of informal diagnosis knowledge, characterised as informal, explicable, practical, instructive, social, experiential and non-scientific. Such knowledge can serve as alternative informal diagnoses because it is seen to describe and explain patients' problems more accurately than formal diagnoses such as CFS, ME and FMS, and can therefore guide medical action. The case illustrates how including informal and practice-based knowledge into the sociological study of medicine can increase our understanding of medical action and medical culture.

Comparing a subjective and an objective measure of health as predictor of chances of re-employment

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A vast body of research displays an association between unemployment and health problems. Studies often use self-reported subjective measures of health such as the extensively validated single item Global Health Measure which is reported to a great extent to be reflecting physical health, and to some extent mental health. However, the Global Health Measure has been criticized of possibly overestimating or underestimating the impact of health on labour market outcomes. Addressing this problem we analyze whether the subjectively reported Global Health Measure adequately measures health as a predictor of re-employment by examining how this measure compares to an objective measure of health predicting re-employment. By linking Danish survey data on long term welfare benefit recipients from 2006 to individual register data covering all prescription medicine purchases from 2005 to 2008, we investigate whether the Global Health Measure or medicine purchases best predict chances of re-employment. We expect using regression analyses comparing and combining the two measures of health on chances of re-employment two years later (2008, n=1,947). Results are pending.

Inter-agency work in local medical treatment: The significance of listening and authenticity

Anne-Lise Holmesland

Abstract

Purpose: To explore professionals' understanding of what promotes or impedes dialogue in inter-agency and interprofessional network meetings for clients with mental health problems and how this is related to the professionals' professional background.

Theory: The study draws on theories of dialogues in inter-agency and interprofessional teamwork. Inter-agency and interprofessional teams may experience dialogues characterized by listening and authenticity as challenging, which may be even further reinforced by the presence of the client and the private network in network meetings.

Method: Two focus groups consisting of professionals with experience from network meetings were conducted. One group consisted of professionals working in the healthcare sector; the other group consisted of professionals working in the social and educational sector. Each group met three times. Topics related to dialogues in network meetings involving inter-agency and interprofessional work were discussed.

Results and conclusions: The professionals emphasized the need for creating a secure atmosphere including listening and to spend time on dwelling on different perspectives. Professionals working in the health care sector seemed experienced in how to present their ideas in an authentic mode without this being perceived negatively by the client. The health care workers found it difficult not to take the lead in the dialogue, while the social and educational workers focused more on techniques outside the dialogue. Having focus on factors, which may contribute to joint dialogues, the significance of listening, silence and authenticity increases the professionals' ability, and thus the health care systems in general to create need-adapted solutions to complex problems.

Reconceptualizing Pregnancy in the Late-Modern 'Risk Society': An Historical-Comparative Analysis of Childbirth at the Turn of the Twentieth Century

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The notion that pregnancy is an increasingly 'risky' affair is widespread. Many scholars in the social health sciences explain the proliferation of risk discourses in the experiences, medical counselling, and monitoring of expectant mothers through the 'risk society' thesis which was developed and advanced by Ulrich Beck. While this thesis posits that sociological risk is a product of reflexive, second-modernity, an analysis of historical documents creates a more complicated picture. In this research we examine maternal hygiene manuals (self-help guidebooks on motherhood and pregnancy) published between 1880 and 1920 in North America and Europe. Our analysis of these manuals indicates that pregnancy during this period was presented as a potentially dangerous affair that required constant surveillance by the self (and others) to ensure favourable health outcomes for both mother and child. Much as today, the expectant mother was morally responsible for mitigating harm through a range of risk-related factors, including maternal age, exercise, sleep, a stringently regulated diet, and an avoidance of stress. We conclude this article by discussing how findings from our historical data can provide an important context for challenging the notion that the proliferation of pregnancy risk discourses can be explained by the 'risk society' thesis. In future research on 'risk' which is informed by historical data, an analysis the governmentality tradition may prove more beneficial.

Pathways to citizenship (inclusion) and conflict (exclusion): Employment relations in migrant workers' workplaces in Belfast, Edinburgh and Wroclaw.

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The study explores inclusion in and exclusion from citizenship of migrant workers in three new immigrant destinations: Northern Ireland, Scotland and Poland. The investigation is driven by the three research questions. First of all, how do experiences of inclusion and exclusion in receiving countries interact with migrants' pre-migration experiences of inclusion and exclusion? In answering this question, the research explores how different aspects of citizenship - citizenship as exercise of civil, political and social rights; emotional citizenship (Ho 2009) and citizenship as membership in a community of value (Anderson 2013) - interact. Thus, it strives at contributing to the literature on citizenship by bringing these different conceptualizations into a more integrated model. The third research question focuses on the role of local contexts of reception in shaping the above interactions.

The study makes several contributions to existing theory and literature. First of all, it further develops Anderson's (2013) concept of community of value by exploring it from the bottom-up perspective of experiencing individuals and innovatively using emotions of shame and pride (Scheff 2000; 2003) as probes. Secondly, it adds to the literature on migration by exploring how pre-migration inclusion and exclusion impacts on inclusion and exclusion in a receiving country as well as by underscoring the role of emotion in migration processes more broadly. Thirdly, it contributes to sociological literature on shame by exploring its role in migration and citizenship. The role of work and employment occupies a prominent role in the entire analysis. In this way and also drawing on Sennett's (2004) analysis of liberal and neoliberal discourses on citizenship, adulthood and dependence, the study suggests ways in which changing political economy context in Europe (flexibilisation, deregulation of the labour market, growing labour market insecurities, and neoliberal welfare state reforms) may be making the experience of shame more widespread.

Social Capital and Formal Volunteering by Non-Western Immigrants in Denmark

Hans-Peter Qvist

This paper analyzes participation in formal volunteering by non-western immigrants in Denmark. The study, which uses data from a recent survey, documents a gap in levels of participation between non-western immigrants and natives. To explain the gap, I examine whether the effects of social capital on formal volunteering differ between non-western immigrants and natives. As indicators for social capital I use social trust, frequency of contact with strong and weak ties, marital status and number of children in household. I find that social trust and frequent contact with weak ties are predictors of formal volunteering for both groups. However, frequent contact with weak ties is a stronger predictor of formal volunteering for non-western immigrants. This result highlights the beneficial impacts of non-western immigrants having frequent contact with people outside family, if they are to be recruited for formal volunteering. Moreover, number of children in the household is only a predictor of volunteering among natives. Thus, I argue that non-western immigrants are probably less likely to be recruited for formal volunteering through their children's activities in school, sports clubs etc. My analyses extend our knowledge about non-western immigrants' participation in formal volunteering and have important implications for recruitment of non-western immigrants to the voluntary workforce.

Hiring migrant labour. Skill shortages or cheap labour

Anders Neergaard

In 2008, Sweden implemented a labour migration reform that is considered to be the most open and demand-driven labour migration scheme among OECD countries. It is a contested reform, with those in favour of the reform arguing that it satisfies skills shortages and demographic needs and will help to build a cosmopolitan modern society, while its critics argue that it will result in exploitation of migrants, social dumping and the lowering of employment standards. There are few research studies evaluating the effects of the labour migration reform, and more importantly, there are so far no studies focussing on why employers chose to use the reform.

The aim of this paper is to analyse employers' strategies and experiences concerning labour recruitment following the 2008 labour migration reform. Theoretically, the paper is inspired by labour migration studies and by recruitment and employment theories. Methodologically, the study apply a mixed method approach including text analysis, semi-structured interviews with employers who have used the new legislation to recruit migrants and trade unions representatives. In addition this material will be complemented with desk research, archive study of work permits granted, and a survey sent to employers will complement the semi-structured interviews. In exploring the question of why employers use labour migrants, issues regarding the type of work – high-, low-skilled and seasonal employment – as well as gender – with only about 20% being women – are taken into consideration. The paper is based on work in progress, and there are not yet any final conclusions.

Help along The Way: Faith-Based Humanitarian Aid and Migration in The Mexican Migration Corridor

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This paper reflects on the intersection of transit migration and humanitarian aid—which has usually been linked to refugee situations. Based on the case of Central American transit migrants venturing through the Mexican migration corridor, I analyze the role that faith-based organizations have in regional migration processes and the ways they may contribute to sustain or constrain such flows of irregular migrants. At the same time, I reflect on the ways in which the faith-based nature of this network aids in facilitating its work.

The paper aims to contribute in three aspects:

- (1) By analyzing the emergence, development, and role of a faith-based humanitarian aid network in the Mexican migration corridor, I establish a link between humanitarian aid and migration and argue that faith-based humanitarian aid plays an important role in regional migration processes by becoming facilitators, controllers, and/or rescuers in the regional migration processes.
- (2) I explore how the faith-based dimension of the network facilitates some of their work among migrants, as well as in relationship to the government.
- (3) At a theoretical level, the paper discusses the limitations and challenges of the concept of “migration industry” and explores how the use of a term like “migration brokerage” could prove more useful for the field of migration studies.

Surveilling the Heart: Love, Desire and Governmentality Among Filipino Migrant Workers in Singapore and Thailand

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Migration studies almost always tend to emphasize economic factors as the overriding motivation for leaving, and are always couched in terms of searching for better sources of livelihood. Where studies have shifted to the emotional sphere, the so-called “affective turn”, these usually focus on the destruction of the intimate relations particularly among those who have been left behind by the migrating worker. Rarely has attention been given to the re-construction of intimacies in a context of migration, especially among women who have had to contend with regulatory migration regimes that prohibit them from entering into emotional liaisons with the locals. In other less regulated situations, the reconstruction of an intimate life is made possible through the exploitation of existing policy spaces that open up options to women to experience a relatively more enriched emotional life that is mainly of their own choosing. This study discusses contrasts in governmentality of love and desire between Filipino domestic servants in Singapore and Thailand. It focuses specifically on the regulation and policing of international migration flows through Foucault’s (2007) notion of “governmentality” defined as the “ensemble formed by institutions, procedures, analyses and reflections, calculations and tactics” and the ways by which this ensemble becomes a mode of subjectification among migration regimes. Its focus on the intersection between governmentality and emotions in a migration context contributes to an emerging field of research, heretofore largely neglected within migration studies. A highly regulated regime exemplifies strong governmentality in Singapore. In contrast, porous borders and a relatively unregulated labor market in Thailand offers navigable ensembles, thus opening up spaces for a variety of emotional liaisons around situations of perennial entry and exits across Thailand’s borders.

Key words: governmentality, regulatory migration regimes, domestic sector, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand

Is Strong Ethnic Identification an Integration-Resource for Adolescent children of immigrants?

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Findings are presented from analysis of large-scale survey data on youth in Oslo, Norway, of whether a strong ethnic identification among those who are children of immigrants, helps or hinders openness to other ethnic groups, educational success, and a positive self-concept.

Main starting points are arguments about 'Ethnic Social Capital for Education'; John Berry's typology of 'Acculturation Strategies'; and Jean Phinney's Multi Ethnic Identify Measures.

The findings support the conclusion that conditions are generally favourable among adolescent children of immigrant in Oslo, for their integration into the larger Norwegian society.

Social networks, cultural capital, and attachment to the host city: comparing overseas Chinese students and foreign students in Taipei

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A central theme in the literature on transnational migration is the embeddedness of such movement in social networks and the utilization of social capital in facilitating mobility. This case study on international students studying at a top university in Taipei brings in the notions of cultural capital and city, investigating how social network formation as well as the social and cultural capital embedded therein affect overseas Chinese students and mainly non-Chinese foreign students in their migration decision making and orientation toward the host city. Moreover, it shows how the government and university at the destination may exercise institutional power through recruitment policies to construct multiple images of the host city in order to cater to different groups of international students. The results show that these two groups of international students differed in their reliance on transnational social networks in making educational choices prior to migration. Although both groups of students considered geographic factors and emphasized the importance of the city in their migration decisions, the differential social and cultural capital embedded in their respective groups, along with the different recruitment policies implemented by the Taiwanese government toward these two groups, shaped their overseas experiences and attachment to the city of Taipei in distinctive ways.

Pathways into and out of early school leaving – children of immigrants in Finland

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Early school leavers are often identified as a particularly problematic group in post-industrial knowledge economies. This is especially true in countries such as Finland where the vast majority of young people gain at least an upper secondary qualification.

This paper examines national-origin and (immigrant) generational differences in early school leaving (ESL), analyzing both predictors of ESL as well as exit out of ESL back into education. In addition, the closely related issue of NEET (not in education, training or employment) is also considered since within the group of ESL, the NEETs can be considered as particularly disadvantaged.

Register data covering a sample of five cohorts of school leavers is used, with yearly follow-up from the end of comprehensive school (2000–4) until 2012. The main predictors considered are gender, parenthood, prior educational achievement and enrollment, as well as social origin. Panel data analysis methods are used.

Descriptive results show that children of immigrants are at much higher risk of experiencing ESL than their majority peers (over half in some national-origin groups compared to one-fifth of the majority). Although the chances of exiting ESL are relatively equal between groups (approximately half of those who experience ESL are not ESL at the age of 24), this means that much larger proportions of children of immigrants end up not having upper secondary qualifications eight years after leaving comprehensive school. Preliminary results suggest that within the group of ESL, children of immigrants are not at a higher risk of being NEET.

I'm not paying for that! Contextual diversity and majority support for the Swedish welfare state

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Since the 1970s, large-scale migration has been transforming the Swedish nation state into one of Europe's multicultural societies in which "the poor are mostly minorities and minorities are mostly poor" (Alesina and Glaesner 2004). This transformation has shifted the question from what kinds of social benefits society should provide, to who should be entitled to these provisions in the first place. Given that majority evaluations of deservingness have been shown to largely follow a native/non-native divide (cf. van Oorschot 2006), where and under what circumstances immigrant poverty is observed can be expected to matter greatly in shaping natives' welfare preferences. Using data that has been specifically collected for this research, we investigate how native-born Swedes' exposure to ethnic diversity relates to their willingness to contribute to the welfare system. Combining official register- and survey information, our data provides an unprecedented opportunity to utilize multilevel analysis to estimate the relative impact of ethnic diversity on individual redistribution preferences – not only at the neighborhood-, school-, and workplace levels, but even within ego- centered friendship networks. To our knowledge, this study is the first to assess the relationship between ethnic diversity and redistribution preferences from as much as four contextual lenses, allowing us to look at the relative impact of each level as well as interactions among them. By showing how different fora of majority-minority interaction serve as contexts for the formation of political attitudes (here, related to redistribution), this study opens the black box of inter-ethnic contact as a widely proposed yet discordantly specified shaper of nativist resentments and inter-ethnic solidarity.

Processual methods for studying the lives of unemployed immigrant youth

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In my presentation I address the question of the productiveness of methods in migration and ethnicity research. The issues of biased research methodologies have been discussed for instance in the discussions on methodological nationalism. In my presentation, however, I analyse how the pursuit for clear-cut explanations and categories produce knowledge that leave uncertainties and processualities outside. This is not a question of mere presentation or writing since the methods we choose and the concepts we employ in the analysis already direct the outcome of the research. Thus, the concepts, categories and methods used are crucial for the study of ethnicity where the results of the research may be used in political discussion and decision-making.

My presentation is based on an on-going ethnographic fieldwork conducted in activities run by the city and third sector organisations and aimed at those 15 to 19 year-olds, who have ‘fallen’ outside of the markets for education and labour. These activities are aimed both at immigrant and non-immigrant youth.

Drawing from the discussions pointing out the productiveness of social scientific methods (e.g. Law 2004; Law & Urry 2004) I examine the ways the methods used and categories employed – in my case, youth, unemployed, immigrant, non-immigrant – produce a certain, accountable and stabilized, understanding of the research target. Furthermore, I explore ways in which the research could be conducted by using methods, categories and ways of analysing the data that allow for vague, processual and messy knowledge.

Class and the use of racist discourses

Mikael Svensson

In research, and especially quantitative research, the working class is often singled out as more xenophobic than other classes. Interestingly, however it appears that working class people have relationships with "immigrants" to a larger extent. The aim of this presentation is not to determine which class is the most xenophobic, but rather to interrogate why and how class may be important for understanding people's use of racist discourses in different social contexts. The empirical findings consist of qualitative interviews with (1) people in working class positions (based on occupation, employment relations and income) who are living in a working class area, and (2) people in higher class positions in a socioeconomically more favorable area.

The main argument in this paper is that the discourses that are – or are seen as – available, are conditioned by the different class positions people occupy. I will mainly focus on three empirical findings: 1) the interviewees mainly use discourses that are also accepted by their friends and colleagues; 2) the interviewees often refer to similar discourses but they do not use them the same way or for the same purposes; and 3) dominant discourses on "race" and "ethnicity" are more often reproduced in cases where interviewees have limited – or lack - personal experiences of specific racialized groups. To conclude, I argue that the reasons behind people's use of racist discourses, and the meanings that are attached to them, needs to be understood in relation to the diverse – class conditioned – social contexts in which people live.

Speaking in the Name of Irregular Migrants

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My ongoing ethnographic Ph.D. research with the working title “Undocumented Migrants, Alternative Structures and Services” analyses those non-public services and structures which are created for migrants in irregular position in three European cities: Helsinki, Stockholm and Hamburg. My main research question is: 'How are the structures and services through which undocumented migrants sustain their existence in the host country created and promoted?'

I would like to present a paper based on the preliminary field research results in Stockholm and Hamburg. I discuss critically the applicability of postcolonial theories in researching the relationships between migrants in an irregular situation and the civil society actors. At this point The ethnographic field research is affecting my theoretical framework.

During the field research in Hamburg a protesting group “Lampedusa in Hamburg” criticized supporters of reproducing colonial structures inside the political struggle. The same criticism was articulated in other words from other migrant activists as well.

In the paper I discuss the pros and contras of using post-colonial theories through one of my sub questions: 'Who decides which structures and services are created and promoted for undocumented migrants and what is the role of undocumented migrants themselves in it?' Is it the best way to analyse the accusation of colonialist behaviour through postcolonial theoretical framework? Would it lead to reproducing the subaltern and automatic accusation of civil society reproducing the colonial structures? Or could the postcolonial theories offer tools for finding better ways for subaltern to speak for itself?

Migration and ethnicity

A3784

The Relevance of Rights in Labour Migration Studies and How To Rethink Migrant Rights as Policy Dilemmas

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Abstract

The Relevance of Rights in Labour Migration Studies and How To Rethink Migrant Rights as Policy Dilemmas

In this paper I will explore the relevance of the concept of rights and why it is a useful concept in labour migration studies. Within migration studies in general and labour migration in particular, why should we care about rights and in what ways does the concept help to address inequalities that migrant workers face? First, the paper identifies two main types of theoretical approaches to migrant labour, the rights-based approaches drawing on critical political economy and the pragmatic approaches. The paper discusses critically their contributions in terms of policy dilemmas and competing theoretical frameworks. At the end, the paper presents some empirical examples in the call for an interlinked examination of various policy fields relating to migrant workers, such as migration control, labour market policy and economic policy in terms of their effect on the rights of migrant workers.

(Re)shaping the Transmigrant: Humanitarian Aid Governance in Shelters in Mexico

Priscilla Solano

Mexico has the most transited migratory corridor in the world. Despite the high degree of complexity that marks the migratory flows transiting the country—Mexican, Central and South American—they have historically been perceived as labour and male migrations. Scholars have noted as problematic the categorisation of the ‘labour migrant’ as being exclusively voluntary. It has been demonstrated that the complex realities of movements along the Mexican corridor cannot be easily captured through a polarised scale of agency by simplified understandings of ‘voluntary’ and ‘involuntary’ movement. Identification using legal categories such as “illegal” migrant end up demarcating and ‘invisibilising’ individuals eligible for protection. The securitisation of borders and criminalisation of migration throughout the 20th century, lead by the global north, has rapidly intensified and has added further fuel to the fire.

Protection has still not been clearly delineated for the undocumented and seems to be eclipsed through the criminalisation of migration. Human rights defenders have sounded an alarm of a humanitarian crisis pervading along clandestine routes in Mexico. Emerging humanitarian aid dynamics available mainly through a religious network of shelters is occurring outside the refugee protection regime. With this backdrop the purpose of this paper, based on extensive qualitative research in shelters, is to delve into the contribution of the politics of humanitarianism in (re)shaping the transmigrant; focusing on the social relations and social structures of humanitarian aid governance.

A3430

Translocal subjectivities: Highly skilled Estonian migrants in UK considering return

Maarja Saar¹

¹ PhD student

Transnational research has put a lot of emphasis on family as a key reason for return migration. However with the current changes in family structure caused by individualization, its role in return migration should be reevaluated. In this paper I suggest that in addition to social networks and family attachments, migrant's self-perception and their relationship with the locality could be important in explaining return. I use the concept translocal subjectivities, stressing on the significance of locality in shaping people's identities and influencing their migration decisions. Furthermore, I also suggest that relation with the locality does not offer a full picture on migrant's return considerations, rather we should also put attention to social worlds and circles that migrants become part of, as well as the national level together with political landscape and ideological values. My article is based on highly skilled Estonian migrants in UK and my main question to begin with, was to understand why some of them return whereas others stay. I suggest that using translocal subjectivities and understanding the connections migrants form with the particular localities, however also with the nation and their social circle, can help to answer to this question.

Citizenisation in the local welfare state: Newly immigrated mothers' negotiations for incorporation

Camilla Nordberg¹

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Migrant motherhood has become a contradictory symbol of the tensions between multicultural tolerance and nationalist anxiety in global modernity (Erel 2011; Lewis 2005). This paper explores the ways in which migrant background stay-at-home mothers negotiate their early paths to citizenship in Finnish society. Drawing on 20 interviews with newly immigrated mothers, the analysis shows how citizenisation is about constructing oneself as an agent, but also about how one is normatively constituted by the larger society. The women claim moral space as future citizens through discourses of the disciplined and controlled migrant family; being economically independent and depending on one's own capacities is hyphenated as a measure of moral worth rather than any notion of national solidarity.

Steering and power in governance, governmentality and organizational theory

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The paper asks how steering and power is conceptualised in four theoretical perspectives: transnational governance (e.g. political science and/or international relations), governmentality, neoinstitutional organizational theory and relational organizational theory. These different theoretical approaches might seem disparate in their applications and aims, but they all touch upon how societal change is governed or steered and where power resides. Governance theories, that stem from the discipline of International Relations theorizes how international, and later, transnational relations are regulated out of the observation that the state coordinates its regulating activities with other organizations. Governmentality studies widen the concept of power outside the grasp of the state to organizations and institutions. Neoinstitutional and relational organizational theory, in different ways, problematizes mechanisms of change in and between organizations. Can these different perspectives complement each other to a better understanding on how steering and power can be theorized in late modernity where states govern together with other forms of organizations and where there has been an explosion of both rules and organizations transnationally?

There seems to be an unbalanced focus on the institutionalization of regulating activities and the upholding of ideas in Governance research. Can a more relational organizational theory give a more sociological perspective on relations and power in transnational governance, and if so how can its specific contribution be conceptualised in relation to the other mentioned approaches?

Organisational sociology

A3587

Outsourcing in Icelandic firms and financial crisis

Ingi Edvardsson

This presentation seeks to analyse the application of outsourcing within Icelandic small and medium sized service companies in the wake of the banking collapse.

Findings are based on comparing surveys conducted in early 2009 and in the summer of 2013.

In general findings show that outsourcing did not increase, but most SMEs had extended their outsourcing in almost every area of operation, such as HRM, IT and peripheral tasks. Also, more SMEs gave cost-reduction as a reason for outsourcing in 2013, and more respondents in 2013 expressed a positive experience of outsourcing. It is uncommon for companies to outsource human resources or lay off staff. Instead, outsourcing mainly focuses on aspects of information technology as well as administrative and peripheral functions.

A3444

Mapping Steak and Ham: Valuations and Relations in the Swedish Meat Production Market

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What goes on in Swedish meat production? Inspired by Harrison White, my paper explores the Swedish meat production market, interpreting it as stabilised network of relations; relations, between individuals, environment and organisations, embedded in a culture (i.e. practiced ideas of sacred and profane) which transgress the market and inform valuations. The purpose of the paper is to propose a theoretically informed 'sociological map' of Swedish beef and pork production. Especially the meaning of non-economic valuations and relations inside markets in society.

The focus of the analysis is on the valuations done by actors and the relevance relations hold for these valuations. Ethnographic materials are utilised for this purpose, i.e. field notes from meat production sites and interviews with farmers, butchers, meat cutters and professional buyers of meat in stores and restaurants. The material is being collected in Sweden during the spring of 2014.

The method of mapping a market draws on network theories, from ANT to network analysis, intermingled with theories of value and valuation. The proposed 'map' of the Swedish meat production thus represents cultural and economic valuations, expressed in relations, and how these shapes the market, the animals and meat exchanged and the lives of the actors involved. Intersecting

economic and cultural sociology proposes an understanding of markets as socially constructed orders; orders influenced by boundaries between sacred and profane, and dependent on more than solely economic relations.

Gender in the interrelation between ethical organizational culture and leader-member exchange

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After the fall of Enron, World.com and later global economic crisis, the ethical aspect of organizational culture and leadership has gained some attention. The phenomenon of organizational culture has been used to explain the rise of unethical leadership and, consequently, (un)ethical behavior of employees. Leadership has also been related to organizational culture through its power to impose shared values and norms on followers. Yet empirical studies dealing with the interrelation between ethical organizational culture and leadership are rather scarce. Moreover, prior empirical research has found gender significant in the effects of leadership, in particular when leadership was analysed from a relational perspective and at a dyadic level. Yet, gender in the interrelation between ethical organizational culture and leadership has not received sufficient attention.

This article attempts to address the gap by analyzing the respective relationship between the phenomena from a gender perspective by analyzing empirical data collected in a Lithuanian public organization (N=757) in 2013. Ethical organizational culture was studied using Kaptein's (2008) model of Corporate Ethical Virtues (CEV) and Graen's and Uhl-Bien's (1995) leader-member exchange (LMX) questionnaires. Correlation and regression analysis was carried out among 8 virtues of the CEV model and each of the 7 LMX statements. The results indicate rather strong interrelation between CEV and LMX; the interrelations stronger among male respondents (smaller part of the total sample); inner structure of the interrelations differ among male and female respondents (see Tables). The results reveal gender as important variable for explaining interrelation between ethical organizational culture and leadership.

Table 1. Interrelation between ethical culture of the organization (CEV) and leader-member relationship (LMX)
Results of analysis of correlation.

		1. I usually know how satisfied my leader is with me.	2. My leader understands my job problems and needs.	3. My leader recognizes well my potential in work.	4. My leader would likely use her/his power to help me solve problems in my work.	5. I can trust that my leader would "bail me out" at his/her expense.	6. I have enough confidence in my leader to defend and justify his/her decision.	7. My relationship with my leader is extremely effective.
Congruency of Supervisor	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	,532(**)) ,000	,704(**)) ,000	,612(**)) ,000	,642(**)) ,000	,645(**)) ,000	,720(**)) ,000	,710(**)) ,000
Congruency of Management	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	,447(**)) ,000	,576(**)) ,000	,496(**)) ,000	,505(**)) ,000	,487(**)) ,000	,545(**)) ,000	,557(**)) ,000
Feasibility	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	,283(**)) ,000	,344(**)) ,000	,306(**)) ,000	,306(**)) ,000	,303(**)) ,000	,373(**)) ,000	,321(**)) ,000
Supportability	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	,441(**)) ,000	,529(**)) ,000	,476(**)) ,000	,452(**)) ,000	,481(**)) ,000	,516(**)) ,000	,530(**)) ,000
Transparency	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	,388(**)) ,000	,346(**)) ,000	,363(**)) ,000	,309(**)) ,000	,313(**)) ,000	,369(**)) ,000	,380(**)) ,000
Discussability	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	,502(**)) ,000	,566(**)) ,000	,508(**)) ,000	,518(**)) ,000	,536(**)) ,000	,554(**)) ,000	,550(**)) ,000
Sanctionability	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	,487(**)) ,000	,594(**)) ,000	,498(**)) ,000	,516(**)) ,000	,542(**)) ,000	,564(**)) ,000	,557(**)) ,000
Clarity	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	,478(**)) ,000	,485(**)) ,000	,467(**)) ,000	,413(**)) ,000	,406(**)) ,000	,486(**)) ,000	,503(**)) ,000

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 2. Effects of ethical culture of the organization (CEV) on leader-member relationship (LMX)

Results of linear regression, Stepwise method; only the strongest models presented.

		Female employees (Beta standardized coefficient)	Male employees (Beta standardized coefficient)
1. I usually know how satisfied my leader is with me.	R ² _{Adj.}	0,219	0,568
	Constant	1,304**	0,721
	Discussability	0,310**	0,404**
	Clarity	0,213*	
	Congruency of Supervisor		0,431**
2. My leader understands my job problems and needs.	R ² _{Adj.}	0,498	0,585
	Constant	0,751**	0,406
	Congruency of Supervisor	0,514***	
	Congruency of Management		0,505**
	Sanctionability	0,346***	0,527**
	Transparency	-0,156*	-0,286*
3. My leader recognizes well my potential in work.	R ² _{Adj.}	0,329	0,510
	Constant	1,264***	1,107**
	Congruency of Supervisor	0,442***	0,721***
	Discussability	0,186*	
4. My leader would likely use her/his power to help me solve	R ² _{Adj.}	0,400	0,467
	Constant	0,976**	0,779
	Congruency of Supervisor	0,410***	0,691**
	Discussability	0,434***	
	Transparency	-0,219**	
5. I can trust that my leader would “bail me out” at	R ² _{Adj.}	0,361	0,543
	Constant	0,915*	0,058
	Congruency of Supervisor	0,641***	0,743***
	Clarity	-0,267**	
	Discussability	0,190*	
6. I have enough confidence in my leader to defend and justify his/her decision if he/she were not present to do so.	R ² _{Adj.}	0,461	0,650
	Constant	0,963**	0,078
	Congruency of Supervisor	0,552***	0,810***
	Sanctionability	0,264**	
	Transparency	-0,148*	
7. My relationship with my leader is extremely	R ² _{Adj.}	0,456	0,662
	Constant	0,933***	0,297
	Congruency of Supervisor	0,677***	0,818***

* p<0,05

** p<0,01

*** p<0,001

Table 3. Effects of leader-member relationship (LMX) on ethical culture of the organization (CEV)

Results of linear regression, Stepwise method; only the strongest models presented.

		Female employees (Beta standardized coefficient)	Male employees (Beta standardized coefficient)
Congruency of Supervisor	$R^2_{Adj.}$	0,564	0,738
	Constant	1,845***	0,322
	1. I usually know how satisfied my leader is with me.		0,245**
	2. My leader understands my job problems and needs.	0,305***	0,254*
	4. My leader would likely use her/his power to	0,135*	
	6. I have enough confidence in my leader to defend and justify his/her decision if he/she were not present to do so.	0,196**	0,465***
	7. My relationship with my leader is extremely	0,178*	
Congruency of Management	$R^2_{Adj.}$	0,329	0,594
	Constant	2,181***	1,830***
	2. My leader understands my job problems and needs.	0,271***	0,336**
	4. My leader would likely use her/his power to	0,190**	
	6. I have enough confidence in my leader to defend and justify his/her decision if he/she were not present to do so.	0,174*	0,493***
Feasibility	$R^2_{Adj.}$	0,152	0,267
	Constant	2,719***	2,597***
	1. I usually know how satisfied my leader is with me.	0,144*	
	2. My leader understands my job problems and needs.		0,756***
	4. My leader would likely use her/his power to	0,302***	
	5. I can trust that my leader would "bail me out" at his/her expense.		-0,327*
Supportability	$R^2_{Adj.}$	0,315	0,501
	Constant	2,338***	1,723***
	1. I usually know how satisfied my leader is with me.	0,134*	0,251**
	2. My leader understands my job problems and needs.	0,334***	
	4. My leader would likely use her/his power to	0,162*	
	6. I have enough confidence in my leader to defend and justify his/her decision if he/she were not present to do so.		0,330*
	7. My relationship with my leader is extremely		0,223

Table 3. Continued.

Transparency	$R^2_{Adj.}$	0,151	0,274
	Constant	2,784***	2,638***
	1. I usually know how satisfied my leader is with me.	0,198*	
	2. My leader understands my job problems and needs.	0,237**	
	7. My relationship with my leader is extremely		0,535***
Discussability	$R^2_{Adj.}$	0,384	0,563
	Constant	1,743***	1,657***
	1. I usually know how satisfied my leader is with me.	0,167*	0,396**
	2. My leader understands my job problems and needs.	0,254**	
	4. My leader would likely use her/his power to	0,279***	0,435***
	6. I have enough confidence in my leader to defend and justify his/her decision if he/she were not present to do so.		
Sanctionability	$R^2_{Adj.}$	0,361	0,676
	Constant	1,899***	1,276***
	1. I usually know how satisfied my leader is with me.		0,331**
	2. My leader understands my job problems and needs.	0,426***	0,284*
	6. I have enough confidence in my leader to defend and justify his/her decision if he/she were not present to do so.	0,213**	0,308*
Clarity	$R^2_{Adj.}$	0,343	0,433
	Constant	2,973***	3,473**
	1. I usually know how satisfied my leader is with me.	0,278***	
	2. My leader understands my job problems and needs.	0,216**	
	4. My leader would likely use her/his power to	0,187**	
	6. I have enough confidence in my leader to defend and justify his/her decision if he/she were not present to do so.		0,665***

* p<0,05

** p<0,01

*** p<0,001

NB: The statement “3. My leader recognizes well my potential in work” was not included in any model.

Institutionalization of the management ideas based on psychology and social science in Finland

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The research questions of my dissertation are: 1) how and when the management ideas based on psychology and social science emerged in Finland, 2) who promoted them and 3) why they were adopted in Finland later than in many other countries. Moreover, I study the cultural, political and social process of translating the foreign – mainly American – management ideas into the Finnish context between the 1930s and 2009. My data consists of general management magazines, personnel magazines, job advertisement, Finnish government platforms, other historical documents and interviews of former and present managers of metal industry corporations.

The results show that the institutionalization of management ideas based on psychological and social science was a slow process and the ideas had only a few promoters in Finland until the 1970s. This was caused by the Finnish emphasis on heavy industries, strong status engineer profession, the lack of psychological tradition and relatively late industrialization. Even labour unions supported rationalization and scientific management as they considered them to be the best way to raise the standard of living after the WWII. Overall, rationalization was seen as serving the Finnish national interest.

However, since the 1970's, the shift to service sector meant intensifying demands on psychosocial skills and flexibility of employees. This, in turn, required a new management style that took the social and psychological characteristics better into account. Our new research project will examine how these employee requirements have produced new health risks, particularly towards the mental well-being of the employees.

Social policy and politics in India – What is the connection?

Staffan Lindberg

Paper for Session on '14: Power and Democracy' or as a second alternative '21: Social policy and welfare':
India under the central Congress government (United Progressive Alliance) has seen a number of new universal social policy laws emerging like the world's biggest employment guarantee programme, MGNREGA, and the comprehensive National Food Security Bill 2013. According to James Manor they represent powerful progressive interventions of redistribution and poverty alleviation. They also feature new ways to combat corruption and middlemen with the help of personal bank accounts and unique identity cards. The first of these programmes and an earlier version of the Food Bill, viz. the Public Distribution System (PDS) have already been implemented to a substantial degree but with varying success depending on the political will and bureaucratic efficiency of the various states. In view of this it is surprising how little this policy figures in the current national elections (April-May 2014), which instead is focussed on economic growth and anti-corruption policies. The paper takes its theoretical and other cues from the discussion of growth versus redistributive social policies (Bhagwati and Panagariya 2013) and from discussions of capitalist class control of the economy (Harriss-White 2003), the state, politics and the media as well as the dominance of verbalised middle class issues in the formulation of political parties and mass media. This lack of attention of poverty issues has been called the blind spots, or 'social failures that are of enormous importance for development and yet have received astonishingly little attention in the public debate.' (Drèze and Sen 2013: 282).

Why does democratic arrangement succeed?

Inger Marie Hagen¹

¹ Fafo

The Norwegian labour market model consist of several different arrangement in order to increase employee participation and influence. The system is a mixture of law and collective agreements aimed at different issues and different decision making levels in the company. In this paper I look upon the (lack of) success of a distinctively Norwegian arrangement - the company assembly (bedriftsforsamling). The arrangement was introduced in 1972. The aim was not only to strengthen employee participation and influence but also to increased democratic influence on company matters and decisions. At the same time – the right to demand employee representation at company boards was established. In 1988 a legislative amendment made is possible – by agreement with the employees – to liquidate the company assembly and increase the employee representation at the board.

While recent figures shows that representation at the board is a common feature – and that the density probably has increased in recent years- the company assembly arrangement seems to have lost its' importance and very few assemblies are found today. How come that one part of the democratic reform - representation at board level is established and uncontroversial – while the other part – the company assembly seems to end up as failure? Several possible explanations are suggested in the paper; lack of support from the trade unions, employer/shareholder resistance, legal 'misfit' in the corporate governance system, failure to 'produce' employee influence, 'too' Norwegian in global capitalism or too ambitious as an adjustment of property rights?

“So that society can see what happened during those years”: On trials after gross human rights violations

Anne Margrethe Sønneland

Victims of state crimes are often blamed for being victims. Kordon (1991) and Sveaass (1994) describe how being victim of enforced disappearance during the dictatorship in Argentina was seen as proof of the person's guilt.

This paper explores whether trials as part of transitional justice contribute to lessening the stigma related to being victim of state violence. Trials contribute to what Lira (2010) calls a “legal truth”, which makes it possible to identify what happened as well as the victims and the perpetrators. If trials lead to the conviction of those responsible, it could be argued that this could contribute to placing the responsibility with the perpetrators rather than with the victims. The paper takes the ongoing trials related to past state crimes in Argentina and Peru as a starting point, and explores how the difference in outcomes of these trials matter for whether they contribute to lessening the stigma of having been victim of state crimes. While trials in Argentina mainly lead to convictions, trials in Peru often result in acquittals.

This paper is based on my PhD thesis, which forms part of the project «Dealing with the past: Victims' experiences with transitional justice in Argentina and Peru».

The Culture Elite in a Neo-Corporatist Society: The Case of Norway

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A core process in traditional theory of social change is institutional differentiation. Within an elite paradigm, this implies that elite circulation is continuously in operation. New elites emerge, making hegemonic positions and the balance between elite groups potentially precarious. Most modern studies of elite circulation focus on abrupt social changes, as in the former Communist societies or in societies recovering from military coups. Concerning stable democracies there is a tendency to assume that elite structures are stable as well. This is discussed with focus on the emergence of the culture elite as a new organizational elite in a stable social-democratic state. Does this new elite adapt to existing modes of operation, or place itself at bay from the more established elites? This is discussed in a double comparative strategy. (i) The culture elite is seen in contrast to two other elites of ideas, the university elite and the media elite, in order to highlight the specificities of this “newcomer” among existing elites. (ii) The culture elite is compared to the economic elite, to bring out the assumedly greatest contrast among elite groups. The emergence and changes in the culture elite is discussed in a historical perspective; in terms of social background, recruitment processes, occupational careers, gender composition, political outlooks, lobbying and media strategies. Despite some observed specificities in its mode of operation, the culture elite shows adaptability to the general elite system. A possible reason is found in the integrative power of the state in a social democratic regime.

A3376

Iceland and the European Union: A Gramscian Perspective on Friends, Foes, and Fish

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Although Iceland is not a member of the European Union, it is well-integrated with the EU through trade agreements such as EFTA, Schengen, and the EEA. The systematic collapse of Iceland's banking sector in the autumn of 2008 would catalyze a grassroots movement surrounding the 'Icesave Dispute,' and two radical shifts in the Parliament of Iceland shortly followed. The initial shift was the emergence of a new Left coalition in 2009 (whose members began the first ever negotiations for EU-accession) and following this, the Right regained power (whose members in late-2013 altogether dissolved the EU-negotiations committee). EU-accession, which had for many years stood at the periphery of domestic politics in Iceland, rapidly became a hot-button political issue. This article uses data generated from semi-structured, in depth interviews conducted with elite political actors and social activists in Iceland in order to examine how recent events, particularly the 'Icesave Dispute,' have shaped Icelanders' perception of EU-accession. Interview data reveal that Icelanders value the autonomy of their republic, while they also have little faith that EU-membership will provide economic stability and safeguard the sovereignty of Iceland's fishing territories. Through a Gramscian analytic lens, the article discusses the multiple layers of hegemony which have emerged in both direct and diffuse ways. The culmination of this research suggests that Iceland's EU-accession will be a fiercely debated topic for many years to come.

Rules and deviance: a quantitative and qualitative study of pharmaceutical industry self-regulation of drug promotion in the UK and Sweden 2004-2012

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In many European countries medicines promotion is governed by a voluntary code of practice administered by the pharmaceutical industry's own system of self-regulation. The involvement of industry organizations in policing promotion has been proposed to deter companies from illicit conduct, but so far, there are few detailed studies of self-regulation. The objective of this study was to put this proposal to the test by analysing self-regulation and promotion in the UK and Sweden, both cited as exemplars of efficient self-regulation. A qualitative content analysis of documents outlining the constitution and procedures of systems revealed similarities and differences between countries. We gathered data from reports issued by self-regulatory bodies on complaints, rulings, complainants, and violations in 2004-2012. In total, Sweden and UK bodies ruled 536 respective 597 cases in breach, i.e. more than one case/week in each country. The high rate of violations in both countries shows that self-regulation largely failed to deter industry from frequent and sometimes severe misconduct. We discuss regulatory reforms likely to improve the quality of medicines information such as vetting and intensified ex-post scrutiny efforts in conjunction with bigger fines and more publicity of rulings. But despite the importance of improving regulatory arrangements in an attempt to ensure unbiased medicines information, such efforts alone are insufficient because there are additional layers of industry bias not addressed by simply improving oversight and increasing penalties.

Lay persons' interpretations, (re)definition and use of notions from scientific discourse on addiction

Katarina Winter

Addiction enables studies of how society governs citizens and produces (healthy) bodies through classifications within treatment, science and politics. However, definitions and explanations of addiction change over time and moreover, the collective narratives of addiction within society are shared between colloquial, official and scientific discourse. Thus lay persons, media and politicians as well as practitioners, clinicians and scientists, together create addiction as a (bio)medical, social and cultural hybrid, a multiple object defined by varying actions, experiences, contexts and meanings. Nevertheless, lay persons are seldom included as active participants in studies of knowledge production although notions from scientific discourse are present also in their everyday language. 'Reward system', 'tolerance', 'harm', 'withdrawal', 'relapse', 'craving' (sug), 'desire' and 'control' are common concepts within the scientific discourse on addiction (e.g. in the diagnostic manuals ICD and DSM). However, these concepts also exist outside the manuals, in colloquial discourse. Mass media is one of the most important links between science and ordinary citizens. Using content and discourse analysis on interviews with 25 newspaper readers, I examine how notions of scientific addiction discourse interact with media stories and its readers. The study contributes to the understanding of the complex network of interacting and competing actors producing knowledge of addiction. Moreover, it emphasizes lay persons' involvement in this production. In analyzing how fundamental concepts of scientific addiction discourse are used within colloquial discourse, redefinitions and dislocations of scientific language are explored.

Public Intellectuals and Political Interventions

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In an attempt to analyse struggles over dominance and interpretative privilege in public debate my study focuses the privileged speaking position usually referred to as 'intellectuals'. It is my intention to challenge presuppositions regarding the supposed role and function of intellectuals, of hegemony and workings of discourse – i.e. develop a new theoretical perspective in confrontation with empirical material. Instead of circumventing the concept of 'intellectuals' as many researchers have done in speaking of 'moral entrepreneurs', 'symbolic analysts' or proclaiming the death of the intellectual, this paper aims to deal with and contribute to reconceptualising intellectuals as subject positions through a study of political interventions and the construction of hegemony. Treating intellectuals as subject positions within a discourse, rather than as a social role or a set of individuals, offers a possibility for actors to move in and out of different subject positions, as well as occupying several subject positions at the same time. As a methodological toolkit, I have therefore developed a typology to distinguish between different types of subject positions of intellectuals, from more specialised to more universal; from relatively attached to relatively unattached; from 'mere' experts to public intellectuals. My empirical study focuses on the debate on privatisation of the public sector in Sweden during the crisis of the 1990s, where the prevalent social democratic hegemonic formation and its dominance over discourse was questioned, disputed and disrupted. Under these specific local, historical conditions, I have studied the formation of the subject positions of intellectuals in the public debate.

Studying the science of economics: outline of a realist sociology of science

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This paper consists of two interlinked parts. First, some common assumptions of the wide field of sociology of science are discussed in light of the critical realist philosophy of science, and a realist approach to the sociology of science is outlined. Second, building upon such an approach, a theoretical framework for a sociological study of the academic field of economics and the reproduction of the dominant paradigm of neoclassical economics is presented. The development of the sociology of scientific knowledge in the wake of Kuhn's *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* can be described as a long story of how the truth claims and authority of the sciences have been relativised. While this development brought with it important insights about the fundamentally social character of science, this "epistemological chicken race" in the sociology of science should be scrutinized. Drawing upon the separate but parallel development of the critical realist philosophy of science, the paper surveys the rare debates on scientific realism within the sociology of science. I propose some ways in which a critical realist understanding of science can contribute to the sociology of science. As an example of how such a realist sociology of science can be put to use, a framework for studying paradigm formation and reproduction in economics is outlined, where a central issue is in what ways economic phenomena function as empirical feedback informing theoretical change. This problematic is exemplified by the seemingly absent effects of the 2008 global financial crisis on economics.

Production of knowledge

A3674

Knowledge production in the social sciences: blind spot 'scientific teamwork'

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Traditionally, the natural sciences were at the centre of research on scientific knowledge production. Only recently social researchers have begun to systematically consider their own practices of knowledge making. Hence, many aspects of day-to-day research practice in the social sciences and humanities stay in the dark.

This presentation will shed light on a facet of sociological research practice which so far is not adequately reflected: working in teams. Although much research today is being done in groups, scientific teamwork appears to be taken-for-granted. We don't know much about the role of the research team in the process of social knowledge production.

Based on semi-structured interviews with 29 social scientists this paper will examine advantages, challenges and main functions of team research in this specific field. Findings will be connected with sociology of science debates and methodological reflections.

A3538

Evaluations and Potentials of Jadeite in Southwest China

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In the past two decades, massive commodification of the gemstone jadeite in China has entailed the introduction of new methods for evaluating the material. Based on fieldwork in Ruili in southwest China, this paper examines the relation between different evaluation methods and conceptual systems.

On the one hand, Ruili's professional jadeite traders and carvers examine the surfaces of jadeite pieces with hammers, flashlights and touch to determine their value, quality and authenticity in terms of sound, sight and feeling. They posit jadeite as both a receiving container and a stimulating agent, arguing that human thoughts, properties and energies can enter and exercise influences in jadeite, while jadeite can affect human bodies and social worlds. On the other hand, new government-introduced testing stations employ gemmological methods like refractive index readings on isolated crystalline content to certify the authenticity of a stone as jadeite. Rooted in a Western natural scientific tradition, these methods reduce jadeite pieces to the sum of their parts, with value ideally inferred as the quantity of "pure" mineral compounds. Ruili's professional jadeite traders and carvers do not employ the gemmological methods, the paper suggests, because the "external" view they claim cannot account for the potentials of jadeite in China. The paper argues that these potentials are predicated upon the materiality of qualitatively singular jadeite pieces – including a possible discordance between their surface and substance – and realised in a conceptual system in which boundaries between objects and subjects, and material and spiritual domains, are transgressable with mutually constitutive effects.

Scientific knowledge, professional practice and expertise

Thomas Brante

Professional practice involves employing 'higher' knowledge to problems of various kinds, which often amounts to integrating know-why with know-how. One form of knowledge on which many professions rest is science: scientific principles and findings. However, science comprises several levels of knowledge. This paper explores these levels and how they constitute the bases of different types of practice. Five types of scientific knowledge are distinguished: correlation knowledge (e.g. epidemiology); knowledge of simple causality (e.g. evidence-based knowledge); mechanism knowledge (knowledge about the causes of causation); structural knowledge; and contextual knowledge. These types are linked to various forms of practice - from mechanic and routinized to deeply reflective practice. As a third step, the science/practice forms are correlated with different types of expertise. Correspondingly, five types of expert knowledge are identified.

Academic Leadership from self-organization to professionalization? A comparative analysis

Mats Benner

In recent years, academic leadership has become something of a catchword in debates and discussions of universities - indicating that universities now operate in an environment consisting of demands and expectations that call for dedicated and professional leadership rather than collegial self-organization. But what does leadership in traditionally self-organized organizations like universities actually mean? In addition to a theoretical discussion of the interplay between professions and management, the paper affords an overview of the interplay between the academic profession and academic leadership in four countries: Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands and the UK. The empirical material highlights how leaders at various positions (from heads of departments to vice-chancellors) are selected and empowered, their influence over recruitment and resource allocation, and their general articulation with the academic commons. The paper concludes that the notion of academic leadership is varied between countries – where some have adopted managerial roles whereas others retain a collegial tradition – but also between universities and indeed even faculties within universities. Hence, no stable understanding of what academic leadership actually is has emerged and it remains a contested concept and practice.

What is about the relationship between sociology and social work?

Anne Halvorsen

In this presentation I will discuss the relationship between sociology and social work, which has been described as an "uneasy, at times even hostile" relationship. This tension, which goes way back, is in many ways surprising, in so far as sociology is one of the cognate disciplines in social work. Still, sociology and social work differs on a number of characteristics, one of them being that social work education primarily prepares students for professional work as social workers, whereas sociology is an academic discipline preparing students for a number of different professional careers and occupations. I will discuss the relationship between social work and sociology as it has been described both in the past and at present. I will draw on accounts and comments in literature in order to understand how the relationship was conceived of in the past. For present descriptions I will look to organizations such as ISA, ESA and IFSW, and to how sociology is referred to and used in social work education and how, if at all, is social work referred to and used in sociological educational programmes and curriculums. It will by no means be an exhaustive résumé, but an illustration through examples on how the relationship is presented, and I will restrict the description to examples for the Nordic countries as far as educational programmes are concerned.

A3681

The bio-politics of a neoliberal metropolis and the rise of professional projects

Sirpa Wrede

The political imaginary of 'neoliberal metropolitanism', travelling along transnational institutional pathways such as the OECD and the European Union to new destinations, identifies globally-networked metropolis regions as 'landscapes of power'. This paper discusses Finnish policies, examining the associated bio-politics as a political charter for professional projects. The argument is that expert professionals who target the bio-political problems of the metropolis emerge as key agents in the transformation work that forges expert knowledge into reformed institutional practice in the welfare system. The analysis examines policy documents, focusing on policymaking designed to establish the Greater Helsinki Region as 'a dynamic world-class centre for business and innovation'. The analysis finds that metropolitan policy perceives two specific population groups, the aging population and non-labour migrants, as problematic because of their assumed low productivity. Further, four expert discourses and associated professional projects (welfare service innovation, new public management, transnational human resource management, and integration policy and diversity management) are identified, offering solutions to the 'wicked problems' of burgeoning elderly care spending and social segregation. The paper finds that metropolitan expert discourses distinguish between productive and non-productive people, advancing policies aimed at attracting productive talent globally, while minimizing the costs for the existing low-potential population segments. Being productive is invested with moral authority, and experts seek to produce convincing plans for turning non-productive subjects into productive subjects. Accordingly, metropolitan professional discourses build an idea of efficient elderly care services that by innovation achieve quality and profitability, making use of low-trained migrants as culturally apt care workers.

A3680

An essay on the local consequences of global competition in different welfare professions

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In this essay, we connect some dots and draw lines to form a greater understanding in how discourses of ‘the competing states’ (see Hirsch, 1995, 1997) produced in an era of globalization affect local practices and norms of welfare professionals in everyday work. We work from a thesis that the competing environment between national states is mirrored in a municipal, local context in which the same political instruments of neoliberalism (for instance ‘the Washington consensus (Williamson, 1990)) are implemented in order to increase productivity and lower expenses. But also in order to produce subjects that are better equipped to assume their responsibility in a competing society under heavy social acceleration (Rosa, 2010).

We look into this development in two areas under heavy political reform. First, we study how new reforms in the elementary school are legitimized and how they affect public school teachers’ work and private life. Secondly, we investigate the politics of health promotion management carried out within a large Danish municipality.

We identify some of the psychosocial consequences following the rationale and arguments ‘made by’ the competition state in recent reforms, and we look at the marketization of workers as well as the production of an altered and multifaceted management of worker performance.

We argue that the reforms in public workplaces de-humanize the employees who in turn are being perceived more as production resources fitting into market based needs than actual professionals with autonomy and a public professional ethos (Clarke, 2010).

The utopia of social movements on sustainable citizen in a post-growth society

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The criticism of growth emerged already in the early 1970's, but the recent degrowth- movements aim to operationalize and mobilize societal dynamic. Degrowth is an international movement, which gathers projects and thinkers who proceed a radical criticism of development and outline an alternative for a post-development politics. This study is focused on two degrowth- movements in Finland, Degrowth.fi and Moderation In Danger. In particularly, this study has interest in the utopias of society created by these two movements. The research question is: what kind of narrative the Finnish degrowth- movements construct of a post-growth society and of citizenship? In order to examine it, the movements' blogs are analyzed with the tools of semiotic narrative analysis.

Early findings from the analysis suggest that the narratives of the degrowth-movements share a similar storyline, although the style of the stories differs. The narratives base their foundation of being in the world on the balanced relation between human and nature and on the value of moderation. Environmental crisis is the reason for an urgent cultural and societal change that perceives ecological, social and economical dimensions. These movements can be seen as counter-culture movements (Eder 1993) that are making conceptualizations of citizenship by calling for a shift from a consumer-producer citizen to a political-cultural citizen. This conceptualization of citizenship has confluence with active sustainable citizenship (Barry 2006), an expansion of environmental citizenship that is a path to achieving sustainability (Dobson 2006).

Welfare works against racism: Work identity, work ethics and antiracist struggle

Paula Mulinari

In this paper I explore the role that gender, work identity and work ethics played in the mobilization against the extreme right party The Swedish Democrats. In April 2014 the leader of The Swedish Democrats Jimmie Åkesson went on a national tour to visit workplaces and schools. In the city of Malmö Åkesson planned to visit, the ER, a fire department and a police department. In the ER

258 employed signed an open letter that among other things argued that his presence endangered the security of the patients. The chair of the Nurses unions Sineva Ribeiro asserted that "their values are inconsistent with our professional ethics". The firemen signed an open letter and made a Facebook group named Firemen against racism. When Åkesson arrived at the fire station all workers had decided to work outside the workplace, so Åkesson met an empty fire station. In similarity with the hospital workers the firemen

argued that the values of the Sweden Democrats could not be combined with their work ethic, and the fact that they provided service to more than 140 nationalities in the city of Malmö. The aim of this paper is to explore these events through in-depth interviews, media analysis and participant observation. Theoretically the paper engages in the debate of the decreased role of the workplace (Standing 2011) in shaping both person's identity and political mobilization. The materials consist of both interviews with the organizers at each workplace, as well as media material of the events.

Social Movements and Transformative Politics in Iceland since 2008: An Examination of the 'Icesave Dispute'

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In the aftermath of the 2008 global financial crisis, many Icelanders were outraged with actions taken by their leaders in government. The Parliament of Iceland had negotiated bail-out deals for the nation's insolvent private banks, essentially holding the public liable for losses in the private banking sector. Known as the 'Icesave Dispute' (eponymously named after the disputed repayment of 'Icesave' accounts of Landsbanki), citizens mobilized to collect signatures on petitions that would eventually put public repayments of the private banking debts to democratic vote – where they were twice defeated. In this article, we use a conceptual and analytical framework adapted from moral panic in order to examine this case-study of civic unrest and grassroots activism, a movement deployed against actors within the private banking sector and political elite. Interview data gathered from Icelandic activists and political actors reveal that discussions surrounding the repayment of Icesave accounts were largely situated in moral and litigious frameworks, while EU-membership and the sovereignty of Iceland's rich fishing territories were also of considerable influence. We conclude by discussing new directions for moral panic research, particularly when informed by participant interviews. By applying the moral panic perspective to this social movement case-study, we can better understand social mobilization and neoliberal resistance in terms of claims-making and governance at the local, national, and supranational levels. The popular account that Icelanders were simply saying 'No' to the banks is incorrect, or, at least, it needs to be completed.

A3600

A Moral Protest in a Secular Country. The Social Mobilization Against Homosexual Marriages in France

Fabio Bolzonaro¹

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The introduction of same-sex marriages has recently occupied the political agenda of many countries. The public debate on the question illustrated the enduring capacity of mobilization of religious values even in the secular Western Europe. This presentation will investigate the recent protests against homosexual marriages in France. The activism religious-inspired civil society associations was one the most salient political phenomenon in the French political life in the last few years. The protests were so broad to be described as a fundamental experience for an entire generation. The study of the French mobilization against same-sex marriages can offer the opportunity to come across some intriguing sociological issues that deserve further research. Why the social protests in defence of a family model upheld by Catholic anthropology were so strong and vast in one of the most secularized countries in the world? Why Catholic values had a prominent role in the political debate in a country where the separation between politics and morality has generally been considered a paradigm of the political life? Why the traditionally weak French civil society became a prominent actor in the social mobilizations? This paper will present the theoretical questions posed by the emergence of the social protests against homosexual marriages in France. Then it will discuss the main intellectual, political, and social reasons that contributed to give an ample resonance to these collective actions. Finally it will suggest the possible contribution of the paper to understand the mobilization against same-sex marriages in other countries.

Political opportunity, framing, and mobilization in Iceland's post-crisis protest, October 2008 - January 2009

Jon Bernburg

The 2008 financial collapse in Iceland triggered a series of public meetings that eventually developed into popular protests bringing down the country's ruling government in January 2009. We rely on grounded work (qualitative interviews, discourse analysis) to explore how the financial crisis triggered these enormous protests. We argue that it did so by undermining the legitimacy of the ruling authorities that were thus unable to provide credible framing of the crisis, while at the same time the crisis disrupted the public's taken-for-granted reality, creating a shared need for framing it. Perceiving the situation as a political opportunity, activists and critics framed the crisis as a moral-democratic crisis calling for reform by means of protest. Alignment with the emergent collective action frame, and the underlying political-ideological interests, was crucial in mobilizing the public in the protests.

Social Influence and the Matthew Mechanism: The Case of an Artificial Cultural Market

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We show that the Matthew effect, or Matthew mechanism, was present in the artificial cultural market Music Lab in one-fourth of the “worlds” when social influence between individuals was allowed, whereas this effect was not present in the “world” that disallowed social influence between individuals. We also sketch on a class of social network models, derived from social influence theory, that may generate the Matthew effect. Thus, we propose a theoretical framework that may explain why the most popular songs could be much more popular, and the least popular songs could be much less popular, than when disallowing social influence between individuals.

Identifying power elites – a social network analytic approach

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To what extent are powerful agents interlocked in network relations across sectors? And to what extent do these ties create a highly integrated core within the network, forming a power elite? By applying social network analysis to a large database, constructed by the authors, on more than 5,000 networks including more than 48,000 positions, we propose a methodological framework empirically capable of shedding light on the classical debate between elitist and pluralist conceptions of the distribution of power within society. First of all, we argue for a weighting procedure that enables us to emulate social integration across different networks by using board sizes and multiple ties to determine the actual strength of a tie. We argue that this weighted network is a good indicator of social, and also symbolical, integration within the upper echelons of Danish society.

Secondly, we propose a criteria for identifying the most dense part of this network, where the higher circles (cf. Mills 1956) interlock and thereby a criteria for inclusion in the power elite. Both betweenness centrality and closeness centrality will in highly hierarchical networks follow distributions resembling power law distributions. Adding to this, we identify a k-core based on the extended networks of the most central members of the elite, enabling us to identify a Danish power elite of around 400 people.

Third, we propose how this methodological framework may be used to identify and compare power elites across different national arenas or different epochs.

A melting pot instead of a blind spot – proactive sociology in the areas of welfare and technology

Raija Koskinen

In the Finnish welfare services many different data systems have been taken into use during the last decades. National co-ordination of the implementation of these systems has been limited. The large variety of systems has led to long-term, also unintended consequences, in practice. These implications challenge the social policy aims, such as effectiveness, in the long run. This development has been poorly understood and taken into consideration by decision makers. It could be argued that these issues have been a blind spot also in social sciences – research and communication of the research findings in the field has been marginal.

The current state of the welfare services is a result of a long development. Welfare services include complex structures and many actors both in the governmental and municipal level. The issues related to the use of new technology are challenging as in the practical activity both human and non-human actors and structures are intertwined in action.

To research these issues calls for a multidisciplinary approach. This presentation disseminates how sociology could construct a melting pot for several disciplines to further develop methodological and analytical tools in order to find future solutions in the areas of welfare services and technology. This presentation is motivated by the view that a sociologist may take a proactive stance. With the risk of getting own hands dirty.

Enhancing active citizenship for persons with psychosocial disabilities, the role of the state in the European context

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By the adoption of the United Nation Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD), many European countries have committed to providing conditions for persons with disabilities to actively participate in the community. This paper sets out to explore the relevance of 'active citizenship' for persons with psychosocial disabilities with a focus on the role of the state. The analysis points at the complexity of the relationship between mental health issues and society by taking into account various conceptual models of disability, but also different conceptions of the citizen. Furthermore, the paper gives an overview of the current situation of persons with psychosocial disabilities in Europe through the lens of state provision of financial support, social services and social regulation, and concludes on pointing at important challenges facing the realisation of the goal of full inclusion and active citizenship.

Gambling, Risks and Sustainability

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Nordic countries may be geographically and culturally close to one another, but in case of gambling, they represent different operational goals and political standpoints. Problem gambling is often seen as a public health issue, but gambling per se is a social risk. Many states depend on gambling revenues, e.g. Finland, which may become the last fortress of gambling monopolies in Northern Europe. Financing good causes may be a way to contribute to the welfare state, but who is responsible for the harmful impact of gambling on individuals and on societies?

In my presentation, I will examine the odd equation of social risk and sustainability. I will ask 1) why do welfare states like Finland need gambling revenues, 2) what are the social risks related to gambling, 3) is a sustainable gambling policy even possible?

Active labour market policy: a way to inclusion – or a way to adjust to exclusion

Simo Aho

Evaluation studies generally show that micro level average net impact of ALMP on later employment of participants is typically quite small or sometimes even negative. Why?

The author argues that the quality of ALMP measures is not generally low, but they are often poorly targeted. Targeting is often inaccurate, because measures are very widely or almost universally implemented. This leads to considerable dead weight (measure not really needed) and/or situation, where the measure is not sufficient to increase the employability of the participants.

The “too wide” provision of ALMP is due to pursuit to reach additional goals, other than to increase employability, such as prevention of social exclusion or control of the work motivation of the benefit recipients. The author discusses these and other sometimes hidden or unofficial goals.

The welfare state is making its best to provide opportunity to gainful employment to everybody, but this goal seems not to be fully attainable. The reason to this is that the structure of labour demand has rapidly changed in such a way that demand and supply can no more be matched. The high volume and specific structure of ALMP helps societies to adjust into structural unemployment. Far less ALMP provides effective ways to increase employment.

The paper is based on several evaluation studies of ALMP, carried out in Finland by the author and other evaluators.

Taking Care of Our Own? Personal Experiences and Informal Solidarity towards the Disadvantaged Groups

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Social solidarity is one of the most crucial questions in sociology. In this study, we analyze informal solidarity towards the marginalized groups in society: the poor and over-indebted, substance abusers and homeless as well as mentally ill. Our theoretical frame is derived from the literature of social solidarity and distances as well as intergroup contacts and deservingness criteria. We ask a) how people express informal solidarity towards the different disadvantaged groups in society, b) how do the personal experiences of disadvantage matter when explaining informal solidarity towards the particular disadvantaged group and c) does the association between personal experiences and informal solidarity prevail when controlled for other explanatory sources of informal solidarity? Data come from the WEBE-survey from the year 2012, which is a nationally representative sample of 1883 Finns and includes numerous indicators of well-being. Besides descriptive statistics, we apply logit models with average marginal effects. Our analyses reveal that Finns report less informal solidarity towards substance abusers and homeless people, but more towards the mentally ill.

The results show that social proximity, gender and political ideology are among the strongest predictors of informal solidarity towards the disadvantaged groups. Though remarkable in all cases, the effects of social distance on informal solidarity towards the particular disadvantaged group differ considerably based on the group in question. In addition, the effect of social proximity on informal solidarity varies across different levels of education. The results are discussed in the context of earlier theories on social solidarity as well as possible policy implications.

Finnish family policy at the crossroads? The financial crisis and its repercussions on state support for families with children

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² University of Lapland

As a member of the Nordic welfare model, Finland has been acknowledged internationally for its encompassing and empowering family policies. During the last decade, however, concerns for the overall well-being and economic situation of families with children have received an increasingly attention among both legislators and scholars. Allegedly, high and persistent levels of unemployment as well as incremental austerity measures have undermined the economic security of families, notably single-parent and multi-child families. The financial crisis has further aggravated these problems by creating a soaring public debt and growing budget deficits, which have had repercussions also on public social policies. One example is the austerity measures being announced by the government in their so-called structural reform package in March 2014. In the paper, we analyse the development of family policies in Finland during the 2000s and discuss the role that the financial crisis has played for recent policy changes in Finland and the ways that family policy as a whole is legitimated on the political arena. We argue that although the development of Finnish family policy during the early 2000s has been characterised by several piecemeal improvements of transfers to families, we can also witness several creeping austerity measures that may challenge the overall notion of Finland as a beacon for a 'Nordic' family policy model in the future.

Barriers and facilitators regarding the societal participation of people with disabilities: A systematic review

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Societal participation is a corner stone for disability policies both nationally and internationally. For people with disabilities, societal participation may be dependent of many factors. There are often different kinds of barriers limiting the opportunities to participate, but also enabling factors or so called facilitators which are crucial for disabled people's participation in society. The aim of this study is to analyse the body of research on societal participation of working-age people with disabilities by using a systematic literature review, and to examine what kind of barriers and facilitators are highlighted in this research. This general aim is further divided into following research questions: What kind of meaning is given to participation in society when it comes to people with disabilities? Is some specific form of participation or area of life emphasised? Whose participation is discussed, is it the participation of disabled in general, or people with some particular form of disability? What are seen as possible challenges or barriers to societal participation and what are seen as facilitators? The search of the articles to analyse was done within six central databases in the research area of social sciences with specific keywords.

A3599

Defending Social Equality in Hard Times. The Difficult Strategy of the New Social Democracy in France and Italy

Fabio Bolzonaro¹

¹ University of Cambridge

The persistent high unemployment rates pose serious social problems in several Western countries. Given the political discredit of past Social Democratic policies, centre-left governments are increasingly opting for supply-side policies that reduce the cost of labour, increase labour market flexibility, and introduce greater wage moderation. Though these policies may favour job creation, they could also widen social inequalities.

This paper studies and compares some recent macro-economic and unemployment policies introduced or under discussion in France and Italy in the last two years. The political debates that accompanied these policies are also investigated and compared. The structure of the labour market in France and Italy is fairly similar. Furthermore both the centre-left parties in power in the two countries are claiming to represent a new kind of Social Democracy whose ideological references are not yet clearly defined. The paper identifies a preference for a specific set of supply-side macro-economic and unemployment policies. In contrast with the previous legislation inspired to the 'third way', the current policy innovations demonstrate less concern for social equality and greater attention to economic competitiveness and to the requests advocated by employers' associations. The new policies are going to widen social inequalities, especially among 'outsiders' (young people, women, and less qualified workers). The likely outcome of these laws is a further shrinking of the popular support for Social Democratic parties and the increasing attraction of labour market 'outsiders' for populist or extreme right-wing movements.

Social theory

A3942

The Habermas-Luhmann controversy in context of Bourdieu and Foucault

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The paper is a conclusion to my book on the Habermas/Luhmann controversy, to be published at Colombia University Press 2014. The paper argues that Niklas Luhmann and Jürgen Habermas belongs to the same generation as Michel Foucault and Pierre Bourdieu. Along with a number of other great social thinkers they were born at the end of the 1920's at the continent of Europe. This fact and its experiences offered a unique perspective on social and political conflicts at an age which was mature enough to observe and young enough to be innocent. This framed the German and French thoughts with similar questions about limits for power and possibilities to change; furthermore it rose questions of the inclusion and exclusion of individuals in society as well as the foundation for language, discourse, communication and symbolic practice. A whole range of other questions were forwarded by those new great classics of sociology.

How do symbolic struggles work?

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Our presentation examines possibilities to analyse how citizens take part in political struggles by trying to legitimate a specific vision of the social world. Our starting point is Bourdieu's conception of symbolic struggles, which we modify in response to two lines of criticism. Firstly, Bourdieu's theory of 'social positioning' has been faulted, especially in feminist thinking, for not taking into account the mediating role of discourses in symbolic struggles. For example, a hegemonic discourse can be destabilised by discourses that represent the interests of subordinated groups. Secondly, pragmatic sociology has viewed the theory as being too structure oriented;

for instance, it is not sensitive enough to the heterogeneity of symbolic power struggles in specific situations and contexts.

Taking this criticism into account, we propose an approach that is open to the reciprocal character of power. We develop this line of inquiry by engaging critically with Bourdieu's concepts of field and habitus, as well as with theories that emphasise the role of discourses in specific situations. We aim to integrate two aspects of political action: cultural (or discursive) structures that shape situational

struggles and the social positions from which actors participate in those struggles. In addition, we examine how lower-range concepts could be applied as tools for the empirical analysis of symbolic struggles. These are presented as analytical tools that can capture the interplay between social field positions and situated discourses and render this process analysable. The discussion draws on empirical examples of symbolic struggles over the welfare state.

Forms of power, European empires and globalizations. Michael Mann's The Sources of Social Power and beyond.

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Historical sociology is, according to the famous characterization of Reinhard Bendix, a chimera of research programmes most of which took many of the questions from Marx and most answers from Weber. This characterization fits relatively well to the possibly greatest of living historical sociologists, Michael Mann, who has recently completed his five millennium long journey from the emergence of the state to our time with two new volumes to The Sources of Social Power series. One of the new volumes, volume 3, is subtitled Global Empires and Revolution, 1890-1945 and another, volume 4, Globalizations, 1945-2011 (Mann 2012-13). The paper will first describe what is specific in Mann's neo-Weberian approach to the historical development and particularly in his approach to power with the so-called IEMP model dividing power sources to the ideological, economic, military and political forms of power. It will then highlight some of the historical narrations in each of the four volumes. Focus will be on the two recent volumes but the two earlier volumes cannot be completely neglected either because they provide the context for the two new books. Finally, the paper will recall the theoretical aspects of Mann's work and make two theoretical interventions. It will ask, first, could his theoretical approach be made more systematic and developed further and, second, is his classification of power sources the most suitable one for the purposes of the analysis of our time or should it be adjusted in one way or another?

Social theory

A3499

BRIDGING DICHOTOMIES: THE CONCEPT OF CREATIVITY IN WEBER'S METHODOLOGICAL WRITINGS

Bjørn Schiermer

The paper aims to unearth another Weber. It analyzes Weber's accounts of creativity in his methodological writings and argues that one finds epistemological and ontological impulses in these accounts which are fundamentally at odds with the Neo-Kantian and Cartesian perspectives pervading his epistemological reflections, his theory of action and his 'interpretative' sociology. These anti-dualist impulses are largely ignored by the Weber literature. In the paper I try to unearth these impulses on the basis of phenomenological inspirations; I attempt to demonstrate, not only how fundamental Weberian concepts such as the concepts of "personality" and of "intellectual honesty" change as a consequence of the increasing importance of Anti-Cartesian aspects in his thought, but also how Weber's very perspective on methodology undergoes dramatic transformations.

Exploring blind spots of the study of retirement

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In this paper, retirement is regarded as a socially marked point in the life course of individuals that signalizes societal norms on when it is appropriate to withdraw from employment. However, these norms do not always coincide with peoples' needs and values. Some have to withdraw earlier due to illness; others both want and are able to work for several additional years. Even if the paths of withdrawal are heterogeneous, retirement is a main transitional phase in peoples' lives as they depart from everyday labour activities and its associated communities, identities and meaning-making processes. Thus, we introduce a new sociological framework for the study of retirement by combining important insights from areas as existential sociology, sociology of work and the welfare state, cultural sociology and social stratification. This theoretical framework deals with the prominent values, norms and beliefs in the institutions of retirement and employment, with meaning-making and social identity formation, and with the issue of social inequality. We present a holistic perspective serving a methodological approach of what retirement as a transitional phase means for individuals – existentially, socially and materially. Thus, we will be able to explore blind spots in how people create meaning, as well as consider and establish new routines, identities and social belongings. We highlight into what extent existential issues, new forms of meaning-making and identities are related to social inequality and shaped by the strong work ethic in Western societies.

Social theory

A3608

Beatlemania in Eastern Europe: The Musical Band as a Secondary Group

Vessela Misheva

The paper examines the success of the Beatles and the dramatic impression which their music left on adolescent youth in Eastern Europe in terms of socialization theory. The focus is on the significance of secondary groups for the acquisition of the abilities needed for playing social roles and for developing a modern self. It is argued that Beatlemania cannot be adequately explained simply as a "cultural" or "psychological" phenomenon. The discussion proposes a perspective from which Beatlemania can be analyzed within the context of the global political situation of the 1960s and in respect to the impact which the latter had, on a global scale, upon local conditions for primary socialization and the acquisition of secondary selves.

The perpetual becoming of humans: Zygmunt Bauman and critical humanism

Martin Aidnik¹

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After heavy criticisms against humanism in the second half of the 20th century, “critical humanism” is the emergent form of contemporary humanism. Aware of the mixed legacies of humanism, critical humanism seeks to rethink humanism in a way that is ethically and politically grounded in order to grasp the ills of contemporary societies. The paper will contribute to the self-understanding of critical humanism through linking it to the social thought of Zygmunt Bauman. Bauman’s social critique in his “liquid modern” writings contains a distinctive humanist pathos – the social realities in question are deemed inhospitable and ill-suited to human dignity and sustainable cohabitation. His writings also invoke a sense of going beyond this status quo. The main aim of the paper is to consider critical humanism from the perspective of Bauman’s utopian thought and argue that what it means to be human is to be more than this – that humans are always not-yet and in-becoming, and so too is society an open-ended process. It is this kind of utopian orientation that can sustain the critical spirit of humanism. The paper will also compare Bauman’s humanism with that of Agnes Heller – another Eastern European intellectual whose life and thought trajectory has important similarities with Bauman. Both have a Marxist background, yet subsequently their thought has moved to the direction of “human condition” marked by concern with individual morality and contingency. Discussing these themes, the paper will take up the notion of “weak essentialism” with respect to critical humanism.

Social theory

A3620

Explaining social action. A modest proposal

Sverre Wide

In this paper I try to develop a theoretical model for the explaining of social action and the understanding of such explanations. The underlying idea of this paper is to bring together two different but related questions: What is social action? and What is causal explanation proper? The model draws on classical social theory and on theories on explanation and causality. It aims at conclusiveness and distinguishes between three kinds of social action which can and needs to be explained: 1) actions partly concealed, 2) actions partly unfulfilled and 3) actions partly failed. Their nature, interconnection, and importance for our understanding of social life and social science are analyzed and it is argued that this three-type model of action and explanation is interesting in its own right as well as for the interpretation of different scientific controversies.

Social theory

A3650

Sociology and the power of (ordinary) language

Willy Guneriussen

Must sociology break fundamentally with ordinary language and common sense concepts to achieve a scientific grip on social realities? Logical positivists once argued that ordinary language was full of ambiguities and often lacked clear meaning. Therefore a universal, unambiguous scientific language had to be developed. Bourdieu has later likewise insisted on a necessary break with ordinary language, not (merely) because of its vagueness and obscurity but primarily because the way ordinary language and linguistic habits functions as a medium for underlying social forces and dominance. He argues that everyday linguistic habits are effects of and contributes to upholding power relations and social hierarchies.

Sociologists must develop scientific concepts, theories and principles that are not to be found in ordinary language. So – there must be a “break” (or several breaks) as Bourdieu argues. This paper clearly exemplifies such a break. I shall use a host of concepts and analytical constructions that are not (normally) part of everyday language. They are part of a theoretical reflection on (the conditions of) everyday action and speech acts and presuppose some distance to the practice of ordinary language. But I will argue that the fundamental function of ordinary language – the way it contributes to the construction and constitution of basic traits of social reality – implies that sociology must somehow (explicitly or implicitly) include or build on the concepts of this ordinary language. Linguistic actions cannot (always) be explained as an expression of underlying social powers. The ‘break’ cannot be complete.

In a Quest for the new wave of a Classical Sociological Theory

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In this contribution we examine one of the weakest points of current sociological theory which we identify in a lack of coherent holistic theories that would provide insight into the fundamental attributes of contemporary societies. Currently there are various different theoretical approaches that focus on a particular sphere, field or dimension of social world and highlight it as a crucial determinant of a contemporary society while at the same time the other domains have been omitted from the theoretical lens of a certain approach. In such circumstances, we have considerable knowledge about different narrow segments of social reality while the general picture of a current society as a whole remains vague. At conceptual level, this certain confusion which marks current sociological theory has appeared as a profusion of different concepts and terms directed to depict social reality nowadays. Since these approaches have a limited scope and thus deficient conceptual and analytical ability, they could not provide insights into basic features of a society at the beginning of the 21st century. Having in mind this statement our crucial thesis we would like to underline here is that sociology should head for development of holistic theories that will represent an adequate tool for theoretical dissections of a society at the macroscopic level. In this sense, the primary task we advocate is the same as was the aim of the classical sociologists: to develop the theoretical instruments that would adequately describe and allow us to understand the totality of society.

Impossibility of ethics? On Adorno and Barman

Anders Ramsay¹

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To both Adorno and Bauman the Holocaust, the quasi-industrial mass murder of the European Jews is central for their considerations on the possibilities of ethics today. To both, living as a survivor after "Auschwitz" (the symbolic name for the Holocaust) is experienced as a "shame". Also, to both, Holocaust is not a relapse into barbarism, but a typical modern phenomenon in the sense that modern technology and methods of administration was employed. Considering this, to both of them, it has decisive consequences for ethics.

Both are also critical of the moral implications of a kind of sociology following Durkheim, that emphasises man as an over-socialized being and not as an actor. To Bauman, what he calls "durksonianism" is a science of unfreedom. Adorno would in a sense agree. However, at the same time, there is a difference between them that is crucial also for their stand on morals. To Adorno there is also an element of truth in "durksonian" sociology. There is something in society which is "hard" and impenetrable for the members.

Ethics is a recurring theme in Bauman's writings from the end of the eighties up till today. His sociology from that point is largely based on an ethics of closeness or responsibility, drawn from Emmanuel Levinas. This project of a post-modern ethics would never have been a possible path to Adorno. Although the place of ethics in his work is disputed, his ethics is an ethics of freedom, taking its point of departure in Kant.

Twitter as education technology in the light of Heidegger and Luhmann

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As a researcher in the action research project Socio Media Education (SME) I have wondered why it has been so difficult for the participants to integrate the, through successful actions, developed uses of Twitter in their everyday practice. In the research project, the test class and its teachers through actions and experimentation, in an exemplary manner have developed a number of applications of the interaction medium Twitter in the educational interaction. These uses seem clearly to facilitate student learning, increase their participation and commitment and reduce their Internet-driven distraction. This must be seen exemplary, as a success to the extent that we have succeeded through publications and lectures to create awareness of the application forms, so they will be applied in the educational system. However, a part of the way, the exemplary results are in contrast to our experimental class' everyday use of Twitter. This shows that the class does not generally enjoy the learning and attention catching developed teaching methods. Only

when a teacher takes the initiative, which they do not do all, and nobody always do, the methods are used.

I will in this paper, through a cross-optic established from Heidegger's philosophy of technology and Luhmann's ditto, respectively

his sociology of technology, try, especially to understand the discrepancy, in why not the students by themselves initiate the developed

methods, now when they should have recognized that they learn more and are less distracted when they do.

French Pragmatist Sociology and its Potential for Differentiation Theory

Isabel Kusche

Apart from notions such as system, field or sphere, Boltanski and Thévenot's concept of orders of worth provides another theoretical perspective on differentiation. They present their sociology of critical capacities with its notion of different regimes as a pragmatist challenge to Bourdieu's approach, especially his concept of habitus. Although originally deployed for critical situations of disputes, the approach has meanwhile been extended so far that it claims to be a full-fledged, although not yet fully elaborated, social theory. Emphasizing the situational quality of conventions that point to a specific regime, it implies an understanding of differentiation that resembles Luhmann's concept in some respects. On the other hand, there are differences that appear to be huge, in particular the difference between the notion of contingent agency (Boltanski/Thévenot) and the notion of a contingent concatenation of communicative operations (Luhmann). I would like to discuss the merits and problems of both approaches by comparing them with each other. The empirical reference for this discussion will be the diversity of societal perspectives on copyright and illegal file-sharing on the internet.

Stability and dynamics in the growth of value based food chains

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When analyzing how value based food chains manage to grow from niche to volume two features draws attention. These are the features of 'stability' and 'dynamics'. No process of growth could take place without a dynamic side but also no such process would be able exist over time without some form of stability. In this respect stability and dynamics can be described as an interrelated precondition for growth. Hence, the process of growth can be described not only as a dynamic process, but a process that only comes about if the organization is capable of maintaining some form of stability that secures the opportunity of generating stabile expectations over time. This paper develops an analytical approach that draws up on systems theory as it has been put forward by Niklas Luhmann. Building on this theory's understanding of time and risk it becomes possible to develop an analytical approach that can be used in analyzing stability and dynamics as two parts of an inseparable whole. The paper analyses the growth of the Danish dairy cooperation 'Thise' as a growth process that is embedded in a double process of stability and dynamics. The paper also analyses the Danish case of 'Økomælk', a case that did not manage the incorporation of the reciprocal relationship of stability and dynamics into its business structure. By analyzing these two cases this paper demonstrates how blind spots also occur in the temporal dimension as a result of how organizations observe differences between past and future within the present.

Function and systemic constellations. An intervention in capitalism and beyond

Steffen Roth

Even the sharpest problem focus cannot help but sharpening the problem. If we consider capitalism a problem, then the key to our understanding of both alternatives to capitalism and alternative forms of capitalism is not in the ongoing problematization of the dominance of the economic principle. Rather, the question addressed in the present form-theoretical argument is as to which distinctions we need to draw in order to be at all able to observe capitalism. Answering this question, we show that the form capitalism can only be unfolded in the medium of functional differentiation. In resituating the economy as only one out of ten function systems, we demonstrate that both pro- and anti-capitalist concepts of society imply an economy-bias and, consequently, a neglect of the remaining function systems. We therefore suggest that the observation of both alternatives to capitalism and alternative capitalisms calls for a stronger focus on the non-economic function systems. This shift of our attention away from the supposed problem system is perfectly in line with common practice in systemic therapy and systemic constellations, where the de-focusing of the index patient is regularly used to open up new spaces for diagnosis, intervention, and future growth. Finally, we present an outlook on more than three million alternatives of and to capitalism.

The ten systems. On the foundations of inter-functional comparative social research

Steffen Roth

There is no description of modernity without functional differentiation. The distinction of function systems such as the economy, science, art, or religion is in fact a key to modernity. Modern science, however, rather applies than studies functional differentiation without even knowing exactly how function systems can be defined and how many of these systems actually exist. The present article answers these two questions by focusing on the second. First, existing enumerations of function systems are presented and a list of undisputed function systems is extracted. In a second step, test criteria for the distinction of function systems are developed. These criteria are then used to decide whether family, love, the moral, culture, social work, and number of further systems actually are function systems. Subsequent to this discussing, the article presents a list of 10 function systems, which includes their codes, media, programs, and functions. A final outlook describes how a more systematic understanding of functional differentiation can foster inter-functional comparative research that challenges familiar self-definitions of modern society.

A3682

Policing and social media

Rannveig Thorisdottir, Thorir Ingvarsson

With facebook penetration being one of the highest in the world it probably was a natural step for the Reykjavík metropolitan police (RMP) to start their facebook site in 2010. At first this was seen as an opportunity to broadcast information regarding the police without an intermediary. Soon it became very apparent that the police's presence was less about broadcasting but more about communicating with the general public. Today most people that contact the police or seek information use any of the metropolitan social media sites. Here we discuss how the RMP is using social media and how the group that is using social media has been changing.

The use of social media is therefore an example of how the police can serve the people by being present. It is therefore interesting to look into, which groups the RMP is speaking with through its social media program, especially its Facebook site.

The Practices of Domesticating, Using and Opposing Technologies

Noora Talsi

This research examines the use of mundane technologies, the practices of technology use and the construction of lifelong technology relations. It describes how and why technologies are domesticated, used and opposed. In this research technologies intersect with social differences – gender, age and place. Social differences influence the ways technologies are interpreted, signified and valued as well as domesticated, used and sometimes abandoned. This results in permanent practices of technology use and technology relations, which in turn guide the attitudes towards technologies, use of technologies and changes in technologies.

Finland is a highly digitalized country and many social, cultural and everyday life practices are technologically mediated. There are however lot of people, who are not using any information technologies, not to mention social media. The reasons for not using technologies lie deeply embedded in life long technology relations and everyday life practices.

The qualitative data is gathered from Finnish households and analysed through the methods of ethnography and oral history. It is based on interviews and autobiographical writings of elderly people, people living in remote areas and local level technology policy- makers. This research is part of social and cultural studies of technologies. It uses the framework of technological imperative to describe and analyse the social, cultural and everyday life pressures towards utilizing technologies that have become a central part of our society. The practices of using, adapting and opposing technologies are analysed through practice theory.

Reading/ writing on paper and digitally as bodily experiences

Sakari Taipale

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This paper deals with differences in bodily experiences between reading/writing digitally and on paper. The analysis is based on written essays collected from 25 communication students of University of Jyväskylä, Finland, in 2013. Preliminary results show that, compared with a screen and a keyboard, respondents are more verbose when elaborating their ways of using paper and a pen. Regarding reading, postures are described to be more varied and changeable when using paper. When reading digitally, posture changing is seen to be limited by certain technological solutions (such as dependency on electricity) and deficiencies in usability (e.g. when lying on the back). As regards writing, bodily experiences are not reported to be as different between a pen/paper and a keyboard/screen as they are when reading. Furthermore, respondents bring out their aspiration to free hands from the printed book/paper when moving to the world of digital texts. Contrary to this expectation, digital reading and writing tools in fact re-occupy their hands, for example, by requiring the use of a mouse and/or a keyboard. This study also shows how certain reading/writing practices, which have been assumed already in the course of primary socialization, are so well-rooted that the digitalization of reading/writing does not substantially affect them. This study was carried out as a part of COST Action FPS 1104 “New Possibilities for Print and Media Packaging: Combining Print with Digital” and supported by the Academy of Finland.

The Genesis of Crisis Communication in Twitter: from Witnesses to Gatewatchers

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Twitter has been largely studied in the context of crisis communication. From political protests to ecological disasters we now have a growing body of studies showing how during crisis events individuals look for information and try to share useful content or testify their own experience through Twitter and other social media. Previous research also show how the research for valuable information relies largely on information provided by news agencies and official actors that are perceived as trusted sources. This collective behaviour leads, on a given amount of time, toward the emergence of gate watching activities where digital media are used to reshare and to control information. While we have observed this phenomenon in a number of cases it is still not clear how this happens. This paper will investigate how this phenomenon emerge looking at the first moments of Twitter conversations produced during the earthquake that struck Emilia Romagna region in Italy on May 20th 2012. We have been able to detect, in the early user-led phase of the phenomenon, what kind of messages were produced and how user-produced communication results in different network structures. As a consequence of this, the paper will describe the dynamic nature of social media based communication when users change their collective behaviour according to the availability or the scarcity, on the mass media system, of more reliable information.

The Concept of Education corruption: The case of Higher Education in Sweden

Mina O'Dowd

Today we face a global lack of trust in institutions. One of the most important institutions is higher education. Trust in higher education and the knowledge it produces is vital for the public good. Inattention to corruption jeopardizes a nation's economy, trust in its institutions and is detrimental to the public interest, as well as being costly.

The purpose of this paper is to present the concept of education corruption and some preliminary results on the topic of education corruption in Sweden.

The overall aim of the project is to study education corruption in higher education in Sweden. The specific research questions are:

- How is the phenomenon of education corruption manifest in Swedish higher education?
- How do higher education employees and student understand education corruption and how does it affect their work, learning and trust in education?
- How does education corruption affect trust in knowledge production, public trust in higher education and public interest?

Fully implemented, this project will make use of a survey to gather data on education corruption among higher education employees and students. At this stage, however, data has been collected through interviews and informal talks with students and employees. This

data shows that both higher education employees and students have no difficulty describing what they define as education corruption.

Briefly the results show that education corruption in higher education in Sweden is manifest as misconduct, partiality (in all guises), misappropriation, bias, discriminatory practices and inappropriate decision-making processes. These preliminary results are discussed and their implications noted.

Does the Peer Group Matter? Assessing Frog Pond Effects in Transition to Secondary Schooling

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In this paper, I investigate the theory of frog pond effects on choice of upper secondary education using school-by-grade fixed effects models and comprehensive administrative data. I examine the non-linear relationships between peers educational achievement on choice of secondary education. I show that the relative rank in the classroom have an important effect on choice of secondary education, suggesting that students in fact do contrast their relative rank in achievement to each other when deciding to pursue higher levels of education. I further use simulations to investigate the contribution of peer effects on choice of upper secondary education, and in particular the importance of peer effects for low achieving and high achieving students.

University students' field choices - the importance of parents' field of education

Sakari Ahola

The finding that parents' level of education affects their children's educational attainment is a well-established fact in sociology of education. The stratification, due to this social selection, is both vertical and horizontal. Children of highly educated parents have greater probability to enter higher education, and they tend to choose the more prestigious fields of study. Relatively little is known, however, how parents' field of education and/or occupation relates to their children's educational choices. As higher education has become massified, and internally diversified, the question of what to study and where, has grown in importance. Using large national data encompassing all university students this presentation investigates the association between parents' education (level and field) and students' field of study.

Introducing the field of study in the framework highlights the gendered educational choices. Previous research has shown that parents' education and social position have different effect on men and women. For instance, mother's high social position increases son's probability of choosing female-dominated fields. Similarly, daughters of upper-class fathers choose more often male-dominated fields. Furthermore, it has been suggested that, as the overall association between social background (whether measured by class, occupation or education) and educational attainment is weakening in the course of educational expansion, horizontal affinities may grow stronger maintaining the advantages offered by the highly educated families in the education market.

The Effects of Parents' Disadvantage on the Secondary Education Attainment of their Children in Finland

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Participation to secondary education is a major factor influencing adulthood social status. We analyze how disadvantageous parental origin, measured with multiple indicators, is associated with the probability of a child to accomplish secondary education by age 22. Applying unique register data, we measure disadvantageous family background with parental relative income poverty, their social assistance receipt and unemployment during adolescence of the children. We further study how the possible negative associations between these types of disadvantages and the secondary education of the children are related to the educational attainment of the parents themselves. We use high quality register data clustered according to families and including information on both children and their parents. Data is analyzed with sibling methods using random effect linear probability models. According to results especially parents' long term social assistance receipt and the accumulation of all types of disadvantages are connected to children's probability not to complete secondary education. Experiencing both parental poverty and social assistance receipt predicts strongly that children have not completed secondary education at age 22. Models also suggest that the shared family background plays a bigger role in secondary education for the children grown up in disadvantageous families. In better-off families the variation is almost entirely at the individual level. This suggests that in better-off families secondary education can be seen more as a norm than a choice.

The causal effect of mothers' schooling on children's academic performance: Estimation using variations in siblings

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This study investigates the causal intergenerational effect of maternal education on children's academic performance. Previous research studying this relationship is mainly descriptive, thereby not separating the selection into maternal schooling from the causal effects of maternal schooling. Using Danish administrative registers on mothers' schooling careers, the study employs a family fixed effects design to control for the nonrandom selection into maternal schooling on time-invariant unobserved maternal traits. The study shows no causal effect of maternal education on children's academic performance. This result holds both on average and for subsamples of mothers with different educational levels. The findings from this study suggest that the association between parents' schooling and children's schooling is driven largely by traits that both lead mothers to attain higher levels of schooling and raise children with high academic performance.

Equality of opportunities in transition from school to work in Iceland

Johanna Rosa Arnardottir

This presentation focuses on job opportunities among youths who have completed tertiary education and education completed by their parents. Inequality in education and occupational opportunity have been studied for decades and results shows that young people transferring from school to work face different occupational opportunity based on family background. Equal opportunity policy have been in forefront of the Western societies for decades but even though increased number of the population completed at least upper secondary education there are still relation between social origin and destination. Here is comparison of labour market situation by educational level based on own analysis of the Labour Force Survey in 2006-2008 and second quartile 2009 when the survey included also an ad hoc module on entry into the labour market among 16–34-year-olds in Iceland. Result shows educational inequality as youth where parents have low education are more likely to drop out. On the other hand those youth who complete tertiary education are more likely than others to work in higher skilled job whatever their parent completed tertiary education or not when controlled for gender, age, residence and nationality. Conclusion indicates that there is inequality in education but equal job opportunities for those that complete tertiary education. In that sense young people from less privileged family background can possibly overcome their obstacles by completing tertiary education.

The Orders of Time in Upper Secondary Vocational Education

Sirkku Ranta

This presentation is an analysis of the moral orders of the chefs training in Upper secondary Vocational school. This phenomenon occurs both in the pedagogy and practices of control. Theoretically order is attached to the thinking of Basil Bernstein and Barbara Adams. Instead of language, my perspective of analysis is time.

Bernstein's fundamental claim was that our relation to society is structured in the embedded orders of the upbringing. For investigating these orders in practice he (1971) suggested deconstructing the contexts of the pedagogy. The idea was to define the ordering relations of power by classifying what is controlled, by whom and how the control becomes legitimized. Adams, on the other hand, conceptualized time as in time relations.

Analysis is based on an empirical PhD study data of official pedagogic documents, study materials and three periods of classroom observation over three years of education. In observations, time was present both in the order and objects of pedagogy, in tools organizing it and in ways the in time relations were controlled. In this data, time became conceptualized as a frame controlling the context. The control, however, was not objected to the student's ability to conceptualize time, but to the orders of the production in given time. Both time and tempo were submitted to the competence in production. The problem with the production-orientation is, that the practices seem to object not only vocational over occupational competence, but also the morality of external control over (internal) theoretical knowledge.

The influence of teachers' qualifications on students' development of global self-esteem.

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This presentation will discuss how students' development in Global Self-Esteem (GSE) is influenced by teachers' formal qualifications. Over the past decades there has been an increased focus on how the school influences the development in non-cognitive student measures, as these has been shown to have an important correlation with later life time outcomes. One commonly used

measure in both the field of sociology and psychology is GSE, which is widely accepted as a measure for general wellbeing. Previous research has shown how GSE develops throughout secondary schooling. GSE in adolescence is found to be strongly related to family and peer relations and to the perception of school climate. However, this research has been based on self-reporting from students, and hence little is known about the direct influence of teachers' qualifications on students GSE development. This presentation will provide evidence for the influence of teacher qualifications on the development of students GSE as measured by an abbreviated version of Morris Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale. Using three waves of data from the National Educational Longitudinal Study (NELS:88) the presentation presents growth curves for students' development in GSE. The presentation will show how these are influenced by teachers' gender, education, certification and employment status, and how eventual effects are influenced by different individual and school factors.

Young people, higher education and choice - The lack of support from guidance counsellors and teachers

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In a changing and complex world, young people are expected to make decisions and choices regarding their education and future. The purpose of this paper is to illustrate how guidance counsellors and teachers view their role in supporting students in these choices, and how young people regard the support they receive and have received during their years in school. The empirical data used in this

paper is part of a larger study conducted in a municipality in Sweden. Interviews with teachers, guidance counsellors and young adults who live in or grew up in the municipality are presented and analysed in the paper. The empirical data also consists of surveys with students in their ninth year as well as students in their last year at school. The analysis is based on Pierre Bourdieu's theory of field, capital and habitus and Phil Hodgkinson's and Andrew C Sparkes' so-called career ship model. The analysis shows that there are differences in how the professionals and the young people view the support regarding education and the future. Young people feel that they have received little support from the school and want more guidance/help from teachers and guidance counsellors regarding their educational choices and their future. From the professionals' side, there is an explicit fear of influencing the young and therefore they take a more passive approach. How to understand this fear and its consequences from a gender and class perspective is discussed in the conclusion of the paper.

Unequal Access to Universities in a Country with High Social Equality: A Latent Transition Analysis of Horizontal and Vertical Stratification

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In this paper, we use a latent class transition procedure and Danish register data to jointly model multiple choices of high school, university, rank, and field of study. The model implies that groups choosing at later stages are more and more homogenous. Estimations show that access to high school is open to students from most families, but not to the same degree for students from an unskilled background, and the students from homes with high family income, academic education, fathers and mothers in the professions, and females are more likely to choose gymnasium.

The results also show a social gradient at the university level with males being more likely to become a graduate student. The choice of elite university is even more exclusive since especially students with relatively wealthy, highly educated parents, and mothers with a professional background have a higher chance of entering. Students with higher educated fathers are more likely to choose natural science than the humanities, and males are more likely than females to choose social science than the humanities.

In addition, a sequential analysis shows that students from working class families are more likely to choose non-elite universities with applied programs in business and technical sciences, whereas students from academic families are more likely to choose the elite universities with theoretical and classical programs within the humanities, social and natural sciences.

Sociology of education

A3509

The development of Finnish HE from a system theoretical point of view

Maria Salmela-Mattila

My presentation will deal with the historical development of the societal connections of the Finnish university system. The theoretical framework is that of Niklas Luhmanns theory of global social systems - how the university system has been affiliated to other social activity in different stages and how it might support them. An important theme raising from this deliberation is the current role of higher education as a social support system in an age of crisis. With a possible failure in economical and political systems, will the Higher education sector be able to serve as a comforting and community-securing force in society. I will analyse this on the base of Dmitri Orlovs theories on the collapse of the sensemaking structures of our world today.

Social capital and successful transitions in upper secondary education: VET and general education

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Abstract

Completion of upper secondary vocational education and training (VET) is crucial for ensuring young people's transition to the labor market and later life chances. In general, cultural and social capital has been found to be of great importance for educational achievements among youth. However, there is still a need for research on the importance of social capital for completion of VET among students in Norway, as previous quantitative research on transitions and completion in upper secondary education in Norway has been mostly based on register data lacking detailed information on the students' social capital. In this study, we examine the role of peer- and teacher-mediated social capital on successful transitions through upper secondary education, comparing students in VET with students in general subjects. Analyses are based on survey and register data from a longitudinal survey, following Oslo youth from age 14 through 22. Preliminary results show that social capital seems to play a greater role for the successful transitions of students in general subjects, than for students in VET.

Child welfare clients and educational transitions

Marianne Dæhlen

The paper examines successful educational transitions in upper secondary school among child welfare clients. Research shows that this group of youths more often than others enter adult life with only compulsory education. Early school leavers have a high risk for becoming unemployed, poor or otherwise marginalized. Thus, it is reasonable to conclude that while school dropout among these students is an indication of perpetuation of socioeconomic disparities, every successful educational transition is an indication of the educational system's ability to promote social inclusion.

Child welfare clients are overrepresented with a low social background and research shows that the main picture is, still, that social origin has a strong impact on educational attainment. In Norway, where this study was conducted, the choice between vocational or academic track at the upper secondary level is the first point, which students are separated into different schools/tracks and research shows that students with low social background are overrepresented at the vocational track.

The main purpose of this paper is to investigate child welfare clients' educational transitions in upper secondary school. Based on the assumption that child welfare children more often start on the vocational track, I ask to what degree the vocational track has the potential to include this vulnerable group of youths. This is studied by means of analysis of longitudinal register data including information about e.g. parental education, immigrant background, school performances and gender.

Who is a 'normal' student? The discourses of the Finnish lower secondary school teachers of normality

Ina Juva

In this paper article I plan to examine the discourses of the teachers of normality, and especially how teachers and staff in an urban school with a diverse student population talk about normality and does it relate to marginalization (how does it relate or differ of the discourses of belonging and inclusion)? Who is considered a 'normal' student? What are the attributes connected to the normal student in teachers' discourses?

This paper is part of a larger ethnographic study, which examines marginalisation in Finnish lower secondary schools. The paper is based particularly on 15 in-depth interviews with teachers and staff about the inclusion and exclusion of students in the official school community as well as friendship groups in school. I plan to analyze the discourses of the teachers based on Bolivar Echeverría's (2007) theory about normality or the so-called abstract subject. In his description of the 'normal' subject of modern society,

Echeverría points out attributes that include, for example, ethnicity, gender and social class. I have analyzed the teacher interviews with regard to whether teachers use these same attributes in talking about students as normal.

Performing Politics, (Re)Producing Privilege: School Ethos and Student Formation at a Swedish Upper Secondary

Maria Törnqvist

Different from many studies on education and social reproduction, this investigation upholds with a somewhat conflicting group. The students at the International Secondary (IS), and presumably their families, cannot be derived from those assemblies of middle- and upper-middle class whites who are deliberately seeking distinction and advantage. The school is mostly selected because of its distinctive educative profile (towards sustainability and global equality) and its student culture marked by strong engagement towards feminism, anti-racism and pupil participation. However, although many students select the IS out of an “openness to difference”, they end up on a largely homogenous school of high-performing white (upper) middle-class youths. And in spite of their equality pathos, they have selected an education that offers opportunities and resources linked to secluded areas of society. Hence, the IS represents a case in which privilege and elite prospects are enclosed by ambivalence. Studying how a set of values comes to define the educative program and how these values, in turn, are incarnated and negotiated by the students, this paper targets the formation of contested entitlement. The objective is to explore this tension, first by asking what the students bring from school and who they become, spending three formative years in a high-performing white and mostly upper-middle class school. And, secondly, how they negotiate the identification processes of becoming an “IS-student”, in the tension between politics and privilege.

Analyzing educational mobility and immobility using micro-educational classifications

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In this paper we introduce micro-classification of educational groupings in analyzing the impact of the educational expansion and differentiation on educational mobility. The paper combines the relative risk aversion theory (RRA), predominant in the aggregated educational mobility studies, with the closure theory applied in studies of micro-class mobility. Using register data of the population of Danish cohorts born between 1960 and 1981 ($n = 1,239,727$) with a fixed effect design, we show how a detailed categorization of educational level and field can explain patterns of educational mobility and immobility within aggregated educational classifications e. g. the CASMIN scheme. Drawing on RRA theory, we rank order the economic status of the parents' specific educations in testing how micro-level changes in the economic status affect the educational choices of their children. From the closure theory, we test how the differences in the educational level of the parents and the education mobility of older siblings affect the individuals' educational choices. Results reveal not only that children are more affected by changes in the economic status of their parents than by the closure mechanisms within the family but also that children respond differently to changes in economic status depending on the education of their parents. We conclude that educational expansion and segregation makes it increasingly important to take detailed educational classifications into account when explaining educational mobility patterns.

A3665

The Role of Teacher Bonding on School Outcomes in Schools in Malmö

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Teacher bonding, which refers to fair and supportive teacher-student relationship, can buffer negative consequences of limited family resources. While students may report strong relationship with the teachers, school factors may circumvent the positive consequences of teacher bonding. Previous studies suggest that school segregation may create fertility culture, which impair consequences of teacher bonding on school and psychological outcomes. This study examines the following question: To what extent does teacher bonding influence students' educational and psychological outcomes in different school settings? Data comes from a longitudinal study of twelve schools in Malmö. The selected schools differ in ethnic composition and educational programs.

Everyday life of homeless youth in Eastern Finland

Terhi Halonen

Home or house is not an everyday reality to everyone. According to the statistics there were 1862 homeless young persons under 25 year in Finland. We call them marginalized; we think they live at the edge of or outside the welfare society - somewhere on the twilight streets.

This study looks behind the Finnish welfare state system to investigate everyday life among homeless youths in Eastern Finland. The main objective is to understand the lived experiences of homeless youth. Homeless young people do not live in vacuum and this study reaches out to understand what is like to live a life in public or semi-public spaces and places? How time variance (winter minus 25 and summer plus 25) effects and shapes spaces and places in Eastern Finland - where society is not functional twenty-four/seven? How social time and individual time are intertwined? What kind of role does power have in inclusion and exclusion, i.e. who controls the power? And how space changes to be place for these youths?

To draw a picture of homeless youths' everyday life, the composition repose on a qualitative data based on ethnographic interviews and participant observations. Six (6) homeless young persons have been my guide and I have followed their everyday lives for over a year. Preliminary findings reveal that life in parallel society improves homeless youths' coping strategies but however, pushes them further away from the society's centre

A3558

Seduced at the gym. Embodiment and interpersonal seduction at Swedish gyms

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Gyms are milieus where embodiment and sociality are tightly related. Despite this, research on gyms has generally tended to focus on health. Exceptions are studies of social relations in gyms, e.g. examining masculinity and the influx of women into gyms in recent years. In this study, we adopt social relations as our focus and look closer at one particular form of social interaction, namely interpersonal seduction. The analysis presented is based on participant observations on the field, as well as interviews with gymgoers and personnel. By conducting our observations at different kinds of gyms with various age groups and range of activities, we have studied a sample representing a fairly wide array of gyms.

Using theories on sociality and embodiment, we present three important results. Gyms are being advertised as places for social interaction, and social relations are an important aspect of going to gyms among clients. New interpersonal relations are being forged in gyms and seduction is one important feature in that social culture. We examine different varieties of seduction and how they relate to the gym context.

Exercising, a widespread activity in Sweden, has been interpreted as health-related. Our results help nuance this interpretation by highlighting social encounters. Raising questions about the nature of gyms, we suggest that these are sites not merely for health, but also for various kinds of sociality.

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The lost weekend

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The lost weekend?

A shift from '9 to 5, Monday to Friday' to the '24/7-society', imply the weakening of socio-cultural structures. Temporal segregation of different days of the week is a key element in our socio-temporal behavior. In this study we ask, how and to what extent post- industrial service economy has changed the work-leisure relations, especially during weekends. We compare changes in the allocation of time to paid work, housework, personal needs, freetime and shopping activities on weekdays and on weekend days. In addition, by using the 'with whom' coding in the diary data we examine changes in social interactions during weekends.

The analysis is based on three Finnish Time Use Surveys (FTUS), 1987-1988 (n=7588 days), 1999-2000 (n=10551 days) and 2009

-2010 (n=7483 days). We will apply multivariate linear models in pooled data to analyze the effects of survey year on the timing and duration of different activities.

Exploring alternative childhoods: studying kids in cults

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The study of new religious movements (cults) has been a controversial topic since its inception in the early 1970s. Numerous volumes have been published on a variety of topics, e. g.: affiliation and defection, the impact of charismatic leadership, gender roles and sexuality, violence and mass suicides, and the relationship with the media. However, very little attention has been given to the children of these movements. The situation for the children growing up in the movements constitute, at best, a small part of the study of a movement, but they are rarely ever subjects of such a study in their own right. Most commonly, their situation is investigated in retrospect, as they tell their life stories to researchers once they have reached adulthood. Not surprisingly, these life stories tend to look quite different depending on whether a member has stayed in or left the group. Another problematic aspect regarding the studies done in retrospect, is that new religious movements are, by definition, prone to rapid change. This may result in vast differences concerning socialization between generations, even between siblings within a family. Therefore, factual and up to date information about socialization within new religious movements is highly important. This presentation takes a look at the current field of study and suggests how this "blind spot" in the study of childhood can be covered.

Equal rights to paid parental leave and caring fathers - the case of Iceland

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In 2000 the Icelandic parliament adopted unanimously a new and radical law on parental leave. The leave was extended from six months to nine; divided between the parents so that fathers were allotted three months, mothers three and the remaining three divided between the two. One reason given for this division was to try to ensure that children received care from both parents. From the results of a questionnaire answered by parents who had their first child in 1997, 2003 or 2009 it was estimated whether the intention of the law was put into practice. The results indicate that the division of care between parents, from birth until three years, has changed in the intended direction and that this is mainly due to the law. The results also showed that this is least common among parents that do not live together. However, even amongst these parents the division of care is more equal among those who had their first child in 2009 than those who had their first in 1997. Finally, the results show that there is a direct correlation between the length of leave taken by the father and his involvement in care afterwards. Overall, these results indicate that the law has had the intended effect of providing children with care from both parents.

Theorizing family in the 21st century

Liv Johanne Syltevik

Theorizing families in the 21st century – from the family as an institution to family practices – what is gained and what is lost? At the start of the 21st century the study of family and intimate relationship was revitalized in sociology. One reason for this renewed interest was undoubtedly the rapid changes in family relations and practices. In addition changes in sociology (increased focus on culture and action) made family issues more relevant and important for the sociological enterprise as such. This has led to what has been termed a new orthodoxy where we highlight the open-endedness of intimate relationships, and use concepts as intimacy, personal life, relationships and family practices at the expense of the family as an institution. In this paper I will first present some of these new ways of theorizing about family and intimate relationship. Then I will focus on institutional aspects of family life today. In the discussion I will address what we have lost and what we have gained by the change of terminology. I will argue that the opposition between seeing the family as an institution and as a practice or intimacy is unfruitful. Instead I will argue that a concept of the family as ideology as well as practice and structure is necessary to understand the meaning family have in society today.

Children and union dissolution – changing association over time?

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With high levels of extra-marital births and widespread cohabitation, Norway and the other Scandinavian countries are often said to be in head of what is often referred to as “The Second Demographic Transition”. Dissolution rates have been rising since the 1960’s and cohabitation is found to be more unstable than marriage, also when the couple has common children. But how does having children affect the relationship stability? The aim of this study is twofold: I describe the association between having children and the risk of union disruption, and whether this association changes over time. I expand upon previous research by including data on cohabiting as well as married couples, and by such long time period. I use data from the Norwegian Gender and Generation Study (N: 14 881). Combining self-reported union histories with register data on fertility histories, I construct a data set of person months for all individuals at risk of union dissolution in the period 1970 -2007. I expect that children stabilize unions, but that changes in society including less social norms against divorce and the outbuilding of the Welfare state might have change the correlation between having children and the risk of union disruption. Results from the event history analysis confirm that couples with children have lower union dissolution risk, although with large variations depending on the age and the number of their children. Contrary to expectations, there is little change over time in the correlation between having children the risk of union dissolution.

Changes in Every-Day Life of a Polish Couple after Migration to Norway

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¹ University of Gdansk

During last 20 years Polish family life has experienced extensive changes. The decision to get married and have children (if reached) is delayed visibly by both partners. Both men and women forming dual-career families have to face important challenges of work-life-balance and domestic duties division. This is also the experience of migrant Polish couples in Norway. Since October 2013 we conduct research project PAR Migration Navigator (funded from Norway Grants in the Polish-Norwegian Research Programme) that aims to explore gender-equality and work-life balance issues. In the first round of research we analyze the changes in everyday-life choices made by men and women when dealing with domestic duties division, work-life balance and parental behaviors. 120 in-depth interviews (both joint and individual) were conducted with forty Polish couples living in two regions (Stavanger and Gdansk). The results obtained show the dynamics of changes of gender roles fulfillment and work-life balance strategies fostered by migration experience. As Ulrich Beck and Barbara Beck-Gernsheim imply that during the process of migration nowadays both men and women try to establish new inter-gender relationship pattern (reflective negotiations - Beck, Beck-Gernsheim, 2011). They later compare this to the situation of other families, which might trigger the process of renegotiating their relationship again. Norwegian culture, social system and social patterns presented in media and the workplace seem to play an important and encouraging role when implementing partnership model of family. Especially when a migrant couple arrives to the host country with "the equality capital" (Zadkowska, 2014).

“the joy of a companion”: men’s stories of love, intimacy and equality

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For decades, scholars have been preoccupied with understanding the effects of social change on intimate relationships. The most influential theories at the moment emphasize increasing equality and reciprocity, however, many feminist scholars are critical towards the so-called democratization thesis as it provides us with a seductive narrative of social change that might not reflect the intimate practices of contemporary heterosexual couples. For instance, studies show that the expectations of feelings and commitment are still heavily gendered and emotional work (as well as household work in general) unequally shared. However, other scholars have emphasized a tendency of defining love and emotional labor in terms that overlook men’s different ways of expressing feelings and practicing intimacy.

Drawing on qualitative interviews with Danish men who are in lasting relationships with so-called career women and thus break with former scripts of doing couple, this paper examines how men talk about intimate relationships. The paper discusses how a group of equality-orientated men draw on discourses of partnership, commitment and choice when explaining how they and their partners share their lives. Further, the analysis shows how these men construct themselves as “talking” and actively participating in the emotional labor. Reflecting on whether this positions them within a new masculine paradigm in which emotions, commitment and care is not the opposites of rationality and autonomy, the paper concludes by discussing bell hooks idea of love as a material power that if reorganized through a new masculinity can empower both individuals and communities.

Negotiating parenthood - experiences of economic hardship among parents with cognitive difficulties

Stina Fernqvist

Previous research has shown that parents with cognitive difficulties (neuropsychiatric disabilities and/or intellectual impairments) have scarce financial resources and are at risk for poverty (e.g. Booth & Booth 1998; Levinsson & Jiborn 2013). Such financial hardship may have negative effects on the ability to cope with everyday life in the family. How these parents experience poverty and how their experiences can be related to – and understood in the light of – cognitive difficulties, notions of parenthood and children's agency remains to be researched.

This is the topic of this paper drawing on research on poverty, disability, family and childhood. Based on interviews with parents with cognitive difficulties and similar impairments the following questions are discussed: how does their financial situation affect their family life? How do they experience support from their own parents, other relatives and professionals? What kind of strain do the scarce resources put on their specific situation? How do they get by and how are their children handling the financial situation?

The tentative findings discussed in this paper suggest that these parents often associate their experiences of poverty with the limitations caused by their cognitive difficulties. Parents further state that they have to rely on their own agency to get proper support which can be very hard. Also, poverty may be articulated as one aspect of the stigma they can experience due to their impairments – not least in relation to naturalized discourses on parenthood.

Organising intimacy. Singledom at three different venues for singles in Sweden

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Sociological studies have pointed to singledom and intimacy as both important to the contemporary Western experience of close relations. Previous research has connected singledom to intimacy, but few have examined in detail how the practice and experience of intimacy are involved in the construction of single life.

For this paper, I examined three interrelated commercial venues for Swedish single people – a single cruise, a single association and an online site for singles – to look at both intimacy and singledom. While I do not claim that commercial single venues are the only places where people construct singledom, my results do show how intimacy plays into that construction.

By employing various methods, i.e. interviews, observations and a survey, I am able to show how various versions of intimacy – for example those employed during speed dating, dinners, or online friendships – provide different images of what it means to be single. An important distinction is made between intimacy in liminal spaces and intimacy as a continuing experience in a group, and the varying understandings of singledom that follows.

Negotiating childcare in the family: A battle field of knowledge in contemporary urban China

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Scholars recognize how mothering styles change, at least to some extent, from generation to generation. In the case of urban China, the rapid economic growth as well as the one-child policy has radically challenged and changed Chinese family norms, parenting practices as well as the value of children. As such, the lives of mothers today are distinctively different from the lives of their mothers. This paper explores how mothers to young infants in contemporary Beijing negotiate mothering practices with their own mothers(-in-law). Departing in interviews with urban, Chinese middle-class mothers, the paper looks into how the different socio-cultural contexts imply that knowledge about childcare has changed dramatically if not been lost among these two generations. Although the older generation is expected to move in to help out by caring for their grandchild, the role of this generation as an authoritative know-how resource for the mothers has destabilized. Even if grandparents are a great help and indispensable for managing daily tasks, they are not authorities in the young generation's mothering style that emphasizes new knowledge on how to care for the child. Drawing upon the Foucauldian notion of power/knowledge the paper argues that the young mothers' ways of distancing themselves from the previous generation became efficient for a narrative about their own worth as 'modern' mothers.

Constructing the caring parent: parent-child relationship when the young adult is transgender

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Studies of diverse family relationships are a growing part of today's research into families and personal lives. A rather unexplored subject, according to Hines (2006), is non-traditional families, and that it is important even to incorporate transgender experiences in family studies.

This presentation will explore family relationships when gender-categorization is radically challenged. Based on interviews with seventeen parents to young adults (age 17-30) who identify themselves as transgender, this study will give knowledge about how the process of transgenderism affects family relationships. Essential in the parent-child relationship is care. Norms about being a good parent is to give care in a balanced and 'right' way in relation to the child's maturity and overall wellbeing. In the case of transgenderism, gender norms are actualized, for the transgender person as well as for family and close friends. The analysis focuses on parents' identity constructions as caring subjects. Drawing on Tronto's (Tronto & Fischer 1990) concept of

'care about', 'taking care of', 'giving care' and 'receiving care', we have identified two aspects; to care about and giving care. These

two include care for the child, for close family and for the parent themselves. The caring aspects also include supportive and questioning aspects of the child's transgenderism. These two forms of care involve positioning the child in different perspectives,

which we discuss in terms of child perspectives (Hundeide et al 2010) and the meaning of gender in the family.

Mate selection and union formation strategies among young adults in Beijing, China

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This paper explores how love, sexuality and family relations among young adults in China are being renegotiated in light of two broad trends: 1) Low fertility and a shortage of women of “marriageable” age, caused by daughter de-selection before and after birth, and 2) an intensification of the market economy, globalisation and commercialisation, which has implications for the family as a social and economic institution. Based on 25 semi-structured interviews with students aged 19-24 years currently studying at Peking University, the paper pays special attention to how mate selection and union formation strategies are pursued and refined. The empirical material is analysed by applying concepts of marriagability, gendered subjectivities, the intergenerational contract and ecology of choice. The results show that mate selection and union formation strategies are highly gendered, but that there is a discrepancy between norms and personal preferences and practices. Those strategies are also closely shaped and pursued within the intergenerational contract, sometimes even by parents, and not by the young adults themselves. It is also evident that narratives about the marriage squeeze impacts how love and sexuality is being constructed and expressed, pointing at potential unintended consequences created by the attempts to address the shortage of women in China today. The paper concludes that there is a myriad of gendered subjectivities which shape and reshape mate selection and union formation strategies, but that when it comes to marriage the intergenerational contract configures those strategies in a heteronormative way.

Children's well-being: concepts and measures

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The promotion of children's well-being has been a pivotal element of social policy. The EU 2020 strategy establishes child poverty as a key priority, pointing out the importance of the problem for the society as a whole. Despite the increasing interest of the social scientists for the analysis of children's well-being and implicitly for child poverty, there is a lack of consensus on the methodological framework that has been used to investigate these issues. Concepts and evaluation methods are widely disperse. Moreover, national data sets on children are not developed which restricts the information on these subjects. This paper aims to contribute to the construction of a methodological framework to study children's well-being by discussing the concepts and methods involved in the investigation. We discuss what is the meaning of well-being for a child, which is the unit of analysis and the unit of measure of a child's level of well-being, which are the key issues to be measured and how should we combine quantitative and qualitative methods to evaluate children's well-being. Good decisions need good information. But good information needs clarity and consensus on what to collect and how to improve its quality and usefulness.

Key words: children, well-being, concept, evaluation methods,

information. JEL classification: I31, I32.

Normative perceptions of intergenerational obligations

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Normative perceptions of intergenerational obligations

Multigenerational relations beyond the single household have become a focus of increased scholarly interest in recent years, as demographic trends of longer life expectancy and smaller birth cohorts mean that generations overlap for longer periods of time. However, only few studies include data on the normative perceptions of obligations between the generations. Drawing upon

Leitner's

typology of familialism regimes, this paper reports a multivariate analysis of survey data from the European Values Study and demonstrates the existence of different normative profiles in countries with optional, explicit and implicit familialism regimes.

The

normative profiles are defined by responses to items measuring a. parents' obligations towards dependent children; b. adult children's

obligations towards parents in need of care; and c. love and respect for one's parents as a duty versus something which has to be earned. The resulting response profiles represent a typology of normative orientations and perceptions of reciprocity between

parents

and children. The analysis shows that countries characterized by optional familialism have a high proportion of adherents to asymmetrical expectations (with parents owing their children unconditional love and care, but having to earn love and respect

from

their children); whereas countries characterized by implicit familialism have a much larger proportion of adherents to symmetrical

normative expectations with both parents and children owing each other unconditional love and respect as well as care. The

paper

relates the findings to discussions about moral economy and recent debates about the nature and perception of reciprocity.

A deviant form of home?

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In the last decade we have seen an increasing attention paid to unaccompanied refugee children in research and policy in the Nordic countries. The term 'unaccompanied refugee children' highlights salient characteristics of this particular category: they are asylum-seeking minors, and they have been separated from their parents. In Sweden, a common form of housing for unaccompanied children, and especially for older children, is group-homes with staff around the clock, who are supposed to provide support and guidance for the children.

This paper is concerned with the children's and young people's experiences of living in a group-home, and is based on an interview-study with unaccompanied children and young people with experience of living in a group home. In line with poststructuralist perspectives on home and migration that focus on process and negotiation, this paper interrogates the children's understandings of being 'at home'. In this regard, a particular focus is drawn to the significance of (close) social relationships with adults and the other children. Further, the paper addresses the children's restricted space for participation in matters that concern them with regards to their living arrangement. The paper argues that the form of housing in combination with distant relationships with adults may contribute to othering and of not feeling 'at home' among the children. However, at the same time the group home may form a basis for social relationships and safety.

Respectable families

Johanna Hiitola

In my presentation I explore how parents facing their child's out-of-home placement argue for their respectability. As my data I use Administrative court cases of out-of-home placements of children in Finland. In the presentation I will analyze a data of 96 court documents of placement cases, where the parents themselves make claims for being suitable for caring for their child. I use the concept of respectability to analyze the ways in which parents describe themselves as suitable parents. The concept of respectability is drawn from the research of Beverley Skeggs, who used it to describe how women live and produce themselves through social and cultural relations. In this presentation the concept is used to portray how both mothers and fathers construct their positions as suitable parents through intersecting differences such as gender, sexuality, education, social, cultural or material capital, attachment to the child, culture, race and ethnic background and the ways in which they narrate the events of everyday life. The ways in which parents narrate their situations are guided by shared cultural discourses of 'good enough' parenting. In this presentation I explore, how these discourses of parenting are related to institutional practices of social work as well as cultural understandings of legitimate ways of parenting.

Parenting ideals and the identity work of parents to extremely premature children

Ulrika Widding

This study concerns parenthood and was based on interviews with the parents (seven mothers and seven fathers) to seven extremely premature children (born before 28 weeks of gestation). The aim was to explore how the parents expressed ideals about delivering a child and becoming a parent, but also to analyze their identity work and ways of positioning themselves as parents. The analysis was based on Potter, Edwards and Wetherell's (1993) presumption that peoples talk deal with representations of their own and others' identities in relation to different dilemmas or stakes of interests. Identity work was also analyzed as available subject positions by looking at the characteristics and features the parents used to describe themselves and other parents in their narratives (Wetherell 1998). Further, the analysis focused on how the parents managed different troubled and untroubled subject positions (Staunæs 2003) when they were describing their experiences. The results show, for example, that parents have to deal with images of giving birth to a full term child, rosy and healthy and to soon thereafter return to their homes and start constructing family life. Since the children of these parents needed more or less medical treatment (for example care in a humdicrib) the parents were unable to take care of their children on their own. For some parents this also led to another kind of troubled position by not being able to emotionally attach to their very ill child, being afraid to touch her/him or finding their child a bit repulsive.

Masculinity, transactions and the perfect child: a discourse analysis of sperm donors' self presentations on an internet site

Liselotte Olsson¹, Sara Johansson¹, Lisbeth Bekkengen¹, Clary Krekula¹

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In the Swedish law on assisted reproduction, the focus is about ensuring a stable relationship between those couples seeking 'treatment'. In practice this legality excludes several groups such as single women. The law further states that the conceived child has the right, upon reaching maturity, to know the donors' (ie: biological father) identity.

Such limitations in the law about who has the right to receive sperm donation has generated an internet based market. On these social forums there are opportunities for donors and recipients to make contact without the control of State regulations. In this way the degree of contact is controlled by the individuals. The transactions and exchange of merchandise (ie: the sperm) are made without a middle hand.

In this discursive study, sperm-donors self-presentations on a social forum have been analysed. The analyse reveals three themes. Firstly, the men want to show a desirable masculinity. Secondly, the men are ensuring a safe transaction process. The third theme concerns the ability of the offered sperm to produce the "ideal child". This indicates that the sperm-donors are not just presenting a self-image but they are also performing market calculations.

Key words: masculintiy, sperm donation, market, self presentation

Raising trust: Fathers' attachment representations predict adolescents' generalized trust

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The sources of trust in fellow citizens have often been traced to characteristics of social institutions and formal grassroots sociability. However, the developmental origins of generalized trust have gained relatively little attention in social research, although this issue has often noted as being important. One of the grey areas is the role of parenting in how we learn to trust our fellow citizens. The aim of the longitudinal study was to examine, for the first time, whether parents' generalized trust and representations of attachment relationships affect their child's generalized trust in early adolescence. The relation was investigated in a Finnish community sample of two-parent families. We assessed mothers' (n=49) and fathers' (n=49) attachment representations using the Adult Attachment Interview during the child's first year of life and mothers', fathers' and children's generalized trust with self-reports at the year the children turned 13. The preadolescents who had been reared by an autonomous father since infancy reported higher levels of generalized trust compared to peers who had experienced a non-autonomous father. Fathers' coherent discussion about close and favorable relationships with his mother in childhood were positively related to preadolescents' generalized trust, whereas fathers' idealization of his parents and lack of memory when discussing about childhood experiences were negatively related to preadolescents' generalized trust. Evidence of mothers' representations of attachment or mothers' or fathers' generalized trust on children's generalized trust was not found. The findings illustrate the favorable long-term effects of fathers on development of social relationships with unknown others during adolescence.

Normative Issues in Regulating the Family.

Åse Vagli

Normative Issues in Regulating the Family.
Institutional Logic and Ways of seeing in Child Protection Work

The paper I propose to present at the conference is based on an ethnographic and ethnomethodological study of backstage casework in a Norwegian child protection agency where the workers are talking about their task of regulating the family. The fieldwork was done in connection with my doctoral dissertation work (Vagli, 2009).

The paper will describe how the workers' interactions in the closed professional world produce particular institutional thinking, realities, facts and symbolic identities for clients and for work. A central concern in the paper is how child protection work as an institutional body is conceptualising the family.

In this kind of framing, the institution speaks through the individual workers by activating embedded discursive resources drawn from dominant cultural knowledge linked to the family institution and its immanent ambivalence and contradictory issues of class, gender, sexuality and norms of child rearing. The dominant identity work is producing the typified underclass family as the main target for child protection intervention and demonstrates how child protection work is normative work regulating the family with implicit hegemonic taken-for-granted thinking.

The conflicting aims of child protection work are also shown to be linked to basic contradictory schemes of child protection work seeing the family as both private and public.

Keywords: child protection work, institutional discourses in regulating the family, class, gender, sexuality, child rearing, ethnographic field work, ethnomethodological analysis

Work-life balance in a Swedish context - a qualitative study.

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The balance between work and personal life has become a key issue in the public debate around issues such as stress and burnout. Sweden and the Nordic countries are internationally considered to have been at the forefront of various government measures to facilitate the interaction between work and family life, for example, preschool and parental benefits . At the organizational level there are offers such as flex time to facilitate the balance between work and personal life. Yet many experience that it's hard to find a satisfying balance between work and personal life. Are actions misguided or is our expectations too high ?

Research have focused on organizational and governmental actions and less on the interaction with the individual. There are no studies that look at how the three levels of government, organizations and individuals interact.

With semi-structured interviews and content analysis of policy documents, we want to provide a basis for the measures that are necessary at the community level and at the individual level in order to direct the right actions and interventions against affected groups . The results should be useful to policy makers and professionals in HR and occupational medicine but may also be of interest to the public. In addition, the results can form the basis for the design of more targeted questions for example, survey studies.

Family friendly employers? –Comparing policies and experiences in public and private sector organizations in Finland, Sweden and UK

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Combining paid work and care has been considered as one of the new social risks for well-being of individuals and societies. Consequently different policies at governmental and organizational levels have been developed to ease the reconciliation. According to previous studies public sector organizations seem often family-friendlier than private sector. Yet results based on employer data might contradict with the employee experiences on the family-friendliness and availability of organizational support. In addition there might be differences between countries as some welfare states offer more extensive public support for reconciliation whereas in others the organizations are free to decide whether to offer such policies, and for whom.

This study was based on the survey data provided by Quality of Life in Changing Europe-project collected from service sector organizations in eight European countries in 2007. Analysis will concentrate on public hospitals (representing public sector employment) and IT companies (private sector) in three countries: Finland, Sweden and UK. Data includes employer information on the provision of work-family policies which will be mirrored against the employee experiences.

The presentation will compare employee experiences on family friendliness of organizational culture in public and private sector organizations in Finland, Sweden and UK. Are public sector organizations more family friendly compared to private sector organizations and are there differences between countries in terms of organization cultures and with respect to employee experiences: is the organizational support more salient in UK where public support for combining paid work and family is low compared to Nordic welfare states?

Same love or different love?: an exploration of relationship conflict, violence and abuse in same-sex, bisexual and/or transgender relationships

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Recent calls for lesbian, gay, bisexual and/or transgender (LGBT) relationship equality, both through campaigns supporting marriage equality and those condemning anti-homosexuality legislation, have typically adopted the language of sameness to argue that the nature and quality of committed same-sex relationships and the aspirations of same-sex couples mirror committed heterosexual relationships. Such emphasis on sameness is a relatively new phenomenon for same-sex (and in turn, bisexual and transgender) relationships, which historically have either been viewed as lacking in commitment or morality and thus set apart as being 'less than' the heteronorm. It also marks a departure from LGBT relationships being a celebration of subversion of heteronormative relationship expectations and practices. Yet, in spite of these shifts in rhetoric, relatively little is known about what the experiences and needs of partners in LGBT relationships are when things go wrong, and whether LGBT partners' use of abusive behaviours is similar to, or different from, their heterosexual counterparts. The extent to which professionals providing services that are available to LGBT people understand the needs of partners has also seldom been investigated. Drawing on a mixed-methods study conducted in the UK with both LGBT people and professionals to study relationship expectations and abusive relationship practices in LGBT relationships, this paper will critically examine perceived similarities and differences between the relationship troubles which may be encountered in these relationships compared to heterosexual relationships, and the potential for effective and inclusive responses to LGBT abusive partners.

We are so equal! Young Urban Swedish Professionals emotional reaction and patterns of reasoning on WVS questions related to work and family.

Merete Hellum, Sanja Magdalenic, Livia Olah

The aim of this article is to investigate how young Swedes who lives and work in two metropolitan areas react to questions from World Value Survey questionnaire related to work and family. The study rely on interviews with 80 young urban professions, 40 women and 40 men, aged between 24 to 35 years old, divided into three groups, single without children, cohabitants/married without children and cohabitant/ married with one child. Question to be asked are: What kind of emotional process and what kind of emotions are displayed in this emotional process? What kind of patterns of reasoning can be identified, and how can emotions and patterns of reasoning say something about equality among young urban professionals in Sweden? Every face to face interview is an interaction between two persons, and in every interaction emotions are displayed. In an interview situation emotional work is a part of an interview, a perspective not much accounted for in methodology or used in analyze. In the interviews the respondent use emotions in order to present themselves as pro gender equal and individuals. Preliminary result shows that, in the emotional process, the emotions of anger, irony, laugh and resentment were displayed. Some reasons that were present were that ideas presented in WVS were history and ideas not actual for Sweden, and they could not understand the problem. At the same time as the interviewees wanted to present themselves as pro gender equality they presented ideas, which is not associated with gender equality.

New materialism, depression and antidepressants: engaging in feminist dialogues about the body and biology

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In this paper I will engage in a critical dialogue with new materialism in feminist studies. I will do this with a focus on depression and antidepressant use, drawing on in-depth interviews with users of antidepressants. My engagement will be mainly set up as a critical dialogue with Elizabeth Wilson for two reasons. She has in a couple of papers discussed depression and antidepressants and she is making an effort to bring biology and feminist studies in conversations in tangible and relevant ways. I will address three themes. The first is Wilson's conceptualization of the depression in the gut where she makes a critical point about the excessive focus on the brain and its delinking from the rest of the body. The second is her theoretical argument about translation some of Freud's arguments onto the body. The third is her use of biological facts, in this case results from drug trials.

Wilson links two central engagements in feminist studies, on the one hand with psychoanalysis and on the other with the natural sciences. The latter I would say in some fractured ways in the tradition of Haraway, Fox Keller and Fausto-Sterling. The engagement in psychoanalysis is longstanding with feminists, what is new in Wilson's work is that she tries to bring Freud to biology, into the body. On the other hand she seems oddly unsynchronized with some current debates, most notably the one on affect and bodies, but also on feminist discussions on psychoanalysis.

Sociology of gender

A3506

Civil society and human rights

Diana Mulinari

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The article has two aims. The first aim is to contribute to the field of feminist and post-colonial scholarship by exploring and critically re-reading the concept of civil society. The second one is to explore the how the term civil society is written and acted upon in the Argentinean political landscape in the last thirty years. The case study combines two methodological traditions. It departs from the question What is the problem? posed by feminist political scientist in order to analyse the creation of specific agendas and the struggles over hegemony that go with them. It is also inspired by the tradition of multiset ethnography of “following” a thing, an idea, a debate; that is the term civil society through different arenas. The point of departure is the organization Mothers of the Plaza, a human right organisation that celebrated its thirty-six years in April 2013. The analysis is based on qualitative methods (articles in the media on the one side; and in participant observation and in depths interviews with activists during October/November 2011 and March 2014).

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Sociology of gender

A3507

A Blind Angle? News Sources, Gender and Ethnicity in Danish TV News

Christina Fiig

Today, media can be considered among our most powerful agents of entertainment, information, and socialization. Media sites are of considerable ideological negotiation and contestation, that is, sites of struggle over meaning and values. Media can be considered a vital political arena in the shaping of politics and democracy. An investigation of the relationship between gender, majority/minority ethnicity and news sources is therefore highly relevant and not a field, which has been much researched in Danish social sciences.

Concerning the inclusion of majority and minority women and men as sources for news, one systematic feature of Danish TV news programs is that they are characterized by a bias. Women are used much less as news sources than men. This raises a question of the gender equal Nordic context. This also raises a range of questions from the perspective of ethnicity, gender and democracy on the significance of participation in TV news as sources and experts and on the reasons for a bias in the selection of sources.

The paper presents a theoretical framework underpinning a planned empirical study of news sources of two Danish news programs. One is the daily current affairs program Deadline (DR2) and the other is the daily news program TV2-nyhederne. The empirical data will describe the news sources in terms of gender and majority / minority ethnicity in relation to different types of news sources (journalists, politicians, bureaucrats, spokespersons from NGO etc.).

The project is part of the research project The Democratic Public Sphere at Aarhus University. See www.offentlighed.au.dk

Negotiating citizenship through social work practice

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Irregular migration is a key issue across European welfare states and the agency of different migrant groups has been increasingly studied as a contribution to analyses of how ideas of citizenship and belonging are being challenged. The purpose of this paper is to draw attention to the acts performed by welfare state employees, social workers in particular, who are giving support to irregular migrants, an issue less explored within much current research.

In order to study how citizenship is being negotiated at street level within the Swedish welfare state, interviews have been completed with social workers who cross their professional boundaries in order to support irregular migrants. Their acts can be understood as a social work transcending borders, putting the needs of vulnerable groups before strict obedience to laws and professional guidelines. Their work is often performed 'outside' of the welfare state institutions or in 'a grey area' of what is formally within their commission – existing in a realm somewhere between activism and professional ethics. In such encounters a room to negotiate citizenship is being constructed and practices deployed.

The social workers claim rights on behalf of a group that formally has little access to social rights, and their acts can be understood as acts of citizenship (Isin 2008). Although not creating structural change, the acts are important to many individuals at an everyday level. The acts can also be seen as reactions to a welfare state that does not give protection to all of its inhabitants.

Interpellation, normative femininity and compliance in the neoliberal public sector: the case of nurses

Rebecca Selberg

The aim of this article is twofold. First, to contribute to the discussion on interpellation and ideal worker constructs through an examination of the regulation of appropriate forms of femininities in the neoliberal public sector. Second, to illustrate the strength of the concept of normative femininity in the analysis of compliance to neoliberal policy among nurses on the shopfloor. Based on extensive fieldwork in a surgical ward at a Swedish public hospital, the article explores the connection between normative femininity and compliance to work intensification among nurses in the context of New Public Management and austerity policy. While there is evidence of a current cycle of discontent among nurses in Sweden, fieldwork, interviews and analysis of media and other reports suggest that even though nurses employed in Swedish hospitals experience and express profound dissatisfaction with their work situation and labor speed-ups, compliance is more prevalent than individual and/or collective acts of resistance. This article suggests that analysis of interpellation of appropriate workplace identities through the concept of normative femininity provide new ways of understanding the often lackluster and ambivalent response to such developments, and further deepens the understanding of processes of domination, subordination, conditions of labor and gendered class practices among care workers in the neoliberal public sector.

Quality of jobs in Finland: the intersection of class and gender 1977-2008

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Globalization with its many side-effects on working life is seen to pose accentuated risks especially for women and low skilled workers. On the contrary, highly educated have seen to be insulated from the downward movements of job quality. As a consequence, the gap between employees in different occupational positions is feared to grow, resulting in increasing polarization of job quality. In contrast to “universal theories”, institutional theories claim changes in work life might vary according to the institutional and cultural frameworks which might mediate the global pressures of change. For instance ‘varieties of capitalism’-theories propose that polarization risks as well as gender gap differ depending to the institutional context. The aim of this article is to study job quality trends in Finland (representing the Nordic working life regime) at the intersection of class and gender: how job quality has changed among men and women in different occupational levels in terms of skills, discretion, intensification and job insecurity. Is polarization observed? Empirical analyses are based on six waves of Finnish Quality of Work Life survey (1977-2008) carried out by Statistic Finland. Hypothesis on low risk for class polarization and persistent gender gap in Nordic working life regime are empirically supported. In addition the interaction effect of class and gender will also be analyzed –evidence on comparative disadvantage of highly educated women is mixed.

The Changing Horizons of Law and Regulation: From Industrial to Post-Industrial, Digital Society

Reza Banakar

This paper sketches two parallel, albeit sociologically interrelated, historical transformations. First, it briefly describes the move from industrialisation, when economies were dependent on manufacturing, to post-industrialisation, when economies are shaped by the production and consumption of services and information. Second, it depicts the move from 'welfare capitalism', which sought social integration through public policies administered by the state, to 'market capitalism', when market forces are given free rein to shape society. As national markets expand and become part of the global market places, they also become increasingly volatile and risk prone impacting on how society is regulated and organised. This paper will argue that these two transformations give rise to new forms of law and regulation, which require a new understanding of law in society. Although we have moved from a form of society dominated by industrial relations and manufacturing to a post-industrial information society shaped by digital networks and immaterial labour, a large part of socio-legal research remains geared to a concept of society and social action that was developed during the heydays of industrialisation. The aim of this paper is to highlight the necessity of developing a concept of law and an understanding of regulation which meet the challenges of the digital age.

Conceptualising Legal Culture

Janet CHAN

Recent evidence of the prevalence of stress and mental health issues among lawyers have led to calls for legal culture to be changed to promote better work–life balance and wellbeing for practitioners.

However, the concept of legal culture, its definition, measurement, utility, strengths and weaknesses have long been a subject of debate in the socio-legal research literature. In this literature, legal culture has been a diverse and sometimes contested concept.

This paper aims to unpack the notion of legal culture and examine its significance for understanding lawyering stress. Drawing on Bourdieu’s theory of practice and findings from an empirical study of the Australian legal profession, it investigates the relationships between the demand of legal work, the culture of legal practice, and work stress.

The paper concludes with an assessment of the utility of this kind of analysis for reforming the legal profession. While the analysis can reveal ‘blind spots’ in legal cultures that are useful for understanding legal practices, practitioners do not necessarily benefit from an awareness of these blind spots. Cultural change can be a slow and unpredictable process that requires constant vigilance against unintended consequences.

Court orders concerning compulsory care of children - how (non-legal) professional knowledge is being transferred to the court and utilized by lawyers in the process of defining and categorizing the children's problems and needs

Eva Friis

In Sweden, social support for families and children in vulnerable situations are administered by the municipal social services agencies. Voluntariness is the basis for the social services' interaction with the family. However, if the social services assess that it is best for the child to receive care and up-bringing away from home, this can be arranged without the family's consent, on condition that the authority secures a court order permitting compulsory care pursuant to the Act on the Care of Young Persons. According to the formulations in the Act, the court should assess if there is a palpable risk for the child's health or development to be harmed due to any of the problem situations mentioned in the law, and if so, if it is in the child's best interest to receive care under this law. This implicates inter alia that the child's problems and needs can be defined and categorized in accordance with the law's definitions and categories, and that the risk for future harm to the child's health and development can be measured. The court lawyers have not the competence needed to judge this kind of questions, and need information from other, non-legal, professional groups, specialized on children's needs and development. The article presents some results from a larger study of how expert knowledge is being transferred to and utilized by courts when making decisions in different types of cases. In this article, a sample of written judgments has been analyzed from a rhetorical/theoretical perspective on legal argumentation.

Ethnicity and Policing in a Socio-legal Context

Johan Rosquist

An inevitable consequence of globalization is an increasingly heterogeneous population that spans across national borders. Against this stands a tradition of retaining homogeneity, or sense of order, within the same borders. The police force is one of the most prominent instruments for maintaining law and order at the local and national level. As part of the research program "Ethnicity and Policing," a collaboration of the sociology departments of the Universities of Gothenburg and Lund, this article is the first in a planned series towards a dissertation focusing on how the social concept of ethnicity merges with policing, or the practical application of law. The article presents findings from pre-trial investigations into alleged discrimination cases collected from the Swedish Police internal affairs department. The approach is based on Sociology of Law in that a social event and its subsequent legal process are analyzed in parallel. Preliminary results indicate that social events connected to ethnicity are translated differently when the same events are described in the context of a legal process. This points to a socio-legal problem: When police investigators translate real events into legal terms, they may be distorted, misinterpreted or neglected on the grounds that they do not 'fit in' with the legal language. As a consequence, the legal documentation constructs a picture of ethnicity that does not match social practice. Thus legal institutions manifest a reproduction that inaccurately describes what ethnicity is and how it is practiced.

Courts are becoming increasingly dependent upon external professional knowledge. - A challenge for the judicial system and the legal profession.

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Law is not homogeneous and cannot be interpreted and applied within its own frame. Modern legislation is often believed to be working in a successive way, i.e. that state law should be gradually specified by governmental or regional authorities or by appealed cases in court. Legal pluralists often represent the position that law is not uniform and varies over space and time. This is agreed upon, but we still need empirically grounded theories to be able to understand and explain variations and interlinks between legal norms and social. The judicial system is one important area where we can observe how law is becoming increasingly dependent on professional (expert) knowledge that is produced by other methods than legal methods.

Swedish court decisions in three types of cases; crimes against life and health, social welfare assistance and decisions related to the Planning and Building Act are under study in a research project. The overall research question is how (non-legal) professional knowledge based in sources other than sources of law and produced by other methods than legal and by various professions, are being transferred to and used by lawyers in judicial decision-making.

The three types of court cases represent theoretically distinct forms of decision making; norm rationality, goal rationality and balancing of interests. From empirical materials like court records it is concluded that expert knowledge is used differently in the three type of cases dependent on the three forms of decision-making with consequences for legal certainty, legality and legitimacy of the judicial system.

How do norms affect private initiatives in public transport system in Lithuania?

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The European Union puts much effort in greening the transport system nowadays. It states that transport sector is ‘the second biggest greenhouse gas emitting sector after energy’. In 2011 The White Paper set directions towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system (COM (2011)144) putting a target for wider availability of public transport choices. Supporting this, research and innovation under Horizon 2020 addresses ‘Smart, Green and Integrated Transport’ as one of societal challenges – as is stated by the European Commission during Transport Research Arena conference 2014 in Paris. Current research aims to understand challenges of private initiative in public transport in Lithuania from socio-legal and governance perspectives. This will be done analyzing internal and external factors and processes and will be based on empirical data of the case study. The case is the project of a start-up company, which develops a new environmentally friendly trolleybus with enlarged capacity and will introduce this product to public transport system. The project is funded by the EU structural funds for innovations, national funds as well as private capital.

The background of the research is based on the doctoral thesis ‘The Implementation of the Kyoto Targets in Lithuania from a Perspective of Multi-level Governance.’ Aiming to cut transport emissions, new thinking as well as new low carbon technology solutions should be implemented.

Dilemmas in law - methodological issues

Eva Schömer

Sweden is frequently described both as one of the most advanced Western countries when it comes to social and economic equality, and as one of the most segregated with respect to gender and ethnicity. Through an intersectional analysis of cases from the Swedish labour court I will illustrate how power, oppression and discrimination are intimately involved in each other. I would argue that the tools of intersectionality in the legal debate gives subordinated groups (primary woman) possibilities to empowerment and liberation, while it's important to see peoples, as they are "complex individuals" with multiple identities and not as the law suggest as single separated categories. While Sweden (likewise all of the other Nordic countries) has separated equality and gender equality from each other, the law has both created ideal types of woman, men, and foreigners, disabled and spread as a smokescreen over differences between them. I would argue that this conscious choice when it comes to not seeing "the others": a kind of covert racism, which flourishes because nobody makes an effort to reject it.

Football Fitness: constraining and enabling possibilities for the management of leisure time for middle aged women

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The aim of the paper is to generate empirically based sociological knowledge about a 'Football Fitness' intervention carried out in associative sport clubs. There is an increased pressure on the voluntary sector, e.g. the sport clubs, to embrace new segments of users and to meet social and health-related societal challenges related to the welfare state.

The empirical material is based on six focus group interviews with female participants (aged between 24 and 53) from different clubs all over Denmark. Approximately 32 people have participated in these focus group interviews.

The manner in which recreational football activities and the 'Football Fitness' concept are experienced from a participant perspective is examined. We investigate how the implementation is actually carried out in the local football clubs and identify constraining and enabling possibilities for the management of leisure time. We also examine how Football Fitness as an activity and concept can

'work' for the participants in their everyday life. Even though it is a few decades since Elias and Dunning wrote (1986: 93) that leisure remains relatively neglected as an area of sociological research, their statement is still relevant, and inspired by them, we have chosen to analyse Football Fitness as part of a spare-time spectrum. How do grown up women make sense of their new 'football lives'?

Different resources of power: The policy and politics for sport and outdoor life in Norway

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Sport and outdoor life has fundamental important positions in the Norwegian society, both historically and in present time. However, the two fields – sport and outdoor life – are differently politically framed, thus the questions asked in this paper are: Does this different framing result in various break-through in political process? Do sport and outdoor life draw on different resources of power in political discussions? And if so, what are the bases for these different power resources that are at play in each of the fields? Based

on own and other scholars' studies of policy and politics in the respective fields in Norway, the paper presents a theoretically informed discussion of these questions. It is especially the perspectives on power put forward by Steven Lukes, combined with Pierre Bourdieus notion of social field and the different forms of capital, that are used to cast light on the questions.

A qualitative study of modern obstacle races: How can a new bodily movement culture be understood on the basis of Norbert Elias' civilization theory?

Maria Korner Ewertsen¹, Nina Diabelez Jessen¹

¹ Modern Obstacle Races

This thesis centres on obtaining empirically based knowledge of the bodily cultural phenomenon 'modern obstacle races'. The concept has gained popularity within Danish societal culture of movement during the last two years. The races are situated in natural surroundings embedded in urban culture, e.g. parks and recreational areas in Copenhagen. The common feature of the races is that the participants on the route face military inspired obstacles. Mud puddles, dirty ponds and hills constitute the main natural

environmental barriers of the races. Along the way, the participants must also jump over burning flames, climb high walls, crawl dark underground tunnels, and show strength by carrying heavy bags of sand. The majority of the participants finish the aforementioned obstacles in groups of two or more often wearing costumes or identical clothes.

The empirical material consists of five qualitative semi-structured interviews carried out with four men and one woman who have participated in one of the two biggest races in Denmark: Nordic Race and Warrior Dash.

Based on the informants' statements we examine how their bodily, emotional, and social conducts during the race are experienced. Drawing on Norbert Elias' civilization theory, we investigate the specificity of modern obstacle races using central

terms. The analysis consists of five sections focusing on respectively controlled decontrol, mimetic activities, interdependency, nature, and quest for excitement. The findings are discussed in a wider societal frame concentrating on the understanding of the phenomenon in relation to contemporary movement and sports organizational culture.

Pole Dancing – A New Sports Culture

Andorra Lynn Jensen

The aim of the study is first and foremost to create an ethnographically inspired description of 'pole dancing' as a new sports culture. Secondly, the study will explore in detail one or two themes, which emerge during the process of analysing and coding the empirical material. Pole dancing is a relatively new form of exercise and it is rather sparsely described in the international research literature. Privately owned pole dancing studios are opening all over Denmark, thus making it relevant to explore this new sports culture in a Scandinavian context.

The methods used for data-collection are observation (both as participating and nonparticipating observer) and interviews (with studio-owners, instructors, and pole dancers) in several pole dancing studios in the Copenhagen area. An abductive approach is used, and therefore both data-collection and analysis (which take place simultaneously, inspiring each other) are guided by prior knowledge and experience. By virtue of the ethnographic tradition, the general cultural description is inspired by the categories the informants employ, as prescribed by e.g. Spradley & McCurdy (1972). A theoretical viewpoint has not yet been chosen, as this will depend on the themes, which emerge during the process of analysis. The aim of analysing one or two themes thoroughly is to generate more in depth knowledge of central issues concerning pole dancing. Based on current knowledge of the subject, possible themes may be: 'Pole dancing's relation to the modern fitness culture', 'Finding time for pole dancing' or 'Prejudice against pole dancing'.

CrossFit - a sociological study of a sports culture

Kristine Schwenningsen

The aim of the study is to generate empirically based sociological knowledge about the culture of 'CrossFit', and it explores the research question: What characterizes CrossFit as a sports culture? The study is produced due to a lack of sociological literature concerning the topic, and is therefore relevant in order to gain knowledge about this new emerging sports culture. Constructed around an ethnographic study, participant observation and semi-structured interviews are applied as research methods. The empirical data has been collected in the CrossFit gym "Butcher's Garage", and the understanding of the CrossFit culture is therefore based on the impressions that have been made here. Furthermore, articles from the American website CrossFit Journal are included. To analyze the empirical material, I used the work of Bourdieu, whose theoretical terminology makes it possible to analyze CrossFit as a field within the world of physical activity, maintained by the agents' mutual relations.

It was found that CrossFit can be characterized as a relatively autonomous field, where the idea behind the training phenomenon is based on an ideology of 'back to basic' or 'back to nature' which in Butcher's Garage is reflected in the surroundings and instruments, as well as in the view on the body and its pattern of movement. In CrossFit, there is a natural element of competition, but due to the fact that socializing also is of great importance, it was furthermore found that CrossFit analytical may be placed between 'physical activity' and 'sport' within the realm of body culture.

LANDSSTÆVNE 2013 – A SPORT FESTIVAL RECLAIMING POSITIVE LEGACY THROUGH REBRANDING AND DESTINATION BRANDING.

Annette Michelsen la Cour

The Danish non-mega event, the festival for the sport for all community LS13 in Esbjerg is a strong brand. Since 1862 it has been the largest and most important celebration of the popular sport community in Denmark closely associated with democracy, popular education and citizenship. In the later years the festival has had to recreate its brand in order to recruit young participants and the strategies in use is the focus of this paper. The study undertaken before and during the festival in Esbjerg is looking closely at the branding strategies aimed at rebranding the festival as a festival for young people and co-branding the city of Esbjerg. Following the theory of cognitive psychology based on the idea of the rational value maximizing actor and the creation of schemas of cognitive associations via an associations network the study analyses the ability of the branding strategies to create a schema of new cognitive associations between the festival, the city and the participants. The strategies of rebranding involves the mimicking of some of the features of the contemporary youth festivals, other strategies concern the activities offered that include a wider variety of sport and health activities. The rebranding strategies are developed according to the values of civil society and the economic behavior of the third sector. The community, the socializing as well as the fun, the music and the partying are central features of the benefits and the user value sought by the value maximizing rational actor. The strategies are successful for both the festival and the city of Esbjerg.

The quest for a sociological perspective on sport and positive development

Thorolfur Thorlindsson

In this paper I argue that social science treatment of the widely accepted notion that sport participation among children and adolescents contributes to personal development is based on questionable theoretical arguments and outdated epistemological and methodological assumptions. I point out that sport organization is a cultural product that is socially organized. The socio-cultural context of sport and its relation to society at large may vary considerably across cultures. Much of the research on youth sport and delinquent behavior has been carried out in North America, where the organization of youth sport is completely different from the club system in many European countries. I also argue that the literature on the contribution of sport to positive youth development has focused too much on individual level outcomes. It has not paid enough attention to the structural aspects of youth sport, cross-level effects and the embeddedness of adolescents in sport related networks. Finally, I argue that factors outside sport such as peer culture, school- and family-related factors may interact in various ways with sport to influence developmental outcomes related to youth sport participation. I conclude that further research must pay attention to the diversity in sport settings and social complexities introduced by social factors outside sport in a systematic way.

'Rumours reveal where you live'. Concentrated housing in Norway's miniscule and residualized social housing sector – consequences for tenants with substance use disorders.

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This paper is about social housing tenants with substance use disorders. Norway's miniscule social housing sector is strictly targeted and residualized. Increased residualization has been mirrored in a shift among tenants; from 'ordinary', albeit poor to the most marginalized of households; most notably refugees and people with severe mental illness and/or substance use disorders. In this situation, concentrated social housing represents an 'institutional lag'. Our research question is: What are the social consequences of concentrated housing, in combination with social housing shortage (mirrored in homelessness), for tenants with substance use disorders?

Our primary data are 40 qualitative interviews, the main target group being social housing tenants with dependency problems. We also interviewed municipality housing authorities and philanthropic associations. As secondary data, we rely on surveys to municipality housing authorities and tenants with dependency problems.

Key comparisons are (i) between concentrated housing and dwellings that are dispersed into 'ordinary neighborhoods', and (ii) between active users and ex-users (plus 'in-betweens'). Homelessness is an important driver of problems in concentrated housing, due to the pressure that unwanted visitors exert on those who have been allocated to dwellings. Findings are discussed in light of social capital theories, in that a possible 'dark side' intensifies in concentrated housing, especially in areas where many of the residents are active drug-users. Our title refers to that many with dependency problems feel a need to safe-guard the information about where they live. This is often difficult in concentrated housing, when other addicts live near-by.

Owning or Renting in Iceland: The Post-Crisis Tenure Turnabout

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Owning or Renting in Iceland: The Post-Crisis Tenure Turnabout

Icelandic housing policy has followed a different path compared with neighbouring countries. Towards the end of the 20th century, homeownership had reached a level close to 90 per cent, with renting becoming an increasingly marginalized tenure. After the 2008 bank-collapse and the ensuing economic crisis a tenure turnabout is underway; the proportion of homeowners in the population has fallen, due to the loss of their home, by 3-4 per cent of households and due to the difficulties for new buyers to enter the market. This means that the proportion of rental housing has greatly increased over the last few years, to 23-25 per cent, possibly more, of households.

The paper explores the development of housing tenure in Iceland from its beginnings in the early years of urbanization a century ago. The paper also explores how the difficulties of owners during the years after the 2008 crisis led in the beginning to an increase in the supply of rental housing as many dwellings were vacated due to the owner's emigration or because of the increase of foreclosures.

Now, in 2014, the rental market in the Reykjavik area has become overheated, with higher rents than for many decades. The unregulated rental market has grown markedly in size during the last few years and the housing allowances that tenants can get from the municipalities – provided they can show a written and certified rent contract with their landlord – have not followed the steep rent increases.

Intense emotions of social workers at work in Poland: the costs of emotional work and the emotion management

Tatiana Kanasz

In the sphere of social work the costs of emotional work lies on both sides: clients and social workers. While emotion costs of clients had been investigated by Polish researchers on poverty, the costs of emotional work of social workers are under-researched. However, contemporary social changes lead to the necessity of more and more social work. So, the issue of emotional health of social workers is of great importance today.

Arlie Hochschild's concept of emotional labor inspired me to look at the sphere of emotions in the context of social work. The purpose of the study is to reveal intense emotions of social workers, as well as ways of managing their emotions. The qualitative research was based on 55 essays written by social workers representing all of the Polish voivodships. The study was conducted in cooperation with Iwona Zielinska in 2012-2013.

As the data show, social workers appreciate the role of emotions in their job. They think that emotions should be managed. However, very often this is not easy. Among the sources of strong emotions felt by social workers in their jobs there were the following ones: shocking events, the client's aggression, a feeling of injustice, a lack of possibility to help effectively. Both performing their duties with passion and having long experience as a social worker help in managing difficult emotions at work. Social workers use disciplined method and a compromise in their contacts with clients. Some discrimination practices are hidden behind the adaptive strategy of emotion management.

Attitudes of public and private employees in Iceland

Tomas Bjarnason

Annual studies conducted by Capacent on the work environment of public and private employees show that the private labour market consistently get better scores on almost all the factors examined, though mainly on factors associated with image, pay, credibility of managers and employee flexibility. This is contrasted by studies showing the public organizations usually seem to have a more formalized HR management. Also public employees enjoy larger job security than private employees in Iceland. In the paper these differences and possible explanations are explored, with reference to different motivations of private and public employees and different environments of public and private organizations.

Everyday racism in the hospital

Rebecca Selberg

The aim of this article is to examine everyday racism and racializing practices within the workplace of the hospital, and by extension within the welfare state and its labor market. Inequalities, including racial inequality, are produced in workplaces through a variety of organizing processes. This article, based on extensive fieldwork in a Swedish hospital, illustrates the varying conditions and experiences for racialized healthcare workers of different categories, and examines the contradictions of discourses of diversity and increased demands on the construction of a 'seamless' workforce in the wake of public sector resource depletion. The article thus contributes to the emerging field of intersectional working life studies and ethnographic analysis of the Swedish public sector in the wake of neoliberal globalization.

Management practices facilitating both innovation and engagement in work

Simo Aho

Many researchers and policy makers as well as employer and employee organisations are interested in how both good economic performance and good quality of working life and employee well-being could be achieved simultaneously. In this study, the research question is, which management and organisational practices are connected to the situation, where the organisation has developed new products or services and at the same time, employees report high engagement in work. The research is part of the Finnish MEADOW project. MEADOW (Measuring the Dynamics of Organisation and Work) is a survey tool to gather information on organisational change and its economic and social impacts, developed with EU funding and aiming at internationally harmonised data for comparative studies (www.meadow-project.eu). Thus far, MEADOW-projects have been started in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. The leading idea is to gather linked interview data both from employers and employees of same firms and organisations. The Finnish sample represents private sector firms in various industries and also public sector organisations. Also employee data has been gathered (www.tekes.fi/en/whats-going-on/news-2013/liideri/interim-results-of-the-finnish-meadow-project/)

Organization of work in Nordic countries: analyzing change in public and private sector 1990-2010

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According to European comparative studies, organizational change and restructuration have been especially prevalent in Nordic countries. Especially public sector organizations have been under turbulence due to pressures for cost reduction and increasing efficiency. Yet, not much is known about how these changes have affected the organization of everyday work and employee experiences.

Based on the five waves of European Working Conditions surveys (1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 & 2010) this paper analyses the change in the organization of work in Nordic countries. Applying the typology introduced by Lorenz & Valeyre (2005; 2009) the aim is to look into types of organizing work in public and private sector organizations in Sweden, Finland and Denmark. Are new forms of work organization (so called learning organizations) becoming more prevalent or are the new pressures increasing more traditional management techniques?

School climate and the risk of peer victimization

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Bullying is an important problem occurring in schools worldwide. Much research on bullying has focused on correlates on the individual level, and studies have often investigated bullying as a problem linked to bullies' characteristics rather than as a broader social phenomenon. Studying school climate and its association with peer victimization has been a less common approach. The present study uses data from the Stockholm School Survey of 2008, with data from 12,331 ninth grade students (aged 15-16 years) distributed over 676 classes and 202 schools, to analyze associations between school climate aspects and the risk of peer victimization. Three-level logistic regression is applied. The analyses show that the risk of victimization by peers varied significantly between both classes and schools, with greater variation between classes than between schools. A number of associations between school climate aspects at the class- and school-level were found when adjusting for their individual-level analogues. Preliminary results show that at the class level, a concentration of students who believe that schoolwork is meaningful was related to a decreased risk of peer victimization. At the school level, a large share of students who regard schoolwork as meaningful, as well as a concentration of students who agree that they participate in decisions at school, were associated with a lower occurrence of victimization at the individual level. In addition, a larger share of students in the school who report to have been maltreated by a teacher was strongly linked to the risk of peer victimization. Possible implications of the findings are discussed.

Youth and sustainable democratic citizenship

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Representative democracy, with its democratic citizens, has long been subject to discussion in the Western world. There are significant differences between young people regarding political interest and engagement because of different social and economic conditions. Further, an active citizenship may be impeded by a societal development where life conditions deteriorate more for some groups than for others.

This research focuses on youths' terms, possibilities and civic competence for active democratic citizenship in two Nordic regions: Gävleborg (Sweden) and Ostrobothnia (Finland). The study is based on a comprehensive longitudinal youth survey which follows up national youth policy. The survey focuses on young people's views on questions concerning democracy and participation, citizenship, health, enjoyment of school, leisure activities, work, and future plans. The samples (aged 13-16) in the study are 2,207 students from Sweden and 1,718 students from Finland.

One example from the initial analysis is: if the students want to have a say in what they learn in school. They answered 70% (SWE) and 46% (FIN) want it, but only 37% (SWE) and 7% (FIN) answered that they get it. The result is interesting in terms of PISA results, but also for the pupil's future possibility for an active democratic citizenship.

Resources for participation: exploring the civic engagement of Finnish youth

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The aim of this poster is to investigate patterns and drivers of civic engagement of adolescents in Finland by using survey data from the Ostrobothnian Youth survey, a survey conducted electronically in 2010-2011 among a total of 1674 ninth graders. This poster addresses two research questions: a) what forms of civic engagement do adolescents principally participate in, b) what are the main drivers of civic engagement among adolescents? The results show a higher level of engagement in relation to non-political activities whereas conventional and non-conventional political activities attract far less attention among youth. The foremost explanations to civic engagement were to be found in gender as well as social and political resources, respectively. The findings show only limited support for the resource model of civic participation.