B O O K   O F   A B S T R A C T S

N O R D I C   S O C I O L O G I C A L   A S S O C I A T I O N   C O N F E R E N C E   2 0 1 8

A A L B O R G ,   D E N M A R K ,   8TH - 1 0TH   A U G U S T   2 0 1 8

N U M B E R S   I N   T H E   B O O K   O F   A B S T R A C T S   C O R R E S P O N D S   T O   T H E   N U M B E R S   F O U N D   I N   T H E   C O N F E R E N C E   P R O G R A M M E

1) What are the strategies municipalities adopt when integrating young refugees into the Danish society? Preliminary analysis of and findings from two case studies

Louise Buhl Andersen, Kathrine Vitus, Morten Skovdal, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University

This paper draws material from a project exploring the strategies municipalities adopt when supporting the integration of young refugees into Danish society.

Statistics show that young refugees have consistently worse outcome than their Danish peers in terms of health, education, labour market participation and social adjustment – which indicate that integration programs have not adequately met the needs of young refugees. Despite national guidelines for the municipal integration of refugee youth, municipalities adopt widely different approaches to integration.

The project produces qualitative data from two case municipalities to study the mechanisms, processes and systems that support the integration and societal participation of young refugees. The municipalities have been selected based on their geographical characteristics (urban/rural) and distribution in terms of age, gender and nationality of young refugees aged 18-24. Through a series of in-depth interviews with employees from the public sector working with the integration of young refugees, the study investigates the challenges they face – and the strategies they adopt - when implementing national integration policies on the ground and seeking to meet the needs of young refugees.

In this paper, we identify two main issues as key to municipal integration practices: i) Municipalities' adaptability to the ever-changing context of fluctuating compositions of young refugees and continuously changing legislative framework. ii) Municipalities' ability to mobilise and corporate with local actors such as civil society, NGOs and businesses, as essential resources to support the integration process for young refugees.

Further, we explore the potentials of different analytical and conceptual angles in understanding the underlying mechanisms in these practices.

Keywords: Integration, welfare states, refugee youth

2) The Mixed Population of Denmark – immigration and national identity

Lisbeth B. Knudsen and Ole Riis, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University

In this paper we discuss contemporary narratives in Denmark about immigration, national identity, and the underlying idea about a specific Danishness. We look into the relation between the composition and magnitude of the immigrant groups and the attitudes expressed through public and political statements. Immigrants and descendants living in Denmark form very diverse groups, due to their country/culture of origin, their basis for residence in Denmark and the duration of their stay.

January 1st 2018 the population in Denmark consisted of 5,781,190 inhabitants of which 10.2 percent were immigrants and 3.1 percent were descendants born in Denmark by immigrants. The identification of and the statistics concerning immigrants and descendants are produced in the official national statistics solely from population register data regarding place of birth and citizenship of the individuals and their parents if included in the register. This classification covers the period back to 1980. Register data regarding conditions among immigrants arriving to Denmark before that date can therefore only be identified if the individuals were living in Denmark 1980 or later. The public discourse uses similar terms. However, the use of the denominations in the discourse is not in accordance with the terms used in the official statistics. The public discourse tends to focus on Muslim immigrants. However, religion, culture, and national origin are often confused. Basically, we address the problems that emerge from discussing immigrants as one uniform group instead of recognizing their different cultural backgrounds.

3) Everyday work or a specific assignment? Police officers as actors in local collaborative integration work

Sari Vanhanen, University of Jyväskylä

Multi-agency collaboration is a working method broadly used in immigrant integration. It involves public authorities and actors from various NGOs and ethnic communities. In my ongoing PhD project I analyse experiences of multi-agency collaboration from the perspective of the police in their role as active partners in local collaboration. In addition, the police officers' expectations of collaboration are examined to determine what added value is brought to their work by engaging in collaboration.

The data consist of interviews with police officers from five different parts in Finland (between 11/2015 – 8/2017). The officers consider their work to involve discreet interactive and contextual competence and the ability to master a good situational awareness. Theoretically this presentation focuses on multi-agency working and characteristics of trust and confidence in police work. Based on a critical close reading of the research data, it seems that collaboration in immigrant integration is sometimes part of everyday police work, but it brings with it various aims and dilemmas: is this "only" one part of everyday work or more as a specific assignment? Proactive work is emphasised strongly. However, resources for collaboration are crucial in relation to time and professional competences.

4) Refugee integration policy the Norwegian way – why good ideas fail and bad ideas succeed

Anne Britt Djuve and Hanne C Kavli, Fafo institute for labour and social research

Integration policy is high on the political agenda in the Scandinavian countries, and Introductory programmes have been adopted in all three countries in order to facilitate integration into the labour market. This highly ideological policy field serves as a particularly interesting case for the study of institutional change. The role of ideas in policy making has gained wide popularity in theories trying to explain the rupture with former welfare state inertia that has occurred in a number of welfare states since the 1990ies. Here we argue that within activation policy, ideas can function as both path reinforcing cognitive locks and drivers for political change - at the same time. Using as case the Norwegian Introductory Program (NIP), we illustrate that the appliance of main program elements is going on largely unaffected by evaluations that show very modest effects of these elements. On the other hand, incremental changes in the disciplining elements of the program has resulted in an ever more controlling activation regime. Our interpretation is that the conception that lack of motivation on the part of the participants is a main hinder for labour market integration, has been a major driver behind the sharpening of the disciplining elements, while at the same time constructed a blind spot that hinders policy learning regarding program quality.

5) Doing deservingness - Deservingness criteria in discussions about migration in four European countries

Mathias Herup Nielsen, Christian Albrekt Larsen & Morten Frederiksen, Centre for Comparative Welfare Studies (ccws.dk), Aalborg University, Denmark

The growing research in welfare deservingness perceptions studies the extent to which populations across countries deems different subgroups of citizens worthy or unworthy of receiving help from the welfare state. The concept of deservingness criteria plays a crucial role in this research, as it describes a generally shared heuristic that citizens mobilize in order to rank people in terms of their welfare deservingness. Due to the mainly quantitative nature of the research, and despite the indisputable progress it has made, the actual application of these deservingness criteria remains a bit of black box. Which criteria of deservingness do citizens actually apply doing discussions and how do they do so? This article sets out to shed some light on this black box and explores an extreme case in order to do so: Discussions among ordinary citizens about the immigrant – a highly disputed character in a very tense political climate who is more often than not deemed to be among the least deserving of welfare benefits and services.

Empirically, the article turns to 20 focus group discussions conducted in Denmark, Norway, Slovenia and the UK in the fall of 2016, including a total of 160 participants. All groups discussed the welfare deservingness of immigrants based on a comparable vignette stimulus. Our analysis demonstrates (1) that deservingness criteria, rather than working independently of each other, tend to co-function when turned into migration discourse; (2) that criteria of reciprocity can be used in various ways and (3) that deservingness logics are supplemented by alternative moral logics, when citizens discuss migration. Particularly, we find a prominent 'universalist moral logic', defying the premise of deservingness logic by stating that everyone is equally deserving and a less prominent 'moral logic of rejection' stating that nobody can have anything.

6) Maintaining Swedish Secularity? Introducing a Comparative Perspective on Cultural Christians and Cultural Muslims

Erika Willander (presenter) and David Thurfjell, Department of Sociology, Uppsala University

This paper presents a new research project called "The Muslim Mainstream: Co-producers of Swedish Secularity" that will run from 2018 to 2021. The research project aims to answer the research questions: 1. How and to what extent are culturally Muslim people in Sweden secular? 2. In what ways is their secularity different or similar to that of their culturally Christian compatriots? 3. What are the differences and similarities between the major culturally Muslim communities in Sweden when it comes to secularity? The present presentation focus on the preliminary steps of research including empirically defining concepts for analysis and discussing preliminary results on the extent and demographically characterization of culturally Muslim people and their Christian counterparts in contemporary Sweden.

7) Indentured Sex Worker Migrants: The influence of the National Action Plan in Combatting Human Trafficking on the integration and mobility of undocumented sex workers in Denmark

Mette Rømer, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University

Human trafficking is a contemporary global problem that is acknowledge by the international community as a problem that directly or indirectly impacts every country, leaving no country or community fully inoculated from its negative impact. Reportedly, 45.8 millions of women, men and children all over the world are being trafficked within countries and across borders for exploitation. To end 'modern slavery' Denmark has together with the Nordic countries joint the global commitment to combat human trafficking. Consequently, in 2002 Denmark implemented the first National Action Plan in Combatting Human Trafficking as the providing guideline for professionals and organizations in how to prevent and combat trafficked human beings.

This paper present the results of an ongoing qualitative research project (CriVic) that studies trafficked sex workers and their meetings with the Danish Welfare System. The paper analysis the National Action Plan by mapping the legislation and organizations involved in the comprehensive action against trafficking as well as identify the undocumented sex workers meetings with professional from the involved organizations. Based on the organizational mapping and the undocumented sex workers voices, the paper identifies and discusses the push-pull mechanisms that initiate the mobility of undocumented (trafficked) sex workers across nation state borders. It discusses the reason why they seek to live outside the system not wanting the only help the system can offer, namely the possibility to return to their homeland through the Assisted Voluntary Return Reintegration (AVRR) Program. Overall, the paper discusses how the restrictive migration policy and the right to sell sex in Denmark both affect the mobility and integration of undocumented sex workers.

8) The Civic Integration of 2nd Generation Immigrants in Denmark and Norway

Kristian Kriegbaum Jensen, Department of Political Science, Aalborg University

The civic integration of immigrants is a hot-button topic in most West European countries. National debates often voice concern regarding the sense of national belonging, acceptance of liberal values and attitudes towards working and paying taxes. Often the concern is based on a notion that the cultural difference and residential isolation of immigrants results in a lack of identification with the wider society and a low sense of duty towards society. This paper investigates the empirical basis of these concerns in relation to second-generation immigrants in Denmark and Norway. Using newly collected survey data among second-generation immigrants (23-30 years of age) with Iraqi, Somali, Pakistani, Polish, Turkish and Vietnamese background, the paper explores whether they differ in their level of civic integration from the majority population, when we control for socio-economic background variables such as age, gender and education. Furthermore, to test the notion of cultural difference being important, the paper looks at whether religiosity and ethnic identification have an impact on the civic integration of second-generation immigrants. However, such causal relationships may not be similar in strength or direction across different political contexts. Comparing Denmark and Norway, two countries with very similar institutional contexts but with different histories of debating integration – Norwegian politicians have generally been more accepting or tolerant of cultural differences than their Danish counterparts – could indicate the importance of political context.

9) Explaining the Social Gradient in Early Retirement: The Role of Self-rated Health, Volatile Employment Career, Lack of Job Control and Economic Incentives

Jeevitha Yogachandiran Qvist, Department of Political Science, Aalborg University

In Denmark, like other European countries, much attention has been focused on raising retirement ages and financially incentivizing working longer. However, a growing literature in the field of retirement suggest that there is a significant social gradient in the timing and voluntariness of retirement, indicating that some workers might not be able to respond to incentives to extend working life. Yet, little previous work has been conducted in order to identify the mechanisms that explain the social gradient in the timing and voluntariness of retirement.

In this paper, I use longitudinal survey data on Danish older workers combined with high-quality register data including highly reliable measures for occupational status to conduct mediation analysis based on Karlson-Holm-Breen corrected discrete event history analyses. The results suggest that low socioeconomic status is associated with an increased risk of early retirement with the results being more pronounced for entry into disability pension or social security than for public early retirement scheme. Entry into other retirement possibilities such as private pension, is on the other hand, associated with high socioeconomic status. For entry into disability pension or social security, the results suggest that the effect of socio-economic status is partially explained by indirect effects via self-rated health, degree of volatility in employment careers, and lack of job control. For entry into public early retirement scheme, the results suggest that the effect of socio-economic status is partially explained by indirect effects via self-rated health.

10 Explaining the Social Gradient in Early Retirement: The Role of Self-rated Health, Volatile Employment Career, Lack of Job Control and Economic Incentives

Christian Albrekt Larsen, Department of Political Science, Aalborg University

I dette paper beskrives indvandreres orientering mod værts- og oprindelsesland. Indvandrere vil ofte have identitet knyttet til deres oprindelsesland samtidigt med, at de kan begynde at føle tilknytningsforhold til det nye værtsland. I psykologien beskrives ind-/udvandring netop som en stressfuld situation, som den enkelte indvandrer/udvandrer vil forsøge at mestre efter bedste evne. I disse mesteringsstrategier står den enkelte indvandrer/udvandrer ifølge Berry overfor to centrale valg (Berry 1997). Det første valg er, i hvor høj grad man vil "vedligeholde" sin oprindelige kultur (på engelsk "cultural maintenance"). Med udgangspunkt i Berrys typologi skelnes mellem dem, der vedligeholder deres oprindelige kultur og dem, der ikke gør det. Det andet valg er, i hvor høj grad man vil deltage og etablere kontakter til majoritetsbefolkningen i det nye værtsland. Dette leder frem til Berrys simple firefeltstypologi over mulige psykologiske mesteringsstrategier, der er blandt de mest citerede i indvandringslitteraturen. Med det udgangspunkt beskriver paperet 14 indvandrergruppers orientering mod oprindelses- og værtlandet. Paper vil ikke forsøge at besvare (de svære) kausale spørgsmål om, hvorfor disse orienteringer ser ud som de gør, og hvilke effekter disse orienteringer har. Paperet har et mere beskrivende sigte.

11 In between two cultures: The influence of gender role attitudes on the labour force participation of immigrants

Anna Diop-Christensen, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University

The employment rate of first- and second-generation migrant women lack behind those of their native counter parts in most OECD countries. Previous research suggest that an important part of this gap is explained by traditional gender role values among migrants, which are incompatible with female labour force participation (e.g. Fernandez and Fogli, 2009; Antecol 2000; Frank and Hou, 2015). Despite the merits of this literature, it has three main shortcomings: Firstly, conclusions are primarily based on analysis where female labour force participation in source country is used as a proxy for culture. Secondly, the majority of previous studies assumes that values are stable over time and thus do not investigate how the potential adaptation to host country values (see also Breidahl & Larsen, 2016) influence labour supply. Thirdly, the vast part of the literature focus on North American, while we have much less evidence from the European setting (for exceptions see Finseraas & Kotsadam, 2017; Polavieja, 2015).

The aim of the current study is to contribute to this literature by accounting for these shortcomings while answering to the following research question: To what extent does gender role attitudes of ancestry influence labour market supply of female first- and second-generation migrants in Europe and how does adaptation to host country values affect this relationship? More specifically, we examine the impact of gender role values of country of origin and destination (estimated as country averages from the World Value Survey) on hours worked in 29 European countries applying multilevel selection models on the European Social Survey.

12) The positive role of ethnic diversity on social trust among high school students in Denmark

Mathias Kruse

The increasing ethnic diversity in the Nordic countries has raised the question as to what consequences such heterogeneity has on the immigrant-receiving societies' social cohesion that is necessary in order to uphold the solidarity which drives the welfare state. A range of former studies have pointed to a negative relationship between ethnic diversity and social trust, the latter being a key indicator of social cohesion, but have partly neglected the importance of the institutional micro-context such as schools where positive intergroup contact is more likely to occur, and have to a large extent ignored the theoretical mechanisms driving such relationship. My master's thesis contributes to the literature on diversity and trust by i) empirically investigating the effect of diversity on social trust using a self-collected sample of 677 high school students from 34 graduating classes distributed in the eight high schools in Aarhus, Denmark and by ii) focusing specifically on intergroup contact and outgroup identification as explanatory mechanisms linking diversity to trust.

Based on random effects models that take the hierarchical structure of the data into account, the results show a direct positive effect of increased classroom diversity on social trust of native Danish students. Such direct effect is consistently mediated by intergroup contact and outgroup identification, i.e. diversity increases contact that increases identification which leads to higher trust. Though there is no significant direct link between diversity and trust among minority students, classroom diversity is equally a necessary condition of intergroup contact among this group, and such contact increases both outgroup identification and trust. Though the 'paths' to trust thus seem to be different among majority and minority groups, ethnic heterogeneity in general not only refrains from impeding but might even strengthen the social cohesion in a Nordic welfare state under the right circumstances.

13) Temporary labor migration in Finland – Introducing a guest worker system

Mika Helander. Åbo Akademi University

This presentation deals with the welfare state services and benefits, and their availability for temporary labor migrants in Finland. There are specific measures in the Finnish welfare state and social security system in relation to permanency of stay, nature of the work contract and registering as a permanent resident in a municipality. The Finnish system is thus not completely universalistic, but is a mixed model. The consequences of this model are that big proportions of tax paying, hard working immigrants become excluded from the welfare system. They lack social citizenship, and their role is predominantly to function as a labor resource, which helps in the problematic balance of resources and softens fluctuations in conjunctures during the era of the European Monetary Union, in a similar way that continental European countries did in relation to immigration in the 1970ies.

Keywords: labor migration, circular migration, temporary migration, social insurance, welfare benefits

14) Gender role norms and national identification among non-Western migrants in Denmark

Karen N. Breidahl, Department of Political Science, Aalborg University

Many Western European countries have in recent years been increasingly concerned about strengthening national identity among inhabitants and to encourage newly arrived immigrants – and immigrants in general – to adapt to them (Miller and Ali, 2014: 2). These concerns reflect the notion that the inhabitants in a society – natives and migrants alike – must identify with and share the common values of the society in which they live. Policies to enhance this feeling have been introduced all over western Europe since the late 1990s and involve a broad and comprehensive groups of instruments – not at least mandatory civic integration policies covering cultural canons, citizenship test, efforts towards nation building, citizenship ceremonies etc. All these policies represent a growing concern for not only socio-economic integration patterns but also the more socio-cultural aspects. Migrants in many countries therefore face a hard pressure to "...replace the national identity of the country of origin by that of the country of immigration." (Constant and Zimmermann, 2012:5).

The question of whether and to what extent migrants and their descendants identify with and feel a strong attachment to their host country have also fuelled a growing interest among scholars. A number of studies have surveyed the strength of national identification among newcomers in different countries and a number of factors which are stimulating or hindering the development of host national identification among migrants have been identified. Most studies find that there that there is a close relationship between being socioeconomic integrated in the host society and the development of a strong national identification to the host country (e.g., Nekby & Rödin, 2007; Verkuyten and Martinovic, 2012: 82-83; Wroome et al. 2014; Zimmermann et al., 2007; Diehl et al., 2016). In addition, it has been pointed out how national identification with the host country among migrants has positive consequences for labor market outcomes and educational achievements.

Which factors are stimulating or hindering the development of national identification among non-Western migrants have not been studied in depth in a Danish context. This paper aims at contributing to this research field by going into depth with national identification among non-Western migrants in a Danish welfare state context based on survey data combined with Danish administrative register data. Studying this topic within one specific national context allow us to better understand the national context newcomers are expected to identify with. A number of values and norms have been emphasized as crucial for constituting Danish national identity. In particular egalitarian norms about gender equality has a prominent role in civic integration instruments in Denmark (and the other Nordic countries) and are often framed as an important Danish value. Being a 'good citizen' in Denmark is one that support gender equality and have positive attitudes towards women's paid work. It is possible to identify with and well strong attachment to the Danish nation state if one do not hold these attitudes.

15) The Role of the Welfare Systems in the Lithuanian Labour Migration to Sweden: Reason to Leave or Reason to Stay?

Indre Genelyte, REMESO, Linköping University

Lithuanian emigration rates during the most recent economic crisis were one of the highest in the European Union and still remain excessive. Introduced austerity measures retrenched the welfare provision that already was seen moderate in comparison to the Western EU countries where vast majority of Lithuanians are departing to. Even though there are many studies revealing the economic drivers of this sort of migration, the role of the welfare is still under researched or is focusing on the countries of destination. Consequently, the cases of Lithuania and Sweden here form a useful example of migration from the less extensive to the more generous welfare regime.

The main purpose of this paper is to explore the role of the welfare systems in the migration process of Lithuanian workers in Sweden. The questions here asked are: how important are the Lithuanian and Swedish welfare provisions among the reasons why these people are leaving Lithuania, staying in Sweden or planning to return?

In order to fulfill the aim paper employs secondary data analysis of a range of statistical indicators obtained from international and national data bases. In addition, it presents the results of a narrative analysis of 42 semi-structured interviews with Lithuanian labour migrants in Sweden.

The paper begins with introduction of welfare state and migration indicators in Lithuania and Sweden that forms the context of the study. In what follows is the discussion on the experiences among Lithuanians working in Sweden. Firstly, the importance of the Lithuanian welfare provision in the migration decision making with a special attention to the period of most recent economic crisis with austerity measures. Secondly, welfare provision in Sweden as a migration driver. Despite the EU pre-Enlargement (2004) public discourses in Sweden regarding the fear of the 'welfare tourism', welfare system in this country of destination is far from the top reasons why Lithuanians choose it. It could be rather seen as something that was 'discovered' as an additional benefit after the arrival (with a partial exception of the old-age pensions). Furthermore, it is a factor that gives reasons to stay by forming a certain attachment to the country and postponing the return to Lithuania.

Keywords: migration, welfare state, Baltic Lithuania, Sweden

16) Institutional Ethnography and Actor-Network Theory

Ann-Torill Tørrisplass and Janne Paulsen Breimo, Nord University

The Nordic welfare model is known for its universalism, equality and stateness (Alestalo et al., 2009). The extensive role of the state has led to a developed service system, but also a presence of the government in peoples' lives. Another significant feature of the Nordic model is its focus on 'welfare technology'. Søndergård (2016 p. 111) claims that this term is uniquely Nordic, i.e. it is primarily used in the five Nordic countries. Welfare technology is even more present in the welfare bureaucracy and some researchers have even called it 'screen-level bureaucracy' (Hansen et al., 2016). For instance, service users are increasingly expected to manage their own services using ICT.

We argue that this calls for an increased focus on materiality in welfare research. As a methodology, IE insists on incorporating texts in the analysis. Although the text concept is broadly defined in IE, there are certain limitations in how it is commonly used. Therefore, we suggest that Actor-Network Theory (ANT), as developed by Bruno Latour (1999, 2005), can supplement IE in a way that inspires an increased focus on the 'material' in research on the Nordic welfare system. Like IE, ANT has gained popularity in the Nordic countries, and we argue that although the theoretical concepts and discourses used within IE and ANT differ, they have much in common. By introducing ANT to IE, we can expand our framework of investigation to include other non-human actants than texts, and thereby add to a growing IE literature. We thereby aim to expand the notion of how IE can be deployed, and illustrate how it can be combined with other theoretical and methodological perspectives.

17) 'Self-filming' in Institutional Ethnography: Giving a voice to "silent" recipients of welfare services

Esben Olesen, Nordland research institute

In accordance with the methodological ambition of Institutional Ethnography - exploring how peoples' local experiences are hooked up in institutional relations across time and space - there is a need for developing methods that access the knowledge of recipients of welfare services in peripheral positions.

The aim of this chapter is to demonstrate the potential and limitations of a specific audio-visual method; self-filming. Arguing that a main reason for applying self-filming in a specific research project is to get access to, and involve, the most important "knowers". Next, the chapter discusses how self-filming as an IE approach can be used to explore alternative or latent institutional apparatuses coordinating local institutional practices in a Norwegian (Nordic) context. The filmed material does not attempt to present a holistic (or realistic) picture of the informants' everyday life, rather the aim is to facilitate the participants with a research tool that make them able to present the institutional complex from their own standpoint, followed by individual interviews. Finally, I will discuss some of the limitations of the method, e.g. how it potentially limits the researcher's view of the intuitional complex.

Self-filming contains what Ruth Holliday describes as methodology that disrespects and disrupts disciplinary boundaries and truths. The combination of self-filming and IE makes up a different kind of methodology that can show aspects that would have been excluded or not seen in traditional research. In so doing, the camera gives access to everyday situations and interactions that would be difficult to explicate if not shown by the informants in the audio-visual material – potentially giving voice to people who are often silenced because they are perceived as unable to talk or because of a wish to protect them.

Keywords: IE, self-filming, peripheral positions

18) Using Institutional Ethnography to map needs: Translating experience to decisions

Guro Øydgard, Nord University

In the Nordic countries, an aging population involves a challenge for the currently substantive welfare state. Although it is the responsibility of the welfare state to care for the elderly, informal carers (e.g. next of kin) contribute a considerable part of the overall care for people with dementia (HOD, 2013; Kaasa, 2011). The aim of the chapter, is to describe how Institutional Ethnography can be used to explore how street-level bureaucrats in public welfare services map out the need for help of persons with dementia and their informal carers. Starting within the standpoint of administrators in municipal allocation divisions, I describe how their work is coordinated with and influenced by trans-local relations. As the administrators map out needs, they translate needs for help in daily life into standardized, performable services. This stands in contrast to the political goal of providing services that are adapted to the individual user and his or her family. The administrators do their work in the intersection between individual needs and the institutional framework of public health and care services. In the chapter, I outline the consequences this has for the access to public health services for persons with dementia and their informal carers. The empirical material are interviews with seven administrators, working at local allocation divisions in five different municipalities in Norway. Together with the data from the interviews, I explore the use of two central texts; the municipalities form for applying for health- and care services, and written decisions about services.

References:
HOD. (2013). Future Care The Norwegian Ministry of Health & Care Services.

Kaasa, K. (2011). To tell the truth about informal caregiving. Health and Care Department (HCD)

19) Doing measurement and individual progress – the everyday life of adolescent girls

Janne Lund, University of Agder

Mental health problems among adolescents seem to increase. And as the gender gap in symptoms calls for a gender nuanced understanding, this current study focuses solely on girls. The issue of emotional problems among girls has gained remarkable focus in our society, yet so far, the problems seem to continuously increase. I find it appropriate to examine the broader context of this situation, such as structures and discourses in the society, because there's a risk to provide only individual solutions to what might be societal challenges. Two relevant discourses in this regard is the age of measurement and individual progress. There is an urgent need to understand how these discourses might breed the increase of mental health problems among adolescent girls. Therefore, I am examining the following research question: How are adolescent girls doing measurement and individual progress in their everyday life?

Ten girls in the tenth grade have been interviewed two times each through open interviews. The interviews are inspired by ethnographic interview and lifeform interview. I have started the analytical work by looking for sayings from the girls that address measurement and individual progress. I have just been introduced to Institutional Ethnography and during the conference presentation I will describe preliminary results from the interviews and discuss how I can make use of IE to address the aim of my study. The following saying from one of the girls illustrates how measurement and individual progress can be addressed: «I am pretty much stressed (...) mainly [about] tests and submissions (...) but it is better now compared to eight and ninth grade, I've learned to cope with it. (...) If it goes bad, I just figure I have to study harder before the next test and do better on that one".

Keywords: adolescent, girls, stress, feeling low, peers, measurement, individual progress, Institutional Ethnography

20) Young people seeking help from the Child Welfare Services

Siv Schrøder, University of Agder

The Norwegian child welfare services (CWA) get in contact with tens of thousands of children each year. Mainly it's adults that contact the CWS with a concern for a child. In a few incidents a child seeks help by him- or herself. I have studied how young people seek help from the CWS and how the services respond. The study is based on interviews with eight young people about their experiences with help seeking. I am in the process of analyzing the data and are using Institutional Ethnography (IE) as my approach.

So far, my findings indicate that young people living in difficult care situations use several approaches for seeking help from the CWS. Some approaches are direct with a clear agenda, while others are subtler and not necessarily directed specifically to the CWS. It seems that certain ways of seeking help are acknowledged by the CWS while others are rejected.

21) An institutional ethnography of pedagogical discourses and mental workload at residential homes for people with cognitive disorders

Kjeld Høgsbro, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University

Several investigations have focused on pedagogical strategies towards challenging behaviour at residential homes for people with cognitive disorders, and several investigations have focused on the mental workload of staff members who were confronted with different forms of challenging behaviour.

But before 2010 no investigations were focussing on the relation between the two, though it seems obvious that you cannot regulate the workload in ways which reduces the quality of the residential services and you cannot implement professional demands which put an unbearable workload on the staff members.

Accordingly, between 2010 and 2014 investigations were being made comprising seven institutional ethnographies in seven different residential homes for people with autism, mental illness, intellectual disabilities, traumatic brain injuries and dementia. Institutional ethnography was used as a design because the everyday life and interaction between staff members and residents were the interesting focal point of the study and we further wanted to find out how trans-local factors like hegemonic discourses, forms of conduct and organization as well as regulating text might sustain challenging behavior and mental workload.

The presentation will show in general how pedagogical discourses and mental workload seems to be interconnected. The impact of the study was a change in discourses as well as organizational principals on the local level and the premises for the regulating texts in the field. The author's later participation in a national advisory board addressing challenging behaviour got an influence on the national guidelines in the field.

22) Between Discourse and Social Interaction: How concern children are 'made up'

Ann Christin E. Nilsen, University of Agder

Fuelled by international neoliberal trends, as illustrated by e.g. PISA, children are increasingly perceived as targets for social investment. These investment policies involve massive classification, through which children are turned into certain "types". Inspired by the works of Ian Hacking, this paper discusses how Institutional Ethnography (IE) can be useful for unravelling the construction of social categories by drawing on Michel Foucault and Erving Goffman's approaches to social categorization. This will be illustrated by an empirical study of how 'concern children' are made up in early childhood intervention programmes in Norway.

While Foucault is associated with the analysis of how our perceptions of normality and deviance are embedded in discourses that affect and regulate who we are and how we think, Goffman was dedicated to explore normality and deviance as an effect of labelling processes involving social interaction. According to Hacking it is worth seeing these two contributions to the study of normality and deviance as complementary, offering respectively a top-down and bottom-up perspective. IE provides an opportunity to bridge the gap between these two approaches, as it offers concepts and tools for exploring how people's everyday work is coordinated in translocally operating institutional relations.

24) An institutional ethnography of the ISO-standard for innovation management

Maria Duclos Lindstrøm, Department of Sociology, University of Copenhagen

This paper will provide an analysis of the ongoing work of drafting an international ISO standard on innovation management (ISO, the International Organization for Standardization). The standard is planned for publication by the end of 2018.

Standardization processes and standardization documents are interesting topics for institutional ethnographic analysis as examples of both how documents coordinate institutional action (locally and trans-locally), and of the social processes, negotiations and interplays of interests and intentionality and alliances involved in the standardization process. As such, the study examines trans-local actors involved in the standardization of a new global discourse on the management of innovation in the form of technical specifications of "best practices" in relation to the management of innovation processes.

I base the analysis on ethnographic observations from one week-long drafting meeting; combined with documents of the draft standards and interviews with Danish actors and international participants in the process. Drawing on the work of Dorothy Smith (as well as the work of Andrew Abbott and others), the close ethnographic analysis moves beyond the local situatedness of the meeting by asking what work the surveys are being designed to do in terms of stabilizing the management of innovation practices and granting them the authority and expansion of ISO standardization

One conceptual discussion, which I will address in the paper and/or discussion is a comparison of the analytical advantages of thinking in terms of "institutional complexes" (Smith) to the conceptual framework of linked ecologies (Andrew Abbott 2005, Blok et. Al. 2018) when we seek to analyze trans-local relations in complex institutional (or "inter-ecological") contexts.

25) Doing integration. The social organization of the process of getting a job, seen from the standpoint of a Somali single mother who came to Norway as a refugee

May-Linda Magnussen, University of Agder

I have looked into public debate, white papers, statistics and research concerning "integration of refugees" in contemporary Norway. I have also interviewed people whose job is to in different ways help refugees "integrate". If I, based on this, was to point out the most challenging group to "integrate" in Norwegian society, I would go for single mothers from Somalia with many children. One story about these women questions their will and motivation to support themselves and their kids with paid work, for instance because of lack of "work morale" or because of religious beliefs and practices. Another story is that it is particularly difficult for these women to find jobs, due to reasons such as little education and substantial child care. The latest white paper on "integration issues" (Stortingsmelding nr. 30 (2015-2016), Fra mottak til arbeidsliv – en effektiv integreringspolitikk) states that «integration» is a process "without shortcuts" and in which "all sectors of society must contribute". It's main concern is also to make an "integration policy" aiming at making integration more "target-oriented" and "effective". This means that it builds on the premise that also public policies influence the social processes categorized as integration. Still, the way that integration is written about in the white paper makes much of the social organisation of integrating work (Smith 2005) invisible. I am writing an article which aims to show the complexity of this work. I want to do this by writing from the standpoint of one woman who is in the process of getting a job and who, according to my reading and interviewing, should have low chances of succeeding. I have interviewed this woman six times already, and I am following her for two more years. In the institutional ethnography session, I want to present and get input on this article.

Key words: Institutional ethnography, integration, refugees, gender, employment, social organization, work

26) Challenges Accompanying Deinstitutionalization in Japan after the Sagamihara Stabbings

Ryoko Takahashi, Kanazawa University, Japan

In Japan, 19 disabled people were killed and 27 others were injured on 26 July 2016 at a residential care facility for disabled people in Sagamihara, Kanagawa Prefecture, which is about an hour's drive southwest of Tokyo. Japan ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in January 2014 and enforced the Act for Eliminating Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities in April 2016. The incident took place despite increasing momentum towards inclusion with regard to disabled persons, and was a great shock to Japanese society.

The facility was set up by the Kanagawa Prefecture government in 1964, and is run by a social welfare corporation. At the time of the incident, the facility had about 150 long-term adult residents of a wide range of ages. After the incident, the governor of Kanagawa Prefecture announced that the facility would be totally rebuilt at the same location, as requested by the families of the residents. However, there was a great deal of criticism from disabled people's organizations and disability policy experts, who claimed that large residential facilities had become anachronisms and smaller-sized, community-based living arrangements had become the international standard. The governor was forced to change the policy, and he established a task force under the committee for disability policies of Kanagawa Prefecture to discuss new policies.

The aim of this report is to examine efforts with regard to deinstitutionalization and discrimination against disabled people in Japan. To that end, I will review the background of the incident and analyze the discussion process of the task force with regard to coping with the facility and its residents in the future. I will point out the role of CRPD, the most important international agreement related to disability policy, and the normalization principle developed in Nordic countries.

27) Ethnographies of youth in confinement – on subjectivity, positionality and situated ethics

Ann-Karina Henriksen, Aalborg University and Anna Schliehe, Cambridge University

This presentation aims to open a discussion on the strengths and limits of doing ethnographic research with young people placed in confinement. The presentation draws on two studies from Scotland and Denmark, and reflects on critical issues such as negotiating access, obtaining informed and voluntary consent, positionality and situated ethics. While a substantial body of literature addresses the methodological challenges - and importance - of doing ethnographic research in prisons, the literature on doing ethnographic research among youths in confinement is very limited. Reflections on prison ethnographies are helpful for youth scholars venturing into secure institutions, however we also argue that there are critical issues related to researching minors, that need further exploration and debate. The young people are in extremely vulnerable situations, one being the setting of confinement, another being their troubled life trajectories in and outside institutional settings. However, research can provide ways of giving voice to troubled and troubling young people, who are often disbelieved or silenced as young recipients of welfare state services. Ethnographic research produces data on the sensory and lived experience of penal practice and materiality, which contributes to our understanding of how young people experience confinement. These insights are pivotal in the development of less harmful forms of confinement. By addressing critical issues in doing ethnographic fieldwork with youths in confinement we aim to qualify future research endeavours and strengthen the tradition of institutional ethnography in the Nordic countries.

28) Ordinary citizens or civil society? Questioning the nature of small-scale, voluntary development organizations

Sara Kingsbergen and Lau Schulpen, Radboud University

Worldwide, the field of international development cooperation is facing an increasing number and diversity of actors taking up an active role in this field. There is a trend of companies, philanthropists, famous stars and ordinary individuals feeling urged to actively contribute to the global fights against poverty. In the Netherlands, we bring these actors together under the heading of the philanteral aid channel. The voluntary character is the most important trademark that binds the different actors in this channel and distinguishes them from other, more traditional development actors. The philanteral channel already consists of a wide and diverse group of actors. The Dutch debate of diversification focuses especially on one vast group of alternative development actors: Private Development Initiatives (PDIs). These organizations are characterized by their small size (i.e. small budget and limited number of staff) and voluntary character (i.e. low percentage of paid staff members). In this contribution, we will analyse the identity and origins of PDIs and question their rootedness in the Dutch civil society. We do so based on a unique dataset collected in 2017 among nearly 800 Dutch PDIs.

29) Citizen initiatives as part of civil society in Norway: Motivation and engagement beyond the establishment

June Fylkesnes, University of Agder

Even though Citizen Initiatives for Global Solidarity (CIGS) are increasingly evident in Norway, there is no active strategy yet employed towards CIGS, neither by NORAD nor established NGOs. An initial mapping of CIGS suggests an increase in numbers since 2000, and research indicates that the emergence of CIGS in Norway can be understood as an effect of an increasingly bureaucratized aid structure, leaving limited room for "people-to-people" engagement within the non-governmental organisations. Many NGOs acknowledge the existence of yet another species in the jungle of aid initiatives, and in response the NGOs try to accommodate for givers' need for proximity, the opportunity to interact and potential encounters. Despite their efforts, CIGS grow in numbers. In this paper CIGS are explored as part of the Norwegian civil society, with a focus on their motivation for engagement and how they respond to needs. The argument is that CIGS need not only attention from the established aid actors in Norway, but should be acknowledged as important actors within the Norwegian aid landscape.

30) Beyond emergency management? The role of Citizen Initiatives during crisis

Hanne Haaland and Hege Wallevik, University of Agder

During later years, Citizen Initiatives for Global Solidarity have grown considerably in numbers across Europe. Much research has been carried out on such citizen initiatives in a development context, especially in The Netherlands and Belgium. Lately, CI's have also got attention as they are responding to humanitarian crisis across the world, such as the refugee crisis in 2015. In many European countries citizens involved heavily in catering for incoming refugees, putting up loosely organised voluntary based initiatives such as the Refugee Welcome initiatives. At the same time CI's popped up responding to needs in hot spots, as was the case in Lesvos. In this paper, we discuss the role of CI's during crisis with examples from Lesvos and Norway. We argue that to meet the challenges of large scale population movements a first step would be to understand and acknowledge the key role that CI's play in their immediate response to needs as well as their engagement over time.

32) With a desire to help – A case study about Lesvos

Hege Merete Løvåsen

In 2015 an unexpected flow of refugees and migrants headed into southern Europe. This was the start of one of the biggest humanitarian crisis in recent history affecting Europe. Now, almost three years later the crisis is still ongoing. Most refugees and migrants have arrived in Italy and Greece, which have put an enormous pressure on these countries. Some arrival spots are more popular than others and have created so-called 'hot spots.' One of them is the Greek island of Lesvos. This research explores how different actors have met and engaged in this humanitarian crisis on Lesvos. This is a qualitative research conducted as a case study. The focus is on one refugee camp in particular, a site called Kara Tepe. Kara Tepe is a camp for vulnerable refugees and is run by the local authorities. In addition, I have also looked into some of the different citizen initiatives that have been created all over Lesvos as a response to the crisis. The focus is on how the official versus the informal initiatives and the professional versus the unskilled volunteers are working side by side. It explores the cooperation between the different actors and how the situation evolved during the year of 2017. When this research ended, there were still no signs suggesting that the crisis would come to an end, rather the opposite. Different actors continue to contribute and help the constant flow of new arrivals in any way they can. As discussed in this thesis, it might be time to realize that the situation is going from a temporary to a more permanent one, thus considering more sustainable and permanent solutions. In addition, the commitment and involvement of the unskilled and private citizen initiatives has proven to become an important, and not least increasing part of aid work, thus they need to be recognized and included as actors.

33) Social Issues and Issue Politics – Reconceptualising and reinvigorating political participation in social work

Andreas Møller Jørgensen, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg Univerity

Vulnerable or marginalized groups of citizens participate in politics to a lesser degree than people that are socio-economically well off. This is not only a democratic problem in terms of political misrepresentation, it is also a social problem since political participation is a way to make society at large aware of and politically handle issues pertaining to all members of society. Social work literature, however, tends to neglect political participation. There may be several reasons for this. For one, political participation belongs, perhaps, more directly to the discipline of political science. Secondly, parallel to a managerilisation of social work the notion of empowerment has been translated into neo-liberal minimalist and paternalistic versions that do not leave much room for political participation. Finally, political participation tend to be narrowly understood as voting in representative democracies. Thus, political participation becomes an issue potentially worthy of social work attention only every fourth year rather than an integral part of social work. From this vantage point, the presentation considers how we can conceptually reconstruct and unify political participation and social work and thereby invigorate political participation in social work practice. The presentation critically examines and unites issue politics (Marres), empowerment (Freire), and contestatory liberal democracy (Pettit). Issue politics paves a way between social and political issues by arguing that issues, including social issues or problems, become political issues insofar as they generate publics. Empowerment suggests a way forward for social workers to engage with vulnerable citizens in issue politics. Contestatory liberal democracy provides a relation between this bottom-up approach to politics and representative liberal democracy. Finally, the three-legged conceptual construct's potential impact on social work practice is discussed.

KEYWORDS: Social work, political participation, issue politics, empowerment, contestatory politics

35) Crime and Confinement in Four Small Nordic Island Nations

Helgi Gunnlaugsson, University of Iceland

Criminality, incarceration and control in Nordic island societies (ø-samfund) are the themes of a working group aiming at describing how crimes and confinement are dealt with in the following four island societies: Faroe Islands, Åland Islands, Iceland and Greenland. Supported by the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology (NSFK) the working group held its first seminar in the Faroe Islands in the fall of 2015, its second meeting in Åland in 2016, and the third one in Iceland in 2017.

There are large differences between the four Nordic island societies in culture, and also on how they have achieved autonomy/independence, and to what extent this has been implemented. Yet they have more characteristics in common than they have with the remaining Nordic countries: Small populations living in secluded island societies, geographically isolated from other countries; rough living conditions, and highly dependent on forces of nature. In such small societies people are more visible to each other, mutually dependent, with daily life subject to strong local traditions.

In this paper presentation some general observations of the four island societies will be presented and discussed – in particular themes related to the session in question. Variations and similarities on crime, confinement, and control will be examined and compared.

Key words: Crime, confinement, small nations, Scandinavian exceptionalism

37) Youth in confinement: Ambiguous practices of protection, treatment and punishment in Danish secure institutions

Ann-Karina Henriksen and Annick Prieur, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University

In the presentation, we explore how a nexus of punishment, treatment and protection creates unique mechanisms of control for youth in confinement. The treatment - confinement nexus has been theorized and critiqued for adult prison populations, however the scholarship exploring children and young people in confinement remains limited. The presentation draws on a study in Danish secure institutions designed as a multi-sited ethnographic fieldwork, which explores practices, logics and experiences of staff and young people. Secure institutions accommodate both young people in surrogate pre-trial custody and young people placed in protective care. We use secure institutions as an illustrative case of how youth are confined in hybrid institutions where protection, treatment and punishment merge in ambiguous and contradictory practices that potentially harm young people. Drawing on a Foucauldian theorization of discipline, we demonstrate how children's status as the responsibility of parents or the state, adds protection to the punishment-treatment nexus. The presentation addresses wider debates on rehabilitation, Nordic exceptionalism, and criminal justice for youth in an era of neoliberal penal-welfarism.

Key words: secure institutions, child protection, treatment, punishment

38) Reinstating and contextualizing religion in the analysis of Islamist radicalization processes

Jeppe Fuglsang Larsen, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University

Abstract: Current research on radicalization and Jihadism employs a broad range of theoretical approaches. This is in part a result of an ongoing debate about root causes for Islamist radicalization. One of the most debated issues regarding root causes has been how, when, and if Islam as a religion plays a role in the radicalization process. An argument often made is that Islamist radicalization is not a religious phenomenon or that Islam is not a driving factor. Drawing on interviews with former radical Islamists and people with personal and professional knowledge about current and former radical Islamists, I argue that we need to reinstate but also contextualize religion as central component in our analysis of driving factors behind Islamist radicalization. The interviews show that religion played a central role both on a personal level for the Islamists themselves and collectively for the radical Islamist group they were a part of. The paper then attempts to explain why the interviewees became religious and why they became part of radical Islamist groups. I argue that a missing theoretical approach in the research field is a sociology of religious emotion. This perspective can help us understand how social conditions and personal grievances can be connected to strong religious emotions and to a feeling of being part of a chosen religious group. The paper thus argues that by applying a sociology of religious emotion to our understanding of Islamist radicalization processes, we can reinstate and understand the role of religion in an analytically rewarding manner.

39) Teenage workers and their potential to secure occupational safety

Margrét Einarsdóttir, Faculty of Social and Human Sciences, University of Iceland

Teenagers commonly undertake paid work, usually part-time alongside their education. At work, teenagers are exposed to various kinds of risk, and are up to twice as likely to be injured than older workers. OHS regulations stipulate workers' rights to safe working conditions, and to report occupational hazards. North-American authorities have informed young people about their OHS rights and encouraged them to speak up for them. However, researchers in the continent doubt the effectiveness such campaigns, as their studies show that feeling of powerlessness hinders teenage workers in telling about their safety concerns.

The Nordic countries have been at the international frontline regarding labour market rights, including OHS rights. As such, it could be expected that Nordic teenagers do not experience powerlessness regarding safety issues to the same extent as their North-American counterparts. The aim of the qualitative study, presented here, was to explore the perception of teenage workers in Iceland of their labour market position and their potential to secure their occupational safety. In total, 45 Icelanders, aged 14-20, participated in individual and/or group interviews.

The results show that the young workers are exposed to various hazards at work, and some had experienced work injuries and/or work illnesses. They showed substantial safety awareness although commonly lacking OHS education in school, and safety training at work. Moreover, similarly to North-American findings, teenage workers' industrial relations were permeated by lack of power, and the powerlessness affected their potential to speak up for their occupational safety. Some hesitated to report their concerns, and the concerns of those who did were commonly silenced. The conclusion is drawn that although OHS education and safety training must be enhanced, such action might not be enough. Young workers' industrial relations need to be strengthened as well.

41) Consenting to what? Interviewing young people on the margins of the Danish Welfare state

Tea Torbenfeldt Bengtsson, VIVE – The Danish Center for Social Science Research

This chapter addresses the role of welfare state professionals when conducting research with young people relying on welfare state i interventions. Obtaining informed consent always requires ethical consideration but is further complicated when investigating 'hard to reach' youth (Bengry-Howell and Griffin, 2012).Standardized procedures for obtaining consent cannot remove or solve the challenges that arise when seeking to conduct ethical research with informed consent from young participants. Drawing on qualitative data from two studies with 'hard to reach' youth in Denmark, the paper will discuss how these challenges are closely related to the participants' relationship with professionals and their position on the margins of the Danish welfare state. The first study is an ethnographic study investigating the everyday lives of young people in locked secure care institutions. The second study is a longitudinal interview-based study investigating the role of risk-taking practices in the everyday lives of young care-leavers.

Throughout the research processes, the presence of and interaction with welfare state professionals caused ethical questions and dilemmas in relation to the young people's participation. Three dilemmas stood out: 1) the participant's consent was mediated through welfare state professionals whom they were also dependent on; 2) the borders of the consent were blurred by the extent of the young person's need for understanding and help from welfare state professionals; 3) welfare state professionals sought to govern the presentation of the participant's social problems. These dilemmas could not be 'solved' in the design and planning of the studies and neither were they solved during or after the data collection. Applying the notion of 'situated ethics' (Heggen and Guillemin, 2012) raised awareness of the dilemmas, especially in later analytical reflections. However, the specific issues related to researching young people on the margins of society, who are 'guarded' by professionals persist. While welfare state professionals are primarily there for help and support, they are also inevitably a control mechanism that regulates the young people's lives – a control mechanism that comes to influence the young people's own agency and consent to participate in research.

42) A country for old men: The inner circle in Danish corporate networks 1987-2016

Lasse Folke Henriksen, Emil Begtrup-Bright, Christoph Houman Ellersgaard, Anton Grau Larsen & Jacob Aagaard Lunding, Department of Business & Politics, Copenhagen Business School

This paper investigates the evolution of the core group within the Danish corporate network from 1987-2016. Drawing on unique register data of all Danish corporate boards, combined with data from Danish personal registers, we show stability and change in the composition of the most central individuals during the last 30 years.

The analytical sample totals 39,181 corporate boards, having 350,735 positions held by 130,548 individuals, we identify the individuals in the core of the corporate network in very month from 1987 to 2016. The characteristics of these individuals – gender, education, residence, social origin, etc. - are then explored using personal register data, which also enables to compare the attributes of the core with that of the general population.

Unlike the fracturing of corporate networks show both in the US (Mizruchi 2013) and in small states such as The Netherlands (Heemskerk 2008) or Switzerland (Bühlmann, David & Mach 2013), we show that a stable inner circle (Useem 1984) have dominated the Danish corporate networks in the past 30 years. Both the size of the core group of the elite networks, and the individuals within the core, remain very stable, not least during the last 25 years of the period analysed. This in spite of major changes to structures of corporate governance and in the political economy.

To underline the influence of this inner circle outside the corporate boardrooms, we also combine our analysis with databases containing 4,000 other key affiliations from Denmark in 2016. The network integration in other sectors show that inner circle members – in particular those with the longest tenure in the inner circle – are also much more likely to hold key positions in governing bodies outside the business world and in the interest organisations of business and social networks of the rest of the Danish power elite.

43) Establishment fantasies of wealthy Finnish business elites

Anu Kantola, University of Helsinki

As globalisation and financialisation pull the wealthiest groups away from the rest, there is a need to explore whether the wealthy elites are distancing themselves from the rest not only economically but also politically and culturally. This paper explores how a core group of the wealthy elites—wealthy business executives belonging to the richest 0.1 per cent in Finland—relate to other social groups. The wealthy business elites hold positions of dominance in business organisations and possess societal power. Using 32 semi-structured interviews with wealthy executives conducted in 2017, I explore how these wealthy executives see other classes and themselves as a class in relation to wider society. I suggest that the executives produce a self understanding akin to Norbert Elias's establishment fantasies, which justify growing disparities within society.

As Finland, a Nordic country with a strong tradition of egalitarianism, has undergone a rapid process of market liberalisation and financialisation, the wealthy executives have redefined their identities, changing from nationally oriented leaders to globally operating professionals. They project exceptionality, optimism and meritocratic can-do attitudes onto their own class but perceive wider society and other classes in more dismal terms. By drawing symbolic boundaries with other classes and the public sector, the executives create moral distance between themselves and society. They promote a meritocratic self-identity and morality, which overlooks the widening inequalities and instead places moral judgement on the institutions of the Nordic welfare model: social security, taxation and the public sector. In so doing, the wealthy executives challenge the moralities of the egalitarian Nordic welfare model and demonstrate how the growing income disparities caused by globalisation may affect the moral order in presumptively classless societies and create elite cultures, which justify the growing disparities within society.

44) Who are the rich? Changes of the income and demographic structure of top incomes in Finland

Roosa Sandell & Mikko Niemelä Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Turku

Income inequality has grown considerably since 1980 both globally and in most Western countries, and has been concerned about ever since. It has been acknowledged that the growth of income inequality is due to that the rich has become even richer. However, the rich has attracted relatively little attention, and research has mainly focused on their incomes and how the gap between the rich and the poor has widened. The rich are crucial for understanding inequality and social stratification, but little is known about their demographics in particular. Thus, the purpose of this study is to examine the top incomes more thoroughly. We investigate who the rich are and how the composition of the rich has changed by analysing the highest income decile's demographic structure with the Finnish Income Distribution Statistics (IDS) time series, covering the period between 1987 and 2015 (N=306 257). We also examine the internal dispersion of the rich in order to see how homogenous the group is and how large the relative differences inside the decile are. We use logistic regression model with average marginal effects. Our results show that there is internal dispersion within the highest income decile based on incomes and demographics, as the top one percent differs from the top 2−10 percent. Overall the top incomes are more middle-aged, better educated, childless couples and self-employed and upper-level employees compared to other population. However, the effect of demographics has decreased during 1987−2015. The top 1% includes more self-employers than other income groups, and it has become even more self-employment centred during 1987− 2015. The amount of self-employers has increased also in the top 2−10%. Thus, the effect of self-employment is considerable.

Key words: demographics, income inequality, internal dispersion, top incomes, the rich

45) The Chosen Ones – The Inner Core in the Faroese Board Network (2018)

Sveinur Tróndarson and Kári Holm Johannesen, Department of History and Social Sciences, University of the Faroe Islands

This bachelor thesis, developed in cooperation with Faroese Social Science Association and Danish Association of Elite - and Power Studies, seeks to analyse core individuals and organisations in the board network present in the public and private sector in the Faroe Islands.

The social network analysis draws on register data of governmental boards, corporate boards, union and employer boards and the political system, which is the government, the parliament and the municipal councils in the Faroe Islands. The analysed sample comprises approximately 3,000 boards and 7,500 positions held by 4,000 individuals. The analysis shows which individuals and organisations constitute the core in the board network represented in the public and private sector in the Faroe Islands in 2018.

The analysis follows the methodical procedures used by the Association of Elite - and Power Studies to investigate the core of the Danish board network. This makes the analysis comparable to the study of the Danish inner core.

The small-scale Faroese society is characterized by multiplex relations and board relations are thereby one of many relationships shared between individuals in the Faroese society. The analysis shows that the Faroese core, which consists of approximately 60 individuals, is dominated by men, many of them present in the export industry, and these are closely related through the Faroese Employers Association. Compared to the Danish core, which consist of approximately 420 individuals, the Faroese core is bigger per capita. Like the Danish inner circle, members of Faroese core are also present outside the business world and hold positions in governmental boards, many of them educated lawyers.

46) Leader Communities: Consecrating Elites

Mikael Holmqvist, Stockholm Business School, Stockholm University

I will discuss the phenomenon of "leader communities" based on my five-year ethnographic study of Djursholm, which is located just outside Stockholm, a community where Swedish elites choose to live, socialize with other elites, and, most importantly, form families and raise their children into future elites. My argument is that such a neighborhood consecrates its inhabitants into leaders—that is, it offers its residents a social environment that imbues people with a sense of social and moral elevation. By idealizing its residents, Djursholm's allegedly superior lifestyle and character acts as a principle of distinction and legitimation. I call this a consecracy—a society that leads by means of its aura, brightness, and radiance, allowing the privileged to pose as a moral vanguard. Leaders are made—not born— by the culture, history, traditions, ceremonies, rituals, and institutions of the place. I try to venture inside the world of the Swedish elite to explore the mechanics of social interaction and power. I introduce new concepts to the study and understanding of contemporary elites and offer an analysis of the moral, social, and political consequences of leader communities' aspirations to lead societies.

47) Business political action in Norway

Trygve Gulbrandsen, Institute for Social Research, Oslo

Business elites have power. How do they wield their power? In this paper I focus upon various forms of lobbying. Business lobbying in Norway is extensive. In spite of their opposition to state intervention, business leaders lobby actively for public subsidies or regulations giving themselves favourable market conditions or protection. In this article I have distinguished between specific lobbying directed at particular decisions in the political system and networking where business leaders cultivate regular contact with significant decision-makers. When a business leader engages in lobbying it is usually in the form of specific lobbying. He attempts to influence the outcome of decisions which pertain to the narrow interests of his own firm. It is less common to spend time and resources on networking. Networking as a lobby strategy is particularly used by business leaders who by virtue of their positions in the business community belong to an inner circle within the business elite.

Key words: Lobbying, networking, inner circle, business community

48) Tove Jansson – delegate and conductor of modern Finnish Children Literature and urban intelligentsia

Elina Huttunen

Tove Jansson (1914-2001) changed childrens literature in Finland and broke the typical form of the stories which were read to children. She was a part of modernistic wave in childrens literature and she herself has stated that she does art pour l´art (art because of art) like avantgardists does. Tove Jansson has been and still is important figure in Finnish childrens literature and Finnish culture and Moomins are read throughout the world in different languages.

Art and literature tends to take shapes in line with the surrounding reality they are produced. Tove Jansson created Moomins right after the Second World War ended. Artists and authors (I refer them as intellegentsia) are capable create the "third" space between reality and the work of art which gives new ideas which means that they capable to communicate the reality surrounding the work of art with the laws created by them through mimesis and poiesis. This enables artists to discuss reality through their own medium which challenges the societys power balance and liquify the solid structure created by economic capital which is intertwined with politics and media.

Sociology as a scientific discipline was created to answer the questions that capitalistic mode of production and modern life in the cities have created. Intellegentsia typically habitate urban areas which creates a fruitful base for new ideas and communication to evolve. Tove Jansson was a part of intellegentsia in Helsinki and in my study I want to find out could she also be noted as a part of Peace movement, is intellegentsia capable some day end the violence with the third space and how authentic was her voice compared to European flows in art and literature in her own time.

49) Good neighbourhood, good education? The association between childhood neighbourhood and higher education enrolment in Finland

Sanna Kailaheimo, Outi Sirniö, Elina Kilpi-Jakonen and Jani Erola, University of Turku

The evidence on the direct impact of the childhood neighbourhood is relatively weak, especially when compared to that of family background, and causal evidence, over and above the impact of the childhood immediate family, is rare. In this paper we look at how different childhood neighbourhood resources are associated with children's higher education enrolment using Finnish register data on 149 289 children born in 1980-1992, and follow their family and neighbourhood characteristics from age 7 to age 22. In this study we aim to take account heterogeneous effects of neighbourhoods, age effect and the change of neighbourhoods when studying higher education enrolment of children.

Our preliminary results show that unemployment and educational level of the neighbourhood matter for children's higher education enrolment (OLS & sibling FE). The association between unemployment and child's education decreases across age, thus the older the child is, the less important factor the neighbourhood unemployment is. Later extend the analyses to structural nested mean models and two-stage regression with residuals which provide powerful tool for causal effects in the longitudinal context.

Keywords: neighbourhood effect, education, intergenerational, social inheritance, mobility

50) A time series study of the impact of social background on students' achievements

Emil Smith and Mikkel Helding Vembye, Department of Education, Aarhus University

The primary school systems of the Nordic countries have an explicit aim of ensuring social equity, as evident in various reforms of the sector. Primary school systems in the Nordic context are characterised by being non-selective, publicly funded and without tracking until secondary school. Despite these features, the role of the schools in enhancing social mobility has previously been shown to be relatively low. By comparing the explanatory power of measures of social background on student academic achievement across Denmark, Norway and Sweden, over a period of a decade, this paper aims to qualify the existing knowledge on the role of social background in the Nordic welfare states. Applying data on 4th grade students' academic achievement from the 2007, 2011 and 2015 waves of the Trends in Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS), hierarchical linear models with academic achievement in mathematics as the dependent variable are employed. These models will determine the explanatory power of the reported number of books at home, as a proxy-variable for social background, while controlling for relevant covariates both on student level such as language spoken in the home, and school level such as socioeconomic composition of classrooms. This allows for looking at the changes in the relationship between social background and academic achievement over time, across the Nordic countries. Results will be interpreted through the theoretical frameworks of Bourdieu's concept of cultural capital and Coleman's understanding of equality in education. Furthermore, changes over time will be related to structural changes in the respective primary school systems of the three countries, e.g. reforms – thus the paper contributes to an improved understanding of the effectiveness of the Nordic welfare states in reducing inequality of educational outcomes.

Keywords: educational inequality, social stratification, TIMSS, Nordic countries

51) COHSMO - Dynamics of movement and fixity: Mapping imagined futures of young women graduating from vocational education of healthcare and social services

Anja Jørgensen, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University, anjaj@socsci.aau.dk; Lene Tølbøll. Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University,lenetb@socsci.aau.dk

Traditionally, European regional and urban policy has been mostly characterised by treating individuals, people and communities as not having a significant role to play in the allocation of resources and the success or failure of such policy endeavours. In this sense, EU policy has tended to treat spaces as almost undifferentiated in terms of the communities that inhabited them. A part of this project is aiming to foster a theoretical innovation by bringing together isolated but potentially fruitful theoretical approaches that try to analyse the role of human resources and communities in the success or failure of spatial policy programmes. The state of art in investigates the possibility that the success or failure of governmental programmes of social investment and initiatives to promote economic growth might be dependent on patterns of local attachment and identity. The consequences of urbanisation have long been a theme in urban sociology, geography and political theory, but there is a tendency to focus on class, cultural dominance, and power structures, which cut across spatial scales and tend to neglect the lived lives in actual places. COHSMO investigates in its state of art new avenues for conceptual understandings of patterns of urbanization and demographic change, and how such patterns relate to territorial cohesion. COHSMO investigate conceptual understandings of how the economic crisis and measures of austerity have deepened patterns of social and territorial inequality in different geographical scales across EU.

51) Changes in intergenerational educational mobility – does relative or absolute parental education matter – a Danish register study

Martin D. Munk, Department of Political Science, Aalborg University

In this paper, we use rank regressions and linear probability models of transitions to study changes in intergenerational educational mobility. In particular, we study this across multiple Danish birth cohorts born between 1962 and 1982. When using rank regressions we find that mobility, contrary to previous findings, is decreasing across birth cohorts. More specifically, we find that the intergenerational rank regression between mother's educational attainment and children's educational attainment is increasing across cohorts whereas the rank regression for father's rank has more or less remained stable, but if we include parents' level of education measured by categories we find that father's level of education in importance is increasing over time. We find that social selection is appearing both at the upper secondary level and at the university level over and above other types of colleges. This social selection is present in the completion of these two transitions, especially in the first one, whereas selections in the transitions into entrances are almost the opposite.

52) Left Behind? The impact of geographical mobility on children's educational attainment in Finland and Germany

Patricia McMullin, Aleksi Karhula, Elina Kilpi-Jakonen and Jani Erola, Department of Social Research at the University of Turku

Geographical mobility occurs often because the lack of economic resources in the location of origin are intended to be replaced by the economic resources available in the destination area. However, Geographical mobility is often accompanied by a loss of capital that remains in the location of origin, such as social capital. When families move, important relationships, information sources and networks which guide positive behaviour may be disrupted (Tonnessen et al. 2016).

In this paper, we study the effects of geographical mobility according to children's age, parental socio-economic and parental marital status on children's education attainment in Finland and West Germany. We use high quality Finnish register data, including reliable annual indicators for employment, parental education and other family-related variables such as marital status. The results from these data will be compared to results using regional data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP).

Preliminary findings from the Finnish data indicate that even after controlling for parental education, divorce/separation, childhood household income, and parental unemployment, moving during childhood is associated with the risk of not attaining a secondary degree and a lower probability of entry into higher education by the age of 22. This suggests that other forms of capital that a parent might gain from a move cannot fully compensate for the loss of social capital a child experiences after movement from one geographical location to another.

Keywords: Social inequality, Intergenerational social mobility, Residential mobility, Social capital

53) Family resources and child bearing under different family policy schemes

Sehar Ezdi, Jani Erola, Elina Kilpi-Jakonen & Heta Pöyliö Department of Social Research, University of Turku

Global changes in family formation patterns alongside escalated economic uncertainty, high youth unemployment and increased education have led to greater interfamilial diversity in the provision of childhood resources: children growing up in intact two parent families with relatively good resources, contrasted with children growing up in single parent families often characterized by low resources. Periodic changes may exacerbate these inequalities whereas family policy imperatives may temper their effect.

We argue that parents acknowledge these risks and alter their reproductive behavior accordingly. We expect that couples with low socioeconomic resources of their own or of their parents will postpone or forgo second births, if they feel the need to accumulate more resources in order to guarantee adequate opportunities for their children. Coupled with the labor market, the compensation provided by different family policy schemes may be especially relevant in overcoming the low socioeconomic resources of parents or their social origin.

We study the influence of parental resources and compensatory mechanisms on fertility by analyzing the probability and timing of second child births utilizing three datasets: Finnish Register Data, German SOEP and UK BHPS (and subsequently Understanding society). This cross-national comparison allows an examination of countries that not only represent different types of family policy schemes but also benefit from panels running long enough to be able to observe periodic changes from 1995 to 2015. Institutional variation during this period is observed through multiple macro indicators: types of parental leave schemes, preprimary education, tax benefit transfers to two-parent families and family allowances. We expect a direct relationship between family policies and fertility so that stronger family policies would serve as an incentive to boost fertility.

54) Aim high and hit the mark? Subject choice in upper secondary education among children of immigrants in Denmark

Jesper Fels Birkelund, Department of Sociology, University of Copenhagen

In this paper, I examine ethnic differences in choice of subjects in academic upper secondary education (gymnasium) in Denmark. Previous research has shown that, given academic performance, children of immigrants are often more likely to enroll in academic upper secondary education than children of native-born parents. Using register data covering an entire Danish cohort born in 1994 and 1995, I investigate whether children of immigrants continue to make high-aspiring choices regarding subject composition or if the transition to upper secondary education induces them to act more in accordance with previous performance. I find that children of immigrants are more likely to have completed academic upper secondary education by the age of 21 compared with children of native-born parents given performance in primary school and family resources. Children of immigrants are also more likely to have not completed any upper secondary education meaning that only few children of immigrants complete vocational education by the age of 21. Within academic upper secondary education, children of immigrants continue to make high-aspiring choices and are throughout the performance distribution about 50 percent more likely to take an extra high-level subject and more than twice as likely to choose the subject composition (high-level math and medium- or high-level physics and chemistry) that gives access to most tertiary educations. The flipside of the coin is that children of immigrants enrolled in academic upper secondary education have a higher risk of dropping out. This might be related to more demanding subject choices; however, most of the dropout can be explained by low previous performance. Children of immigrants also complete academic upper secondary education with a much lower GPA, but this is also mainly due to previous performance, and I find only little evidence linking the lower GPA to (over)ambitious subject choices.

Keywords: Subject choice, educational inequalities, ethnic minorities, second generation immigrants

55) Compensatory or cumulative advantage? Parental resources, previous school results and transition to the higher education in Finland

Laura Heiskala, Jani Erola and Elina Kilpi-Jakonen, University of Turku

Entrance exams to higher education and a dual model make Finnish higher education unique. The link between social origin and access to university has been found in numerous studies. Existence of university of applied sciences has been seen to reduce educational inequality, because parental education play no role in this transition. However, those studies have not taken into account student's own school achievement.

We use logistic regressions and contrast marginal effects to study the interaction between parental resources, previous school results and transition to the higher education. The data used is a 5 % population sample of individuals under the age of 25 who finished their compulsory school between years 2000-2004 (N=22 293) from Statistics of Finland. Individuals are followed annually for eight years and the data contains information on parental education, income and SES.

Preliminary results show that well-performing students are likely to enter to university if their parents have higher education, and to university of applied sciences if their parents have primary or secondary education. Poorly performing pupils whose parents have higher education are likely to go to the university of applied sciences, but poorly performing students whose parents do not have a high-level education are not likely to enter to higher education. According to our analysis, parental education is the decisive factor, not parental income or SES. Findings support the compensatory advantage hypothesis in the transition to university of applied sciences and the cumulative advantage hypothesis in the transition to university.

Keywords: educational transition, inequality, compensatory advantage, cumulative advantage, parental resources

56) Parental socioeconomic background, university institutions and fields of study in an age of educational expanding

Annette Quinto Romani, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University

In a Danish context, the expansion of students in higher education has been very pronounced. The consequence of this educational expansion depends on whether cultural capital has a higher impact on students in 'high-achieving low-variation' areas or 'low-achieving high-variation' areas. The aim for this article is two folded: First, we addresses to what extent the impact of socioeconomic background is reduced or reinforced considering different fields of study and university institutions.

Secondly, we focus on whether the impact of parental background on student's achievement in specific fields and institutions has changed over time. To explore these issues we use a sample of 129.868 students that finished their university in 1993-2006. When estimating to what extend university institutions and field of study reinforces or modify the impact of socioeconomic background, we need to address two sources of selection bias. First, we may have a selection bias that arise due to heterogeneity in institutions and fields. Secondly, we may have a selection bias that arise due to heterogeneity in pre-existing conditions. We address the heterogeneity in institutions and fields applying a within institution and field fixed effect and the heterogeneity in pre-existing conditions applying a value added approach.

57) Female peer climate and the gender gap in orientations towards STEM fields: The role of a "female science habitus" in the classroom on students' self-concept in math and science

Emil Smith and Ida Gran Andersen, DPU – Danish School of Education, Department of Educational Sociology, Aarhus University

Despite a reversed gender gap in educational attainment in general, women are still underrepresented in Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) fields (Legewie & DiPrete, 2014). In addition, the gender gap in math and science achievement previously favoring boys, has now been closed or even reversed in many countries and previous research conclude that gender differences in entrance to STEM mayors cannot be explained by disparities in prior achievement (Hyde, Lindberg, Linn, Ellis, & Williams, 2008; Riegle-Crumb, King, Grodsky, & Muller, 2012). Instead a large literature has indicated that psychological factors, such as female students' perception of their math and science abilities plays an important role for women's pursuit of and persistence in STEM (Sax, Kanny, Riggers-Piehl, Whang, & Paulson, 2015).

A recent line of research has shown that the school context plays an important role for gender differences in educational performance in general (Legewie & DiPrete, 2012) and for STEM outcomes in particular (Legewie & DiPrete, 2014). In this paper, we extend this perspective and argue that the specific female peer climate in the classroom; the female science habitus, affects girls' academic self-concept in math and science. We argue that there are important differences between schools and classrooms in this female science habitus, which activates certain stereotypes

or social scripts. We make two contributions to the literature. First, we examine the gender gap in math self-concept in three countries, which differ with regard to tracking and thus the particular female reference group for a student. Second, we extend previous research on the role of the school context for the gender gap in STEM orientation by examining if differences in the female science habitus across classrooms can explain the gender gap in self-concept in math.

We hypothesize 1) that boys hold more positive self-concepts in math and science compared to girls, 2) that girls are more likely to hold positive self-concepts in math and science if they are in a science-positive female peer environment, and 3) differences in the female science habitus across classrooms can explain part of the gender gap in students' self-concept in math and science.

We test our hypotheses by applying multilevel models to data from the TIMSS 2015 from Sweden, Germany, and UK. Preliminary results support our argument that the female science habitus plays an important role for girls' self-concept in math although it cannot explain gender differences in self-concept in math.

58) Explaining the Social Gradient in Early Retirement: The Role of Self-rated Health, Volatile Employment Career, Lack of Job Control and Economic Incentives

Jeevitha Yogachandiran Qvist, Department of Political Science, Aalborg University

In Denmark, like other European countries, much attention has been focused on raising retirement ages and financially incentivizing working longer. However, a growing literature in the field of retirement suggest that there is a significant social gradient in the timing and voluntariness of retirement, indicating that some workers might not be able to respond to incentives to extend working life. Yet, little previous work has been conducted in order to identify the mechanisms that explain the social gradient in the timing and voluntariness of retirement. In this paper, I use longitudinal survey data on Danish older workers combined with high-quality register data including highly reliable measures for occupational status to conduct mediation analysis based on Karlson-Holm-Breen corrected discrete event history analyses. The results suggest that low socioeconomic status is associated with an increased risk of early retirement with the results being more pronounced for entry into disability pension or social security than for public early retirement scheme. Entry into other retirement possibilities such as private pension, is on the other hand, associated with high socioeconomic status. For entry into disability pension or social security, the results suggest that the effect of socio-economic status is partially explained by indirect effects via self-rated health, degree of volatility in employment careers, and lack of job control. For entry into public early retirement scheme, the results suggest that the effect of socio-economic status is partially explained by indirect effects via self-rated health.

Keywords: Early Retirement, Pathways, Socioeconomic Status, ISEI, Discrete Event History Analysis, KHB-estimator

59) Does a bridge close the gap? The role of travel distance to university for inequality in higher education choices. Results from a natural experiment

David Reimer, Felix Weiss, Aarhus University and Peter Rohde Skov, VIVE – Danish Centre for Applied Social Science

Geographical distance between young adults residence and the nearest university is known be related to enrolment in higher education. At the same time, participation in higher education and. the field of study choices depend on social origins. We hypothesize, that less privileged students more often live further away from higher education and that their enrolment choices are more affected by distance to the nearest university due to transaction (travel) costs. Previous research has shown that geographical distance effects on university choices are indeed related to social origins. In order to investigate these hypotheses, we make use of a natural experiment that changed travel times between different parts of Denmark remarkably and suddenly, the opening of the Storebælt crossing in 1996 (train connection) 1997 (road traffic). With the fix connection to Zealand, a wide range of new study opportunities moved closer to young working class people on Funen from one day to the next. Most significantly, this moved higher education institutions in Copenhagen and Roskilde into the daily commuting distance for a part of Funen. While regional comparisons are typically plagued by unobserved heterogeneity between regions that may correlate with the choice of universities in other ways than travel and relocation costs, the opening of the crossing changed only the travel times between two regions. Our design allows for an investigation of distance effects on higher education enrolment as well as field of study choices with special focus on social background differentials drawing on an a rich database from Danish administrative registry data. Preliminary results show that the new brige does not seem to have changed enrollment patterns.

Keywords: Inequality in higher education, social origin, natural experiment

60) Hero or traitor? An analysis of the accounts of the journalists who exposed the intelligence service IB

Alexandra Franzén, Department of Sociology, Lund University

Conflict often mars the relationship between secret services and investigative journalists. I will hold a presentation about the Swedish IB-scandal in 1973. In 1973, the Swedish journalists Jan Guillou and Peter Bratt exposed the secret intelligence organization IB in a series of texts in the left-wing magazine Folket i Bild/Kulturfront. In my presentation, I will compare the oral statements given by the two journalists in police interrogations in 1973 with replies given in interviews performed by the author in 2017 about the IB-Scandal. The aim is to empirically investigate whether there exist any differences between the oral statements from 1973 and those from 2017. The empirical materials consist of research interviews with the two journalists and records of the police interrogations from 1973. The method that will be used is Oral history. In the analysis, it will emerge whether there are any differences in the answers that were provided in 1973 and 2017 and, if differences exist what those differences consist of. An analysis of this sort is interesting to conduct both as a means to empirically investigate if accounts change during decades, and to see what impact different interview methods, (in this case police interrogation and research interview), have on the answers of the informants.

61) Time (mis)understandings and struggles over time in the Danish public sector

Nana Vaaben and Mie Plotnikof, University College Copenhagen

All over Europe, the public sectors are transforming. Austerity, crisis, and economic necessity have become political and administrative arguments legitimizing economic prioritization and streamlining of the use and efficiency of public resources and welfare services (Bryson, Crosby, & Stone, 2015; Hartley, 2005; Osborne, 2006; Pedersen, Sehested, & Sørensen, 2011). Politics like these imply a certain notion of time as an empty category in which activities can be put. However, some public sector actors – citizens, frontline managers, and staff such as nurses, teachers, midwives, doctors and other professionals are increasingly voicing their resistance and critique of the political focus on productivity and managerial efficiency (Plotnikof, 2016; Thomas & Davies, 2005a; Vaaben, 2018).

As organizational ethnographers, we are puzzled with these struggling voices. We approach them as entangled in complex and fragmented dis/organizing processes of meaning negotiations and counter-narratives that involve both power and resistance, and legitimate and illegitimate voices (Graeber, 2013; Mumby, 2005; Pedersen & Humle, 2016; Plotnikof, 2015; Thomas & Davies, 2005b). Similarly we are interested in the ways in which different actors negotiate power-resistance relations, or counter-use the very same rituals or tools, which they are trying to resist, in ways that might both support and disturb the systems, subject to critique (Agamben, 2005; Bell, 1992; Contu, 2008; Stavrakakis, 2010; Vaaben, 2018).

More specifically, we will explore how welfare work is characterized by many organizational logics with temporal implications, that are less verbalized and hold less legitimacy than arguments about time use, speed and efficiency (Adam, 2004; Adam, Whipp, & Sabelis, 2002; Birth, 2012). We are especially interested in exploring how different understandings of time (and the struggles over them) emerge, become entangled in struggles and in what could be called "time-misunderstandings".

Keywords: Time, organization, public sector, welfare work, resistance

62) Constructive resistance to the dominant capitalist temporality

Majken Jul Søresen and Kristin Wiksell, Karlstad University

The logics of capitalist temporalities dominate western society today. Drawing on Barbra Adam's work, we explore two dimensions of such capitalist temporalities. The decontextualized and abstract clock time entails a standardized detachment from seasons and the life-world, which is closely related to the commodification of time elucidated with expressions like "time is money". In spite of the dominance of this temporality, a considerable number of individuals and organisations attempt to construct alternative ways of living and relating to other people. Two illustrative cases of such initiatives where the temporal dimension is prominent, are presented here: (1) worker cooperatives that organise work and its temporality as alternatives to capitalism; and (2) timebanks where people exchange services with each other based on time rather than money. In this study, we investigate how these illustrative examples differ from the dominant capitalist temporality, and in what ways they depend on the same logic that they construct resistance against. We also explore what potential these alternatives have, in the short and the long run, to undermine the dominant capitalist temporalities.

67) Trends in Terrorism: Adaptation, Contagion and Cessation

Kristian Berg Harpviken, Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)

Whereas conventional warfare appears to be declining, terrorism is increasing. The absolute majority of terrorist attacks takes place in countries with an ongoing armed conflict. While attacks in countries without any armed conflicts tend to be severe, they are frequently linked to actors in conflict countries. Many argue that the decline of conventional warfare masks a transformation from conventional war to other types of political violence, but this is yet to be examined through systematic empirical research. This paper frames a new study which will study changes in political violence, focusing specifically on group actors, defined by organizational characteristics, their specific incompatibilities with the state, identifiable identity-bases, ideological orientations, and relations to other groups (domestic or transnational). The paper will lay out the state of knowledge on global terrorism, identify the theoretical as well as the methodological shortcomings of the existent literature, and lay out a framework for a mixed-methods study that aims to generate a new approach to understanding terrorism and tactics in political violence, with findings that can inform policy-makers within counterterrorism and international conflict management. The overarching objective is to provide a systematic examination of when non-state violent groups adapt terrorism, given the changing nature of the context, its specific incompatibilities with the state, and identifiable group characteristics. By extension, key questions include under what conditions armed groups are more likely to include terrorism in their repertoire, when such groups are likely to cease terrorism and revert to only other forms of political violence, and whether the factors that have caused a decline in civil conflict are effective in constraining terrorism. This has relevance for the understanding of terrorism and its prevalence globally, and should enhance our understanding of the intricate relationships between armed conflict and terror executed in areas far removed from the zones of major armed confrontations.

68) The potential of discursive methods in exploring the topic of vulnerable unemployed individuals in Finland

Laura Tarkiainen, University of Helsinki

In this presentation, I discuss the potential of discursive methods and analysis of talk to explore deservingness and responsibilisation of 'hard-to-place' long-term unemployed individuals in Finland – a core theme of my doctoral thesis at its final stage.

As a short illustrative example, I use one sub-study of my doctoral thesis, in which I examined the positions that Finnish rehabilitation professionals constructed for their unemployed clients through the employability discourse. The data consisted of 34 telephone interviews with staff members working in the Finnish Social Insurance Institute's rehabilitation counselling tasks as part of a multi-sectoral team aiming to enhance the employability of unemployed jobseekers who face multiple barriers to attaining a job. As a result of my analysis, I identified four positions: motivated, resistant, unfortunate and blameworthy. Within all of these positions, the relationship with the unemployed individual's activity is reflected in the existing literature on employability. Furthermore, my analysis revealed the responsibilisation of both parties, that is, the unemployed individual and frontline professionals. The results show, however, that a large part of 'un-/employability' is portrayed as situated with the responsibilised individual, reflecting a larger shift in the Finnish labour market and social policies.

Keywords: discursive methods, positioning analysis, responsibilisation, 'un-/employability'

69) Stuck! Welfare state dependency as lived experience

Ditte Andersen, VIVE – The Danish Center for Social Science Research and Margaretha Järvinen, Department of Sociology, University of Copenhagen

The concern that public support may inadvertently spur dependency has been voiced throughout the history of welfare states. Nevertheless, few qualitative studies investigate the problem of welfare dependency in a way that contextualizes the experience and relates it to particular conditions of everyday life. To deepen our understanding of dependency as a lived experience, this paper provides a case study of a young woman, C, who feels stuck in the welfare state system of Denmark. Theoretically, the paper is informed by the conception of welfare state encounters developed through scholarship on clientization. Empirically, we draw on one year of observations and five years of case file documentation of the interaction between C and welfare state authorities as well as qualitative interviews with C, the welfare state authorities C interacts with and C's mom who has also received welfare state support since her youth. In the analysis we relate C's experience of being stuck to three themes; 1) The perception of intergenerational dynamics, 2) The experience of wavering diagnoses, and 3) The pursuit of ways out of dependence. The findings suggest that perceptions of intergenerational transmission of welfare dependency may invigorate notions such as 'like parents, like children' risking to intensify the experience of being stuck. Likewise, the experience of wavering diagnoses adds to the feeling of dependency by generating waiting time and destabilizing future expectations. Finally, the case study clarifies the importance that respectable ways out of welfare state dependency is not only imaginable but also believable.

70) Exploring the Ingredients of Success - Tracing trajectories of hard-to-place unemployed with positive job outcomes in Denmark

Sophie Danneris, and Dorte Caswell, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University

In most countries, it has been recognized as a main political challenge to enhance employment for the most vulnerable groups in society. However, when looking at jobseekers with long unemployment history and substantial health and/or social problems, the stories of success, in terms of people moving from being dependent on social benefits to getting a job, are limited.

In this paper we investigate the exceptions of this discouraging general picture, by identifying the jobseekers that manage to get a job despite dealing with e.g. alcohol problems, chronic disease or problems in the family. Based on interviews with 13 former benefit claimants and their former caseworkers, the scope of the paper is to contribute with an understanding of the crucial elements in making it from long-term jobseeker to being ready for a job, finding it and keeping it. The analysis reveals success is not determined by frontline workers coercing clients or by them providing extraordinary help. Neither is it a question of jobseekers gradually progressing towards a sufficient level of employability. The findings show that the most important ingredients of success are timing and co-creation of support that is both meaningful and coherent from a client perspective. Successful outcomes coexist with clients' narratives of being able to influence their own process and of having support in managing the employment system including being provided with indisputable documentation for their capability.

71) How can we study clients' talk on development? And how can we study development through talk? An exploration of interactionist approaches to longitudinal studies

Tanja Dall and Søren Peter Olesen, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University

As with much social work, interventions targeted at improving the work ability of hard-to-place unemployed people are concerned with matters of change and development over time. Through various measures, the abilities and attitudes of clients are sought developed so as to bring them closer to the labour market. In this paper, we discuss how to examine such development over time in ways that take into account the lived experiences of clients.

The paper is an explorative examination of the potentials of interactionist and discursive approaches to longitudinal research. We focus on clients' experiences as a source of insight into the negotiated, dynamic and enacted character of change over time. We discuss how to approach clients' talk as both constructed in the sense that narratives of change are given meaning in interaction (Olesen 2016, in Bo, Christensen & Thomsen red.), as well as realistic in the sense that clients' talk is a source of information on e.g. the interventions clients' participate in, and clients' abilities (Olesen & Eskelinen 2011).

The paper is empirically based in previous work studying cash benefit clients' perspectives on the effects of employment services (Eskelinen & Olesen 2010), and a new study focused on clients' experiences of the effects of interventions in resource programs. Theoretically, the paper is based in an interactionist approach focused on the discursive enactment of change and meaning at the micro level. On this basis we ask the questions: How can we study clients' (and professionals') talk on development? And how can we study development through talk?

Keywords: qualitative longitudinal research, discourse analysis, hard-to-place unemployed, ALMP

72) Rethinking work inclusion for people with intellectual disabilities: policy, practices and the importance of engaging with the concept of work

Stefan C Hardonk, Centre for Disability Studies, University of Iceland

During the past two decades postindustrial welfare states have implemented a number of social policy measures to bring disabled people into the competitive labour market, for example with supported employment programmes and changes in disability pension systems. These measures reflect the general activation-logic of competitive employment as a duty for those who want to benefit from the arrangements of the welfare state, whilst at the same time reproducing a rights-based discourse of work for disabled people (see also the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities).

Numerous studies have investigated the success of such policy measures, mostly based upon outcomes such as the activity rate of disability pensioners, or the rate of successful placement on the level of services aimed at bringing disabled people into the competitive labour market. More recently, scholars have started to criticise the fact that little attention has been given to qualitative aspects of these measures and their effects on the labour market position of disabled people. This converges with the emphasis placed by disability theorists on the importance of revisiting, deconstructing and opening up the concept of work as a precondition for creating inclusive labour markets and workplaces. Scholars like Colin Barnes have pointed out that inclusion and participation of disabled people in work on the competitive labour market requires all actors involved to question the ways in which work is defined, created, organised, talked about and evaluated.

In this presentation I will draw on findings from a study about the way in which employment support professionals give meaning to disability and work, to subsequently present the context, goals and methodology of a new joint research project in Norway and Iceland. The project is funded by the Norwegian Research Council and is aimed at rethinking work inclusion for people with intellectual disabilities.

Keywords: disabled people, work, inclusion, disability studies, labour market activation, intellectual disability

73) The structures of time. Temporal experiences in the narratives of everyday life

Anne-Kirstine Mølholt, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University

This abstract addresses temporal experiences and agency presented in the narratives of young people, who have been in out-of-home care. Within a Life Course theoretical framework Flaherty and Hitlin & Elder enhance that agency can be exercised through the control and management of temporal experiences. Flaherty (2003) presents the concept of 'time work' to highlight how the individual is not only determined by temporal structures, but has the opportunity to modify time e.g. by extending time or letting time pass.

My findings emphasize that temporal experiences expressed through narratives of everyday life not only concern organizing the everyday life, but also are related to experiences of life circumstances and options. The empirical data are based on my PhD study focusing on constructions of meanings among care leavers. The study was designed as a qualitative longitudinal study based on narrative interviews conducted through a period of two years approximately every six months with eight young care leavers age 20 to 33. Thus, a total of five interviews were conducted with each participant. In their narratives the young people tell of mundane situations, such as eating breakfast or watching television, which are ascribed temporal experiences. Furthermore, these narratives reflect the young people's self-image and their self-evaluated level of normality.

By following the narratives of the young people through time the findings offer an insight into the negotiated processes that characterizes the young people's experiences of life circumstances and their comparison to what they consider as normality. In particular, the longitudinal approach emphasizes that development is not progressive and linear, but rather nonlinear and changeable.

74) Health and wellbeing of refugees at the early stage of resettlement in Eastern Finland

Reeta Kankaanpää, Csilla Veszteg and Janet Anand, University of Eastern Finland

Refugees belong to a group with high risk of being exposed to detrimental living conditions, violence and experiences of trauma prior to or during immigration process (Pottie 2011). Burdening life events in immigration process may cause a serious threat to mental health. Some of the refugees develop a post-traumatic stress disorder and/or depression (see e.g. Fazel, Wheeler & Danesh 2005), that seem to have strong negative association to quality of life (Matanov 2013). Also, post-displacement social factors such as employment and financial status may be important determinants of refugee mental health (Campbell 2012). Lower quality of life of war affected people can be caused by work and economic situation (Matanov 2013).

Finnish scientific consortium Inclusive Promotion of Health and Wellbeing (PROMEQ) and one of its work packages New Start Finland! have collected a baseline (N=210) and follow-up (N=145) survey study from refugees at the early stage of resettlement in Eastern Finland. The survey focused on profiling refugees' health and quality of live levels and look for their determinants by a theoretic Social Quality model.

One of PROMEQ aims is to produce effective models for health and wellbeing promotion to reach vulnerable groups. Therefore, in addition to survey research, the project conducted quasiexperimental interventions with social marketing approach to profile the refugee needs within e.g. employability. Baseline survey was collected in 2016 before the interventions, and follow-up was collected after, in 2017. We present results from these two survey data and look for changes or stability in refugees' health and quality of life before-after the interventions.

75) Life Course Transitions among Vulnerable Young Adults during Policy Reform

Helle Bendix Kleif, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University

Within western welfare states, unemployed and inactive young benefit claimants with no secondary or further education are considered vulnerable and at risk of becoming long-term unemployed and socially and economically marginalized. Furthermore, evaluations show that active labour market programs targeted vulnerable young adults are significantly less likely to deliver positive results when compared to adult-oriented programs.

This study takes a life course approach and maps out different longitudinal participation profiles among approximately 50.000 affected vulnerable young adults before and after the implementation of the 2014 cash benefit reform. This involves focusing on the interdependence between areas such as education, work and health as well as the different institutional attempts to manage life-course risks in such areas. Can we talk about good or bad timing with relation to interventions into the individual life course? Do different life course constellations affect the reforms ability to act as a normalizing or repairing institutional structure? The questions are explored using Danish administrative registers and multichannel sequence analysis.

Keywords: life course, vulnerability, labour market reform, multichannel sequence analysis, risk-management

76) Moving to prosperity? The effects of prolonged exposure to deprived neighborhoods

Rolf Lyneborg Lund, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University

Place of living has long been associated with a variety of effects ranging from socioeconomic outcomes to health consequences but this association is often seen as stationary and at a constant state. Studies occupied with place of living measure where the individual currently lives and studies focusing on childhood home use area of birth as an indicator. Newer research points out that accumulation of deprivation, ex. how long one has been exposed to deprived neighborhoods, carries a lot of the effect first thought to be captured by place of birth or current place of living (Wodtke, Harding, & Elwert, 2011) but does not fully account for the effect of moving to or from deprived neighborhoods. Understanding accumulation as a static entity where it does not matter if one moves to or from deprivation during childhood implies that only length of residency matters and not the physical mobility. This study uses register data to follow a cohort of 256.345 children born between 1980 and 1985 from birth to the age of 30 utilizing register data, and investigates the effects of prolonged exposure to deprived neighborhoods on educational attainment and if these effects are constant for those who accumulate exposure earlier in life compared to those who accumulate later. By using IPWRA-treatment effect models in combination with simple sequence analysis, the study overcomes the problem of dynamic neighborhood selection as well as the mobility trajectory by isolating area effects and controlling for type of trajectory. The study finds that exposure length is important for educational attainment but that children exposed to disadvantaged neighborhoods earlier in life are much more at risk of downward educational mobility.

77) Being stuck in Qaqortoq

Helene Pristed Nielsen, Aalborg University

This presentation takes its starting point in an auto-ethnographic experience of 'being stuck in Qaqortoq', the main city in the municipality of South Greenland (approx 3000 inhabitants). Doing fieldwork in the town, which despite its status as municipal 'capital' is very poorly connected to the rest of Greenland, I personally experienced how difficult it can be to leave the town when the weather sets the agenda for all forms of transport. In the paper, I use this experience as a backdrop for re-visiting our interviews with people who have decided to stay in or move to South Greenland - or have decided to leave and live (temporarily?) in Denmark. Close-reading their reflections on being propelled out, attracted to or reluctantly staying in South Greenland in conjunction with the ambivalent status of Qaqortoq as simultanenously poorly connected small town and municipal capital, leads to critical discussions about the meaning of place and the notion of a rural-urban divide. While partially inspired by Bourdieu's classic sociological reflections on 'the exodus of women' from rural areas, and more recent notions of for example 'local gender contracts' (Forsberg 2001) in feminist geography, I contend that a much more phenomenologically inspired approach to investigating humans' 'being in the world' or 'wayfaring' (Ingold 2011) is fruitful for approaching an understanding of the lived experiences of 'place' and the rural-urban divide.

Keywords: place, Greenland, rural-urban divide, methodology, mobility

78) Migratory Movements and New Forms of Insecurity: Framing a Research Agenda

Kristian Berg Harpviken, Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)

Insecurity breeds migration, migration may itself stir conflict, and the management of migration is highly contentious. Firstly, migration almost always results from multiple causes, and include elements of both compellence and agency. As traditional causes of migration take on new forms, and new causes – such as climate change or organized crime – enter the mix, the question is how this impacts migratory dynamics overall? Secondly, migration itself may feed into insecurities, with migrants politically, or even militarily, active in their place or origin, or as actors in conflicts at their destinations, or by inadvertently exacerbating local factors of insecurity. Again, entirely new sources of insecurity, combined with geopolitical upheavals that seem to produce complex protracted conflicts – often in states that are either extremely fragile or deeply repressive – informs the expectation that social and political mobilization in migrant settings will take new forms. Thirdly, we see that migration, and the management thereof, is becoming a defining issue for political mobilization worldwide, while support for international institutional responses dwindling. How will the deepening political cleavage over migration – and the strength of migration-skeptical movements – be affected by new migratory dynamics, and how will it in itself impact upon it? Taking these three broad questions as a point of departure, the suggested aganda paper conceptualizes each area, as well as the interconnections between them, with the primary aim to develop a menu of more focused research questions, with initial thoughts on theoretical significance, methodological repertoire, and potential policy relevance.

79) Modern sports facilities – a place for new architectural trends

Anne Sofie Lund Tannebek, Department of Nutrition, Exercise and Sports. University of Copenhagen

Based on a new generation of modern sport facilities appearing in Denmark over the last 20 years, this study argues that four intertwined architectural trends characterize how new facilities are designed.

The four trends are: 1) multifunctionality that creates flexible spaces for many different sports 2) synergy that join together sport and other cultural activities 3) refunctionalization that provides new sports activities with the atmosphere from buildings formerly used for other purposes such as industrial buildings redesigned to crossfit and 4) cosmobility which redesign the space of the city into accessible and welcoming cosmopolitan sport-places.

With theoretical inspiration from the spatial-turn and the perspective of physical space as an essential part of social life (Bjerre & Fabian, 2010; Hastrup, 2005; Kayser Nielsen & Agergaard, 2007) - the aim of this study is to interpret the interaction between users and new sport facilities in order to understand how the materiality affects use and perception of these specific places.

The study is designed as a qualitative field study, led by concepts as space, place and landscape (Ingold, 2000) and includes 12 observations and 8-10 qualitative semi- structured interviews with users in four selected facilities, each representing the four architectural trends. In addition, documents comprising sources from the completed facility connected to vision and aim of the facilities will supplement the data from the observations and interviews.

The observations and interviews entail information on each place, use of the environment and user experience of each facility.

Preliminary results suggest that the four architectural trends each play a significant role in the everyday life that unfolds in the facilities, as well as they, with their special characteristics, contribute to the atmosphere in the facilities. But the facilities must also be changed from the original idea, in order to fit the social life that takes place.

Keywords: Sport facilities, architectural trends, space, place, landscape, Denmark, qualitative study

80) Spaces of Waste and Imaginaries of Art and Philanthropy: Retelling the Story of Cairo's Informal Garbage Collectors "the Zabaleen"

Manar Zaki Hussein

The neoliberal ethics, which have spread since the late nineties (Harvey, 2012), invaded the social, political and economic spaces and produced the neoliberal city with features of consumerism, privatization and segregated living spaces. It is the hegemony of the neoliberal world order that dictates a system that is sometimes incompatible with the lives of people in some parts of the globe; nevertheless, opting out is not an option. The story of Cairo's informal garbage collectors, the zabaleen, is an example of the incompatibility of the neoliberal privatization policies with the garbage collection system in Cairo's middle class neighborhoods. The zabaleen are Cairo's informal garbage collectors, who have been a subject of a plethora of research. Their settlements in Cairo have been praised for their high garbage recycling rate.

The zabaleen have encountered both opposition and support from several entities. Their cumbersome job of garbage collection and recycling is situated within the spheres of neoliberal policies adopted by the government as well as the supporting nongovernmental organizations that have endorsed their work and maintained their existence. Ironically, the zabaleen have been surrounded with much support and criticism. They have continued with their daily work of collecting and recycling Cairo's enormous amounts of garbage amidst the challenges they faced. This research delineates the zabaleen's existence in Cairo, their marginalized status, and the challenges they faced along the years. It highlights the means of support given to the zabaleen, which is apparent in the produced imaginaries around their life through art and philanthropy.

Keywords: art, garbage, household waste, philanthropy

82) Man at the top and the bottom of society

Ann-Dorte Christensen and Claus D. Hansen, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University

In this presentation, we will address some of the main challenges to understanding power and masculinity in contemporary societies. At the theoretical level, we will argue that there is a need to rethink the understanding of gendered power relations and that the most widespread theoretical approach in men and masculinity studies, the hegemonic masculinity approach, has some limitations in understanding the ambiguities and differences in men's access to patriarchal power. As an alternative, we suggest an intersectionality approach arguing that different social categories (such as gender, class, ethnicity, age) mutually constitute each other both at a structural level and at a level for identity constructions. This means that the category of gender/masculinity cannot be understood without taking into account other social categories.

At the empirical level, we will elaborate this argument in relation to men's position in the Nordic societies, which is characterized by an extreme polarization between men at the top and men at the bottom of society. At the top of society you typically find corporate elites and upper middle class men in government and public administration who in their work often promote a masculine culture directly or indirectly excluding women, whereas they in their family lives are devotes to a high degree of gender equality and involved fatherhood. At the same time, other groups of men, which are constructed as opposed to a dominating gender equality discourse, are often relegated to lower positions in the masculine hierarchy, especially if they are unskilled working class men representing competences that have lost their value in a globalized word. Or if they are ethnic minority men, who are marginalized or illegitimated.

This complexity is essential to understanding the gendered power relation in contemporary Nordic Welfare states and a requirement in order to rethink the ideals of equality in relation to gender as well as class and ethnicity.

Keywords: Gender, masculinity, intersectionality, social differentiation, class, gender

84) Early job insecurity of women and men and gender discrimination in the hiring for skilled mechanics and IT workers

Christian Imdorf, NTNU Trondheim, Ariane Bertogg, University of Konstanz, Christer Hyggen, Oslo Metropolitan University, Dimitris Parsanoglou, Panteion University of Social and Political Science and Rumiana Stoilova, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

The postindustrial restructuring of labour markets (e.g. increased female labour force participation, rise of insecure employment) has provided new impetus for focusing on gender as a recruitment category. Research shows that horizontal gender segregation in the labour market persists, resulting in wage disparities and limited career opportunities to the disadvantage of women. However, the impact of experienced job insecurity on the further job careers for women and men has hardly been investigated.

This paper looks at the role of employers in four European countries – Bulgaria (BG), Greece (EL), Norway (NO) and Switzerland (CH) – in offering access to women and men who have experienced previous job insecurity to jobs in two traditionally male-typed occupational fields, mechanics and information technology. Referring to signaling and discrimination theories, we ask how insecure early job careers (marked by unemployment, non-linearity, de-skilling work) intersect with the chances of skilled women and men to be recruited as skilled mechanics or IT specialists/computer engineers. We have conducted a factorial survey experiment in 2016 with recruiters staffing for real vacant job positions in four countries. 677 respondents have rated approx. 6500 hypothetical CVs in total in the two sectors of mechanics and ICT.

Preliminary results: Using multilevel models, we find negative main effects for females to be hired in the two sectors in BG and CH. Unemployment scarring in turn is most prevalent in the IT sector but less so for mechanics. However, looking at the intersection of gender and early job insecurity reveals a female disadvantage among the (long-term) unemployed in some countries, and a stronger disadvantage of female job applicants with a linear, field-specific job career patterns compared to those who signal less human capital for the open position. In contrast to BG, CH and GR we do not find gender discrimination in recruitment in Norway.

Keywords: Discrimination in hiring, technical occupations, job insecurity, gender, factorial survey, international comparison

85) A Discursive Framing of Women in Public Social Protection Programme: Empirical Evidence from Ghana in Africa

Dennis Puorideme, Department of Culture and Global Studies, Aalborg University

The provision of public social protection to a segment of the population of Ghana is a postcolonial phenomenon, and its practices in terms of policy formulation and implementation are discursively shaped by transnational agencies such as the World Bank, UNICEF and DFID. In 2015, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection under the government of Ghana developed a national social protection policy (MoGCSP, 2015), which serves as the framework of deploying social protection in Ghana. Consequently, the government is implementing a public social protection programme: Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), which provides social cash grants to the extremely poor and vulnerable households. However, in Ghana, family or kinship systems provide support and protection to individuals (Berry, 1995) in relation to culture. Consequently, the programme of the government and the family support system run concurrently.

This paper aims at investigating the ways the government and the transnational agencies discursively frame and problematize women at the intersection of these discourse as a subject of public social protection, in which ways do these women perform such frames in their 'everyday life' (Ehn, Löfgren, & Wilk, 2016). In other words, the paper is interested in analysing these framings and the practical consequences of these frames have on women in the family and local communities. It draw inspirations from Verloo's Critical Frame Analysis, but at a more concrete level, it combines Foucault's subjectivation practices with Butler's gender performativity from a critical discourse studies perspective focusing on gendered power relations (Lazar, 2005). Analytically, it embraces a mix of conversation analysis and ethnographic approaches for context specific analysis (Goffman, 1959; Gumperz, 1982; Moerman, 1988). It makes use of data from multiple ethnographic and elite interviews, and programme documents from Ghana.

86) Dynamics of movement and fixity: Mapping imagined futures of young women graduating from vocational education of healthcare and social services

Emma Lamberg, University of Turku

While mobility and aspiration have become buzzwords in education policy discourses, feminist researchers have showed that mobility still remains a resource and privilege mainly reserved for middle-class youth. Thus, while neoliberal capitalism encourages some youth to become forward-going, meritocratic subjects, others are assumed to become jobholders that will stay in place. This paper draws from my fieldwork and interviews with young women in vocational education of healthcare and social services in Finland to examine what kinds of expectations young women from working-class backgrounds attach to their futures in the labour market. While there is a pressing labour shortage of auxiliary care workers in the field of social and healthcare, the starting point for my analysis is that many young women I encountered contested the idea of staying as a practical nurse after graduation and perceived the education as a stepping stone for further education. In the article, I construct what I have termed a topography of possibilities, i.e. a cultural and affective map of young women's imagined futures in the landscape of social services and healthcare. My findings suggest that practical nurse students have internalized an ethos of going forward and are far more mobile than could be assumed and are willing to strategically navigate their pathways in the care education and labour market. Yet, I further argue that embodied structural and cultural inequalities, especially migrancy but also family histories of precarity, might produce a stickiness that fixes some students in place and limits their options of moving forward.

88) Multidimensional (and consistent) narratives of social mobility and its implications for the study of class identities

Andrea Lizama. University of Manchester

This paper explores the subjective dimension of social mobility by using Chilean teachers as a case-study. It is based on data collected, following life-story as a method, through interviews with 41 teachers, who were also asked to outline their personal timelines as a way to reflect on the main changes which they regarded as significant in their life-stories.

Academic analysis has debated the extent to which sociological accounts of social mobility correspond with every day understandings of social mobility. Academic understandings of social mobility are diverse. If we view 'social mobility' in the conventional manner (Goldthorpe et al.'s, 1980 analysis) - we can see that people do make connections between 'social mobility' and a change of occupational position, as first evidence of being mobile or immobile. However, how people define themselves does not always coincide with their objective social mobility.

Teachers perceived social mobility as a long term process. So there will always be some inconsistency when we compare people's 'objective' trajectories and their own understandings of their experience of social mobility. In their mobility stories, occupational, financial and education transitions took most significance, but instead of focusing only on the movement between fixed positions, the teachers perceived social mobility as a dynamic process. Teachers' accounts of social mobility are better related to a multidimensional and fluid model of mobility - as individuals' stories of social mobility are entangled by different sorts of events and capitals which move simultaneously. I argue that the problem of consistency between objective mobility and lay understandings of social mobility is not caused by people not understanding social mobility; rather it is the result of how teachers offer a deeper reflection about their social mobility transitions.

It has been argued that social mobility research has obscured the cultural dimension of class partly due to the inconsistences between the 'objective' and 'subjective' dimensions of class (Savage, 2000). I further argue that people offer consistent narratives of social mobility and class identity when they are asked to construct their social location from the perspective of their broader life history. However, these narratives are complex constructs involving methodological complexities to researching people's sense of relative social location when we take into consideration people's subjective sense of social mobility.

Keywords: social inequalities, subjective social mobility, class identities

89) Ridiculing your house while respecting what you read. Fields of cultural consumption, and diverging ethical implications of middle-class distinction

Anders Vassenden, University of Stavanger, Heming Gujord University of Bergen, Merete Jonvik, International Research Institute of Stavanger, Nils Asle Bergsgard University College of Southeast Norway

The sociology of taste and cultural capital increasingly pay attention to issues of morality, and to that cultural distinctions and judgment of taste, can have ethical implications. These issues are almost always discussed in relation to the sociology of Pierre Bourdieu. Debates center on three dimensions: (i) Bourdieu allegedly left morality out of his analysis; (ii) repertoires of moral evaluation differ across nation-states (in the Nordic countries pertaining especially to egalitarianism); (iii) changes in values and norms since the 1960s, with prejudice and open distinctions concurrently becoming less justifiable. Both (i) and (ii) can result in downplaying of cultural boundaries. This paper extends on these debates, but addresses a hitherto neglected question: Do the moral implications of cultural distinctions vary across different fields of cultural consumption? If so, how, and why? We depart from a large-scale study of culture and class in Stavanger, Norway. More specifically, we rely on 39 interviews. These interviews included systematic photo elicitation in fiction literature, residential architecture and visual arts. We explore and compare the boundaries and judgments that these non-professionals — that is, the highly educated among them — make in the respective cultural areas. We focus primarily on literature and architecture, with visual arts (and home interior) sometimes used as comparison. The main finding is that people are far more willing to rank objects as good and bad, and to assess, evaluate, judge, even ridicule, other people's tastes and practices — in other words, to perform distinctions — in architecture than over literature. Within literature, we find a striking moral ambivalence and reluctance among highly educated participants. In discussion of these findings, we highlight themes such as public/private, collective/individual, how different areas of consumption relate to economic capital and intellectual capital, respectively, as well as the progressive literature didactics of Norwegian schools and school curriculum.

90) The Phantoms of the State Theater: Mapping the members of the core policy commission networks in Denmark

Jonas Følsgaard Grønvad, Dept. of Communication, Aalborg University and Christoph Houman Ellersgaard, Dept. of Business and Politics, Copenhagen Business School

Commissions appointed to examine and propose solutions to policy problems play a central role in policy formulation in the Nordic countries. Commissions have traditionally been analyzed as political arenas that allow organized interests to be represented in policy (Christiansen et al., 2015). However, commissions may also involve different forms of experts to substantiate political decisions (Campbell & Pedersen, 2014; Christensen & Holst, 2018). Several studies points towards the expanding role of expert bodies (Vibert, 2007), powerful professions (Fourcade, 2006) and scientific institutions (Parkhurst, 2017) in the policy cycle.

In the language of Pierre Bourdieu (1996) we argue that the members of commissions have all been given a universally recognized and legitimate position that is also highly valued on the field of power in order to maintain the economic and social order. Thus, the forms of capital of interests groups and experts do not only reveal the relative strength of different professions on this particular arena, but also show the positions, resources and dispositions not to be overlooked. A special attention is given to members of commissions that seem to transcend specific topic areas and instead contains a more general form of status or expertise.

To identify which forms of capital is highly valued in commissions, we analyse a space of core policy commission participants. We construct this space in a two-step procedure. First, we identify the most central commissions using social network analysis of Danish policy commissions and government committees from 2005-2015. Then we explore the space of core commission members through multiple correspondence analysis. We find a group of individuals who seem to haunt the state theater of commissions, usually playing the roles of either experts, based on neoliberal economic doctrines or leaders of the key interest organizations that negotiate the Danish economy.

91) Field autonomy and division of the labour of domination: The case of the Danish field of power

Jacob Aagaard Lunding, Christoph Houman Ellersgaard and Anton Grau Larsen, Department of Business & Politics, Copenhagen Business School

How are power translated from being tied to a specific field to become useful in a broader societal setting? This relationship between powers derived from holding a particular position in an established field and the efficacy of the power in what Pierre Bourdieu calls the field of power is the key concern of this paper. In other words, we ask: How is the relationship between different structure of the field of power and structure of the different fields that compose the field of power?

We analyse the relationship between positions in the fields and the positions of the field of power through a class specific analysis of the Danish field of power constructed through multiple correspondence analysis. We base the construction of the field of power on a very detailed prosopographical database of 423 individuals located at the core of Danish power networks in 2013. We then analyse the logics of how individuals from business, unions, state, politics and science are positioned on the field of power. We show how each of these fields are, at the same time, related to the overall structure of the field of power and to field specific, i.e. autonomous, logics.

With these fields, we typically find a predominately two dimensional structure. Of these the first is often related to the position of agents of the field of power as a whole. However, the second dimension is often tied to field specific logics, i.e. the oppositions between owners and managers on the economic field, between blue and white collar unions within the field of organised labour, within researchers and administrators within the academic field or between local and national politicians within the political field.

93) Devalued personalities: A social gaze on young welfare clients

Annick Prieur, with S. Q. Jensen and V. B. Nielsen, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University

This paper seeks to contribute to a current interest in sociological class analysis in how the attribution of value to human beings according to social positions form classed experiences and subjectivities. Our case is the gaze on marginalized young people's social and personal skills in Denmark. The main empirical source is interviews with social workers who as part of their job assess young welfare clients' readiness for schooling or employment. The article shows how these assessments convey a strong classed normativity regarding appropriate and less appropriate social and personal behaviour. The welfare clients are seen as lacking a range of social and personal skills. In order to understand the effect of this degrading gaze, ethnographic data from fieldwork among marginalized young people are included, demonstrating some of the subjective consequences of the degrading gaze: social withdrawal, shyness and lack of self-confidence. Thereby the welfare clients may come to confirm the negative view on them and show a behaviour that appears socially unskilled, and end up contributing to their marginalization. This social withdrawal may also hamper them in profiting from the social work or treatment programs offered to them. Theoretically, the analysis draws on contributions from Bourdieu, Skeggs and Illouz in order to elucidate how social skills may be considered an embodied form of cultural capital, and how evaluation of such skills may make up a classed form of symbolic violence with wide reaching socio-emotional consequences for those subjected to it.

94) When the Name Makes a Difference: An Experimental Investigation of Ethnic Discrimination in the Finnish Labour Market

Akhlaq Ahmad, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Helsinki

This presentation considers the possibilities and limits of human-capital credentials in entering the labour market for immigrants in Finland. It discusses findings of a correspondence study on how employers respond to job applicants of five different backgrounds who were otherwise equivalently matched on various demographic and human-capital characteristics. The findings strongly indicate the continuing salience of ethnicity in securing employment opportunities in the Finnish labour market. Employers significantly prefer Finnish applicants over ethnic candidates, and especially ethnic applicants with European names over non-European names. Drawing on the empirical findings, the article suggests that a recruitment process driven by abstract or impersonal criteria and governed by mere considerations of human capital in real-life situations is much less prevalent than often claimed.

95) "That thing they call a ghetto": Distinctions in a Stigmatized Neighborhood in Copenhagen

Christian Sandbjerg Hansen, Department of Educational Sociology, DPU, Aarhus University

In this paper, I investigate the social divisions and stigma management in a tainted area in Copenhagen, known as the Northwestern, currently transforming as the "new" gentrified area in the city. On the backcloth of the political economy of place in the contemporary capital of the Danish welfare state, I draw on an interview sample to analyze the residents lived experience and everyday place-making in a publicly blemished territory. I highlight four main principles of vision and division that structure the resident's perception of their place: The golden past versus the stigmatized present, the immigrants versus the Danes, the welfare clients versus the ordinary citizens, and the future hipsters and creatives versus the old residents. I argue that the management of the territorial stigma must be seen in light of these structuring principles and in relation to the trajectories of the residents.

Keywords: Territorial stigmatization, principles of vision and division, Bourdieu/Wacquant

97) The meaning of 'development' and its repercussions for societies, policy and comparative studies

Stavros Moutsios, Aarhus University - School of Education (DPU)

Although in its literal sense, development means a course leading to maturation – therefore to the end of a process – in social terms, the concept has been established to indicate mainly an infinite process of increases. The direction that societies should take, according to the idea of 'development', is essentially a move along a linear axis of ascending numerical values, with no defined end.

The presentation will look at the roots of this idea and its course since the 19th century, and it will analyse its repercussions for policies and societies, as well as for comparative studies. The paper will discuss development in conjunction to similar concepts that have their origins in the history of the western world, such 'progress', 'growth', 'prosperity', and the distinctions between countries such 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' or 'global north' and 'global south'.

It will be argued that European Modernity has introduced a comparative gaze towards the cultural 'others' through the lenses of capitalism and its move towards unlimited expansion of production, consumption and domination over nature and individuals. Overseas societies were to be judged following the criteria of techno-scientific and economic enhancement devised in the west, a perception that legitimised colonialism and shaped knowledge production. The current form of globalisation, as it will be also argued, is essentially the globalisation of this perception, which, eventually, instead of 'developing' the world, it has plunged it into exploitation, inequality, and misery, and has rendered life on Earth uncertain.

99) Successful transition to education amongst young people in care? A mixed-method study

Jeanette Østergaard and Mette Lausten, VIVE – The Danish Centre for Applied Social Science

The purpose of this paper is to analyse what is successful educational transition (Schoon, 2015) amongst young people in care from a 'variable' and 'narrative' based approach (Abbott 1992). Studies have shown consistently that care leavers are at risk of poor outcomes relative to the general population, especially in relation to education and employment (e.g. Olsen et al., 2011; Stein and Munro, 2008). At age 18, fewer than half of the young care leavers have finished compulsory education (9th grade) and at ages 1830, 50% of the young people formerly in care are in the NEET group compared to 17% of the general population. Therefore young care leavers are against all odds to complete post-compulsory education and transition to employment. Applying sequence analysis to administrative data on young people born in 1988 who have been in out-of-home care, we find four different educational pathways to post-compulsory education and we then analyse how these different pathways are linked to the young people's care history, stability, parental background, and mental health problems. Secondly, drawing on three wave longitudinal interviews with 24 care leavers aged 17-30 (who at the first wave were in either education or employment) we map young people's strategies for managing multiple challenges such as stigma (Goffman 1963) and precarious life circumstances, including how they have to transform themselves both socially and emotionally (Lehmann 2013; Reay et al. 1984) to succeed in the educational system. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of young people formerly in care increasingly distance themselves from the precarious life circumstance, which they grew up in, but still finding them self as outsiders both in relation to their peers (partner) and biological family.

Keywords: young care leavers, education, stigma, transition, social inequality

100) **Income Inequality, Poverty and Fear of Crime in Europe**

Pietari Kujala, Johanna Kallio, Mikko Niemelä, University of Turku

Studies of fear of crime in Europe associate country-level income inequality with fear of crime. However, by considering only income inequality these studies do not account for the effects of poverty. This study provides a more comprehensive perspective through multiple country-level indicators of income inequality and poverty. The research data (N=37623) consist of the European Social Survey, round 7 (2014), and country-level indicators provided by Eurostat. The data includes 20 European countries, among them Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.
The results provided by multilevel analysis suggest that the Gini coefficient, S80/S20 ratio and material deprivation are positively associated with fear of crime. The association is statistically significant but is moderate at best. However, the association between the relative median at-risk-ofpoverty risk gap and fear of crime is not statistically significant. Standardizing age and gender does not have an effect. Education and income only appear to be mediators between material deprivation and fear of crime. Trust, the effects of media and previous experiences of crime appear to be mediators between the country-level indicators and fear of crime.

The results show that income inequality and poverty play a part in the formation of fear of crime in Europe. The findings therefore contribute to the literature, which suggests that inequality is corrosive to society by affecting people's lives in multiple ways, such as by increasing fear of others. In addition, the results highlight the importance of material deprivation. Consequently, from a policy-making point of view, to diminish the fear of crime in society, we should decrease inequalities by policy measures that would increase the living standard of the poor.

Keywords: fear of crime, income inequality, poverty, Gini coefficient, S80/S20 ratio, material deprivation, relative median at-risk-of-poverty risk gap, multilevel analysis

101) **Weight stigma in Iceland**

Stefán Hrafn Jónsson, University of Iceland and Sigrún Daníelsdóttir, Icelandic Directorate of Health

Weight stigma and weigt based discrimination are widely observed in western societies (Brownell, Puhl, Schwartz and Rudd, 2005) and studies indicate that prejudice has increased in recent decades (Andreyeva, Puhl and Brownell, 2008; Latner and Stunkard, 2003). As with other prejudices, those based on body weight can adversely affect people's well-being and increase the risk of health problems (Hatzenbuehler, Keyes and Hasin, 2009; Puhl and Heuer, 2010). It is important for health professionals to be aware weights stigma and to work towards reducing weight stigma and inequality. This presentation reports on results from a national survey on weight bias and discrimination among the Icelandic general public performed by the Directorate of Health in Iceland. The results show similar rates of weight bias in Iceland as in other western societies and that weight bias is positively associated with beliefs about personal responsibility and controllability of weight. Women and higher weight individuals show less weight bias than men and lower weight individuals. Lower rates of weight bias are also found among people who have themselves been subjected to teasing, unfair treatment or discrimination because of their weight. The implications of the results for actions to fight weight bias and stigma in Iceland are discussed. The findings strongly suggest that weight prejudice and discrimination exist in Iceland. The need for stigma free health promotion that contribute equally to healthy living and respect for diverse body is discussed.

103) Moral and Ethical aspects in research on work-related stress – a sociological inquiry

Pelle Korsbæk Sørensen, Research Centre for Health Promotion, Roskilde University

The aim of the article is to discuss the importance of moral and ethical aspects in new research on work-related stress. Psycho social factors such as 'role-conflicts', 'emotional demands' and 'hiding emotions' are at the centre of the Danish research on ethical dimensions of the working environment (e.g. COPSOQ). However, as new surveys indicate an increase in stress, negative mental health and well-being among the Danish population, there is a need for new perspectives on how to analyse and perceive work-related stress (Brinkmann & Andersen, red. 2013). Internationally there is a growing research literature on notions such as 'ethical-' and 'moral distress' and 'ethical climate' at the workplace. Especially health professionals have been analysed. As this research field expands more professions are taken into account.

In the Nordic countries researchers have developed this further and evolved the notion of 'moral stress' as a distinct category (e.g. Lützén et al, 2003, 2006, 2010). Nevertheless, these notions on the role of moral and ethics at work still need to be thoroughly integrated into the Danish context via a theoretical introduction and comparison. This article will be a stepping stone in this process. Further, the aspiration of the article is to add new dimensions based on the synthesis of the Danish research literature and the international studies, that can add to the ongoing Nordic debate on how to understand the trend of increasingly stressed populations. The main argument is twofold. First, selected international research will frame the subject. Second, Nordic research will demarcate a further operationalisation of the synthesis of already existing Danish notions and new insights and developments based outside of the Danish context. Finally, the discussion section of the article will present the argument that sociological insights on emotional labour (Hochschild), moral philosophy (Walzer) and acceleration (Rosa) should form the basis of further development of the measurements of ethical and moral dimensions in work-related stress in contemporary society.

Keywords: Stress, mental health, workplace, social pathology, moral distress, sociology of health

References

Andersen, M. F., & Brinkmann, S. (Eds.). (2013). Nye perspektiver på stress (Vol. 1). Klim.

Hochschild, A. R. (1979). 'Emotion work, feeling rules, and social structure'. American journal of sociology, 85(3), 551-575.

Hochschild, A. R. (2003). The managed heart: Commercialization of human feeling. Berkeley, Calif: University of California Press.

Lützén K, Cronqvist A, Magnusson A, Andersson L. "Moral stress: Synthesis of a concept". Nursing Ethics. 2003;10(3):312–322.

Lützén, K., Dahlqvist, V., Eriksson, S., & Norberg, A. (2006). "Developing the concept of moral sensitivity in health care practice". Nursing ethics, 13(2), 187-196.

Lützén, K., Blom, T., Ewalds-Kvist, B., & Winch, S. (2010). "Moral stress, moral climate and moral sensitivity among psychiatric professionals". Nursing Ethics, 17(2), 213-224.

Pauly, Bernadette M., Colleen Varcoe, and Jan Storch. "Framing the Issues: Moral Distress in Health Care." Hec Forum 24.1 (2012): 1–11. PMC.

du Plessis, E. M., & Sørensen, P. K. (2017). An Interview with Arlie Russell Hochschild: Critique and the Sociology of Emotions: Fear, Neoliberalism and the Acid Rainproof Fish. Theory, Culture & Society, 34(7-8), 181-187.

Rosa, H. (2003). Social acceleration: ethical and political consequences of a desynchronized high–speed society. Constellations, 10(1), 3-33.

Walzer, M. (2008). Spheres of justice: A defense of pluralism and equality. Basic books.

105) **Does Social Organization impact Mental Health Inequalities? A Comparison across European Countries**

Sigrun Olafsdottir, University of Iceland

The disease profile of advanced, industrialized nations has changed drastically in the past decades, with the bulk of the burden of disease being mental health problems and chronic illness. Scholars have debated what factors contribute to poor mental health and argued both individual level factors and societal level factors. At the individual level, mental health is linked to various factors, including position in society, life experiences, and social relationships. At the societal level, it has been shown that mental health may be linked to macro-level factors, including the economic condition of society. Using the 2014 ESS module on health inequalities, we ask: 1) what individual-level and nationallevel factors impact mental health problems across European societies? The preliminary results show that the size of inequalities in mental health vary systematically across national context, and appear to be linked to how supportive societies may be of individuals and groups within society.

106)   **A laughing matter**

Annette Michelsen la Cour, University of Southern Denmark

From 2011 to 2014 the publicly funded intervention Seniors at the Move offered physical activity for a six months period to physically inactive elderly citizens with health issues. The aim of the intervention was to include these elderly into social networks of physical activity.

Methods used in the intervention were a mix between social activities, play full games and tests of muscle and endurance improvement conducted before and after the end of the six-month period. The research question investigated whether playful activities would create trust and weak social networks and support the aim of the intervention - retention of the participants in physical activity. Laughter and play are irrational, un-productive and related to desire, trust and emotional intensity, often with a grotesque element as compared to the rational work, and the lack of desire produced by the performing body in the dominating health interventions.

The intervention was process evaluated during the entire three-year activity period. Mixed methods of both quantitative and qualitative methods were used to document the outcome of the intervention.

A study focused on the methods of the intervention signalling a paradigmatic shift. Physical activities were organised as a mix between on the one hand play and games creating fun and laughter among the participants and on the other hand physiological tests of improvement. The mixed methods approach made all participants improve muscle strength, endurance, trust and social networks retaining 60% in permanent physical activity with others at the end of the project period.

107) **Long-term change and life courses in healthy food consumption: evidence from a rapidly modernized welfare state**

Antti Kähäri, University of Turku

This study analyzes the dynamics of long term change and life courses in healthy food consumption in Finland tackling age, period, and cohort simultaneously. Fruits and berries, vegetables and fish are used as indicators of healthy and contemporary food habits. However, populations do not adopt changing consumption habits evenly. To untangle the dynamics of change, time series data of household budget surveys from 1985 to 2012 and novel age-period-cohort models are used. The share of total food expenditure of all examined foods increased during the study period, most for vegetables and least for fruit and berries. Increasing vegetable consumption was reflected in younger birth cohorts consuming more than preceding ones. The food expenditure shares of fruit, berries, and fish rose from the oldest cohort to those born in the 1950s,and was highest in age groups over 50. The increase in fruit and berry consumption and cohort differences in fruit, berry, and fish consumption emerged in these age groups. The results shed light on the life course dynamics in cohort differentiation and can help better direct health promotion policies.

108) **How health care and health promoting institutions contribute to social inequality in health through risk – discussed from the perspective of class identity, moral and control**

Iben Charlotte Aamann and Betina Dybbroe, Research Centre for Health Promotion, Roskilde University, Denmark

The aim of this paper is, qualitatively, to explore and discuss how risk, moralization and class intertwine in contexts of health care and health promotion work targeting children and parents. We have empirically looked into two health institutions: outreach child psychiatry and school health consultations with school starters. Aa a few studies point out that health institutions increasingly contributes to social inequalities in health in spite of a focus on health promotion and participation of citizens (Aamann 2017; Dybbroe and Kappel 2012; Merrild et al. 2016; Protheroe et al. 2013; Vallgårda 2014). And critical social epidemiology calls for exploring the relation between class societies, health promotion and identities (Siegrist and Marmott, 2004). As risk works through a strong moralization emphasizing individual responsibility (Brown 2005), 'Health risk awareness has become a new moral code' (Weenink et al. 2015:423) and risk is being used as 'a means of distinction in a symbolic struggle over value and moral worth' (Montelius and Nygren, p. 431).

However, the association between the cultural and moral significance of social class (Sayer 2005; Skeggs 1997) and the moral implications of risk have generally been inadequately explored. This paper therefore contributes to an understanding of how professionals employ class when performing risk reduction. Looking into the scenes of health encounters in the two fields, we find that the professionals strongly frame these encounters (Bernstein, 1977) and the lower class parents have little access to controlling what is the "right way" to interact, as well as the right way to practice health. Middle classed norms of risk control outrule lower classed experiences and strategies of life. In this way health promotion and health problems are pushed more to the background in these intendedly health promoting and disease preventive encounters. We will lastly discuss how class theory emphasizing the moral implications of class can enlighten the ways in which health care systems contribute to social inequality.

Keywords: Class, risk, moral, control, inequality in health, health care

References:

Bernstein,B. (1977): Class, codes and control, vols.1-3, London, Routledge and Keegan

Borup, I. and Holstein, B. (2004): Social class variations in school children´s self-reported outcome of the health dialogue with the school health nurse. In: Nordic College of Caring Science, Scan. J. of Caring Science, 2004, 18, pp.343-350

Brown, W. (2005). Edgework: Critical Essays on Knowledge and Politics. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Denhov, A., and Topor, A. (2012). The components of helping relationships with professionals in psychiatry: Users' perspective. The International Journal of Social Psychiatry, 58(4), 417–24.

Dybbroe, B. and Kappel, N. (2012). "Ulighed I Sundhed: Et Sundhedsfremmeperspektiv På Socialt Udsattes Adgang Til Sundhed." [Health Inequality: A Health Promotion Perspective on Access to Health for Socially Vulnerable People]. Pp. 40–54 in Sundhedsfremme: et kritisk perspektiv [Health Promotion: A Critical Perspective], edited by B. Dybbroe, B. Land, and S. B. Nielsen. Frederiksberg: Samfundslitteratur.

Merrild, C. et.al. (2016). "Resisting 'Reason': A Comparative Anthropological Study of Social Differences and Resistance toward Health Promotion and Illness Prevention in Denmark." Medical Anthropology Quarterly 0(0):1–19.

Montelius, E. and Nygren, K. (2014). "'Doing' Risk, 'doing' Difference: Towards an Understanding of the Intersections of Risk, Morality and Taste." Health, Risk & Society 16(June 2015):431–43.

Protheroe, J. et al. (2013). "Permission to partici-pate?" A qualitative study of participation in patients from differing socio-economic backgrounds. Journal of Health Psychology, 18(8), 1046–1055

Sayer, A. (2005). The Moral Significance of Class. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Siegrist, J. and Marmot, M. (2004) Health inequalities and the psychosocial environment – two scientific challenges. In: Social Science and Medicine ,58(2004) 1463-1473.

Skeggs, B.(1997). Formations of class and gender: becoming respectable. London: Sage.

Vallgårda, S. (2014). "Ethics, Equality and Evidence in Health Promotion. Danish Guidelines for Municipalities." Scandinavian Journal of Public Health (42):337–43.

Weenink, D. et al. (2015). "How Health Risks Prevention Shapes Collective Identities : A MicroSociological Approach." Health, Risk & Society 17(5–6):420–38.

Aamann, I. (2017): Kampen for det sociale renommé – Forældreskab og forebyggelse i et klasse perspektiv [The struggle for social reputation: Parenting and prevention in a class perspective]. PhD-.thesis, PhD programme Research in Health and Society, Department of People and Technology, Roskilde University

109) Medicalisation of stress? Comparing doctor visits and use of antidepressants among high-stress individuals in Northern Denmark Region in 2004 and 2010 – a follow-up study

Simon Skovgaard Jensen, Christian Torp-Pedersen & Claus D. Hansen, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University

Background: It has been hypothesised that many different phenomena increasingly is being medicalized, i.e. being transformed into purely medical problems often with a pharmaceutical solution. In this paper, stress is understood through the perspective of medicalization, and stress is hypothesised as medicalized in an increasing degree. The hypothesis is that high levels of stress will lead to more visits to the doctor and a higher use of antidepressants over time because of the process of medicalization.

Methods: The article uses a comparative design to investigate a potential increase by comparing visits to the doctor and use of antidepressants among highly stressed participants in representative surveys conducted in 2004 and 2010. The two surveys have in common that they use the The Perceived Stress Scale and data is linked to register data on prescribed medicine use, doctor visits. Cox-regression analysis was used to calculate hazard-ratios for prescribed antidepressants and doctor visits in a 1-year follow uptime after answering the questionnaires. A wald-test was applied to test if the results between years were significantly different from each other.

Results: We find no increase in doctor visits by the highly stressed in the time period, however the results indicate an increase in the use of antidepressant although the Wald-test fails to achieve significance.

Conclusion: There is a tendency for stress to have been medicalized in the time period – not because those with high levels of stress visit the doctor more often but because of an increase in the use of antidepressants to treat the stress problem. Further this articles points towards that the medicalization of stress takes place in the doctor's office.

110)   The Co-creation Imaginary

Morten Frederiksen, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University

Widely within the political discourses on welfare retrenchment, reform, and innovation, the notion of co-creation is thought to hold promise of a better and more efficient welfare state. One area where co-creation is seen as particularly promising is in the involvement of civil society in co-creating welfare within or intertwined with public welfare services. Such arrangements, it is claimed, combine the best elements of public welfare service and volunteer responsiveness. While the promise of co-creation has loomed ever larger within municipal planning within welfare, education, culture, sports and more. However, co-creation seems to be less widespread and implemented more modestly than suggested by such perceived benefits. If the co-creation discourse in not embedded in actual co-creation practices, what forces are then driving it?   In this paper, the co-creation discourse is investigated as a politics of insufficiency in which municipality and civil society engage in a process of mutual co-construction. Based on an interview study among municipality and civil society managers and project managers in a large Danish municipality, this paper investigate the mutual construction of state and civil society involved in the co-creation discourse and how each sectors self-defined insufficiencies become defining for the imaginaries used to describe co-creation. Key to this process is the definition of user needs as something inevitably transcending the capabilities of each sector, making it permanently insufficient.

112) Emergence: The assembling process of volunteers during disasters

Roine Johansson, Mid Sweden University, Östersund, Erna Danielsson, Mid Sweden University, Östersund, Kerstin Eriksson, RISE, The Research Institutes of Sweden, Lund, Linda Kvarnlöf, Mid Sweden University, Östersund

In recent international discussions on developments within civil society, the changing character of volunteering is often in focus. A shift has occurred, it is claimed, from long-term organized commitments to short-term and less organized so-called episodic volunteering. In a disaster context, researchers has observed and discussed this kind of volunteering since the 1950s. The gathering of volunteers at disaster sites is frequently in focus. The aim of the present study is to investigate the assembling process of volunteers. We interpret the process in terms of emergence i.e., something that occurs as an unplanned result of social interaction. However, our study differs from most other studies in the field in three respects: (1) the process is investigated in some detail, (2) it is studied from the perspective of the volunteers themselves, and (3) the context is taken into consideration. The following questions are in focus: How do people get together to form emergent groups? Why do they engage in voluntary activities? Under what conditions does emergence occur? The actual process of formation of emergent groups is seldom studied, the groups are rather taken as given, and they are mostly studied from the professional responders' point of view. Emergent groups are also frequently considered a rather context-free phenomenon. Recently, analyses of emergence have been criticized for not acknowledging the pre-conditioned aspects of social life. In the present study, such pre-existing conditions have been included in the analysis of emergence in a disaster response context. Interviews have been undertaken with people who made voluntary contributions to the response to a large-scale forest fire in Sweden. Results show the importance of networks, community attachment and access to resources. Participants in emergent groups were often previously known to each other. For some groups, collaboration was based on professional skills, and trust in one's colleagues.

Keywords: emergence, volunteer, disaster, episodic volunteering, assembling process

113) **Open tenders in public procurement of welfare services – professionalization, standardisation or innovation among civil sector providers**

Nils Asle Bergsgard and Svein Ingve Nødland, University College of Southeast Norway

The influence of New Public Management in the western world the last decades has changed the relation between the public and the private side in various welfare areas as care for elderly, child-care, drug addiction treatment and rehabilitation, vocational training, etc. This has both influenced the welfare mix of public, civil and for-profit actors, and the relationship between the government procuring welfare services and civil sector actors providing such services. Increased pluralisation and diverse needs, and limited welfare budgets have also paved way for an increased use of open tenders and competition in the procurement of welfare services. The traditional assumption is that innovation and increased efficiency occur when entrepreneurs meets the market – in this case a marked like situation created by the governments tendering regime. However, in light of neo-institutional theory standardisation and similarity between organisations in a field may as easily be the result. Especially civil associations may become more alike if they are dependent on one (public) key supplier of funding. We will explore how various outcomes are expected because of governmental procurement in two different welfare areas: vocation rehabilitation and alcohol and drug addiction treatment services. Based on a review of public documents over the last 40 years and interviews with both purchasers and providers of welfare services in the areas, we will answer the following research question: Do governmental procurements of welfare services promotes and/or favours new solutions from the providers?

114) Co-production and Associative Democracy: Two ideals for the democratic role of civil society

Bjarne Ibsen, University of Southern Denmark

The organized civil society in Denmark (associations, voluntary organizations and non-profit institutions) has traditionally a close and friendly relationship with the public sector. I big part of the associations can use municipal facilities free of charge, many associations receive financial grants and in a number of areas of society, it is primarily or partly associations or non-profit institutions that take care of citizens' interests - with public support but with little political interference. In the literature this kind of relationship between the public sector and civil society is referred to as 'Associative Democracy' (Hirst, 1994. Kaspersen & Ottesen, 2001).

However, over the last decade, the ideal for the relationship between civil society and the public sector has changed. A number of public policies and most of the municipalities in Denmark have sought to integrate associations and volunteers in various forms of public services delivered by local public institutions. In the literature this kind of cooperation is referred to as 'Co-production' (in Danish 'samskabelse') (Bovaird 2007. Pestoff 2011. Brandsen & Honingh 2015).

Both principles of cooperation justify the form of cooperation with that it promotes democracy.

The purpose of this paper is, firstly, to analyze the theoretical differences between the two forms of cooperation; secondly, to analyze the empirical differences regarding cooperation; and thirdly, to analyze and discuss the democratic role and importance of civil society in the two forms of cooperation.

The analysis is based on data from several surveys of associations, including a survey with answers from 47 % of 2510 associations from five municipalities, and case studies of cooperation between municipal institutions and associations and volunteers.

Key words: Co-production, associative democracy, democracy

115) **Feeling rules, micro hierarchies and emotion work in social volunteering. Preliminary analysis of and findings from a pilot study**

Nathalie Perregaard, Aalborg University

This paper draws on material from a PhD project that qualitatively explores the social volunteer work conducted by the Danish volunteer organization Children's Adult-friends. Children' Adult-friends specializes in matching children from single parent households with a resourceful adult of the same gender. The main target group for Children's Adult-friends are children with little or no contact to their father or mother.

The majority of research relating to the third sector in Denmark is quantitative correlations of movement patterns in Danes voluntary efforts. This has meant that the qualitative studies of what volunteering means have been lacking behind more survey-based studies of the "voluntary sector" at macro level. Few scholars has emphasized the need to study volunteerism as a social phenomenon, to show how caring in a voluntary setting differs from both the private and public care systems. Drawing on a pilot study based on participatory observations and 15 qualitative interviews with organizational actors, parents, volunteers and children with a focus on motives, experiences and feelings, this study high lights the adult-friend relationship as a specific form of sociality.

In this presentation, I will shed light on the findings from this study, with a focus on why the adult-friend relation has its own emotional script, which differs from both public and private care systems. Combined with a sociology of emotions perspective, I wish to show the feeling rules, the micro hierarchies and the emotion work in this type of voluntary work. The first analysis will be at the organizational level and address feeling rules. The second analysis will show how the actors incorporate and experience these feeling rules in their relationship with each other to find a suitable attachment-style.

116) **The management quest for authentic relationships in voluntary social care**

Anders la Cour, Copenhagen Business School

Little research has been devoted to exploring the perspective of volunteer managers and the values guiding them in their effort to manage voluntary social care. The purpose of this paper is to begin to provide insight into the content of these values and their impact on the day-to-day practices of managers. The paper will proceed through three stages. The first provides a short review of the literature regarding the nature of research in the field of volunteer management. This is followed by a presentation of results from an exploratory study of how managers' call for authentic relationships has specific consequences for how voluntary social care becomes an object of their management. These questions will be investigated among managers in four different organizational settings in Denmark, which organize voluntary social care in relation to children, the elderly, young people with mental health problems and hospital patients respectively. The paper concludes by discussing the kinds of challenges and dilemmas that these values and expectations bring about.

Mari Kuukkanen, Södertörns Högskola

In Finland in the 2010s, the rise of xenophobic right-wing populism and far right mobilization has invigorated the anti-racist movement. Many established actors have carried out anti-racist campaigns, and new groups have been formed to address the grievance. Most notably, racialized people themselves have become more visible and vocal as activists, and they have targeted their criticism also on white anti-racists for speaking on the behalf of non-whites and for by-stepping them in the their agenda setting. In other words, the relationship between the 'beneficiary' and 'conscience' constituents of the anti-racist movement is being re-negotiated at the present moment.

Furthermore, during the reign of the current right-wing government, including the anti-immigration Finns party, the state–civil society relations have undergone changes. For instance, the government has cut the funding of many progressive civil society organizations. Moreover, the government has issued new, more strict immigration laws, affecting the lives of one beneficiary constituent group in the anti-racist movement.

In my presentation, I will explore how the afore-mentioned developments have affected the political configurations of the anti-racist movement. Specifically, I will focus on two sets of activists: moderates and radicals. I am interested in what kinds of relational patterns their activism entails: who are included in their mobilizations, who are sought out as allies and who are the targets of their claims. The initial analysis of interview data shows that moderate conscience constituents have campaigned for legal reforms and aimed for broad-based mobilizations, but at the same time struggled to fully include the beneficiary constituents. Radical conscience constituents are more accustomed to reflect on social hierarchies, and thus they have managed to forge more equal ties with the beneficiary constituents. However, differences in the preferred action frames (e.g. fascism or structural racism as the targeted problem) create divisions between the constituencies.

118) **Taking care of the refugees – Exploring advocacy and cross-sector collaboration in service provision for refugees**

Michael Fehsenfeld & Klaus Levinsen, Centre for Sports, Health and Civil Society, University of Southern Denmark

The paper explores the interplay and collaboration between refugee organisation volunteers and social service professionals. Based on ethnographic fieldwork and qualitative interviews with volunteers from local refugee organisations we study how volunteers experience their interaction with refugees and social service professionals, and how they act and perceive their role as advocates for the refugees. In addition to providing effective refugee assistance and services, refugee organisations' legitimacy is achieved through professional communication, campaign work and networking with key political actors and stakeholders. However, although it may be less visible, advocacy-oriented activities also take place in local organisations 'street level' activities. In our study we identified three distinct types of strategies to balance issues of autonomy in the collaborative relationship with the municipalities and simultaneously engage in advocacy activities.

119)   Institution as a barrier to social change

Kristian Keto

From the mid 1800s to the end of the century was a period for enlargement of political participation in the Nordic Countries. It was also the era of wars in Europa, from the Crimean war to the Balkan war 1878. The most significant of these was the war between Germany and France 1870 - 1871. It led to the implementation of the universal military service in all major European countries. However, not in Sweden.

Sweden had got the new bi-cameral parliament 1866. There was a shift of power to agrarian interests, while urbaninization ja industrialization continued in society. In Norway there was a broad debate concerning suffrage 1875 and 1879, in Finland 1885. Compared with its neighbours, the Swedish system served as a buffer for further reforms; old army instituted in 1682 remained in force. This institution "indelningsverket" was used to prevent the European processes that took place in Norway and Finland.

The education system expanded, but the principle was in Sweden that it should happen by the private interests. Applied sciences in practice from Prussia's example became part of basic education. Everyday life and understanding the method of natural science with causality could give the people self-sufficience. This created a parallel line alongside the classical education. The clercks in the adminstration still being educated in rational idealism at the Uppsala university.

Moral power became crucial in warfare, and educated men had to be involved in military service. This meant extending political rights to make that new system legitimate. Because turmoils in Europe there was a fair for societal instability.

This presentation looks at the central arguments for and against the change in the 1860 - 1880 parliamentary debate. These include the development in Norway and Finland, Swedish history and its future visions.

120) Building an Institutional Theory of Scandinavian Civic Engagement

Lars Skov Henriksen, Aalborg University & Kristin Strømsnes, University of Bergen

In this paper, we try to build an institutional theory of Scandinavian civic engagement. Our argument is that the high level of Scandinavian civic engagement should be explained by three concurrent institutional mechanisms, which in turn leads to a combination of a high demand for volunteers AND a high supply of volunteers. The three institutional mechanisms are the popular movements, the enabling state institutions, and the tamed or negotiated market economies.

The popular movements flourished from the second half of nineteenth century and had their golden era until the 1960ies. Of particular importance for political mobilization and collective identity formation were the peasant movement and the labour movement who formed the basis of the modern class society. It is a unique trait that the modern capitalist society in the Scandinavian case was not a dual class society divided by capital and labour. Rather, it was a tripartite class structure that also involved a significant skilled and literate class of independent peasants and farmers (Rokkan 1987). Both the labor movement and the farmers' movement had significant influence on economic policy, labor market regulation, and the cultural development in society at large (Klausen & Selle 1996: 103). What is particularly important about the history of the popular movements are three things. First, they established a strong heritage of alternative models of collective self-organization, service provision, and production and distribution of goods outside state and market. Even today, these models are imprinted in a collective repertoire of accessible civic and mutual organizational models (Greve and Rao 2012). Second, the popular movements furthermore gave rise to a vast amount of local organizations and branches that organized everything from sport activities, scouting, libraries, and social events, to folk high schools and mutual insurance societies. This means that the Scandinavian countries have a long historical legacy of a densely populated voluntary sector that pulls people into tasks in the organizations. Third, the majority of these organizations were, right from the beginning, organized as local membership organizations with a democratic structure. This organizational model tied the individual member to the organizations with rights and possibilities of influence at the same time as it also provided for a strong socialization of the membership to the values of the organization.

In the paper we will try to demonstrate that the combination of the those three factors is theoretically meaningful to explain the comparative high levels of civic engagement in Scandinavia: (1) the historical legacy of popular movements which resulted in a densely populated organizational society with a high demand for volunteers; (2) the negotiated character of both state and market institutions which resulted in a co-operative collective attitude that makes organizations attractive to join; and (3) the universal welfare state which enables the population with resources and secures low entry levels that keep up a high supply of volunteers.

References

Rokkan, Stein (1987): State, Nation, and Class. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.

Selle, Per & Kurt Klaudi Klausen (2006): The Third Sector in Scandinavia. Voluntas, 7(2): 99-122.

121) Time is Indeed a Scarce Resource – The Link between Paid Work and Volunteer Work in Denmark

Hans-Peter Y. Qvist, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University

Free time is a scarce resource. Nevertheless, sociologists often argue that the relationship between paid work and volunteer work is not a straightforward matter of substitution. In this paper, I draw on longitudinal data from the Danish Volunteer Survey merged with administrative register data from Denmark to examine the link between paid work and volunteer work. Zero-order correlations suggest that people who work full time or overtime are more likely to volunteer than the unemployed or part-time workers are, but the zero-order correlation approaches zero and becomes insignificant in the multivariate analysis. Moreover, the multivariate results suggest that volunteers who work full-time or overtime contribute significantly fewer hours compared to volunteers who are unemployed or work part-time. On these grounds I conclude that time spent on paid work substitute time spent on volunteer work in Denmark.

Keywords: Paid Work, Substitution, Volunteering, Volunteer Hours, Work Hours

122) The relationship between Civil Society, Non-profit Institutions and Civic participation in late-modern Scandinavian countries – similarities and differences

Thomas P. Boje, Roskilde University

In the late-modern welfare societies, it becomes still more important to clarify the distinction between civil society, non-profit institutions, and civic participation in its different forms. In Democracy in America Tocqueville (1993 [1835]: 191-92) distinguishes between three degrees of intensity in the civic involvement of citizens. First, associations formed between individuals sharing similar opinions. Second, citizens exercise the right to associate and defend a specific cause in a local community. Third, members of an association who choose delegates to represent them in the system of representative governance. In all three cases, associations constitute a governmental body within the government. This is far from always the case with today's non-profit institutions, which are often large-scale hierarchical organizations that have taken over responsibilities and provided services previously delivered by the government.

The civil society organizations (CSO) balance and navigate in between the private sphere (family and local community) and the two sections of public sphere - the market and the state. The CSO intervene in both the economic (market) and the political (state) sphere of society. With respect to the economic issue non-profit organizations balance between individualized and collectivized provision of public services. With respect to the political dimension, new types of organization in Scandinavia as elsewhere may lead to renewed interest in the participatory democracy.

In the paper, I want raise and answer two questions concerning the development of civic organizations in the three Scandinavian countries:

1. Does active citizenship through different forms of civic society organizations – vertical or horizontal organized – leads to more equality in participation of citizens in the Scandinavian societies?

2. To what extent is differences in involvement of citizens related to types of organization, forms of participation and individual-level variables?

The empirical databases for the paper are population surveys, organizational analyses and satellite national accounts done in the three Scandinavian countries in the period 2000 – 2015.

123) **The Support-Participation Link and the Historical Roots of "Spontaneous" Mass Protest: The Case of the Panama Papers Crisis in Iceland, Spring 2016**

Jón Gunnar Bernburg, University of Iceland

I address a fundamental, but understudied, topic of social movement theory, that is, the contingent link between supporting and participating in collective action. Usually only very few supporters of social movements actually participate in collective action. But, sometimes many supporters participate, creating mass mobilization moments critical to movement success. A case in point, a wave of mass protest broke out in Iceland in 2016, in the wake of the global "Panama Papers leak". Supported by about two-thirds of the country's urban population, and attracting a quarter of it, these "spontanous" protests caused a snap election and government change. I use a unique, population-representative survey to examine the factors moderating the tendency for supporters to participate in these protests (i.e. the support-participation link). This method allows me to address several major theories of protest mobilization, namely, theories of biographical-structural availability, critical mass, frame-identity, and social networks. Supporting all of these theories, I find that supporters protest more if they (i) are male and non-managerial professionals, (ii) have high expectations, and (iii) have participated in successful mass protest before. Also, (iv) social network dynamics play an intermediate role in these processes; supporters protest more only if significant others participated in the protest. Importantly, the second and the third sets of moderators, that is, widespread high expectations and widespread protest experience, were rooted in an earlier mass protest wave that toppled the government of Iceland during the 2008-2009 financial crisis. This illustrates the historical-contextual roots of spontaneous mass protest.

124) How to explore participatory practices in the everyday life of young people?

Jakob Sejrup Villadsen, Roskilde University / Holbæk Municipality

Young people's participatory practices and civic engagement is an interesting research field because participation in the youth form the basis of participation in the adulthood. The youth's participation can also give some indications on the future of civic engagement in general. The research field explores how participation patterns develop over time and how civic engagement unfold in different countries and generations. It explores how youth participation takes place in institutionalized settings (e.g. youth councils), associations, activist and subcultural groups and as individualized everyday life practices. Some of the methodical pitfalls when studying young people's participatory practices is to see youth participation:

- as one generalized social phenomenon instead of seeing it as a class specific and contextualised phenomenon.
- as a dichotomous phenomenon where the youth are either engaged or disengaged instead of seeing it as a complex and dynamic phenomenon where engagement and disengagement exist side by side.
- as a phenomenon observed with categories from older generations' participatory practices instead of exploring it from the youth's point of view today.

In the presentation I will discuss these challenges and share some methodical experiences on how to address them from the first year of my PhD project about citizenship education. A part of the project is to qualitative explore participatory practices in the everyday life of young people, both formal and informal, and get an insight into different participatory practices seen from the youth's perspective. The participants in the study are asked to make a photo journal of their everyday life which show what they are doing and what is important for them. The photo journal form the basis for a qualitative interview and help structure the interview. In the presentation I will reflect on the method's strengths and weaknesses.

125) **Crisis of legitimacy or adaptation to a new institutional context? The case of Danish Evening Schools**

Malene Thøgersen, Danish Institute for Non-formal Education

For more than 200 years, evening schools have played a central role in Danish civil society. At the beginning, the aim was to teach young adults basic skills. Today evening schools provide non-formal learning on a broad array of subjects – from traditional lessons in language and history to lessons within crafts, arts, music, yoga etc. Evening schools are organized as voluntary associations but receive public financial support and operate on an increasingly complex market for leisure-based activities.

Evening schools today are facing several challenges: The number of evening schools has been reduced by more than half during the last decades, activities are increasingly concentrated in larger cities (Thøgersen 2017), and the average age of the participants has risen significantly (Nielsen & Pilgaard 2014). Also, the formal institutional context in the field has changed significantly over time.

Despite these developments, the role of evening schools has not been thoroughly investigated for more than 20 years. The aim of this paper is to investigate the role of evening schools today with specific focus on how and to which extent the formal institutional context shapes the activities, organization and specific civil society characteristic of the different types of evening schools.

The empirical basis for the study will be a total registration of the population of evening schools (N = 1080) followed by a nationwide survey conducted in 2017 (n = 397), combined with an analysis of the legislative framework and municipal guidelines in the field.

On basis of the results, it is discussed whether the evening schools are facing a crisis of legitimacy, or if they will succeed in adapting their role to the societal needs and expectations in the 21st century. Theoretically, the study is informed by the broader literature on the link between the institutional environment and third sector organizations.

Keywords: Civil society, evening schools, institutional context

126) **Contradictions of contemporary governance – A sociological analysis of public funding of civil society**

Veera Kankainen, University of Helsinki

The paper studies the effects of state governance and project-based funding on Finnish civil society organizations (CSOs).

After New Public Management (NPM) reforms, CSOs have been portrayed as important producers of welfare services also in Nordic regimes. Meanwhile, CSOs often finance their activities and services with project funding from public sector which involves techniques of governance such as goal setting, project organization and evaluation.

In theory, a motivation for project structure has been to provide freedom and flexibility from the top-down government: The state works as a facilitator and partner whereas civil society defines the needs of citizens and the contents of welfare. However, researchers have also criticised that there are problems embedded in the post-NMP governance such as professionalizing effects on CSOs.

This paper studies actors' perceptions of current governance and steering with the example of Finnish CSOs receiving state grants. What kind of commitments do the CSOs make to state through grants, and how does project-based funding constrain their activities? The data consist of 20 semistructured interviews conducted in Finnish civil society organizations promoting social welfare and 6 interviews in the ministries preparing grant decisions. The data enables comparisons between different types of grants such as project-based vs. more stable over-all funding.

The results indicate that the state steering is subtle. The public funder avoids directly interrupting goals of CSOs. Somewhat contradictory, granted CSOs are expected to preserve their voluntary nature but also adapt to the professional language and practices of the grant system. From the state's perspective, project-based and targeted grants appear easy to evaluate. From CSOs' perspective, project-based funding has backlashes such as constant insecurity and inflexibility. The study concludes with a discussion about the challenges of current non-profit funding and governance.

128) A Sport Sociological Analysis of Urban Running Communities in Denmark

Line Kremmer Pedersen, Copenhagen Centre for Team Sport and Health, University of Copenhagen

The market of running is rapidly developing and a new phenomenon has established itself in Denmark in form of self-organized, individualized running communities. The present study examines the characteristics of selected urban running communities: NBRO Running in Copenhagen, RUNAAR in Aarhus and AARUN in Aalborg. The main focuses are: 1) why and how they have been developed, 2) to what extent they can accommodate runners at different levels, 3) whether runners are equally established in the communities and 4) why runners participate in these communities rather than in traditional running clubs or run individually. Inspiration is drawn from Bauman's concept of 'liquid modernity and community' supplemented with sociological concepts of Giddens and Elias. The study is based on a qualitative research design including indepth interviews and participant observations.

Key findings show that the new urban running communities are volatile, liquid and non-binding 'peg' communities that respond to the runners' need for individuality and sense of community (Bauman, 2000). Particularly the fact that they are free of charge and non-binding are highlighted as qualities by the runners, because it enables them to adjust their training to their busy everyday lives.

They experience a 'momentary' sense of community when running together or joining 'swarms' of runners during competitions. Social events are prioritized as much as the sport itself which strengthens the relations between the runners. Unevenness in the balance of power between the runners, however, also exists (Elias, 1994).

Even though the urban running communities have developed in response to the traditional running clubs, the two forms of communities are not to be regarded as competitors. Instead, they complement and influence each other by accommodating different types and generations of runners.

Keywords: Liquid Modernity; Individuality; Community; Running Community; Balance of Power

129) **Is Danish gymnastic culture losing footing in the competition state?**

Andorra Lynn Jensen and Lone Friis Thing, University of Copenhagen

The development of gymnastics and nation state went hand in hand at the end of the 19th century in Denmark because the farmer culture needed a body cultural education platform to educate the people (Korsgaard 2001). Modernity and industrialisation didn't abolish the Danish gymnastic culture but instead helped the voluntary organisations prosper as the post war welfare systems secured the survival of voluntary organisations with economic support and legislation. But since the millennium neoliberal state management principals have had great influence, also in Denmark.

Internationalisation and individualisation constantly challenge the development of the nation state (Kaspersen 2013) and have crucial unintended consequences for sport and gymnastic culture. In this paper, gymnastic culture is analysed using Norbert Elias' process sociological perspective (Elias 1994) with the aim to understand the development of one of the oldest body cultures in Denmark. By presenting a historical case, "K. A. Knudsen and the State Gymnastic Institute", and a current case, "Move for life", we aim to illustrate how gymnastics is a survival unit which in collaboration with the state attempts to establish and mold independent citizens with the competencies and qualifications that are in keeping with the spirit of the age. Gymnastic culture and the state are viewed as interdependent (Elias 1994), but gymnastic culture has a relative autonomy (Thing and Ottesen 2010) and can independently contribute with new and creative actions to survive. Currently, the non-governmental sport and gymnastics organisations are expected to take co-responsibility for societal challenges such as poor health and unemployment, and this is often framed as a new issue. The question is whether this issue is indeed new or whether the collaboration between the voluntary organisations and the state has always been inherent? The past must be understood in order to more precisely explain the present and to highlight the development perspectives of the future of gymnastic culture.

Keywords: gymnastics culture, Elias, process sociology, figurations, internationalization

130) **'Whatever it takes': Building the Disciplined Body and Self A Foucauldian analysis of Danish Bodyfitness athletes**

Michelle Lindop

Fitness training and building the body through weight training has become widely popular in recent years. A rising number of women participate in aesthetic fitness competitions in Denmark. Normalizing practices are being adopted by the participants to build a very lean and muscular body. The aim of this project is to investigate how the bodyfitness athlete manage and regulate her body and how this affects her perception of body and self. Three years of ethnographic field work has facilitated detailed insights in the fitness competition subculture. Semi-structured interviews have been carried out with seven Danish female bodyfitness athletes aging between 20 and 39 years. They are categorised as experienced athletes as they have all participated in minimum one national competition in the previous two years. Training, food, use of anabolic steroids, the relationship with the coach and the athlete's relationship to one's own body have shown to be essential topics of analysis. With Foucault's theoretical framework it is shown how the athletes does 'whatever it takes' to build a nonsustainable but yet necessary athlete identity. It is markedly contrasted to a 'normal life'. Extreme (self-)discipline, egocentric body focus and the ability to 'push through pain' is negotiated as evident to be accepted as an 'ideal' and successful bodyfitness athlete. It is further problematized how the exposure of this subculture affects the broader fitness and body culture in the Danish society.

Key words: Fitness competition, body perception, identity, normalising practice, Foucault

131) **Quest for excitement and the role of Physical Education in a neoliberal education system**

Stine Frydendal Nielsen and Lone Friis Thing, University of Copenhagen

This paper explores the contradiction between how students view PE as a subject in the Danish upper secondary school and the role of the subject in the new Danish upper secondary school reform of 2017. The paper presents a 6 months' field study of PE lessons in 2 Danish upper secondary schools. Both schools were located in the Danish capital area: 1 school was located north of Copenhagen, the other was located south of Copenhagen. Lessons in 4 PE-classes [N=240] were observed throughout the 6 months and 8 focus group interviews were conducted with students [N=54]. Theory on neoliberalist tendencies in education systems, problematizing the effects of increasing competition and individualisation on students (Connell, 2013; Evans & Davies, 2014; Fernández-Balboa, 2017), will be deployed in order to understand and critically reflect upon the political development in the Danish upper secondary schools for the past decades and the consequences this has had for the structure of PE as an upper secondary school subject. Moreover, we utilize Elias and Dunning's notion of quest for excitement (Elias & Dunning, 2008 [1986]) in order to comprehend the students' perspectives on what role the subject plays in their schooling lives. The study has shown that most students value the subject because it represents a "refuge" during an otherwise very hectic and stressful everyday life. At the same time, the new upper secondary school reform of 2017 gives the subject a smaller role in the overall curriculum. However, it is now, for the first time, an exam subject after the third year of upper secondary school. We will discuss whether this increased focus on achievement will diminish other former characteristics of the subject and deprive the students of their so-called "refuge".

132) The Future Welfare State and the Future Organization of Sport (Idræt)?

Lars Bo Kaspersen, Copenhagen Business School

This paper discusses the relationship between the character of the welfare state and the existence and organization of sport (idræt) in Denmark. In particular, the paper will look into the current transformation of the welfare state including the role of privatized welfare services and welfare services based upon voluntary work and how it will affect the organization of sport/idræt. An organization of sport based the voluntary associations will be challenged because several voluntary associations will turn into more professionalized welfare organizations which might have unintended consequences e.g. more ad hoc loosely organized associations within sport will emerge. The traditional voluntary association – the core principle of organization of Danish sport – will decrease. Maybe even an allocation of resources to sport activities will be earmarked associations, which provide welfare services. This, again, will be an attack on the 'Danish model'.

In other words, a future welfare state in which health becomes even more important due to the astronomic costs of the health sector the sport organization/voluntary association will be under pressure to provide health as a welfare service. More and more financial support will be dependent on the ability to deliver and to provide results – results in relation to improvement in health. Also, this will have many implications which will be discussed in the paper.

133) **'If you don't care, nobody else is gonna care' – The community ideals of Finnish football supporters**

Marko Kananen, South-Eastern Finland University of Applied Sciences

Although football has its roots in localities, the past decades have witnessed a period of globalization and commercialization, through which the top European clubs have become global brands with rapidly growing worldwide fan bases. In Finland, especially the British clubs have traditionally been very popular. While the Finnish football clubs struggle with a chronic lack of spectators, many supporters of the Finnish football blame this on the fans of international football. The most comprehensive and heated debates between these two camps of supporters have taken place on FutisForum2, the largest Finnish football discussion forum online with nearly 60 000 registered users. This presentation builds on a data derived from one of these debates, a thread of over 9000 messages that spans over a period of 10 years. Results of the content analysis show that rather than focusing on the carnival that takes place inside the stadiums, the supporters of Finnish football define and justify their role through their contribution to the wellbeing of their local communities. Inspired by the classical sociological questions of what constitutes a community, and how people can be bound together when societies become more fractured and lifestyles more individualized, this presentation highlights the characteristics and dimensions of the community ideals of the Finnish supporters more closely. Firstly, it explores the rationality and the goals of the community. Why is it important that friends of football support their local team? Secondly, it explores the borders of the community and its relation to the surrounding world. Who can join the community of supporters and how do these communities deal with diversity? The results of the analysis draw an image of a community ideal characterized by civic participation and joint responsibility.

135) **Are residents living in eco-districts environmentally conscious? A case study of environmental attitudes of residents living in the European Green Capital of Stockholm, Sweden**

Choi Kan Suen, Department of Earth Sciences, Uppsala University

With rapid urbanization, climate change and population growth in the 21st century, the development of ecocities, especially in those fast-growing populated countries such as China and India, is important to minimize human impact on the planet. Nevertheless, despite that there is a very well-designed eco-city, if residents living in an ecocity are not environmentally conscious, the eco-city is sustainable only in its tangible part – technologies and infrastructure, but not in its intangible part – environmental attitudes and behavioral patterns of residents. The intangible part is important since **HUMANS** are the root cause of current climate change (IPCC, 2014). When the policy makers decide to build an eco-city, this thesis thus argues that they should consider not only the tangible part of the city, but also consider the intangible part of eco-city – environmental attitudes and behavioral patterns of residents.

This thesis provides a survey of environmental attitudes of 150 Stockholm residents living in three districts: Hammarby Sjöstad, Östermalm and Bromma. It also reports on a well-developed environmental project which is led by residents living in the Stockholm eco-district of Hammarby Sjöstad. The scope of this research is the City of Stockholm (Swedish: Stockholms kommun / Stockholms stad).

The objectives of this research are:

(1) to find out the environmental attitudes of residents living in three selected districts of Stockholm;

(2) to understand the development of Hammarby Sjöstad and find out if residents living in Hammarby Sjöstad are particularly environmentally conscious;

(3) to provide suggestions for the policy makers (e.g. Chinese and Indian) of how to take environmental attitudes of residents into consideration when planning and developing projects such as eco-cities.

Among the findings of the research are:

(1) in the high income, educated, and political conservative Stockholm districts where I conducted my surveys, respondents in general report high levels of environmental concerns and environmentally friendly behavior;

(2) however, concerns questions relating to cars (parking restrictions, limiting or banning cars from their districts or Stockholm as a whole), opinions were very divided. There seemed to be much reluctance among many to put severe restrictions on the use of cars;

(3) in the eco-district Hammarby Sjöstad, the expression of environmental consciousness did not appear particularly different from the other districts. Many respondents in the district moved into the area for diverse reasons other than environmental ones;

(4) however, a well-developed environmental project which is led by residents living in Hammarby Sjöstad has emerged in the eco-district, where comparable projects were not found in the other districts in Stockholm.

138) Sustainability Revolution: discourses, practices and unarticulated notions

Nora Machado Des Johansson, ISCTE-IUL ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon; University of Gothenburg and Choi-Kan Suen, CEMUS, Center for environment and development studies

Sustainability and sustainable development in thinking and practices entail the beginning of a revolution, a major societal paradigm shift, comparable to the Industrial Revolution in transforming social, economic, and cultural conditions. As in the case of the industrial revolution, this is a global, organic transformation, which is occurring without a centralized agent or group of agents planning or negotiating the overall pattern. Instead, it involves multiple agents initiating and developing a variety of innovative technologies and sociotechnical systems as well as diverse cultural and political projects in different social environments, embodying an un-articulated set of ideas.

We want to analyze the extent to which the adoption of everyday sustainability practices is guided by social imaginaries or utopian visions about a sustainable world, or instead - as we argue- if everyday notions and practices of sustainability are part of an organic and piecemeal ongoing transformation that by its very character is less "ideologically" consistent, more ambivalent and permeated by un-articulated notions of sustainability.

We discuss the role of social imaginaries in the process of a sustainability revolution and the role that the social sciences and humanities are playing in this paradigm shift.

Keywords: sustainability revolution, paradigm shift, de-centralized, inconsistencies, ambivalence, and unarticulated sustainability notions

140) **Constructing the "good" Icelandic mother through dominant discourses on bonding, breastfeeding and birth**

Sunna Símonardóttir, University of Iceland

The Nordic countries are routinely held up as an exemplary model in terms of policy making for parents but his narrative of "the equal Nordic countries" can disguise other aspects of the parenting culture and the distribution of care-work that do perhaps not fit as well in to that particular narrative. The objectives of this study were to gain a better understanding of dominant discourses on mothering in Iceland and specifically, to examine how the discursive marker of "good mothering" regulates and disciplines mothers and if, and how, resistance to normalizing techniques is enacted and experienced by the individual. This was achieved by collecting three data-sets: 40 interviews with midwives, pregnant women and first-time mothers; documentary analysis of the three leading Icelandic websites that provide information about pregnancy, birth, breastfeeding and care; and 77 personal narratives from Icelandic mothers who had encountered problems with breastfeeding. The theoretical perspective adopted in this study is post-structuralist and feminist, viewing language as both perpetuating and reflecting normative assumptions that underpin social structures and power relations and understanding subjectivity as a process that is shaped and supported by discourses. The findings of this study, centre around three key signalling activities in early motherhood: attachment and bonding; breastfeeding; and birth, which together can be understood as prominent strands in the dominant discourse on early motherhood. These maternal activities are constructed as the most influential yardsticks on which early motherhood is measured and evaluated. As these defining activities of birth, bonding, and breastfeeding take place early on in the mothering narrative, it would seem that mothering is most culturally problematized in the beginning. By deconstructing the discursive functions of these activities, we can see how dominant discourses on early motherhood in Iceland converge upon the maternal body to discipline it and regulate its functions and operations.

Keywords: Motherhood, Parenting, Gender equality

141) Parental leave and gender roles in Iceland and Spain

Ásdís A. Arnalds and Sabina Belope Nguema, University of Iceland

The Nordic countries have a long history of placing emphasis on policies providing both mothers and fathers with the opportunity to work and care. Other countries have followed the Nordic countries' example of reserving leave days for fathers to use after childbirth, in order to increase household co-responsibility. Iceland is a Nordic country which enacted a leave scheme providing both parents with a three-month long quota in 2000. As Iceland has the longest experience of equal quota rights for both parents, it is of great interest to compare Icelandic fathers' involvement in childcare with the involvement of fathers in Spain, a country that reserved a part of the leave period for fathers in 2007, but still has less days reserved for fathers than mothers. A sample of wage-earner couples from Iceland (N = 709) and Spain (N = 593) was used to analyse how the use of parental leave, combined with labour factors (working hours after returning from parental leave) is associated with fathers' involvement in childcare. By using multi-group structural equation modelling (and path analysis) we found that fathers' leave use after childbirth was associated with their involvement in childcare in both countries, both directly and also indirectly through the reduction in working hours. Still, Icelandic fathers were more engaged in childcare than fathers in Spain.

142) **The role of partnership constellation and family values for fertility – evidence from the ESS**

Ana Vrbnik, Faculty of Education and Welfare Studies, Åbo Academi University, Jani Erola, Faculty of Sociology, Turku University, Vladimir Nikitović, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade and Mikael Nygård, Faculty of Education and Welfare Studies, Åbo Academi University

Declining fertility rates across developed societies have a multitude of economic, social and political consequences. The phenomenon is linked with the so-called "second demographic transition", marked also with postponement of marriages, out of wedlock births, increasing divorce rates and the emergence of increasingly individualistic values. While the previous research suggests that changing partnership reproductive behavior in mixture with traditional norms (as opposed to individualized norms) have influence on the level of births, the importance of values for fertility in different partnerships has not been studied often.

In this presentation we analyze the association between partnership constellation, family values and fertility in Europe. We ask: do family values, and especially individualistic attitudes, affect fertility levels differently in different types of partnerships? We utilize seven consecutive rounds of European Social Survey between 2002 and 2014, containing data on the contingents of people in different age, gender, sociodemographic variables, partnership constellations, civil status, family values and people with and without children. We expect that while the more individualistic values may hinder fertility among the couples, it has the opposite effect among singles.

144) **Citizenship as inequality? The status of young Finnish-Russian dual citizens in Finnish society**

Marko Kananen & Jussi Ronkainen & Kari Saari

The South-Eastern University of Applied Sciences

Juvenia – Youth Research and Development Center

Finnish-Russian dual citizens are the largest group of multiple citizens in Finland. This citizenship combination, however, carries a unique status shaped by the common history and geopolitics between the two countries. Recently, the increased tensions between Russia and the "West" has made the situation even more sensitive. In 2014, President Sauli Niinistö instigated a report on the security implications of dual citizenship. As a result, the Ministry of Finance is preparing a legislative amendment, which suggests a possibility to restrict the access of dual Finnish-Russian citizens to certain positions in the central administration. These developments place the Finnish-Russian dual citizens in a precarious situation. From the legal perspective, they are Finnish citizens with all the rights associated with it, but in the current debates, they are routinely referred to as (potential) security threats and (potentially) disloyal "half-citizens". Although the situation of Finnish-Russian dual citizens has been heavily debated for several years now, there is still very little research about the impacts that these recent developments have had on the dual citizens themselves. Building on a representative survey (n=194) and thematic interviews, this presentation, firstly, explores the different ways in which Russia / Russianness both as a legal status and a socio-cultural label exposes young dual citizens to practices of inequality, and, secondly, highlights the impacts that these practices have on their identifications and socio-political participation.

.

145) Ethics of Obedience and Bureaucratic Cruelty in Social Work with Vulnerable Children and their Families

Cecilie K. Moesby-Jensen, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University

In Denmark, vulnerable children and their families meet a variety of professionals who has to collaborate to help them. This inter-professional collaboration is not easy since the actors not only have different professions, but also have different responsibilities and opportunities to help, as well as different ways to define (social) problems and offer solutions. The collaboration often results in conflicts regarding: What should be done, who has to do what and when (Seemann et al. 2013). This presentation focuses on the challenges of inter-professional collaboration and its consequences for vulnerable children and their families. To put it more accurately, we investigate what characterizes the inter-professional collaboration between caseworkers in child protection services and staff in psychology and pedagogical counselling unit (PPC).

We show that this collaboration fundamentally is an expression of a complex bureaucratic, conflictual organizing, which has immanent insensitive traits, that put vulnerable children and their families under pressure and sometimes produces social suffering.

Drawing upon Weber (1994) and Zygmunt Bauman (1994) it is suggested that the bureaucratic work organizing in child protection services can be cruel due to the ethics of obedience that is inherent in bureaucratic organizing, where rule-following takes precedence to contemplating the consequences of actions. The problematic is presented through three empirically established themes, that inevitably arise: 1. Immobility of knowledge, 2. Conflicts of domains and 3. Denial of responsibility.

This presentation is based upon a four months long ethnographic fieldwork study, which include participant observation in a child protection services department in a large Danish municipality, as well as sixteen individual semi-structured interviews with caseworkers in the department. We also conducted nine individual semi-structured interviews with parents to children with an ongoing child protection case in the municipality.

Keywords: Social work; Vulnerable children; Bureaucracy; Ethics of obedience.

146) **At the Borders of Working Life: A Case Study of Precariat – Surveillance Relation and Struggle**

Gökhan Akdag

The concept of surveillance, which is as old as human history, increases its influence in working life with neoliberal economic policies. The nominalism philosophy and right-wing populism are the basic pillars of the neoliberal economy to legitimize the concept of surveillance. Globalization which is increasing in working life lead digitalization process to observe employees more. At the same time, flexible work and the class boundaries are gradually fading and the new methodological studies that are opening its doors.

We see a new class with the flexibility and fragility in working life along with globalization, i.e. Precariat. According to Guy Standig, who created the basic theoretical-methodological framework of the precariat concept; precariat is a new class formed by the combination of 'precarious' and 'proletariat'. Although precariat was first used by French sociologists as periodic workers and seasonal workers in the 1980s, it achieved its original rust after globalization period. In general, precariat can be defined as a giant working class who cannot have a qualitatively trained but at least secured job. Rather than industrial workers, they have a fluid business life, have flexible work, and are outside of the protection of the working life. And also they are out of secured conditions provided by the paternalist state.

The hotel workers, which are relatively safe business class, have been subjected to precautionary classes with increasingly flexible working hours, precarious working conditions, along with increased neo-liberal economic policies and the digitalization of business life until the end of the 20th century. Surveillance policies are applied by hotel administrations for some reasons such as financial income-expense balances and customer satisfaction expose the surveillance policy. This study mainly aims to examine the surveillance practices of hotel reception officials (as neoliberal nominalist policies call it the front office staff) in their working life. However, the receptionists, who are in a prying eyes position as in the Bentham architecture, are in a position of active surveillance with the horizontal-lateral surveillance policies.

As a methodology of the research, my in-depth interviews with reception officials and surveillance practices and the relationship between precariat and surveillance will be examined.

Keywords; Precariat, Surveillance, Working life, Globalization, Hotel workers

150) Understanding Mental Health Issues Among Kurdish Refugees in Finland: A Life Story Approach

Afrouz Zibaei, Manchester Metropolitan University

Background: It is important to understand and address mental health problems of Kurdish people after severe stressful experiences. Kurdish refugees who are living in Finland are suffering from different mental health disorders, according to the researchers of National Institute of Health and Welfare (THL 2014) in Finland.

Aims: This research aims to understand Kurdish migration and refugees in Finland, their ability to integrate and adapt to new environments. It aims to explore major cultural issues Kurdish immigrants face in their everyday life as well as gain a better understanding of limitations and difficulties in learning a new language and adapting to new processes. All the participants have immigrated to Finland in the last twenty years. The purpose of this project is to explore the experiences of Kurdish refugees during the migration process and explore how it impacts their mental health.

Method: The study will provide life stories of 15 Kurdish refugees 10 men and 5 women who came to the Finland in the last twenty years. Qualitative data collection will play an important role in providing useful information to understand the processes behind people´s perception of their mental health and wellbeing. I use framework analysis for my research data.

Results and Discussion: So far, I have carried out eight life story interviews. Participants have commonly focused on migrant and refugee issues such as challenges to settling in Finland. The Kurdish refugees and migrants are vulnerable to disorders of both mental health and, physical health.

151) **Doing care work on the run: exploring the mundane complicity of prehospital caring skills**

Morten Kyed, Department of sociology and Social Work. Aalborg University

This presentation explores caring skills in prehospital ambulance work. Soft skills, such as caring skills, are notoriously difficult to study because they are often times routinized, practiced swiftly and indirect via other practices. Based on almost 700 hours of ethnographic fieldwork among Emergency Medical Technicians, this paper suggests that contemporary Emergency Medical Technicians are doing/practicing wok care in a series of mundane ways that are intimately intertwined to the general ambulance work. The paper thus presents a model consisting of 10 interrelated prehospital caring practices, which together make up care prehospital work.

153)   Labour pain – Construction of pain within the midwife profession

Marie Hald Thisted, University College Nordjylland

Problem and background: The background for this thesis was an interest in the social characteristics of labour pain, in reference to how the Danish midwife profession views labour pain and how this view influence the care Danish midwives offer labouring women in pain. Through at systematic search for literature it was found that there was a lack of literature on this subject.

Research Question: How does the midwife education teach midwives to care for labouring women in pain on the grounds of a particular professional view on labour pain, and what implications does this have on the way that the midwifes care for labouring woman in pain?

Methods: An ethnographic field study through 7 years, and semi-structured interviews, were conducted on the basis of a combined hermeneutic and phenomenological approach. 3 midwife students and 3 midwives were interviewed. The analysis was guided by an adapted theory approach that included the theoretical concepts of emotion work, negotiated social order, profession identity and professional care.

Findings: The particular professional view on labour pain was identified as the midwives viewing labour pain as a meaningful pain with a purpose. Midwife students were taught this through the theoretical – and practical educations through the mentorship system, were they learn to act in accordance with the labour wards feeling rules through surface acting and deep acting.

Midwives are reluctant to use pharmacological pain relief in labour. They utilize the use of negotiation to encourage the labouring woman in pain to handle the labour pain without pharmacological pain relief. If the midwife does not succeed in convincing the labouring woman that the labour pain is meaningful, then both midwife and labouring woman might feel powerless when dealing with the labour pain.

154)   **Approaching Inclusion**

Janne Hedegaard Hansen, DPU, Aarhus University, Charlotte Riis Jensen, VIA, Mette Molbæk, Metropol, Maria Christina Secher Schmidt, Absalon

Background

The research project – 'Approaching Inclusion' – aims to understand inclusive schools as a social practice that is in turn constituted by both inclusion and exclusion processes (Hansen 2012; Laclau 1996; Luhmann 2002). We define a social practice as a practice producing and reproducing norms, values, rules, and routines through social processes, interactions, relationships and negotiations leading to a specific social order, representing both individuality and a collective social identity. The constitution of social practice is thus a negotiation between individuality and collectivity.

Method

The research project investigates how teachers and other educators contribute to the constitution of social practice in public schools through their professional practice, collaboration and negotiations both inside and outside the classroom. The four-year project began in January 2016, and the six months of fieldwork are completed. We followed six different schools, twelve classes (second and eighth grade), and teachers and other educators' collaboration at various different kinds of 72 meetings. We also did 27 semi-structured interviews. Fieldwork is influenced by ethnomethodology, grounded theory, and discourse theory.

Findings

Through data construction, we can identify the negotiations of inclusion and exclusion through collaborative processes in and outside the classroom. Processes starting with a teacher's worries of a student, colleagues identifying the problem and suggesting strategies - sometimes together with the teacher - and the teachers' way of handling the new strategies. Two tendencies is identified:

1.

Collaborative negotiations between individuality and collectivity mostly end up with strategies, targeting the student and seldom teachers' practice in the classroom.

2.

The connection between practice in classrooms and practice in meetings is in general weak. Knowledge or experiences of what works in the classroom are not taking into account in the collaboration and negotiation on meetings, and decisions on new strategies is not contributing to developing practice in the classroom.

155)   Welfare state, autonomy, and subjective well-being

Henrik Lauridsen Lolle, Department of Political Science, Aalborg University

In this paper we investigate if and how effects from welfare state and government indicators on subjective well-being (SWB) is mediated through a feeling of individual autonomy and control.

In psychological research it has often been shown that one of the most important individual level factors affecting SWB is the feeling of autonomy and control, that the individual feels able to imagine the future, make plans, and go for those plans. Conversely, the feeling that one's life-course is determined by external factors will generally lead to a low degree of SWB. Some of this research also investigates factors that have an impact on autonomy and control, but mostly at micro level.

At the macro level the main driver of SWB research has been the question of whether there is an effect on SWB from economic level or economic growth. Of course there have been some SWB research at country level with other focus too, but only a few of these comparative studies have investigated the association between autonomy and country factors.

In later years we have an increase in SWB research in political sociology. Some of the politically focused studies on SWB continue along the economic path of research, while others broaden the research questions and looks for the interplay between SWB, social trust, welfare state system, government and redistribution indicators etc. However, it is characteristic that none of these studies examine if the effect from policy relevant country level factors on SWB is mediated by individuals' feeling of autonomy and control, one of the most, if not the most, important individual level effect factors on SWB. This is what the current paper proposes to do.

In this paper we will perform multilevel regression analyses on data from World Value Survey and European Values Study merged with country level data.

156) Having, Loving and Being in Finland in 1972 and 2017

Tuomo Laihiala, University of Tampere

A classic in sociology, Erik Allardt (b. 1925) carried out an extensive Comparative Scandinavian Welfare Study in 1972. The study developed a sociologically substantiated framework for measuring the level of welfare and for analyzing the basic dimensions of human well being in advanced, industrialized societies. For Allardt, the concept of well-being manifested as having multiple dimensions that link standard of living and quality of life. The indicator system Allardt developed, correspondingly focused on the level of need satisfaction instead of resources by taking also into account both objective and subjective viewpoints to well-being.

Nationwide surveys of the standard of living and quality of life were conducted in Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at the beginning of the 1970s. Allardt published the main findings of the study in his book Att ha, att älska, att vara: Om välfärd i Norden (1975). Subsequently, the theme was developed in the article Having, Loving, Being: An Alternative to the Swedish Model of Welfare Research (1993). Having (material and impersonal needs), Loving (social needs) and Being (needs for personal growth) became widely cited and well-known welfare dimensions.

Allardt's classical study was replicated in 2017 in the Well-being in Finland in 1972 and 2017 project ongoing at the University of Tampere. The study builds on a nationally representative data set (N = 2,560) which compares to the survey conducted by Allardt in 1972 (N = 994). The aim of the ongoing project is to compare the level of well-being and to analyze the differences in its dimensions between the two years.

The preliminary results show that the standard of living has risen drastically from 1972 to 2017. However, the dimensions of well-being remain more or less the same. The results also suggest that subjective well-being is polarized after 1972. In 2017, the share of people feeling unhappy, lonely and finding their lives hard is larger than back in 1972. Therefore, it seems that the risen standard of living has not made Finns happier. In my presentation, I will present the results of the comparative analysis on objective and subjective well-being and levels of need satisfaction in both the years.

Keywords: Erik Allardt, well-being, happiness, standard of living, quality of life

157) R. G. Collingwood and the duty of social self-creation

Sverre Wide, Dalarna University

Today, in the midst of actual and potential individual and social disintegration, it seems more necessary than ever to analyze and thoroughly think through the ethical and social dimensions of the self. In this paper I explicate and interpret some aspects of the theoretical work of R. G. Collingwood in order to theoretically overcome an opposition between the individual and society which seem to plague not only our social experience but also much social and political thinking. Starting from the aspect of society, I argue that social life is a matter of perpetually unfulfilled self creation.

It is self creation since a society, contrary to the logical class, is determined by the sharing of a common good (and not by resemblance), and, contrary to the mere community, by the fact that itself organizes this sharing. A truly social group is a group that freely governs itself, indeed, this governing is the social group. The self creation, further, is perpetually unfulfilled, since any social group in fact harbours moments of unfreedom, which it tries to convert and liberate. How is this conversion, this societal self fostering, to be realized? It cannot be a purely technical question since technological thinking and acting, manifested in an upbringing and social policy of reward and punishment, tend to, firstly, be counterproductive (since such a policy appeals to the less social parts of those acted upon), and, secondly, produce a state of dissatisfaction on the side of the care takers and policy makers (since the relation between means and ends are contingent; there may always exist more efficient policies).

Instead, main focus should be on enabling the historically oriented expressive capacity of each individual to take part of and, in his or her own way, as a form of self creation, concretise the idea of the common good. Here, Collingwood's keen analysis of the principles of historical understanding is combined with his social philosophy and his expressivist philosophy of art and language in order revive and develop a concept of duty relevant for our time. In the end, so I argue, the socialness of our selves is not a matter of external influence or sheer likeness, but a matter of discovering and developing the force of such a duty within ourselves.

158) Establishing a New (Non-Capitalist) Paradigm of Socio-Economics and Society: A Social Systems Perspective

Tom R. Burns, Uppsala University; Lisbon University Institute (ISCTE/CIES)

This paper proposes a new socio-economic framework for modern societies. The aim of the paper is to propose a radical but feasible new socio-economic system consisting of multiple interrelated sub-subsystems based on innovations and transformations of key concepts, institutional arrangements, and practices of existing capitalist systems. The purpose of the new system is to realize bounded economic effectiveness, people's welfare, social justice, and ecological sustainability. This alternative system is not some sort of alternative "capitalism" because, rather than revolving around "capital" and monetary logics, the alternative revolves around labor and welfare, environmental sustainability, and effective regulation and management of complex, dynamic systems, business enterprises, markets, and related subsystems. Our point of departure is the general idea that a social systemic perspective is essential to effectively describing, analyzing, and judging capitalism as a complex (and flawed) socio-economic system and to proposing alternative designs or models.

The paper argues that the key to developing a viable alternative to capitalism is to establish a new normative and legal order (value orientations and regulatory systems) and to restructure or replace existing institutional arrangements and even systemic powers. Of course, the latter entails changing power structures (part of social structure) and functions (functional relations like money, or corporate management and decision-making). To bring about such changes requires meta-power—the power to structure and restructure systems and sub-systems, a difficult challenge except in times of major crisis or anticipated crisis.

Innovations and transformations in key socio-economic subsystems and components will entail changes in: (1) property rights; (2) corporate arrangements (stakeholder models); (3) the roles and practices of corporate managements; (4) corporate accounting; (5) financial stakeholders as well as to a number of other relevant stakeholders (employees, government, local community (or communities), environmental and other NGOs); (5) money and the financial subsystem; (6) governance and regulation relating to the socio-economic subsystems; (7) cultural concepts and narratives, among other things, relating to power, democracy, human welfare, distributive justice, sustainability, etc.; (8) education and research institutions and practices. (the list is long but very finite!) Most of the subsystems proposed in the "New Social Economy" have been tried and tested in the past – and in many instances, demonstrated to function effectively in appropriate and specifiable contexts.

The paper identifies the societal agents and groups that are likely to be convinced and mobilizable to support such an alternative system. It also stresses that there will be powerful opposition to the proposals and any initiatives for such radical reforms/transformations.

159) **"RADICAL RIGHT": A MISNOMER, AN INTELLECTUAL AND POLITICAL TRAP! Group and Political Paradigm Theories Explaining Contemporary Threats to Democracy**

Tom R. Burns, Department of Sociology, University of Uppsala

"Radical right" is a misnomer, it is misleading, an intellectual and political trap. At the same time the terminology and related conceptualizations are, unfortunately, highly institutionalized in politics and everyday discourses, mass media broadcasts, books, research programs, and scientific theories.

In our investigations, the key distinguishing dimension of what is typically referred to as "radical right" is highly intolerant and aggressive nationalism, an intensive differentiation of "we-other". Many of these parties are supportive of characteristic left programs such as "welfare" – but the welfare is for "our folk", not "those others". Also, a good number of these parties are opposed to liberal or neo-liberal values and programs, that is, conventional "conservative" commitments. Hence, I challenge the general characterization of such parties as "right-wing". The appropriate designation is (ethno-) radical nationalist parties (RNPs) (instead of "radical right").

Drawing on previous research on group/organizational theory and policy paradigm theory (in a Social Systems Theory Perspective), the paper identifies key dimensions of political parties and movements that provide a basis for the comparative analysis of their normative-cognitive architectures and social system properties. This approach enables us researchers to distinguish radical nationalist parties from one another and from conservative and liberal parties (as well as even leftist parties that are radical nationalist oriented).

Several key points of the paper are:

(1) The properties of a "family" or class of these extreme nationalistic or "anti-other" parties can be systematically and consistently specified.

(2) A number of key exemplars of the family are identified.

(3) Exemplars of diverse "others", distinguished from "the collective self" are presented; they may be a particular competitive/ conflictive or threatening neighbor country, immigrants/refugees, diverse minorities – or all of these.

(4) There is substantial variation among members of the family on several key dimensions such as: (a) degree of extremism and intoleration (or toleration); (b) capability and readiness to use violence; (c) degree of authoritarianism or democratism; (d) aspects of populism; (e) support of nationalistic welfare programs.

(5) Parties are context dependent (historical legacies, political system properties, political agent configurations, etc.).

The paper ends with several policy proposals for dealing with extreme nationalist parties in the Nordic Countries and the EU.

160) Outlaw Biker Violence and Retaliation

Christian Klement, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University

Despite the number of outlaw bikers is growing globally, little research exists on outlaw bikers and their allegedly violent tendencies. To address this, the paper uses unique data to examine whether gang violence causes outlaw biker violence. The period examined runs from mid-2008 to early 2012 during which violent episodes occurred involving outlaw bikers and street gang members in an alleged conflict between the two in Copenhagen, Denmark. Knowledge about circumstances of each individual act of violence would have made it possible to identify which acts were carried out as part of the alleged conflict to determine whether outlaw bikers commit violence on behalf of their club. However, since such knowledge is unavailable the paper takes a different approach. The paper examines whether acts of violence committed by the two groups are statistically associated. In other words, whether retaliation was present in the examined period.

The sample consists of 640 individuals involved with the Hells Angels MC or street gangs – both present in Copenhagen. Statistical models are used to predict 143 violent events committed by 196 outlaw bikers. The results suggest that violence committed by gang members do predict violence committed by outlaw bikers.

This indicates that violent acts committed by outlaw bikers are partly retaliation carried out on behalf of their club. The paper adds to the literature on groups and violence by examining a mechanism that might explain part of the relationship between group membership and changed levels of violence.

Keywords: Violence; Retaliation; Outlaw Motorcycle Clubs; Gangs; Copenhagen

161) **Engaging with a modern-day Pied Piper of Hameln? Migrant associations and the Norwegian Child Welfare Services**

Anders Vassenden, University of Stavanger, Gunn Vedøy, NLA Norsk Lærerakademi, Ayan Handulle, University of Stavanger and Geir Skeie, University of Stavanger

The relationship between the Norwegian Child Welfare Services (CWS) and several migrant minority groups is widely recognized as strained. Several migrant groups have been shown to have a deficit of trust towards this particular branch of the welfare state. Previous research has mostly been explorative of the reasons behind trust deficit, focusing on cultural repertoires, social class, discrimination, and largely focused on the agency itself. This paper addresses a more neglected aspect: iniatives taken to address the problem at the interface of state (CWS) and third sector (migrant associations and congregations). We depart from a variety of data sources, including qualitative interviews with migrant associations (religious and non-confessional), and corresponding welfare state agencies, as well as in-depth interviews with migrant parents with and without CWS experience, with a special attention to Poles and Somalis. For background knowledge, we also rely on survey data on different social groups and the trust they hold in various welfare agencies. We frame our discussion within theories of social capital, and the welfare state literature, especially as regards the Nordic model and its reliance on trust, and its state-centricism with generally not much involvement of third sector parties. We compare various migrant groups, and migrants' views on the CWS and other branches of the welfare state, such as health, schools and social security. A core finding is that in regards to services like the CWS, with its two-faced nature of the support and control, bonding social capital within migrant groups is a double-edged sword: At the same time as bonding social capital mat reinforce mistrust, by way of diffusing fear narratives, it holds potential as remedy of mistrust, by way of cooperation between migrant associations and the welfare state apparatus.

Keywords: Child welfare services; migrants; migrant associations; social capital; trust

162) Associationalism strikes back!

Lars Bo Kaspersen, Copenhagen Business School

Approximately 150 years ago sociological thinking related to the idea of associative democracy loomed large in countries such as Britain, France, Germany, and Denmark. Denmark was not in front when it came to big 'theorists' of associative democracy but it was probably among the leading countries when it came to the development of associational structures and associative democracy. From the late 1860s, as a reaction to the defeat to the Prussians, a strong wave of voluntary associations emerged and many of these lay the foundation of the Danish welfare state. Since it developed into a top-down social democratic welfare state based upon universalistic rights financed by the tax payer. In recent years the social democratic welfare state has run into problems. The Left as well as the Right claim it is clientalistic, bureaucratic, produce free riders, non-democratic and impossible to control financially. The criticism and the fact that the welfare state now exists in a completely new geo-political and geo-economic situation have pushed the Danish welfare state into a transformation process. Several politicians, parties, and many different organizations brings voluntary association into the debate and many argue that associationalism is the answer to the problems. We see how Denmark is revitalizng old ideas about associative democracy but also new ideas have arriveds (Hirst, 1994; Cohen and Rogers). Similar to the late 19th century Denmark has become the experimentarium of associational practice. The paper finishes with some reflections on these ongoing processes. Will it be the savior of the welfare state?

163) From the distant Crusades to 'local' 'Islamic terrorism' – from the European civilizing processes to the contemporary Western de-civilizing process?

Lars Bo Kaspersen, Copenhagen Business School

This paper takes its point of departure in a number of wars fought far away from most of the European survival units (states) in the 8tth century at the Iberian Peninsula and in the 11th and 12th centuries more specifically in the Middle East and Eastern Europe/Baltic countries. The claim is that the distant wars at the frontiers of 'Europe' in the 8th, and especially in the 11th, and 12th centuries. As we know the often named as the Crusades were crucial to the European civilizing processes, including the Christian dimension and this was reinforced by the Ottoman conquest of Konstantinoble 1453, the defeat of the Ottomans in the battle of Lepanto 1571 and the two sieges of Vienna in 1529 and 1683.

As we know the name Europe comes from Greek and the name is related to the myth…. But more importantly Europe was constituted by the rise and development of particular survival units as a response to the decline of the roman empire, new forms of military technologies, the rise of towns, the spread of Christianity etc., etc.,

Gradually, we can see how two figurations co-develop but also how the two are interdependent. The first figuration can be named the figuration of European survival units emerging and consolidating within the landmasses of the southern, western and northern Europe protected by the Northern Sea, Atlantic Sea and the Mediterranean and with a fuzzy and moving frontier to the east. This figuration was itself situated in a larger figuration in which the 'Arabs' and later 'Turks' became the principal enemy due to a struggle of land and ideology. Thus we see how the key source of conflict dominating the development of the European figuration of SU was determined by the struggle for influencing the ratio of power. Thus the dominant actors were the European great powers. Occationally, a major threat emerged due to changes in the larger figuration which led to a threat from the Ottomans. Then this conflict overdetermined the different 'local' European conflicts and the European strongest SU had to mobilize together towards the external enemy.

From the early 16th century and to the peace of Westphalia war is fought within and between the European survival units partly due to great power rivalry between France and the Habsburgs and partly as a set of religious wars between Catholics and Protestants. This dual set of conflictual relations created a specific set of conditions of existence for the European civilizing process. The external 'islamic' threat contributed to a European civilizing process in which Christianity became an important aspect. The Islamic 'signifier' functioned as a common enemy (hostis) for most European survival units with some continuity from the 7th and 8th centuries to the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries. It continues in the 16th and 17th and it returns in the 21st century. During this long period of time war against 'Islam' moves from being a distant war in the Middle East in the 11th century to become a 'civil' war ('War against terrorism') in the big cities in Europe. The 'islamic fundamentalists are recruited from European citizens. 'The enemy is an inherent part of the civilizing process. Finally, the paper discusses the implications of these developments for the civilizing processes.

164)A time series study of the impact of social background on students' achievements