ABSTRACT (1): **Resisting conventional norms of embodied masculinity in youth sports: The case of roller derby and wheelchair parkour**

Author: Anni Rannikko

Sporting cultures act as mirrors of hegemonic values and orders of society: what is accepted and valued in sports, reflects what is valued in societies. Critical sociological discussions around sports have highlighted the strictness and excluding nature of sports communities: they are seldom open to "too feminine" bodies, to sexual or gender minorities, and to bodies with disabilities. However, as much as sporting cultures are socialization environments where young people are taught to "play by the rules" and to pursue healthy and capable bodies, they can be seen as spaces of societal resistance. In our paper, we analyse the carnivalistic, embodied resistance of such youth cultural sports as roller derby and wheelchair parkour. We define them as cases of sport cultures, which form social spaces for challenging the strict norms of sporting bodies. Our empirical data consist of media material and ethnographic observation and interviews. Resistance of roller derby and wheelchair tricking/parkour is targeted against ableist and masculine, heteronormative structures of traditional sporting cultures. This resistance, though performed from the margins of sporting culture, seeks to edge its way in the system it wants to change from inside.

ABSTRACT (2): **Fights for fun: jokes, homosociality and violence in secondary school**

Author: Ylva Odenbring and Thomas Johansson

In the present article, we explore and discuss thin line between 'just joking' and acts of harassment and violence in secondary school. The main aim of the study is to highlight and explore different types of 'joking cultures' and lad cultures. This study draws from interviews with ninth grade students conducted at three schools in various geographic locations in Sweden. The results indicate that jokes and 'fighting for fun' are recurrent in everyday school life and show how boys conform to masculinity and homosocial relations. As part of conforming to hyper-masculinity, boys are not expected to show pain or cry; if they do they are exposed to homophobic name-calling. There is still a lack of research looking in more detail at the relation between 'just joking' and acts of harassment and violence as well as at how masculinity is conformed to in secondary school. The present study hopes to contribute new knowledge about these issues from the students' point of view.

ABSTRACT (4): **"To live the life you want to live" – Young unemployed persons' conceptions about wellbeing, work and society in the framework of sustainable wellbeing**

Author: Tuula Helne

The alleged exclusion of young people is a recurring theme in the public discussion. Authorities, politicians and researchers alike voice concerns over the plight of NEET youth (Not in Education, Employment or Training), calling for activation policies and fretting about economic growth. This discourse overshadows many crucial issues, such the wellbeing of young people, their own voice and conceptions about their situation and the world they live in. In our research project, we focused on these omissions by interviewing young adults participating in activation programs. The data consists of six group interviews (29 young adults

aged 20-29 years). In addition to open questions, the interview protocol contained 14 statements related to work orientation, the social security system, meaningfulness, happiness, money, the standard of living and nature's role in providing wellbeing.

We analysed the data in the framework of sustainable wellbeing. This framework widens the customary economistic and materialistic understanding of wellbeing by providing an ecologically embedded, holistic, multidimensional and needs-based conceptualisation. In it, wellbeing consists of a balanced actualisation of four categories of need. This study is the first in which the model is empirically tested. We wanted to find out whether young persons' understanding of wellbeing resonates with the model's dimensions of wellbeing, i.e. Having (the need for basic sustenance), Doing (sustainable and meaningful activities), Loving (relations with humans and other living beings) and Being (self-actualisation and interconnectedness), and discovered that it does. Moreover, the analysis revealed the interviewees' critical attitude towards the consumerist and growth-oriented society

ABSTRACT (5): The participation project - facilitating youth participation in the shadows of project logics

Author: Maria Bruselius-Jensen

Young people's participation has gained a strong place on the agenda both within research, policies, social work and institutional contexts. This presentation focusses on youth participation within professionally facilitated frameworks. Youth participation has morphed into having multiple meanings and aims shaped by the structures and discourses in the local arenas and in society at large. While young people's right to be consulted is focal, other drivers shape how youth participation is conceptualized and practiced. One of the subtler, but nevertheless potent drivers can be named 'projectory regimes' (Boltanski & Chapello 2005) or 'planned engagement' (Thevenot 2016) and refers to the strong presence of managerial and planning logics. This presentation will look across three practice based projects that aim to facilitate youth participation in change and decision-making on three different arenas: working with human rights in lower secondary school, developing local democracy in deprived neighborhoods and developing an application for youth out of psychiatric care. Across these three cases it will be explored how planning dynamics like managerial logics, timelines and product orientation affects how, for whom and to what aims these projects facilitate youth participation. Three tendencies are detected and discussed: the formation of 1. and 2. degree participants, the disembedding of the project activities from everyday practices and the focus on adhering to and developing programs and tools.

ABSTRACT (6): Young citizenship. A comparative analysis of civic engagement and participation among youth in four Nordic countries based on the ICCS 2016 study

Author: Kristinn Hegna

Several studies have expressed a strong concern about young people's lack of interest in political issues and low political participation (e.g. Torney-Purta et al. 2001). The overall objective of this study is to investigate the extent and character of civic participation and engagement among youth in four Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden) based on analyses of the International ICCS Study 2016. Harris et

al. (2010) and Gholami (2017) describe a <u>theoretical perspective</u> of citizenship in which the understanding of young people's engagement and involvement in everyday citizenship activities here and now is essential. In this study, young people are seen as independent actors who are 'already actively involved in claiming, resisting and negotiating a range of competing responsibilities and freedoms' (Thomson et al., 2004, p. 221).

The <u>empirical basis</u> for the analyses are based on survey data from Danish (N=6254), Swedish (N=3264), Norwegian (N=6271) and Finnish (N=3173) students with a mean age of 14.5 years, included in the International Civic and Citizenship Study (ICCS) 2016 (IEA: Schulz et al., 2018).

The <u>findings</u> of this study confirm that most Nordic youth are involved in some activities or are somehow engaged in social and political issues, but also that only a minority of 6 to 22 percent are truly active citizens. The students in Finland seem to stand out as less active and more often passive citizens. The study questions the extent to which civic and citizenship education in school is able contribute to school democracy and include community activities.

ABSTRACT (7): Marginalized and Social Vulnerable Youth in Urban Street Sports Projects

Author: Rasmus Præstmann Hansen and Helene Falkenberg

This paper examines communities of marginalized and socially vulnerable youth in urban street sports projects (street basketball, parkour, skateboarding, street football etc.) and the potentials of these projects as drivers of social changes.

The aim of the paper is to show how so-called organized leisure arenas in urban spaces (re-)produce and (trans)form social processes of inclusion and exclusion among marginalized and socially vulnerable youth by analyzing a variety of urban street sports projects. In this paper we explore the ways in which social processes of inclusion and exclusion are connected to spatial becoming and belonging among marginalized and social vulnerable youth in urban street sports projects.

Empirically, the paper is based on ethnographic field methods and consists of different case studies of organized leisure arenas. The case studies are based on interviews with youngsters participating in the specific urban street sports projects and the organizers and instructors. Furthermore, participant observations are carried out in the different projects.

Theoretically, the paper is based on two approaches – urbanity and intersectionality. The concept of urbanity is inspired by Lefebvre's spatial thinking and rhythm-analytical approach (2004). We think of the urban and the city as entanglements of different kind of rhythms. That is, the urban and the city emerge together with/and through social and embodied practices and rhythms. The paper is also inspired by poststructuralist gender and intersectionality studies as well as critical youth studies. This theoretical approach frames our analytical perspectives on the complex ways that sociocultural categories such as gender, race, and class are regulated and practiced through organized leisure arenas in relation to youth and street cultures in urban spaces.

ABSTRACT (8): Changing spaces of vocational learning. Vocational youth between school, work and popular culture.

Author: Lars Gjelstad

The academic-vocational divide in secondary education is central to the production of social inequality in contemporary Norway, despite decades of egalitarian reforms. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork at a technological program (TIP) located in a rural school in Western Norway, the paper argues that students' subjectivities are being shaped by their relations to intersecting logics of schooling, local industrial production, and popular youth cultures. Vocational learning practices, I demonstrate, tie up with a rural ethos of self-reliance, industriousness, and practical work. Vocational teachers often suggested that youth today are expected to enjoy life (nyte), while they themselves were trained to be responsible, helpful, and supportive (yte). The generational divide between 'yte' and 'nyte' points at a deeper cultural transformation of sociality and personhood, including relations to authority, socialization, and local identity. The study will advance the understanding that various forms of sociality often intersect and are contested across domains (Bruun et al). Building on Barnes and others, I will analyze how vocational students themselves shape and reshape egalitarian practices within and beyond school. Through tinkering with old cars, tractors, or their own motorcycles, mostly by using hand tools, they simultaneously reestablish a sense of agency, community, and freedom in a situation of increasing global competition and technological change. With inspiration from the "ontological turn" in anthropology and educational studies, the paper will theorize the role of materiality and artefacts in the shaping of pedagogical practices and youth subjectivities.

ABSTRACT (9): Control your self - self-image and eating pathology in high-school students and eating disorder patients

Author: Rasmus Isomaa

One of the most important and challenging developmental task in adolescence is coming to terms with a body in transformation. Body image is an essential part of self-image, and in adolescence the importance of the body for self-image is larger than during other periods of life. Further, adolescence is the time-period associated with highest risk of development of eating pathology. The purpose of the present study was to study the association between self-image and eating pathology. The study encompasses both clinical and normal data. The normal sample consisted of high school students (N=283). The clinical sample (N = 170) was drawn from ongoing naturalistic studies at three specialized eating disorder outpatient clinics in Finland. All samples included self-report measurement of self-image (Structural Analysis of Social Behavior, SASB) and eating pathology (Eating Disorder Examination Questionnaire, EDE-Q). Self-image was significantly ($p < .001$) correlated with eating pathology in both the high school and the clinical sample. Strongest associations were found between negative self-control and eating pathology. In the high school sample the association between self-image and eating pathology was stronger in girls than in boys. A negative self-image dominated by self-control seems to be of high importance for the development of eating pathology and may constitute a viable target for preventive efforts and also for the clinical understanding of eating disorders.

ABSTRACT (11): Young women's expectations and solutions on work-family reconciliation

Author: Outi Alakärppä

Uncertainty, unpredictability and nonstandard working hours have become more common in working life. In addition, the significance of education has highly increased. Conflicts between work and family increase among emerging adults when several transitions take place at the same time. In this presentation, I focus on the preliminary findings of my PhD study from the perspective of emerging adulthood as well as life course and work-family balance theory. The aim of this study is to analyse the expectations young Finnish women have on work-family reconciliation and to find out what kind of solutions they assume to apply in the future. The data comprise individual and focus group interviews (N=30;8) with Finnish women aged 18–27 years. The time line method was applied in the individual interviews and vignettes were used to stimulate focus group interviews. The participants were students, employed and unemployed women with various educational background. The young women's expectations and solutions to potential challenges indicate that future work-family reconciliation requires balancing. While young women prioritised education and commitment to working life in their current life stage, most women but especially unemployed women were uncertain about getting a job and coping with work demands. Expectations concerning motherhood were in general positive, but motherhood was also regarded as demanding. Shared parenthood, parttime work and flexible workhours were seen as solutions for successful work-family reconciliation. Nevertheless, long family leaves were desired only for women.

ABSTRACT (14): Place in time? Eastern Finnish boys' rural homeplace in life course

Author: Ville Pöysä

In my presentation I focus on my ongoing doctoral research about boys living in a rural area of Eastern Finland: how their home place transforms in life course. My research is part of the Youth in Time -project: a qualitative longitudinal research where we follow the same youth for a 10-year period between ages 15 and 25.

These youth live in a special place that has been neglected by sociology and youth research for a long time. Boys live in a location that is by many indicators far away: population is decreasing and getting older, municipal services diminishing and work opportunities slowly fading. These rural areas are described as a "male periphery" where many work and leisure possibilities are mostly for men. This creates an interesting area of research.

I argue in my presentation that home place should not be taken for granted as a far way place, only it's location is distant. I approach place as a center of one's own life. Therefore I focus on, what kinds of meanings boys give to their homeplace in life course: when they are 15 years old doing their last year of comprehensive school and when they are 17 years old studying second year in vocational school. I ask, how boys' homeplace is transforming in time: what remains the same and what changes? I approach these questions from the boys' own perspective through interviews.

ABSTRACT (15): Time Trends in Adolescent Physical Fighting from 2015 to 2018 and Concurrent Changes in Leisure Activities

Author: Lars Roar Frøyland

Previous research has shown declining levels of violent behavior among adolescents the last two decades. However, recent trends show a—so far—unexplained rise of both crime and violent behavior among young people in several countries. The present study attempts to explain the trend change by analyzing concurrent trends in putative risk and protective factors for adolescent violence identified in previous research. Factors from three areas related to adolescent leisure time are considered; adult supervision, drug use, and media use. Based on two cross-sectional studies among high school students in Oslo, Norway (2015: N = 22,500, 51.6% girls; 2018: N = 25,155, 50.8% girls), this study finds an increase in the prevalence of physical fighting among boys from 31.4% to 38.1% in junior high school and 20.4% to 29.4% in senior high school in three years. Girls show similar increases, from 8.9% to 13.1% in junior high school and 5.8% to 8.5% in senior high school. Mediation analyses show that the trend in adolescent physical fighting is related to a concurrent increase in time spent unsupervised by adults, thereunder unstructured leisure time spent with peers for both genders and school truancy for boys. Further, the increase in physical fighting is related to a concurrent increase in cannabis use and in time spent on social media among both boys and girls, as well as an increase in gaming among boys. The observed associations between adolescent physical fighting and leisure activities are discussed in relation to prevention strategies for adolescent misbehavior.

ABSTRACT (16): Do negative childhood conditions increase the risk of somatic symptoms in adolescence? – A prospective cohort study

Author: Trine Nøhr Winding

Background: In order to prevent health and social problems later in life it is relevant to identify childhood conditions related to the development of somatic symptoms.

This study aims to investigate whether somatic symptoms of the parents, poor family functioning or negative life events during childhood entail somatic symptoms of the off-spring in early or late adolescence.

Methods: The study population includes participants from the West Jutland Cohort Study with questionnaire information on somatic symptoms at age 15 (n=2,963) and/or age 18 (n = 2,341). Additional questionnaire information from the adolescents about, poor family functioning and number of negative life events as well as parental reports of somatic symptoms and register information about parental socioeconomic background were included.

Results: Experiencing poor family functioning at age 15 showed strong association with somatic symptoms at age 15 and 18. The association between poor family functioning and somatic symptoms was strongest for the boys at age 15 and the girls at age 18. Having experienced 2 or more negative life events up to the age of 15 was associated with reporting somatic symptoms at age 15. Moderate associations were found between parents reporting somatic symptoms and reporting somatic symptoms at ages 15 or 18.

Conclusions: An increased awareness of the association between a poor social climate in the family and somatic symptoms may help professionals in the health- and educational systems prevent the development of such symptoms among adolescents.

ABSTRACT (18): Research ethical perspectives to studying place and belonging in the arctic

Author: Helena Pennanen

Youth research tends to focus on urban young people. In Finland rural youth is gaining more interest but the most northern regions have not been on the focus of research. Earlier international rural youth research emphasis lack of opportunities and the imperative of out-migration in the lives of rural young people. However, deep emotional bonds to the home area have also been acknowledged. Northern Rural Youth in Flux (NorFlux) -project focuses on Sámi and Non-Sámi girls living in Finnish Sámi homeland. The project examines constructions of girlhood and how local histories and the histories of the families affect the ways that girls see their present life and their future. The research process is multi-disciplinary, and it operates in the fields of girl studies, history, and indigenous studies. Since the research operates with vulnerable groups, special attention must be paid at ethics. Accountable interaction with the research partners plays a crucial role. However, different disciplines bring different ethical guidelines to the table. In this presentation we reflect how research ethics of childhood and youth studies can be combined with those informed by indigenous studies, GDPR-regulations, and cultural heritage preservation. How can we navigate between different ethical codes and guidelines?

ABSTRACT (21): Playing with no goals: How gendered experiences in football influence young girls motivation to stay in sport

Author: Marlene Persson

The article explores how perceptions of gender affect and become relevant in the everyday life of young girls within the male dominated sport of football. The study is based on fieldwork within two football teams for girls and interviews with girls and their coaches. The findings indicate that perceived natural differences between boys and girls affect both the perception of girls' skills and opportunities within football, and the treatment they receive within their sport. The way male peers are treated by the football clubs compared to the girls, are linked to gender inequality within elite football. Even though football is the largest sport for girls in Norway, the findings illustrate how gendered practices can affect leisure activities for youth. This also seem to affect the girls' motives to stay in or drop-out from sport, most clearly illustrated when the girls tell their stories of how they lack something to aim for, both metaphorically and literally. The lack of goals for girls within football is connected to why their motives to stay in sport are mainly related to experiences of joy and friendship. This creates an increased discrepancy between the girls' motives for playing football on the hand, and the way football is organized as the girls age and youth sport increasingly focuses on skills and results on the other. The findings suggest that if one wishes to achieve gender equality within sport, it is not enough to apply recruitment strategies directed at girls during their childhood. As long as gender inequality exists within elite sport, this will affect the opportunities and experiences within youth sport. The findings have implications for how to interpret variation in dropout motives between boys and

girls, the gender gap in sports participation that increases with age and how elite sport can influence participation in mass- and youth sport.

ABSTRACT (22): The Sound of Silence. The Challenge of Young People's Quietness in Participatory Research

Author: Miia Lähde

The paper reports findings made in ALL-YOUTH project (www.allyouthstn.fi) in which the authors have engaged in developing sensitive methods for listening to 'diverse young people in their diverse everyday contexts' that would be meaningful both in terms of knowledge production and for the people involved.

In the paper, we discuss "silence" as a recurring feature of our methodological experiments, in the World Café workshops in particular which we have organised with young people in different educational settings in Tampere, Finland. The aim of the workshops has been to address themes related to the future, sustainability and the use of digital services in safe appreciative space with an informal café-like arrangement.

Despite these participatory aims, a number of young participants remained silent in parts of or throughout the workshops. In the presentation we will present and reflect around this finding. We argue that being silent should not be ignored in the knowledge production. It makes visible how young people are differently equipped to express themselves and how this may relate to their personal histories, group dynamics, societal power divisions, as well as the role of the researcher as a facilitator in the process. Moreover, being silent can also be understood as active agency, as a refusal to take part in the interaction defined by someone else's terms. By "close reading" the meanings and processes of silence in our material we attempt to make visible and learn about the complexities of silence – both as a form of knowledge and a feature of interaction.

ABSTRACT (23): A precarious generation? How precarious employment and insecure work permeates the lives of young Australians

Author: Hernan Cuervo

Studies in the field of sociology of youth have focused on the way that youth transition from education to employment, examining how different social hierarchies shape these transitions and produce unequal outcomes for different social groups. In the last decade, researchers have turned their attention to the spread of precarious employment within youth labour markets. Some researchers have developed definitions of what precarious work means and entails, whereas others have engaged in debates about the translation of precarious work into precarious lives. In this paper, we aim to expand the boundaries of these youth research agendas by examining what precarious work does to young people and how insecurity at work shapes different spheres of their lives. We draw on a longitudinal panel mixed-methods study that has followed a cohort of young Australians since they left secondary school in 2006 and are now aged 29-30 years. We conduct analysis of survey and semi-structured interview data to examine how job insecurity permeates other spheres of life, such as health, relationships, wellbeing and future-planning. Our analysis

leads us to engage with the impact that perceptions of a precarious and insecure labour market have on participants who currently enjoy security at work (i.e. those who have permanent jobs). Despite enjoying job security, these participants reveal a generational consciousness of precarity at work and have developed a "grateful" subjectivity towards their employment position. Thus, we argue that labour precarity and job insecurity has the potential to affect young workers in secure and insecure work alike.

ABSTRACT (24): Relationships of Young Adults with Foster Care Background: Tensions and Resources for Resilience

Author: Elli-Maria Tahkola

Each child, placed in out-of-home care, has been exposed to experiences that can be described as developmental risk factors. Some of the relationships of youth with foster care background may function as protective factors that help them to thrive but some current relationships may create stress and tensions. Resilience refers to the process of effectively negotiating, adapting to, and managing sources of stress or trauma (Windle 2011). This study examines how young adults with foster care background define their close relationships, and how they manage and negotiate relational processes and challenges over the life course. The participants were 18 Finnish young adults aged 18-32, who had experienced foster care in a family setting. The data comprise individual stimulated interviews using a narrative approach. For most participants, relationship definition and negotiation was complex, and involved contradictions, and deliberation. We identified three key tensions with regard to relationships. Defining distance and closeness referred to a process of negotiation of the degree of emotional and physical proximity. Negotiating responsibility and freedom referred to a process of finding balance between responsibilities and the right for personal wellbeing and care. Building confidence in relationships referred to the tension between developing trust in others and expectations of difficulties in relationships. Resources of resilience could include internal as well as external factors. Overall, the participants described their relationships in idiosyncratic ways, suggesting multiple paths fostering resilience.

ABSTRACT (25): Systematic review of online gambling communities among young people

Author: Anu Sirola

Youth gambling and gambling problems are worldwide concerns. This is partly due to various gambling opportunities facilitated by the growth of the Internet and social media platforms. In addition, online games and video games increasingly include monetary features such as microtransactions, blurring the line between gambling and gaming. Even though online gambling platforms and networking sites are booming online, research on online gambling communities remains scarce. The aim of this presentation is to summarize research on online gambling communities based on a systematic literature review.

A systematic literature search was conducted from five databases in July 2018: Scopus, Web of Science, PsycINFO, Social Science Premium Collection and EBSCOhost. The search was limited to empirical articles that focused on gambling or gaming involving money and examined online interaction between gamblers or gamers.

According to our results, online communities serve different functions in gambling behavior. There are online gambling communities directly for gambling-related purposes such as sharing gambling tips and strategies, and communities that are focused on gambling problems and recovery. Strongly identifying with online gambling communities may influence gambling behavior via social influence and perceived group norms.

Online gambling communities reinforce and promote excessive gambling habits and purchase intentions, but also support responsible gambling and provide socio-emotional support for recovery from gambling problems. The role of online communities and their social influence should be acknowledged in prevention and treatment of youth gambling problems.

ABSTRACT (26): Citizenship education: meanings of young activists and attitudes of youth policy makers

Author: Airi-Alina Allaste

This chapter contributes to the understanding of youth participation and citizenship education in Estonia. Citizenship education has become relevant within the discourse of active citizenship, which has become the prevalent approach in last quarter of 20 century. The active citizenship model supports the development of skills that were deemed necessary for labour market participation but it also supports people's civic activism. The framework for European cooperation in the youth field (2010–2018) stresses the importance of improving young people's opportunities in education and the labour market and promotes active citizenship and solidarity. However, there is no shared understanding of the meaning of active citizenship and how young people should acquire the skills, attitudes and knowledge required.

This paper brings together the views of young people and youth policy makers on citizenship education in Estonia, focusing first on the meanings active young people themselves give to their learning and then discussing the standpoints of adults in charge of the topic. Empirical part of the paper is based on material collected in the framework of two large-scale European projects MYPLACE and CATCH-EyoU. An in-depth micro-level analysis on the meanings young people give to their activities is based on interviews conducted ethnographic case studies. The interviews conducted with the Estonian youth policy makers (incl. members of the parliament, local level politicians, state and local level officials), were used as a source of information for the in-debt analysis of the attitudes of policymakers.

Both young people as well as youth policy makers find that learning within (youth) organisations is beneficial for the development of skills and knowledge. However, diversified citizenship education is not entirely recognised. While the changing patterns of youth participation are taken for granted by young people themselves, youth policy makers tend to repeatedly refer to young people's normative and dutiful participation, and critical, unconventional forms of political participation are usually not referred to at all.

ABSTRACT (27): Negotiations of sluttyness: Movements and potential meanings and matters of young people's digital sexual imagery

Author: Penille Kærsmose Bøegh Rasmussen

Negotiations of sluttyness: Movements and potential meanings and matters of young people's digital sexual imagery In this paper, I am concerned with young people's engagement in production, sharing and resharing of digital sexual imagery, and how the potential meanings, matters and the positions of the embodied are translated as the digital imagery moves in, out and through time and space. I draw on Agamben's concept of potentiality (1999) and Barad's concept of space-time-mattering (2007) in order to analyze how digital imagery breathes sexual potentials in different ways and through different subjective, social and technological enactments depending on the contexts, sites and persons it passes through, online as well as offline. I discuss how this enables negotiations and translations of the appertaining gendered (stigmatized) positions, often effecting rather fixed positions attached with blame and sluttyness from which it is really difficult – if not impossible – to escape. The analysis poses perspectives on young people's becoming through sexualized digital practices in and across time and space that lead us beyond the frequent discussion of victim blaming in the field of young people's production, sharing and re-sharing of digital sexual imagery. Additionally, the analysis suggests that, in order to understand the complexity of these practices and their effects, we need to look beyond human agency and include multiple heterogeneous human and non-human forces, when approaching the field.

ABSTRACT (29): Making sense of inter-ethnic and intra-ethnic friendship formation: Analyses of migrant girls' narratives

Author: Disa Bergnehr

Objectives: Previous research has shown an interest in immigrant adolescents' inter-ethnic or/and intra-ethnic friendship relations. It has been shown that intra-ethnic friends are more common. Although suggestions of why have been provided, such as discrimination, neighbourhood characteristics, and linguistic and cultural competence, more research is needed on how friendship formation is described and understood by children and youth themselves. In order to widen our understandings, the present paper explores migrant girls' narratives on friendship. Methodology: The study is based on consecutive interviews that were conducted over three years with 12 Middle Easter-born girls in early and middle adolescence. Narrative and discourse theory were used in the analytical work. The girls were conceptualised as agents, capable of reflecting over and influencing their friendship relations. This said, we also regarded structural constraints, such as scarce finances, poor housing, and the Swedish schooling system, in our analyses. Findings: Adolescent friendship formation is indeed complex, and is probably rather similar for immigrants and natives. The girls in our study stressed similarity as an important criterion for friendship. While migrant friends could provide common grounds and experiences, natives could not. This was one reason for choosing a school with a high percentage of foreign students. Those who attended inner-city schools with a mixture of students described their native peers as having 'different temper' and 'different interests'. Relatives and siblings were referred to as being best friends who one could trust and confide in. Parental control was equated with care.

ABSTRACT (30): Social inequality in organized sport participation. The importance of class origin and "family sport culture"

Author: Anders Bakken and Patrick Lie Andersen

Organized sport participation is associated with a range benefits among adolescents. Youth who participate in organized sport report better health, are more pleased with themselves, perform better in school and report stronger social relationships. However, the research literature have shown clear social inequality in the recruitment to organized sports. Youth from low social class origins participate to a lesser extent than their peers with high class origins. An important aim in the literature on this social inequality has been to understand the relative importance and contribution of various factors and mechanisms, that are may establish these patterns. However, this is not fully understood. Some studies suggest that economic factors are especially important, others emphasize that cultural factors within families, e.g. parents' appreciation and engagement in sports – or, their "culture for sports", could be important for establishing class differences in participation. However, such cultural factors have seldom been included in quantitative analyses on this topic. By using data from two surveys (Young in Oslo - 2015 and 2018) among upper secondary students in Oslo, we explore several aspects of "family sport culture", and examine to what extent they are associated with participation and social class position. We perform a set of regression analyses with control for potentially confounding factors, as neighborhood context, school affiliation, immigrant status, economic and cultural capital. The preliminary results show that our indicators of "family sport culture" are highly relevant factors to consider when social class differences in sport participation are analyzed.

ABSTRACT (31): From ideology to strategic participation

Author: Jonas Lieberkind

This paper will explore contemporary young peoples' political education and their attitudes toward civic engagement. The aim is to study drivers and barriers for civic engagement, but also to challenge what can be defined as the conventional understanding of political participation. Many studies have shown that inequality has a significant impact in young people's political participation. This paper will, however, be based on the argument that future generations' engagement is rather a consequence of the current discourses and the former generations' political activism than the societal inequalities of which conventional ideological participation were previously based. The thesis of the paper is that young peoples' engagement are changing from an ideological commitment to strategic participation. In contemporary society, the paper will argue, we are witnessing new forms of political oppositions, inequalities, and dangers.

The paper is based on a secondary analysis of an international comparative quantitative study of civic and citizenship education (year 8 students, in 24 countries) (the International Civic and Citizenship Education study 2009 and 2016), and a qualitative study of more than 50 Danish year 9 students. The international study shows that young peoples' commitment to society in terms of knowledge, interest and engagement is increasing, but at the same time, that the content and form of their commitment are changing. The paper will focus on the Danish students, as they are significant in this context and enhance a cross-country tendency among young peoples' attitudes towards civic engagement.

ABSTRACT (32): Understanding the temporal aspect of social inequalities in club organized sport participation among Norwegian youth

Author: Anders Bakken

Being active in club organized sport has become a normative part of growing up in many countries. Still, research persistently show social inequalities in participation rates, with increased likelihood of participation among the higher socioeconomic status groups. Even though we know much about some of the mechanisms contributing to these social differences in young people´s lives, there is less knowledge about temporal aspects of when in their lives these mechanisms appear. Are social differences in sport participation primarily caused of differences in non-participation, i.e. whether children from different socioeconomic status groups ever have been active in a sport club? Or, can they be traced back to differences in dropout rates among those who once have been active? If the latter, are there any particular times during childhood and youth that seem to be more important than others? In this paper, we use a nationally representative survey of Norwegian youth in their late teens (age 13-18, N=120.000), to investigate the temporal aspect of social inequalities in club organized sport participation. Primary analyses indicate that both non-participation and dropout seem to explain social inequalities in sport participation among young people. However, analyses also show that dropout from club sport in early childhood and early adolescence is more important than dropout in late teens. In the paper, implications are discussed in the context of national sport policy goal that underlines "sport for all".

ABSTRACT (33): The values and attitude structures of youth in changing times: A comparative study of Finnish Millennials and Generation X

Author: Helena Helve

The objectives of this paper is to compare youth attitudes and values in Finland among Generation X born in 1960s and 1970s and after in 1980s and 1990s born Millennials. The empirical datasets have gathered from 16 to 24 year old young people among Finnish Generation X (N= 862) in 1989 (T1), 1992 (T2), 1995 (T3), and from 18 to 24 year old Millennials (N= 1136) in 2011 (T4) and 2015 (T5). At each research phase, using Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) value structures of both generation were measured by same attitude statements concerning on solidarity, environmental issues, gender, work, science and technology, immigration, economic well-being, and politics. Common to value structures of both generations were humanism, traditionalism, individualism, and globalism. The findings indicate a decline in post-materialist values during the period of economic recession. The economic recession had impact to the solidarity attitudes, e.g. it was easier to show solidarity towards people of one's own country, than to migration and people of foreign countries. Generation X youth present the socio-democratic type of solidarity toward citizens and Millennials the liberal type towards the poor. Females more often support such post-materialistic values as gender equality, tolerance of different ethnic groups, globalization, and environmentalism. By contrast, males had more materialist values and also belief in science and technology. Millennials reveal new neoliberal attitudes in their value structures coming near to the ideology of economic liberalisation. Also nationalist values were found among Millennials.

ABSTRACT (34): Addressing the notions of listening and participation in intervention research with young adults

Author: Sanna Aaltonen

A shared aim of scholars doing empirical research among marginalized, underprivileged or demonized groups is to find effective and ethically reasoned ways to enable them to participate in research and in identifying research needs. However, the art of listening as phrased by Les Back (2007) calls for context-specific reflexivity and sensitivity towards practices. Although research can be considered as a context where political voice of underrepresented groups is co-produced it is equally important to be critical towards the naive idea of "giving voice" to silenced groups. The effort for listening or co-producing a political voice is further complicated in an intervention research, reasoned not only by the aim of producing data jointly by a researcher and a research participant but of changing behavior or perspective or the young adults. In this paper we discuss ethics, the notions of listening and the limits and possibilities of participatory approach in the context of two sub-projects of a larger consortium that aimed at developing interventions to promote wellbeing of underprivileged groups in Finland. We focus on two groups of young adults: one consisting of young clients of targeted youth services who were on the margins of education and employment and the other one of young asylum seekers with a residence permit. Besides drawing upon both quantitative and qualitative data produced in the sub-projects we scrutinize our research practices aimed at co-producing knowledge and activities for promoting wellbeing.

ABSTRACT (36): Parental restrictions on participation in mixed gender activities in school and leisure contexts. The experiences of young people in Oslo, Norway

Author: Christer Hyggen & Ingrid Smette

Mixed gender education and sociality is usually taken for granted in schools and after school activities in Nordic contexts. Consequently, parents who restrict children and youth's opportunity to participate in mixed settings are seen as challenging basic societal values as well as endangering children's possibilities for social inclusion. In Norwegian public debate, gender segregating practices are primarily associated with immigrant families. Few studies however, have investigated the prevalence of such practices in the Norwegian youth population. Drawing on survey data collected from respondents aged 14-19 in Oslo, Norway (N = 6,700), this paper explores young people's experiences of parental restrictions on participation in mixed gender activities in school and leisure contexts. We investigate family characteristics of young people who report high levels of gender segregation. We also investigate the how gender segregation is related to school-outcomes, student-teacher relationships, social inclusion and bullying.

ABSTRACT (37): Pious, pragmatic or pissed-off? Young Norwegian Muslims dealing with conflicting sexual values in a minority context

Author: Monika Grønli Rosten

Research on young Muslims in Scandinavia is divided in two bodies of literature: One focuses on the challenges of having a religious minority position, the other on the conflicts between the assumed

patriarchal logic of Muslim families and the gender equality ideals of Scandinavian societies. So far, there have been few attempts at bridging these bodies of literature in order to understand how young Muslims negotiate and challenge conservative sexual norms from their minority position. In Norway, the empirical context of this paper, social control of sexuality and mixed gender sociality in Muslim families and communities is high on the political agenda. At the same time, there is concern for the second generations' potential lack of belonging to majority society. Drawing on a qualitative interview study conducted in multi-ethnic urban communities, this paper explores how young Norwegian Muslims relate to sexual values and how they experience belonging to a community of both shared and conflicting norms. We argue that these young people position themselves on a continuum ranging from endorsement to rejection of the gender segregating norms underpinning the value of sexual chastity. According to their positioning, the young people impose social control on themselves and others within the peer group in order to secure a sense of belonging.

ABSTRACT (38): Psychological Vulnerabilities and Extremism among Norwegian Youth: A Multi-Method Analysis of a Large-n Sample

Author: Anna Harpviken

Are psychologically vulnerable youth more susceptible to violent extremism than their average peers? Todays radicalized Westerners are young, indicating the development of their extreme opinions during the formative adolescent years. In this phase, psychological factors have been shown to play a significant role in the development of identity and opinions. The present study aims to investigate whether psychological vulnerabilities among Norwegian youth increases their susceptibility to develop extremist attitudes. This is pursued through sub-questions addressing the impact of mental illness, traumatic experiences, early socialization, perceived discrimination, social capital and delinquency. Data is from the project Young in Oslo 2015, a population-based, cross-sectional survey of adolescents conducted in all upper secondary schools in the Norwegian capital (n = 10.932). Four expressions of extremism were measured and two consecutive analyses – correlation and regression, followed by structural equation modelling (SEM) – were conducted. The results imply that factors indicative of psychological vulnerabilities are relevant in explaining susceptibility to extremism among Norwegian youth, especially when seen in relation to demographic variables such as gender, age and immigrant background. This study shows that youth extremism develops as a result of complex interactions between numerous factors, and calls for more research on the various pathways towards extremism.

ABSTRACT (39): Enactments of a 'holistic approach' in two welfare institutions accommodating young adults with offending behavior and drug use experiences in Denmark.

Author: Vibeke A. Frank

A 'holistic approach' (Da.: 'helhedsorienteret indsats') has become a buzz word in welfare policy and in how welfare institutions approach citizens in need of help in Denmark. In this paper we discuss how a 'holistic approach' is enacted in two different welfare institutions that accommodate young adults with offending

behavior and experiences of illegal drug use. One intervention is offered in remand prison, another in the community.

A 'holistic approach' is a fuzzy concept, but overall it implies: 1) that all relevant aspects are taken into account when a service is offered to a citizen in need of help, and 2) some level of inter-professional practices and/or co-ordination between different welfare institutions. In other words, to focus not only on e.g. handling problematic drug use in drug treatment, but also on the broader well-being and everyday life circumstances (housing, job/education, economy, social network, etc.), and to involve other welfare services to help the citizen.

Drawing on interviews with 8 professionals, evaluation reports and other written material we analyze and compare how a 'holistic approach' is enacted in the two welfare services. We draw on institutional sociology and policy-in-practice perspectives and argue that the way a 'holistic approach' is enacted depends on the institutional set-up, economic possibilities, policy frameworks, professionals' backgrounds, etc. Our two interventions differ especially on these parameters and hence make an interesting case for analyzing enactments of a 'holistic approach'. The results indicate how implementation of a concept like a 'holistic approach' can be used in interventions accommodating young people, but also in welfare institutions more generally.

ABSTRACT (40): Consequences of growing up poor: a scoping review

Author: Christer Hyggen

AIMS: A significant number of children are growing up in low-income families in the Nordic countries, and the number is growing. Recent years have seen an upsurge in empirical research on the consequences of growing up in low-income households in affluent societies. A growing body of empirical studies has also been devoted to the quest for establishing causal relationships between growing up poor and a range of adverse outcomes. The aim of the current paper is to summarize the literature on the consequences of growing up in relative poverty through childhood and adolescence – its short and long term effects.

METHODS: We have performed a scoping review of the research literature (English and Scandinavian language) using a comprehensive systematic literature search using SocINDEX, ERIC, PsycINFO, Medline, Cochrane, Web of Science, Oria, SwePub and the Danish research database (DEF) published in the years 2008 – 2018. Only empirical papers with (a) children and youth (0 – 24) as research subjects (b) Information on income on household level (c) outcome measures on an individual level and (d) appropriate methodological strategies and data to identify causal effects or statistical relations were considered relevant. In total nn empirical studies fulfilled these inclusion criteria.

RESULTS: The empirical findings in the included studies predominantly show that growing up in relative poverty may have adverse consequences in the short and long term across a range of outcomes. However, the relative importance of income to other measures of socioeconomic disadvantage varies across outcomes and across national contexts. Recent Scandinavian research identifies youth as a particularly vulnerable phase in regard to consequences of exposure to growing up in low-income households. The study identifies three general theories about the mechanisms explaining this relation: the investment theory, the family-stress theory and the theory of background characteristics.

CONCLUSIONS: Despite a large body of recent research literature in the field, this study identified relatively few studies that specifically operationalize low income or poverty. Instead, income is often included as one of several indicators of socioeconomic status, or in indicators that also contain different deprivation targets. In most cases it is difficult to unambiguously identify the effect of low income in itself for short and long term consequences for children and youth who grow up in low-income families.

ABSTRACT (41): Everyday conversations and the impact on the well-being of adolescents

Author: Maria Nyholm

The paper presents a study protocol intended to explore psychic health of young people, which has increased by 100% for the group between 10-17 years during 2006-2016. The purpose of the project is to conduct a qualitative study of the perception that teenagers have of everyday conversations, both physical and through social media, and develop an understanding of the importance of everyday conversations for teenager's health and wellbeing. The focus is on the role that everyday culture of teenagers plays for the increasing psychic ill-being, in particular among young people that have sought help for this. The project starts out from questions about youth culture, socialization and identity, and how gender, ethnicity and socioeconomic background combine, for instance in processes of marginalization and stigmatization. The research questions will be answered mainly by an inductive qualitative research approach. The study population consists of high school students and teenagers that have sought help at student´s health, BUP and other organizations. The qualitative methods that will be used are semi-structured interviews, experiences sampling method and photo voice, doing a triangulation of the same phenomena. In the phase of analysis a thematic analysis will be made with a careful reading and coding of the content in order to understand what the teenagers express about conversations and how it affects their health and wellbeing. A triangulation will be made in the research group with independent analysis of the same phenomenon and a discussion about the result. The project is expected to increase the understanding of the role of youth culture for the deterioration of the psychic health, and also contribute to a development of theory in the research concerning youth culture, focusing on digitalization, individualisation and increasing diversity.

ABSTRACT (42): Talent development - a study in modern leadership

Author: Jesper Stilling Olesen

Talent development provides an outstanding insight in modern leadership. It displays the engaged individual who does everything she can to create excellent results of her own free will. Foucault (1988) has shown that there are modern forms of leadership that make the individual wish to do what they have to do, which makes it possible to guide them through their own wishes and goals, and as Krause-Jensen (2017) points out, this kind of leadership requires socialization of the individual for it to be able to guide herself.

In this paper, I will investigate the development of the kind of engagement that self-technology leads through. Literature on engagement within the sports field (eg Scanlan et al., 1993) identifies the relationship between commitment to elite sport and the desire to perform certain activities as central to understanding the formation that takes place of the athlete's engagement. The study builds on interviews

with 60 sports talents aged 13-15 years. Together with two colleagues, I interviewed all of them three times – every six month – during a year and a half. In this paper, I will analyze the athletes' statements about the relationship between committing to elite sports and maintaining the desire to practice their sport. The study identifies the work athletes have to perform to bring their desire for sporting activities in accordance with the elite sport's goal of progression and competition. Theoretically, I draw inspiration from new materialist theory (Fox & Alldred 2017), which offers an alternative perspective on how engagement is established through interaction between different actors, which clearly differs from the notion of engagement as naturally based in autonomous individuals.

ABSTRACT (43): Methods to support young people's own reflections and voices in research projects

Author: Birgitte Henningsen, Anne Mette W. Nielsen and Rikke Ørngreen

Our focus is on methods that use participatory and visual / narrative productions, and activities that are designed to support a certain degree of autonomy to the young participants in a data collection. The objective is to include young people's own reflections and voices into research projects through a focus on materials, such as sketching, mapping, visual photo montages or narratives, as well as audio and video productions. We see several methodological strengths in participatory visual and narrative productions. The paper will focus on results related to youth that are not strong in verbal or written communication, and discuss how participatory visual and narrative productions allow the informants to engage in verifying and qualifying youth perspectives, experiences and statements.

We will present methodologies for studying youth inspired by among others digital storytelling (Lambert, 2013; Henningsen & Ørngreen, 2018) and journey mapping (Hall, 2005; Nielsen & Sørensen, 2018). Walking through the various activities, describing how they are designed by us as researchers, we explore the relations between the participating youth and researchers during the conduction of these activities, as well as the potentials and barriers of the methods as a way of enabling a more democratic conversation with the direct participation of young people's personal voice into the research projects at hand .

ABSTRACT (44): Latent-political practices in the everyday life of young people

Author: Jakob Sejrup Villadsen

This paper will present the provisional conclusions from an analysis of latent-political practices in the everyday life of young people. The analysis is a part of a PhD thesis about political learning processes among young people and how youth workers can support that learning. Latent-political practices are the incipient signs of something that could develop into more manifest-political practices. They are neglected by the quantitative-orientated research where young people's political participation often is seen as one generalized social phenomenon, described with dichotomous terms and observed with categories from older generations' participatory practices. The analysis is based on 20 photo-elicitation interviews with young people in Holbæk Municipality in Denmark between 14 and 20 years. The young people have been asked to make a photo journal of their everyday life. The photo journal has formed the basis for a qualitative interview, and the photos have provided a structure of the interview in order to see

participatory practices from their perspective. The analysis will develop the concept of latent-political practices through the identification of 1) criticism of social tendencies and structures or concrete social practices articulated by the young people and 2) practices where young people try to engage with the public. The paper will argue that there is an unfulfilled potential of public critique and political initiations if we as researchers and youth workers listen more carefully to what the young people tell about their everyday life across the different institutional contexts they are situated in.

ABSTRACT (45): Marginalization and Co-created Education (MaCE) - An international comparative study about dropout and inclusion in schools and universities in the EU area

Author: David Thore Gravesen

Objectives of study: The objective of this international comparative Erasmus+ study is to enhance the quality of student education, prevent dropout in education and reduce youth unemployment in the EU area. By educating bachelor and master students as co-researchers, the project aims at improving the student's skills, confidence and critical thinking. The project is a collaboration between University College of South Eastern Norway, the University of Cumbria in the UK and VIA University College in Denmark.

Empirical basis: The empirical basis of this project is qualitative research interviews conducted by students and researchers in the three partner countries. The informants are young people (aged 15-25) with dropout experiences. Through two cycles of collecting data, approximately 135 interviews will be conducted, for students and researchers to share in their analysis. The interviews are conducted on the basis of "the indirect approach", a technique developed by Norwegian researchers Geir Moshuus and Ketil Eide. In this specific technique, the informant's narrative is guiding the dialogue, and the interviewer poses no prepared questions and concepts.

Theoretical framework: In this presentation, we will present our tentative analysis derived from the scrutiny of the first cycle of collected data. The theoretical framework for these tentative analyses is primarily based on central concepts of sociologist Pierre Bourdieu and phycologist Michelle Fine.

Expected conclusions/findings: In the presentation, we will shed new light on young people's dropout experiences. By doing so, we wish to contribute to the ongoing discussion of inclusion in schools and universities across the EU area.

ABSTRACT (48): The factors behind youth's physical activity

Author: Tiina Hakanen

Background: It is well know that physical activity among the youth has decreased during the past 30-40 years, probably even longer. This phenomenon is strongly linked to the patterns of modern life. In Finland only a third of the children and the young get the recommended amount of at least 60 minutes of vigorous- or moderate-intensity physical activity daily. The aim of this study is to find the factors associated with the physical activity (PA) among aged 15-29 years.

Material and method: Data consist of 956 youth between ages 15 and 29 from a cross-sectional survey: "A study of children's and young people's leisure activities in 2018". The main theme of the study was physical activity and physical exercise.

Data was collected by interviews and questions focusing on young people's own views, experiences and interpretations of their own physical activity. Data was analyzed using a Structural Equation Model (SEM).

Results: Youth sport participation was associated with higher PA. Parents' social support had a positive effect on PA and also the economic situation had a significant impact on PA. Large screen time had a negative direct impact on PA. The analysis also showed that a higher PA was associated with higher satisfaction with life.

Conclusions: The SEM analysis found the proposed model that explained the relation between PA, satisfaction with life, sport participation, parent social support, economic situation and screen time. The discoveries from this study can benefit the creation of more effective health programs for the youth in Finland and to enhance their satisfaction with life.

ABSTRACT (50): Queering life-course and developmental criminology: Chrononormativity, afterwardsness and young men's intimate partner violence

Author: Lucas Gottzén

Life-course and developmental perspectives have become increasingly influential in criminology, especially to theorize how and why individuals desist from crime. While differing in many respects, these approaches present teleological perspectives on youth delinquency, where individuals are expected to 'grow out' out of crime. In contrast, queer theory has developed thinking about temporality that destabilize chronology, arguing that individuals may get caught in a life phase or develop sideways in relation to heteronormative life trajectories. In discussing queer temporality and crime, the paper draws on narratives of individuals that in many ways embody patriarchal heteromasculinity: young men who have used sexual or physical violence in intimate relationships.

First, young men's 'progress narratives' are analyzed, that is, stories of chronological transition from a less-desirable past of oneself to an improved present. In these chrononormative stories, violence and sexism become linked to immaturity and youth. This narrative aligns with a Swedish narrative of progress in gender equality where violence against women is seen as a remnant from the past. But the violent men could also be seen as anachronistic subjects that are 'skewed' vis-à-vis the national narrative. Second, the Freudian concept of 'afterwardsness' is used to explore how subjective experience of one's own violence may be destabilized and thus trouble chronological time. The concept is elaborated by focusing on a case in which an 'innocent' sexual experience in puberty becomes altered into a devastating memory of the young man's sexual assault, changing both his history and potential future.

ABSTRACT (51): Learning in a performance culture – a Danish study on grades, learning and student strategies in upper secondary education programs

Author: Arnt Louw

Bases on a completed study (2018), this abstract focus on what assessment and grades means to students' learning orientations, their ways of participating in school and the learning culture in upper secondary education programs. The objective of the study is to investigate key issues such as: How do the students understand the meaning of assessment and grades? What kind of feedback engage the students? What are significant to the students in relation to their education and learning? What characterizes the learning culture in the schools?

The study is based on goal orientation theories (Dweck 1999; Kaplan & Maehr 2006; Midgley et al. 2001; Jackson 2006; Skaalvik 2007; Dolin & Nielsen 2016; Hansen 2015). Goal Orientation Theory has developed important contributions to understanding students' engagement and motivation in school as well as learning and performance in relation to academic goals. The study aims at analysing and understanding the above-mentioned research questions i relation to performance and mastery orientation as the overarching analytic frame.

Among other things, the study concludes that performance orientation dominates in general upper secondary education programs. However, this is not solely positive or negative. On the one hand, students experience grades as motivating, it encourage them to make an effort and it creates a sense of authority around the teacher and the education. Conversely, students experience pressure, and lose their desire for learning due to performance orientations. Thus, the study offers a number of nuanced and important perspectives on the current debate on performance culture in education.

ABSTRACT (53): Children First justice: An agenda for change

Author: Stephen Case

The Children First, Offenders Second (CFOS) model of positive youth justice evolves contemporary policies and practices beyond their current risk focus by promoting a principled, progressive and practical approach to the treatment of children in the Youth Justice System. The measurement, assessment and amelioration of the risk children present to themselves and others underpins and drives contemporary youth justice processes in the UK and internationally. However, the utility of the risk paradigm has been over-stated, it is insufficient in its evidence-base and it is anathema to evolved, rights-compliant responses to children who offend.

The CFOS model is a modern, economic-normative paradigm founded on guiding principles for positive youth justice practice – child-friendly, rights-focused treatment, diversion, inclusionary prevention, participation and engagement, legitimacy, the promotion of positive behaviour and outcomes, evidence-based partnership, systems management and the responsibilisation of adults. CFOS constitutes a blueprint for a distinctive, principled, progressive approach to working with children; one that can be adopted and adapted by local authority areas throughout England and Wales, and internationally. The evolution, trajectory and practical realisation of a CFOS in Wales will be discussed and animated with evidence from a twenty-year programme of associated reflective research.

ABSTRACT (55): When it becomes a diagnosis – a study of professionals' work after Internet Gaming Disorder, IGD, becomes a diagnosis

Author: Sevtap Gurdal

Today various professionals' work involves diagnosing children and youth. This affects children and youth in different ways, among them, their performance in school. A new diagnosis can be both positive and negative. Those who support a diagnosis claim that without one, it is difficult to help people with problems or do research. But a negative aspect can be that people who receive a diagnosis can be stigmatised and suffer from lower self-esteem.

In 2018, the World Health Organisation put out a statement clarifying that too much gaming would now be classified as Internet Gaming Disorder. 87 % of Swedish children aged 9-12 play different games on the Internet or in other settings every day. Excessive gaming has long been discussed and can be seen as a problem in itself or as a problem related to something else. There is not much research into gaming disorder and with this new diagnosis more knowledge is required.

The purpose of this study is to interview different professional groups who work with children and youths: student health professionals (e.g. school nurses), social services (e.g. family support) and child psychiatry. The aim is to gain more knowledge about how these professionals' work changes when a new diagnosis is classified. What do they learn and how do they collaborate? Another aim is to study which approach they take in regard to children's agency after a new diagnosis.

ABSTRACT (56): Internet as a social arena for young people with learning disabilities

Author: Emma Sorbring

Many people with learning disabilities (LD) live socially isolated lives and are often in need of more contact with the surrounding community. Although the Internet can be an important arena for finding friends, partners and experiencing greater participation in the community, some scholars question whether these possibilities that the Internet offers are really there. In this study we have interviewed Swedish young people with ID, parents as well as professionals about Internet as an arena for identity formation, love, sex and companionship. The findings shows that young people mostly feel confident and in no need of support. Professionals and parents, on the other hand, consider the Internet an arena for positive opportunities, but also with risks. The professionals seemed to be more worried about the risks than the parents who state that the opportunities outweigh the disadvantages. For parents, the real risk is described as the risk of loneliness and social isolation. Considering young people's need for autonomy, it is of great importance that parents and professionals balance their level of support depending on the needs of the young person. Furthermore, the results will be discussed in light of 'positive risk-taking'. What strategies can be used by young people with LD and supported by parents and professionals, so that a certain portion of risk-taking can lead to positive experiences and positive development?

ABSTRACT (57): Female Fitness Doping. A new doping demography

Author: Jesper Andreasson and Ellen Sverkersson

Internationally, WADA and different public health organizations conduct fairly comprehensive antidoping measures. As a consequence, numerous 'new' ways to learn about and access these types of drugs have emerged. Different internet communities, for example, have become part of a new self-help culture in which mostly men, can anonymously approach these substances, and discuss their experiences of using them. But times are changing and women are increasingly engaging in drug using practices. Using a netnographic approach, the aim of this study is to describe and analyse how female users of performance and image enhancing drugs (PIED) approach, understand and negotiate their use, and relate it to existing preventative measures. The study will focus on an online community called Flashback, and adopts a constructionist approach, investigating how particular subject positions (identities) and drug use strategies are created within a specific 'community of practice'. The results show that there is an increasing amount of knowledge that not only targets but is also developed by and for women concerning PIED use. Female users are gradually becoming more integrated into the online doping community. A changing doping demography and the online offer of PEIDs will be a great challenge in the development of future supranational, and online, prevention strategies.

ABSTRACT (58): (Un)Becoming a fitness doper: Negotiating the meaning of illicit drug use in a gym and fitness context.

Author: Jesper Andreasson and Thomas Johansson

The widespread availability of doping and its growing prevalence among fitness groups has contributed greatly to the realisation of an emergent public health issue. Emanating from an ethnographic study in Sweden, the purpose of this study is to describe and analyse the processes involved in becoming and 'unbecoming' a fitness doping user. The study employs a cultural and sociological perspective as its theoretical framework, and discusses how the participating users gradually develop their knowledge about the drugs and how the process of becoming a user is negotiated in relation to ideas and ideals concerning health, gender, and individual freedom and Swedish law. Regarding exit processes, (re)entering into what is perceived to be an ordinary 'normal' life, is seldom a straightforward process. To understand the complex and sometimes complicated transition processes involved in becoming respectively unbecoming a fitness doper, the results highlight the limitations of using stage models for understanding exit process as heuristic tools. Furthermore, when constructing prevention strategies and anti-doping campaigns, there is a need to address and possible rethink the hegemonic separation, between doping in sports and doping in gym and fitness culture.

ABSTRACT (59): Young People's Worldviews and Democratic Participation in the Finnish Context

Author: Pia Niemi

Due to the internationally intensifying right-wing, neo-nationalistic movements, continuing terrorist attacks and concern over the environment, the setting in which young people grow-up and learn to navigate their lives today is historically unique. Whereas radical ideas can be beneficial in fueling societal reforms, there is

a simultaneous an increasing threat that the extremist ideologies of certain societal movements gain violent forms. Numerous studies indicate that the elements and issues that either push or pull young people towards violent actions are multiple. Therefore, attention should be given to the protective factors that strengthen young people's resilience on both individual and community/institutional levels against the lure of extremist values and worldviews and, instead, support all individuals' constructive participation to the society. Our on-going study investigates how Finnish young people position themselves vis-a-vis the different values, actors and societal phenomena currently present in Finland. In particular we pay attention to those youth who differ from the mainstream by inclining towards extremist values and worldviews. By applying internationally validated measures (incl. the Child and Youth Resilience Measure (CYRM), Gesis: European Values Study, 2008; The Finnish Youth Survey, 2006) our study aims to gain more understanding of the factors and mechanisms influencing the individual's worldview construction that for one lead into a positively meaningful value system and democratic citizenship and for the other into frustration or radicalization. In our presentation we will present our methodology and the preliminary data that will be collected from various parts of Finland during the spring of 2019.

ABSTRACT (61): The Influence of Ethnic Identity for an Individual's well-being and mental health: A case study of Finland-Swedish young people

Author: Jean d'Amour Banyanga

Mental health problems among adolescents are the major public concern in every country on planet. Nowadays youths, especially in the developed nations, live in an individualized and globalized world which may increase their vulnerability. Caring science research demonstrates that an individual's health and well-being is influenced by the history and culture of which the human being is a part of. Moreover, minority studies indicate that among the Finland-Swedish minority in Finland the "Double Jeopardy Hypothesis" is reversed as members belonging to this minority generally experience better health than the majority population. The aim of the study is to demonstrate how a well-being and mental health of minority young people is influenced by their ethnic identity. Essays were written by 1012 (704 boys and 308 girls) by ninth-graders in Finland-Swedish high schools on the topics "Me, a Finland-Swedish youth," "To live in a bilingual country, and "My contacts with Finland-Swedish youth". They were analysed by using a thematic analysis. The results show that ninth-graders feel that the Finland-Swedish culture gives them a stable foundation in life that affects their identity, health and well-being in a positive way. The Finland-Swedish culture appears to be important for the youths' sense of belonging and happiness as well as a sense of stability in a changing world. The results illustrate that a positive ethnic minority identity can be a protective factor when it comes to the well-being of young people.

ABSTRACT (62): How Does The City Become A Place Of One's Own? City Capital and Young People's Different Relations to City Spaces

Author: Tarja Tolonen

In this paper, we analyze young people's relationships to city spaces: the meanings they give to various sites, their use of space, mobilities as well as the social and material dimensions of their practices.

Our theoretical background derives from Bourdieu's theory of capitals (1997/1986). We developed a new concept, 'city capital', which refers to the knowledge and skills young people acquire about the city as a forum for their own actions. 'City capital' intertwines with social capital (friends, family) and with economic capital and materiality (public transportation, affordable leisure activities and purchases).

Our data originates from the qualitative longitudinal research project "Youth in time". It consists of individual and group interviews with 76 ninth-graders from three different urban areas around Finland. We applied thematic analysis, comparing local trends and differences between young people based on social class, gender and ethnicity. We also analyzed narratives the research participants told us.

Young peoples' knowledges, resources, mobility and ways of making use of the city space differ considerably. Controlling actions by adults and threats of violence by other youth diminish young people's potential to cumulate city capital.

This paper is based on an article published in Nuorisotutkimus 3/2018 (The Finnish Journal of Youth Research) jointly with Jenni Lahtinen and Matilda Wrede-Jäntti.

ABSTRACT (63): Can temporal and spatial societal logic construct unequal participatory opportunities for young people in Denmark?

Author: Anne-Lene Sand

Based on an anthropological fieldwork the article explores how young people in Denmark question and pushes the boundaries of societal structures through aesthetic urban participatory processes they organise themselves. Even though grassroot initiated practices has taken place for decades, recent studies show that young people search for new flexible (Pilgaard, 2012) and selforganized (Sand, 2014, 2017) forms of participation. The empirical material presented within this article problematizes how societal structures; at one side motivates creative selforganized participatory spaces, but at the other side provides unequal opportunities for young people who participate in alternative forms of organisation. Leisure spaces are culturally embedded within many years' tradition and pedagogical considerations, which makes them difficult to be aware of, reflect and question. Drawing upon Luc Boltanski's (1991) concept of justification the aim of the article is to nuances organizational logics within alternative cultures and illustrate the challenges people who are selforganized experience when they are in contact with municipalities, societal structures, NGO's and private companies. These findings raise educational questions about how to rethink spaces for participation that vary in terms of self-, semi- and public organizational structures. The article advocates for increased contextual and sensitive understandings, when it comes to alternative organised forms of participation.

ABSTRACT (64): Arenas for Swedish adolescent's drunkenness – where and with whom

Author: Birgitta Ander

Problem: The study investigates where and with whom students in grade 9 drink alcohol to drunkenness and how various arenas are related to frequency of drinking, perceived parental approval, peer behaviour and negative outcomes as reported by the students.

Methods: Data from an ongoing, multidisciplinary research programme on development in adolescence (LoRDIA) were utilized. Two cohorts of adolescents in four small and middle-sized communities were invited. Self-reported responses when in grade 9 were combined from two waves into one dataset for cross-sectional analysis. In total, 1,355 students (691 girls and 664 boys) participated.

Findings: Boys and girls get drunk in similar frequency. There were small gender differences concerning with whom and where. Drunkenness in homes with parents is not related to less frequency and negative consequences. Findings indicate that drinking at outdoor arenas differs from other contexts in that those getting drunk in these arenas more often get drunk several times a year, and they face more negative consequences than others.

In addition, the presentation will contain material from an ongoing study into additional theoretical aspects of adolescent use of space and place in regard of their drinking places carried out together with Monika Wilinska, Jönköping University. As the study is in its early stages there are at this time no results to show.

ABSTRACT (65): The work of being a student with psychosocial problems

Author: Mathias Hulgård Kristiansen

Over the last years, the number of young people with mental health problems (e.g. stress, anxiety, and depression) have increased considerably in Denmark. In the Nordic countries, mental health problems are currently the predominant health concern with respect to young people (Kolouh-Söderlund et al., 2016). The paper will look into the work of being a non-regular student. What kind of work does it take for you to be able to follow your studies while you are dealing with psychosocial issues?

Inspired by an institutional ethnographic approach I will look into what kind of work – in the broadest sense of the word (Smith, 2005) – it takes for students to be able to continue studying when they are dealing with psychosocial problems. What does it take to be able to get dispensations for studying at a slower pace? To make an alternative plan for your studies that is feasible for you? To recover from e.g. depression and anxiety while you are studying? How many people (faculty, counselors, mental health professionals etc.) do you have to talk to?

The paper is based on preliminary findings from the first of three interviews with students at two Danish universities who experience having mental health issues. The study is longitudinal and follows students experiencing psychosocial problems for one and a half years.

ABSTRACT (66): Dreams at work: experiences of work and future orientation among Danish youth

Author: Regine Grytnes

Objectives of study: This paper investigates young people's aspirations and dreams regarding future job and explores how their own as well as their parents' work experiences influence and guide their dreams and orient their future.

Empirical basis and/or theoretical framework: The analysis is based on questionnaires and qualitative interviews with participants in the West Jutland Cohort Study. The analysis applies a biographic and descriptive approach pointing to agentive and reflexive modes of approaching future work and life. It will be explored how individualisation relates to structural and collective aspects of their life, i.e. the class position of their parents. The paper draws on the debate on subjectivity and reflexivity (e.g. Furlong and Cartmel, 2007 (1997), Threadgold and Nilan, 2009, Threadgold, 2011) and discusses notions of class differences in reflexivity and biographical work of young adults.

Expected conclusions/findings: The questionnaire data shows that to some extent young peoples' dreams are influenced by their parents' work experiences and that they to a very high degree strive towards future jobs they consider meaningful and through which they can gain good social relations. These findings will be linked to an analysis of in –depth interviews with 21 of the cohort participants describing their own present work experiences, work relations and experiences in the family background and on how they envision their future aspirations to come into being.

ABSTRACT (67): Fathering through sports: a three-generational life course approach

Author: Kristoffer Chelsom Vogt

Recent decades have seen an intensification of parental involvement in children's leisure activities. This development is predominant across many western countries, with Norway at the top of the list of parental volunteering, largely due to longstanding traditions of low/no fees (Sivesind and Selle 2010). Recent research from Norway (Stefansen, Smette and Strandbu 2018) has found that intensive parental engagement with youth sports is practiced primarily by fathers in the economic fraction of the middle class. The current paper is based on data from a research project on Intergenerational transmissions in the transition to adulthood, financed by the Norwegian Research Council. Drawing on biographical interviews with three generations in 23 Norwegian families the paper compares and contrasts different ways of fathering through sports. Previous research on fathering has with few exceptions (Brannen and Nilsen 2006) been based on interviews with one generation (fathers). The current study's three-generational design enables in-depth investigation of how fathering through sports is shaped by gender, social class and period-specific historical context. The results are interpreted with reference to Scandinavian egalitarian traditions and policies promoting gender equality.

ABSTRACT (69): 'Everyday Citizenship in Playful walks – the construction of the rural through the embodied experiences of young people'

Author: Claire Levy

This paper focusses on ways participation and citizenship can be understood differently in young people, to create a new index of everyday citizenship. Using participatory methods, I'm examining the embodied

experiences of young people in the rural town of Stroud, Gloucestershire, UK. The urban and rural are figured as opposites: cosmopolitan (Amin, 2008; 2012) against agricultural and national culture (Williams, 1973); and health damaging (Grinde and Patil, 2009; Velarde, Fry and Tveit, 20017) versus 'therapeutic'. (Louv, 2012). My research examines the practices of rural young people, to understand how their experience both aligns and is at odds with urban studies. The paper foregrounds the landscape as spontaneous (De Certeau et al., 1998); and my methods displace the framing that place-making occurs only in the city: it happens in the rural too. My fieldwork foregrounds experimentation with multimedia, visual methods. These methods engage young people in order to understand participation and citizenship: referencing activities such as walking and using phone-cameras, the methodology both intervenes and intertwines with the everyday. Exploring the everyday, through the visual and physical foregrounds the ludic, mico-engagements of young people with their localities. (Horton and Kraftl, 2009: 19). By understanding playfulness as everyday subversion (Bakhtin, 1984),(Sutton-Smith, 2009), the chapter foregrounds a way to access forms of participation outside institutional and state activity. To be playful is an approach and reflects how young people are in the world. The paper will focus on methodological approaches and empirical tales from the field.

ABSTRACT (70): 'Ordinary' Lifestyles of and in Transition: Culturally Negotiating Transitions to Adulthood in Austere Times

Author: Isaac Hoff

This paper will present early findings and analysis of ethnographic data from a PhD project that seeks to understand how 'ordinary' young people culturally negotiate transitions to adulthood in an economic context defined by stagnating wages, precarious/insecure work and difficulty in getting on the housing ladder in the UK. In doing so, insights into the cultural practices and formations of 'unspectacular' missing middle (Roberts, 2011) young people can be attained whilst explicitly bridging the gap between 'transitions' and 'cultural' approaches to youth (Furlong et al, 2011 and Woodman and Bennett, 2015). What this paper hopes to show is what constitutes 'ordinary' youth lifestyles, how these young people manage the tension between 'becoming' adult and still engage in forms of cultural practice and contribute to an understanding of the everyday negotiations of an austere economic context, which for these participants can be said to constitute a 'normal' context distinctive from their parents' youth.

ABSTRACT (71): New standards of transition

Author: Gestur Gudmundsson

Most governments in advanced societies have put great efforts to secure upper secondary education for the vast majority of young people, and further efforts to secure a smooth transition from education to work. At the same time youth studies have for decades claimed that transition to adulthood has been de-standardised.

Since 2013 a research project in Iceland has followed a cohort of young people who were strongly affected by the economic and political crisis in 2008. It focussed on the unemployment measures that were

especially directed at young people who had dropped out of education and became unemployed in the crisis. It scrutinised information gathered and processed by Statistics Iceland, Directorate of Labour, schools and other institutions, and produced new data, firstly through participant observations and 73 interviews in educational measures for young unemployed, and secondly through 25 biographical interviews (2-3 hours each), selected from the 2.500 young people who participated in unemployment measures in 2010-12.

Combining these research elements, it becomes apparent that the development of transition in Iceland is far from the governmental goals, for instance expressed in a White Paper from 2014 and in the governmental measures for unemployed. A considerable and growing segment of young people aim for the labour market rather than graduation from upper secondary education. Several years later many of them return to education. During the last decades they have established a transition model where work and education alternate from the teenage years and far into adulthood.

ABSTRACT (73): Vocational education students' concerns and expectations about transition to working life

Author: Susanna Ågren

According to recent research, vocational upper secondary education might not guarantee successful transition to working life (Ristikari et al 2016). Furthermore, increasing obligations related to education and labour market may pose overwhelming challenges to some young people (Souto 2014). At the same time, prolonged unemployment or insufficient education have a significant impact on young people's opportunities to participate in society (Ristikari et al 2016). In my presentation I suggest that there should be alternative ways for attaching to society in addition to the normalised labour market citizenship.

The aim of the presentation is to give a voice to students graduating from vocational education and training (VET). The presentation is therefore based on the research data collected from two vocational education providers in Finland by organising functional workshops with VET students. The aim of the workshops was to hear what kind of expectations and concerns students have about their transition to working life as well as to hear about their dreams for the future.

The analysis centres upon how young people's thoughts about work life and their personal future relate with the concept of labour market citizenship. In addition, it also proposes how the pressure of the labour market which young people may experience can be reduced by acknowledging alternative ways to strengthen the youth's societal belonging. At the centre of the presentation is the concept of welfare citizenship which is based on the Capability Approach by Martha C. Nussbaum and Amartya Sen.

ABSTRACT (74): Prison masculinities and the forbidden emotions: Young men's affective-discursive practices and resistance to vulnerability

Author: Anna Franzén

Prisons may be understood as intensely emotional places for inmates as well as prison staff. Research has illuminated how inmates in prison often perform masculinities involving displaying aggression, strength and courage (i.e. Jewkes, 2005). Similar emotion-work have been documented among staff, where different emotions are structured to different areas in the prison and often involve controlling and hiding emotions such as fear or anxiety (Crawley, 2004). This paper draws on an ethnographic study of a prison unit for male youth (aged 18-21) in Sweden. A primary reason for having special youth units is to save youth from the expected detrimental effects of being imprisoned with older male inmates.

Departing from an understanding of emotion and affect as intrinsically tied to social meaning making and interaction (Wetherell, 2012), the paper will explore affective practices taking place in interaction between a female psychologist and young male inmates during highly emotional interviews in prison. The analysis focuses on affective practices during psychological interviews with the young inmates, and how those practices may be understood as connected to gendered identities (Kiesling, 2018; Wetherell, 2012). The interviews encourage inmates to talk about their (often troublesome and violent) childhoods and related feelings. The analysis illuminate the clash of affective-discursive repertoires (cf. Wetherell et al., 2015) and practices as the psychologist position the young inmates as being vulnerable. The young inmates enact resistance by drawing on neo-liberal discourses of responsibility, coupled with an affective-discursive repertoire of innate anger problems, as well as doing emotionlessness or anger in interaction.

ABSTRACT (75): "That's not who we are:" misrepresentations and Tottenham's youth identities in the context of austerity cuts and the 2011 England Riots

Author: Julius Elster

While a wide body of literature has emerged on structural factors as determinants of youth trajectories associated with the England Riots of 2011, young people's perceptions of their own situation have not been subjected to the same level of scrutiny. My presentation intends to fill this gap by looking at subjective experiences of youths in north London's Tottenham, an area badly hit by austerity cuts, where a peaceful demonstration escalated into the England Riots.

The main concern of my presentation is the tendency of dominant groups within mainstream media, politics and academia to assign negative and homogeneous attributes to young people in marginalised, deprived areas. This tendency has led to misrepresentations that deny the existence of subjective traits across Tottenham's youths. To shed light on this issue, I shall refer to two perspectives:

internal: how young people in Tottenham perceive their own identities and trajectories; and,

external: how others perceive Tottenham's youths.

Both perspectives are mainly narrated and scrutinised through the reflexive voices of those whose identity is being described (that is, young people from Tottenham). Unsurprisingly, youth identities are characterised by the research participants as vastly different from the representations provided by media and politicians in the aftermath of the Riots.

The qualitative study takes an idiographic approach—applying a version of interpretative phenomenological analysis—to understand youth-identity formation and how young people reflexively deal

with the harmful consequences of stigmatised identities. Research participants (N=18; 16–24 years of age) are drawn from four youth organisations operating in Tottenham.

ABSTRACT (76): The Autonomists - Perceptions of societal change among radical left youth

Author: Eckart Müller-Bachmann

The contribution summarises perceptions of societal change among a group of young people that, despite being referred to as 'the autonomists', cannot be easily categorised as a single homogeneous group. The focus of the presentation - empirical material derived from an ethnographic case study within the H2020 project PROMISE (http://www.promise.manchester.ac.uk/en/home-page/) –combines a number of scenes and structures of youth and adolescent groups from different parts of Germany that can be categorised – in accordance with interviewees themselves – as 'the radical left' or the 'emancipatory left'. All of them are in deep conflict with societal norms and values.

The gap in research on the autonomists arises from their portrayal 'as quintessentially violent or ready to use violence as part of a strategy to criminalize them' (Scherr, 2015). Correspondingly, there is still no research on the autonomist or the extra-parliamentary scene which does not prejudge the outcome or are multiperspectival. Almost all academic studies focus on aspects of militancy and violence. This is always the point of departure of extremism research on politically left-wing scenes.

In contrast the key interest in this contribution centres around: a) contexts of individual motivation or rather socialisation into the formations; b) contexts of conflicts experienced and collective reactions to these in the form of actions and the associated issues of stigmatisation and criminalisation; c) innovations and the effectiveness of personal and group-specific engagement or rather political actions; d) `questions of meaning' with regard to the individual and group-specific added value of the actions and the engagement.

ABSTRACT (78): From unnatural to natural, abnormal to normal, deviant to non-deviant: changing representations of homosexuality among Indian youth

Author: Keshia Dsilva

In India, the legal status of homosexuality has been in a constant state of flux, as historical tolerance intersects with colonial repression of alternative sexualities and modern human rights discourse. This suggests that different social representations of homosexuality are in circulation in India which are likely to differ across different generations who have been exposed to varying socio-political realities. From the perspective of the social representation theory, social change occurs when existing representations or systems of beliefs, values and ideas are confronted by new ones, generating tension and room for negotiation and transformation. Yet, surprisingly little is known about how such change manifests at the level of the family, often the first point where the differing beliefs and ways of living of different generations come into contact with each other. Thus, the objective of this study is to apply the social representations theory to understand transformations in meanings of homosexuality among young Indians in relation to their parents and grandparents. To this end, I utilize empirical data from semi-structured interviews, conducted in Bangalore, the second fastest growing metropolis in India with three generations

of six urban middle-class families representing the three major religions of Hinduism, Islam and Christianity. The changing ideas of gender and sexuality among Indian youth and their willingness to challenge the representations of their elders revealed by the findings suggests an optimistic future for homosexuality in India and underscores the role of young people as agents of change.

ABSTRACT (79): Gender differences in body pressure and the role of social media

Author: Mira Aaboen Sletten

In recent decades, there has been an increase in self-reported internalizing mental health problems among young girls in many Western countries, including Norway. Cross-section studies also find higher levels of perceived body pressure among girls, and a stronger association between body dissatisfaction and subjective mental health complaints for girls than boys. At the same time, the use of social media have been growing rapidly among youth, and these platforms tend to be more popular among girls than among boys. As self-presentation requirements are communicated relentlessly, not least through social media, scholars suggest that adolescents today experience greater body image pressure, as well as exposure to earlier sexualisation. Hence, the proposed paper asks; to what extend is the gender gap in mental health problems due to a difference in experienced body pressure? And, to what extend do differences in the use of social media explain gender difference in the correlation between experienced body pressure and internalizing mental health problems? The analysis is based on a questionnaire survey (Ungdata) among students in lower and upper secondary schools in Norway (N~150 000). Preliminary analysis indicate that girls experienced more body pressure, and indicate that the correlation between experienced body pressure and problems dealing with this pressure is higher among those who spend the most time on social media.

ABSTRACT (80): Backward youth? Place, temporality and morality among youth in the Swedish countryside

Author: Susanna Areschoug

Space and place are seldom neutral matters but organised along hierarchal lines. Ideas, values, and emotions structure places – and the people who inhabit them – discursively, materially and socially. One fundamental geographic binary within the contemporary West is the urban/rural divide. In a Swedish context, rural dwellers are often described as being unmodern, backward and reactionary, in contrast to the progressive and liberal values that allegedly characterize urban inhabitants (Stenbacka 2011). Recently, rural inhabitants have also been accused of racism, where the emergence and acceptance of right-wing currents are argued to primarily be found in peripheral provinces of Sweden (Gottzén 2014). Rural inhabitants thereby constitute an exception to the Swedish national self-image. In order to present Sweden as a modern centre in a globalized world – an exceptionally egalitarian and anti-racist nation – people who are not seen to fit these standards are marginalized and described as Others (Eriksson, 2010). These negative articulations have aggravated effects when understood in relation to rural youth – as youth are often said to characterize future progression, 'traditional' or 'backward' rural youth constitute something of

an oxymoron and their youth cultures, aspirations and identity expressions are often rendered intelligible in public discourse.

Departing from a feminist post-structural perspective, and critical human geography, this paper explores the often contradicting positions that (white) rural youth inhabit. Using ethnographic empirical data, the analysis focuses on the tension inherent in critiquing racist opinions and performances of Swedish superiority among youth, in a place repeatedly marked as being in the geographical, economic and moral periphery.

ABSTRACT (81): Social circus – creating conditions for meaningful participation in society

Author: Frida Westerback & Petra Malin

Human relationships and encounters are at the heart of social work research and practice. There is a need to highlight the meaning of relationships in times of individualistic and neoliberal discourses. The objective of this paper is to discuss the wide potential of social circus in creating possibilities for better encounters between practitioners and service users in social work practice. The central aim of social circus is to promote social inclusion and to increase the well-being of people of different ages through circus art.

In this paper we draw on two sets of qualitative research data collected in 2017, which have been thematically analyzed. Both sets consist of ethnographic field work, observations and qualitative/ethnographic interviews with 1) young adults aged 18-29 (N=5) not in employment, education or training and 2) immigrant women (N=6).

Theoretically we lean on the concepts of 'reciprocal social work' (Törrönen et al. 2018) and recognition (Honneth 1995). Reciprocity is manifested when feelings of shared action, trust, social bonding, inclusion and belonging are fulfilled. Mutual recognizing in interaction is a central human need and the basis for self-confidence.

The preliminary analysis identifies positive accumulation in the life situations of both young adults and immigrant women taking part in social circus. Despite diverse backgrounds, both cases highlighted the significance of social circus in terms of community support as well as having individual impact. Through recognition by peers and professionals both groups experienced a sense of belonging that also enhances meaningful participation in society.

ABSTRACT (82): A collective memory work – university students' everyday life and experiences of belonging

Author: Aske Christensen

The paper focus on methodological implications working with students' everyday life experiences of (not) becoming, being and belonging as a student in higher education through the method of memory work (Haug 1992). Our theoretical framework builds on a wide array of inspirations from primarily feminist sociology such as Frigga Haug, Dorothy Smith, Bronwyn Davies and Karin Widerberg. Memory work is a collaboratory method where personal memories is written as detailed stories, anonymized and detached

from the individual ownership into an analytical 'collective third'. Marginalized experiences are identified in the memories by asking for 'the other stories' inherent in the everyday experiences and thereby identifying the forms of institutionalized rationality, common sense and powerful social relations taken for granted. We discuss how relations of power, knowledge and learning are being produced between participants and researchers. Based on the empirical examples from the collective memory work project, we discuss how this collective and collaborative approach succeeds as an involving research and the possibilities of individual learning and empowerment working with memories as a collective learning process.

ABSTRACT (83): Young people's labour market positions, working conditions and perceptions of work. Preliminary findings from Youth Barometer 2019

Author: Lotta Haikkola

Contemporary discussion about young people's labour market conditions highlight increasing precarious conditions and instability of employment contracts. Evidecen from Finnish regestre-based studies confirm this and shows young people's slightly more vulnerable position. This paper presents preliminary finding from the Finnish Youth baromter, the annual survey on young people's living conditions and attitudes. The findings are discussed in light of theories precarity and young people's changing attitudes towards work and employment.

ABSTRACT (84): Constructing the ethnic identity of minority youth in 2019

Author: Pia Nyman-Kurkiala

The aim of this paper is to describe minority young people's construction of their ethnic identity based on qualitative data collected in the spring of 2019. Data is gathered from minority young people in Finland, Finland-Swedes, whose mother tongue is Swedish while the majority in Finland is Finnish-speaking.

The empirical material consists of essays written in the spring of 2019 by ninth-form (15-16-year-old) pupils in Swedish-speaking upper-level schools in Finland. The qualitative data gathering is conducted in several cities in Finland. The cities are chosen by taking into consideration different language environments and geographical distribution. The aim of the essays is to have the respondents describe their subjective world of experience as young members of the Finland-Swedes. The essays are analysed through a qualitative content analysis (QCA) using NVivo 12.

The construction of an ethnic identity as members of an ethnic minority is central in the young Finland-Swedes' identity work and the respondents try to construct a positive ethnic identity. For example, out-group conflicts are used as a means of identity work, which reflects how processes of inclusion and exclusion in the ethnic group may be manifested by group members. The content analysis will show if there is a conflict between the ethnic identity and the identity as a citizen in Finland. The study will shed some light on the ethnic identity construction of minority youth in Europe in an era of globalisation. The first preliminary results will be presented at NYRIS 2019.

ABSTRACT (85): Why do young trainees' give good grades to the Finnish activation measure "Youth workshops?"

Author: Matilda Wrede-Jäntti

The objective of the study is to capture how young unemployed people at a Finnish activation measure - the youth workshop – perceive the support offered by the workshop; what do the trainees find most important and why? We also look for a possible connection between given grades and individual background, defined as perceived received familysupport. This in order to learn if the workshops succeed in supporting also trainees from, in this respect, the most vulnerable backgound.

The analysis is inspired by a phenomenological approach, underlining the importance of the participants' views. Theoretically we lean on Leary's Sociometer of interpersonal relationships, where rejection plays a crucial role. This as trainees at workshops can be seen as running the risk of becoming marginalized and thereby also recjeted by the society.

Our results show that the trainees' satisfaction with the workshops is on a very high level; all six workshops got good grades. The trainees stress the importance of received social support. This raised our interest in their background defined as their experiences of received support from family. Our analyzes show no connection between the given grades and the trainees´background. We draw the conclusion that the studied workshops succeed in reaching also young trainees lacking support from their family. This in turn fuels a discussion on the target group and the role of workshops.

ABSTRACT (86): Young workers in the digital revolution: Precarious workers or young entrepreneurs?

Author: Mette Lykke Nielsen

Background: In the digital revolution, especially young people engage in the new markets, new forms of production and new ways of working, which are being created with digital platforms. Within the platform-economy, services and work are distributed through commercial digital platforms. At the same time, the emergence of social media has enabled new types of work, for instance, blogging and professional e-sport gaming. This paper investigates young workers relationship with their work on the digital labor markets.

The aim: Is to develop a categorization of Nordic workers aged 18-30 working on the digital labor market, which offers insights into social and educational differentiations among young workers on the digital labor market and their specific relationship to work.

Design: The paper draws 27 qualitative interviews with nordic young workers (18-30). The questions asked in the interviews were about the young workers' life situation, working routines, work organization, pay & social -and economic risks.

Findings: Castel (2003) asserts that: "If young people are more 'individualistic', it is because they are often the ones most profoundly affected by the objective processes of deregulation and decollectivization affecting work organization in general." Deregulation and decollectivization are some of the characteristics of the digital labor market. Our study finds that when young workers find employment through digital

platforms and social media platforms they are in different phases of transition on- and into the labor market. Their position in this phase of transition affects their relationship with their work.

ABSTRACT (87): No future for masturbating boys? Young masculinity and sexuality in the Swedish internet pornography filter debate

Author: Lucas Gottzén

This paper analyzes debates about internet pornography filters and youth in Sweden. It highlights the criticism of pornography that surfaced in the Swedish media debate about the campaign #enporrfribarndom ("a childhood free from violence") 2016-2018. This debate had three recurrent themes: pornography threatens our children's future; boys are easily addicted of pornography; and porn-surfing boys will sexually assault girls. I first show how the debate – which merged radical feminist and child-protection discourses – can be seen as disciplining of individual masturbating bodies at the level of affect, where their sexuality is portrayed as (too) active and irrepressible. This discourse also invests heavily in a "reproductive futurism" (Edelman, 2004) that idealizes childhood and youth as sexually innocent life phases while excluding queer experiences. Next, however, I attempt to do a restorative reading of the porn filter debate by analyzing a podcast where three young men discuss their relationship to porn and feminism. The young men's encounters with radical feminist discourse on porn suggests that it cannot easily be seen as simply an apparatus that subjugates young masculinity and sexuality, but that at the same time enables new affective states and experiences, and a variety of subjectivities.

ABSTRACT (88): Rural youth, place and identity

Author: Maria Rönnlund

Studies highlighting the experiences of rural youth show that decisions about the future, notably whether to stay 'local' or move away from the region, raise complex issues for young people living in rural regions. They generally have far fewer educational options if they want to stay in their region than young people living in urban have, and usually a much more limited labour market.

Drawing on ethnographic data from a 4-years project financed by the Swedish Research Council, this paper discusses Swedish rural youths' identification/non-identification with home-place and how it relates to their imagined spatial futures in terms of staying 'local' or migrating. It adds to the growing body of qualitative studies about rural youth, their desires and possibilities to stay or leave, by considering various 'ruralities' and perspectives, e.g. by including youth living in different rural areas.

The analysis draws on the idea that social identity is intrinsically tied to place (Easthope, 2004), and that place is a relational concept – place is constructed through local and wider socio-spatial and material relationships and practices (Massey, 1994), why also wider contexts, such as relationships extending beyond the local place, were brought into the analysis.

The findings indicate that locality strongly influenced the identity-processing of youths, but there was no straightforward relationship between identification with home-place and willingness to stay in that place.

Rather, the home-place' perceived relation to other places, as well as its material conditions, social relationships and practices, contributed to the youths' articulated views of their spatial futures.

ABSTRACT (89): Heavy drinking and care in young men's friendship groups

Authors: Mie Birk Jensen, Maria Herold, Vibeke A. Frank and Geoffrey Hunt

Much of the literature on drinking and intoxication has emphasized how these practices provide an opportunity for young people to establish bonds with peers and maintain friendships. However, when young men drink heavily in groups, their behavior, as examined in much of the literature, is more likely to be viewed as resulting in risky behaviors that are harmful both to themselves and to others. Such behaviors may include risk of accidents, violent fights, and harmful levels of alcohol consumption, or sexual harassment of women. However, as Maclean (2016) has pointed out, drunken behaviors, such as participating in fights or drinking heavily, may also enable young men to build trust and to provide care in the context of friendship. In the present paper, we build on MacLean's insight to examine young men's social drinking practices through a lens of friendship. Using narrative material from 140 in-depth interviews with young Danes, we examine how different drinking practices, which may seem harmful at first glance, may also operate as caring practices in men's friendship groups. For example, when the young men in our study spoke of backing each other up in fights; creating spaces for increased physical contact through intoxication; drinking sufficiently to find the courage to express more loving emotions; and of drinking heavily to maintain parity. Finally, we will discuss how the young men in our study may find the presence of young women to challenge such caring practices.

ABSTRACT (90): Risks, Drug Addiction and Social inclusion in a Life-Course Perspective: An Ethnographic Study of Drug Users' Participation in a Norwegian Street-Soccer Program Aimed at Rehabilitation

Author: Bjørnar Blaalid

This project is a part of my Ph.D. in sociology, and the objective is to study recovering drug users in Norway and their struggle to move on with their lives. I explore how participating in drug-intervention activities, like street-soccer, can help the drug users cope with addiction, strengthen non-addict identities, better their mental health and quality of life. Two overarching research questions have guided the process:

1) How do young people involved in drug rehabilitation describe and reflect on their ways into drugs and their struggle to move on with their lives?

2) What social processes are crucial for people with an addiction problem to break with drug abuse and over time become re-integrated into society?

Through an ethnographic approach, I have spent time in a street-soccer team managed by a non-profit organization, using participating observations and in-depth interviews to produce thick descriptions on the everyday lives of recovering drug users. The study makes use of a life-course perspective, focusing on the drug user's own experiences with drug abuse and how activities like street-soccer over time might develop processes of social inclusion enabling them to become re-integrated in society. Recovering from drug

abuse, street-soccer is a vital arena to reduce risks of drug relapse, giving former drug users opportunities of social inclusion through interaction, forging networks, making friends and create positive growth through physical activity.

ABSTRACT (91): Rethinking "students" and "wellbeing" in Danish Higher Education.

Author: Trine Wulf-Andersen

The number of young people with mental health problems have increased considerably in Denmark, and in the Nordic and western countries (Kolouh-Söderlund et al., 2016). This applies to young people in Higher Education (HE) as well. This development cannot in itself be accounted for as a mere consequence of including more (and more differentiated groups of) young people in HE. It can be seen as symptomatic of a highly competitive, performance oriented and accelerated educational culture (Rosa, 2014). Furthermore, cultural understandings of 'students of HE' and 'young people with mental health issues' seem to be mutually exclusive – making students with psychosocial problems incomprehensible figures (still) shrouded in stigma, met with reluctance.

This calls for rethinking of becoming, being and well-being in HE. This entails discussions of who 'students of HE' and 'young people with mental health issues' are and are (implicitly) considered to be (Ulriksen, 2009), of what well-being in HE is about, and of differentiated and sustainable solutions in future universities and academic cultures.

I present work in progress from the "Student Life Project" (2018-2021). The research project explores how we can understand and support young people with mental health problems, and at the same time relate to them as active, resourceful participants in (academic) communities. We follow 75 students of Danish HE, in a qualitative research design, exploring problems and potentials from their perspectives. Concurrently, we work with partners from universities, university colleges and NGOs to share knowledge, rethink and develop well-being and support for students in HE.

ABSTRACT (92): Open-ended Transitions: Changing Metaphors for a New Age

Author: Rachel Thomson and Jeanette Østergaard

The field of youth studies has been characterised by a self-conscious use of metaphor with the term 'transition' the focus of debate. In this paper we review the ways that metaphor has been used in youth studies, including a recent term to new metaphors that capture the foreclosure of futures for young people, capturing experiences of waiting, delay and non-institutional notions of temporality. Drawing on the intellectual resources of queer theory we challenge the developmentalism that continues to underpin youth studies, experimenting with notions of the impasse (Berlant 2011) and growing sideways (Bond-Stockon 2009) which in different ways capture the open-endedness of young adults lives. Drawing on data from a qualitative longitudinal study of Danish youth we focus on the way that 47 young people responded to an invitation to talk about and through an object that represented that last three years of their lives, the time that had elapsed since our last interview. These rich accounts can be understood as examples of

Riceours 'metaphoric discourse', characterised by the simultaneity of 'is' and 'is not'. The paper offers a categorisation of the biographical objects (trophies, hobbies, turning points, connective, protest and evocative) before engaging with participants' own metaphorical thinking in great depth – suggesting that such examples can help us expand how we understand the struggle for maturity and the way it is mediated both by tensions between individualised and institutionalised markers and by shifting orientations to the past and the future.

ABSTRACT (93): Composite vulnerabilities - a contribution to rethinking the well-being of young people

Author: Jens Christian Nielsen

In a social project, we have as researcher followed a group of young people who are not sufficiently suffering to get psychiatric treatment but also not in sufficient well-being to cope with everyday life. They are afraid of being unable to cope with their life, have different social challenges, and might hurt themselves. Common to the young people is that they find it difficult to cope with youth life in general. This applies in particular to expectations for being in education or employment, but also more generally about being able to take responsibility for one's own life and future. In a transition perspective, young people who, for whatever reasons, are unable to cope with a transition, such as being in and / or getting an education, are caught in a gray area between youth and adult life, where they are neither given value as young people nor as adults. In the paper, we discuss the need for extended understandings of vulnerability in plural form. Composite vulnerabilities are the concept that emerged from the analyzes, covering one of the key findings of the study, namely that vulnerability cannot be fixed as one form. We found vulnerabilities that have suffering in common, but originate from many different conditions and backgrounds. We meet young people with uneven start to life, and we also meet young people with a positive start to life, but where meeting with the school, teenage time or events in the family has made daily life a challenge. Based on transition and youth research we discuss how requirements to control one's own life and have a legitimate future plan affect and reinforce vulnerable youths difficulties in dealing with life as young here-and-now.

ABSTRACT (94): With a little help from my parents. Parenthood and transitions in young people's moving out processes

Author: Niels Ulrik Sørensen

The last decades, Nordic parenthood has undergone significant changes. Trondman (2013) argues that the 'grammar' regulating parent child relationships increasingly attaches importance to proximity, equality and the subjectivity of the child. Cekaite (2018) states that parenthood to a greater extend evolves around 'soft individualism', which emphasizes the parents' responsibility to 'let each flower blossom'. In line with that, Forsberg's notion of 'involved parenthood' focuses on the needs of the child and the parents' responsibility for the future of the child (2009,2010). Altogether, parenthood has become an increasingly demanding task (Stefansen 2011), which presupposes substantial resources, which are not available to all parents (Aarseth 2018), creating new social and cultural demarcation lines.

In this paper, I will explore parenthood from the perspectives of young people and their parents in a transition process, which restructures the relationship between the two parties, and which traditionally is strongly associated with young people's transition to independence and adulthood (Roberts, 2013), i.e. when the young people move out of home. The paper, which is based on a longitudinal study that follows 36 young people and their parents in the moving out of home process, will focus on three related themes: 1) how parenthood is understood and practiced in this process; 2) which similarities and differences occur between different parent child relationships, and 3) how they intersect with (new) notions of young people's transitions to adulthood.

The empirical data will be app. 100 qualitative interviews with 17-22 year old young people from Denmark and their parents.

ABSTRACT (95): Marginalisation amongst young people – what's new?

Author: Mette Pless

In Denmark, we currently witness a significant rise in the number of young people on the margins of society (Rockwool Fondens Forskningsenhed 2017). On the one hand, research points to the continued importance of social background and social inequality in understanding why some young people face marginality (Rockwoool Fondens Forskningsenhed 2017b, SFI 2016). On the other hand, a number of studies show a considerable variation in the family and social background of young people in marginal positions (SFI 2015, AE Rådet 2013). Furthermore, we see a significant increase in young people struggling with mental health problems (SFI 2015), which seems to link to an increased risk of social marginalization in the transition towards adulthood (SFI 2016).

This paper is based on a newly started research project in which we ask the following question:

How is marginalisation produced in the interaction between young people's every practices (in educational/job, in the family and in communities of youth) and broader social and institutional framings?

Inspired by practice-theory (Reckwitz 2002, Nicolini 2013, Bengtsson & Ravn 2018), in the study we follow 40 young people over a period of 18 months. Based on a variety of qualitative methods like ethnographic fieldwork, qualitative interviews and mobile probes, we explore the issue of marginalization. In the paper, we will present the preliminary findings based on the first round of ethnographic fieldwork.

Authors:

Mette Pless, associate Professor, Cefu, AAU (Corresponding author)
Anne Görlich, assistant Professor, Cefu, AAU
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ABSTRACT (96): Cannabis is the key substance for drug-related criminal sanctions in Norway: A population-based longitudinal 27-year follow up study

Author: Willy Pedersen

Background: Norway is heading for a decriminalization of drug use, and the high costs of the current regime for injecting opiate users has been a driver of the reform. However, cannabis is much more prevalent in Norway, as well as in other countries. We investigate the role of cannabis and other illegal substances for getting a drug charge in Norway.

Methods: Young in Norway longitudinal, a 27 years follow-up of a population-based sample (N = 2601). We use self-reports of use of illegal substances, drug dealing, as well as on e.g. ethnicity, socioeconomic background (SES), family factors, school grades and conduct problems. National crime registers provided information on drug charges.

Results: One in three reported a lifetime ever use of cannabis, while 10 % had used other illegal substances. Whereas 5 % of the sample had sold drugs, this was true for 60 % of those with more regular cannabis use. In this sample, 2 % had received a drug-related charge. Among regular cannabis users, 28 % got a drug charge. Multivariate analyses revealed that cannabis use was the key factor behind getting a charge, with a greater impact than the use of other illegal substances. Drug dealing lost significance in the full models. Low SES was associated with highly elevated risk (variable values 0-4; OR 0.5; 95 % ci 0.3-0.8) after control for gender, drug use and dealing.

Conclusion: A majority of regular cannabis users take part in low-level dealing. Moreover, cannabis use is the key variable behind drug charges. In addition, cannabis users from low SES are at highest risk for such charges . Thus, in the political debates leading up to the decriminalization reform, one may have neglected the costs for the cannabis users related to drug law enforcement.

ABSTRACT (97): Study drugs compared: moral differences and similarities between Denmark and the US

Author: Margit Anne Petersen

Based on ethnographic fieldwork in Copenhagen and New York, this paper discusses comparative aspects of university students' use of 'study drugs' – i.e. pharmaceuticals and others drugs used to enhance study skills and/or academic performance. The empirical material shows that students in Copenhagen and New York have similar experiences and motivations for using study drugs, but that their morals differ. While the American students feel right and more morally certain about enhancing their study skills with drugs, they distance themselves from recreational drug use. In Copenhagen, students tend to be very open about recreational uses of prescription stimulants and other drugs but not when it comes to enhancing schoolwork and grades. These differences and similarities are explored in relation to different states of normalization of drug use, as well as the differing social and health systems in Denmark and the US.

ABSTRACT (98): Students' Non-medical Use of Pharmaceuticals to Manage Time in Everyday Life Crises

Author: Lea Trier Krøll

This paper examines students' narratives of lived experiences with non-medical use of pharmaceuticals (NMUP) and analyzes how their experiences of time in everyday life influence the meanings they ascribe to their NMUP. The analysis draws on sociological notions of time and 28 in-depth qualitative interviews with

young adults (age 20-30), who have used pharmaceuticals non-medically while enrolled at a university or college in Denmark. The paper focuses on how a majority of students associate their NMUP with situations in which they experience 'urgency' and a 'crisis' of temporal agency due to their inability to pursue perceived necessary rhythms of studying or resting. It examines how these students consider NMUP a normative exception yet employ pharmaceuticals to manage their embodied and everyday life rhythms in order to relief senses of urgency and re-gain temporal agency. The paper suggests the notion 'everyday life crises' to account for how students reflect that the time pressure associated with the experience of urgency relate to their everyday lives' temporal practices, structures and norms. In conclusion, the paper suggests that the analysis of NMUP as a practice embedded in everyday living highlights the relevance of conceptualizing NMUP as 'time work' and suggests that future prevention campaigns should focus on students' experiences of temporal conflicts in everyday life.

ABSTRACT (99): Gendered perspectives on non-medical use of prescription pharmaceuticals among Danish university students

Author: Jeanett Bjønness

International research, as well as the media, report an increased pressure on students to perform well in the educational system. At the same time, research has demonstrated that students' use of prescription pharmaceuticals to improve their concentration and academic performance has increased.

The presentation will examine university students' different motives for, experiences of and legitimations for using prescription pharmaceuticals for academic purposes, in light of these recent developments.

This paper is based on 60 in-depth qualitative interviews with Danish students (18-25 years), who have all used illicit drugs or prescription pharmaceuticals for academic purposes, on the topics of study life, well-being and performance-enhancing strategies.

A special focus will be on two paradigmatic, narrative cases who utilize two different strategies; normalization, mainly applied by the young women, and augmentation, mainly applied by the young men. The paper discusses whether the 'male' strategy of augmentation is more in accordance with the overall requirements to perform and to differentiate oneself in a performance oriented educational system than the 'female' strategy of normalization. Furthermore, the narratives are discussed in the light of current Danish media discourses about performance.

The paper concludes that crafting a successful self, regardless of the adopted strategy, may be a balance act, where it may be hard to at the same time fulfil individual dreams and societal expectations. Something indicate though, that the negotiation of a successful youth identity involves normative systems that may be more traditionally gendered than one may expect.

ABSTRACT (100): Better, sharper, stronger – On men's use of image and performance enhancing drugs

Author: Ask Vest Christiansen

For many years, only doping in elite sport had the publics', the sporting bodies and the politicians' attention. However, in recent decades, doping in gyms has become more prominent and as a reaction,

more countries are developing strategies to fight the use of doping in gyms. While doping in sports is predominantly a fair play problem, the use of the same drugs – known as image and performance enhancing drugs (IPEDs) – in gym settings is predominantly framed as a public health problem. The drugs raising most concerns are anabolic androgenic steroids (AAS). Surveys show that it is mainly men who use these drugs; less than 1 in 20 users are female. The side effects are well known, much communicated and a number of campaigns have aimed to reduce the prevalence. In this presentation, I will discuss some of the most consistent patterns in IPED users' motives, attitudes and behaviors, as well as the users' most characteristic and conspicuous traits. Based on this I will argue that the apparent lack of success for the intervention campaigns has to do with the association between AAS and identity formation that sits on a much deeper level of our psyche than what is appreciated when young men's muscle building is dismissed as simply vanity and self-centred behaviour.

ABSTRACT (101): Young Muslim identities and the Danish alcohol culture. An intersectional analysis of young Muslim women in the Danish night-time economy.

Author: Marie Fjellerup Bærndt

This presentation offers an investigation of the experiences of parties, nightlife and intoxication in Denmark from a female Muslim point of view, based on qualitative interviews with young Muslim women.

Frequent sessional alcohol consumption and participation in the nighttime economy is, among young adults in Denmark, an integral part of life. Research points to popularity and social integration in the peer group as an outcome of binge drinking sessions – even to the extent that young adults, who abstain from drinking, are the ones who risk being labelled as different. This context might suggest that young Muslims, who already face racialized ostracism in Danish society, are in danger of further marginalization if they do not participate or participate hesitantly in intoxication and nightlife.

This proposition is explored by incorporating an intersectional approach, which highlights the various available social positions held by young Muslim women in a party context. Different intersecting structures of inequality form their experiences of and the way they participate in nightlife, for example their family immigration history, their integration in diverse peer groups, their age and their gender. Some of these structures are specific to the nightlife context, while others reach further into the condition of young Muslims in Denmark in general. Through the narratives of the young Muslim women themselves, I argue that the nightlife setting offers freedom for some but constraints and increased marginalization for others.

Symposia: Policing and Ethnicity

ABSTRACT (102): Building trust or creating exclusion? Policing high schools in Oslo, Norway

Author: Randi Solhjell

Ethnic minorities are often exposed to more frequent police encounters, such as stop and search, in the Western world (see e.g. Gau & Brunson 2015, Holmberg 2003, Pettersson 2013, White 2015). Based on a study of ethnic minority youth in the Nordic countries and their experiences of police (see Haller et al 2018,

Solhjell et al 2018), it became evident the youth in Oslo were exposed to frequent police encounters at the high schools they attended. These schools had a high number of ethnic minorities, lower entry requirements and were often found in lower-income boroughs. Although the police do not appear to have an overall strategic plan for these weekly and monthly visits, they are often portrayed by the police as having a crime preventive effect (e.g. ensuring that drugs are not sold at the school premises) and as a place to build trust between more vulnerable youth and the police. However, from the point of view of many high school students, it more often had the effect of creating stigma towards them as minority population and there appeared to little or no dialogue between the pupils and the police. In this paper, I argue that the school symbolizes the home territory of youth, where important social bonds are maintained, and that the frequent police visits create a "territorial stigmatization" (Wacquant 2007) of these places. Moreover, these encounters and the rumors surrounding the police presence create a narrative of how these youth are excluded from the majority society and ethnic Norwegians who experience far less police encounters.

ABSTRACT (103): Queer youth and the police: A case of over-policing and under-policing

Author: Geoffrey Hunt

Recently, concern about police practices and police violence has resurfaced due to several high-profile cases in the US involving deadly use of force on men of color. As concern about "problematic" police practices, especially towards marginalized communities, has risen, public health researchers have argued that more research is needed to examine the public health consequences of police practices and police violence. One such marginalized community that faces constant surveillance by the police is that of queer youth. Criminologists have highlighted the extent to which queer youth are "markedly over-policed in everyday life." This over-policing is reflected in the disproportionate representation of young SGM within policing and crime statistics.

Given this situation, the aim of this paper, using data from 50 in-depth qualitative interviews, will examine the experiences of queer youth with the police and explore the extent to which their experinces are viewed either as a case of over-policing or a case of under-policing. Over-policing brought about by stigmatizing attitudes about queer youth identities leading to discriminatory police surveillance or as a result of the inequitable structural conditions, such as homelessness, family rejection, and violence, which heighten youth's vulnerability to police intervention. Or under-policing, in which the police exhibit little interest in responding to their calls for assistance and exhibit a general disinterest in their needs, often failing even to turn up.

Unfortunately, while research on the general stigmatizing experiences of queer youth has been increasing, a specific focus on their experiences and perceptions of the police is significantly underdeveloped. This paper is an attempt to correct this lacuna within the research literature on queer youth and the police.

ABSTRACT (104): Experiences of violence: Narratives of police misconduct among ethnic minority young men in Denmark

Author: Torsten Kolind

Young people living in socially deprived areas are more likely to be exposed to criminal activity and extraordinary policing measures. Moreover, studies show that ethnic minority young people experience a disproportional amount of harassment, differential treatment and violence from the police, and they also experience a less degree of procedural justice in encounters with the police. This is also the case in the Nordic countries. On this background, this presentation analyses the narratives of police encounters told by ethnic minority young people living in a deprived neighborhood (a so-called ghetto) in Denmark. In total, 100 young people were interviewed from 2017-2018. The presentation focusses on the experiences of violence as narrated by the young people. Often police violence is understood as physical violence and assaults. Such experiences are important. However, we also show that in the young people's recollections, 'moral violence' (Fassin 2013) becomes important. While not necessarily violating the body, this type of violence affects the integrity and dignity of individuals. We discuss how experiences of humiliation and abasement do not figure in statistics and hence are not submitted to the same form of control and legal sanction as physical violence. Moreover, and despite (or maybe because of) the narrative character of these stories, such recollections of incidents of police misconduct can have far-reaching consequences beyond the space and time of the event as these stories tend to 'travel' in rumors. In consequence, stories of moral violence can negatively worsen the relation between the young people and the police

ABSTRACT (105): Police made visible: Cameraphones and ethnic minority men's construction of police as (il)legitimate

Author: Thomas Friis Søgaard

Research shows that young men of ethnic minority background in Denmark are particularly exposed to stop and search by police (Holmberg, 2003), have higher arrest rates without a subsequent conviction, and are more likely to be convicted of criminal offences than young men of ethnic Danish backgrounds (Holmberg & Kyvsgaard, 2003). Research also indicates that encounters between minority men and the police are often characterised by distrust (Wellendorf & Cakmak, 2007), and that minority men sometimes feel harassed and humiliated by police (Haller et al. 2018). This presentation draws on interviews with 25 minority men to explore how the use of new media technologies affect police-minority relations. Based on Goldsmith's (2010) assertion that front-line police work has acquired a 'new visibility' with the ubiquity of mobile phone cameras in contemporary society, the presentation explores how young minority men make use of mobile phones and video-sharing platforms such as Facebook and YouTube to negotiate and resist relations with Danish police. We provide examples of and discuss the multifaceted nature of minority men's use of 'cameraphones' in encounters with police. While the use of cameraphones have the potential to enhance police accountability, we also demonstrate how minority men at times use cameras, and the sharing of videos, as means of enacting cultural resistance and constructing identities based on police opposition and ridiculing. The presentation in this way shows how the making and sharing of videos of officers shape minority men's view of police as (il)legitimate, and form part of youth culture formations.

ABSTRACT (106): The more things change, the more they stay the same: Policing, 'race' and the politics of 'law and order'

Author: Mike Shiner

The over-policing of black communities in England and Wales represents a powerful form of "locked in inequality", fuelling ethnic disparities throughout the criminal justice system. Stop and search has been heavily implicated in this process and was identified, almost 20-years ago, as one of four areas of police activity where "institutional racism" is primarily apparent. Similar concerns were highlighted once again following the English riots in 2011, prompting a package of reforms that have, on the face of it, been remarkably successful. The introduction of greater scrutiny has been accompanied by an unprecedented reduction in the number of stop-searches, alongside improvements in the quality of the 'grounds' and an increase in the arrest rate; enabling police chiefs to claim that "forces have made good progress in ensuring stop and search powers are used legitimately and fairly". Drawing on official criminal justice statistics, this paper problematises the apparent "success" of recent reforms. The analysis shows that reductions in the use of the powers have been distributed unevenly and have exacerbated ethnic disparities, revealing an essential continuity of purpose. It also shows that the greater concentration on young black men, in particular, has been driven by selective enforcement of drug laws (often for low level possession offences) based on geographic and individual profiling. Court records confirm the discriminatory outcomes associated with this pattern of selective enforcement. The paper draws to a close by considering the politics of denial that hinders meaningful reform.

Symposia: Qualitative longitudinal research projects in the Nordic countries – what can we learn?

ABSTRACT (107): Research infrastructure and collaboration possibilities in qualitative longitudinal research: The case of the Norwegian "Inequality in youth" project

Author: Ingunn Marie Eriksen

Longitudinal qualitative research projects are vulnerable due to lack of continuity, drop-outs of participants and researchers, and for lack of cohesiveness in the project. In this paper, we will present how we have designed the qualitative longitudinal research project Inequality in youth to grapple with some of these challenges, and discuss its possibilities.

Inequality in youth is one of the most comprehensive qualitative longitudinal research studies in Norway. Although the project is designed as an archive with a plethora of research possibilities, our overarching aim is to investigate how inequality become apparent and develop during the years of adolescence. The archive consists of interviews with 81 boys and girls selected from four contrasting locations in Norway, and cover themes such as education, leisure, relationships, family, risk, and health. The youths will be interviewed every other year from they are 13 to 19 (2018-2024). Parents will also be included. The project will complement the Norwegian quantitative Ungdata surveys.

In this paper we will start out by discussing how qualitative longitudinal research may contribute to understanding inequalities in youth, then present how we have set up the research infrastructure for this purpose and how we have planned for re-use of data for continuity of researchers and participants, for accessibility of the data, and for scientific rigidity. We will also discuss possibilities for international comparison that might be borne out of this infrastructure.

ABSTRACT (108): What is it good for? Critical reflections on creative methods in longitudinal studies methods with young people in Denmark.

Author: Jeanette Østergaard

The use of creative or visual methods in qualitative longitudinal studies of both young people and children have increased while the interest for conducting longitudinal studies has grown rapidly during the past 20 years. Applying various creative tasks such as taking photographs, drawing (relational diagrams, life charts), writing diaries, listening to music, drama etc. offers various and alternative ways for young people to become more engaged and take control of the interview. However, the turn towards creative methods in QLR is not without criticism, raising both some important questions about why, how and for who's sake are we incorporating such methods into longitudinal studies? In this paper I will discuss how the use of various creative methods (a life chart, photo tasks, music and an object) have been used in two recent qualitative longitudinal research projects studying young people's transitioning to adulthood in a Scandinavian welfare society. I will critically reflect on how creative methods are not neutral tools to capture 'reality', but also construct the very objects which are studied. Likewise, I will point to the ethical implications for using both different and multiple creative methods in qualitative interviews with the same people over time.

ABSTRACT (109): From research object to participant – children and young people in longitudinal studies

Author: Kaisa Vehkalahti

As a form of knowledge-production, longitudinal studies can be considered as a historically specific product of 20th century industrial and post-industrial society. This was a society keen to cure social, mental and bodily ills with the help of science-informed policies and that had, for the first time in history, the practical means of following large groups of individuals around for years and decades, producing a mass of varied data on them. The first nation-wide birth cohort study was launched in Britain in 1946 and has been followed by many others world over. Longitudinal studies have informed health, educational and social policies. In addition to medical and psychological studies, the concept of follow-up has been adopted by social sciences. The idea of childhood and youth development is at the very heart of longitudinal studies. The primary idea of a birth cohort study was to include all babies born within a limited span of time (e.g. a week or a year) within a country, city or other area, and to follow their development. Although the follow-up can be designed in different ways, birth cohort studies continue to be to the most common type of longitudinal studies. This presentation takes a historical look at the changing role of children and young people in the longitudinal studies. How has the role of children and young people changed in longitudinal set ups? How has data produced by longitudinal studies changed our conception of childhood and youth development?

ABSTRACT (110): Youth in Time – A National Qualitative Longitudinal Research Project and the Possibilities for Nordic Cooperation

Author: Sinikka Aapola-Karim, Päivi Armila and Tarja Tolonen

Youth in Time is a qualitative longitudinal research project which has started in 2015, and conducted as cooperation between the Finnish Youth Research Network, the University of Helsinki and the University of Eastern Finland. The project follows the life-paths of approximately hundred millennial young people from various backgrounds and living around Finland. The aim of the project is to produce holistic and sustained knowledge about young people and to raise the status of qualitative knowledge in youth policy. The main research question concerns how varying life-environments, resources and possibilities shape young people's life-choices. Other themes include young people's family and social relations, everyday life routines, leisure activities, experiences from schooling and work, educational choices and local identities. We have utilized various methods, including interactive workshops, many types of interviews, visual methods such as life-lines as well as essays.

The five research sites that the young people originate from already offer the research team a platform for interesting comparisons concerning young people's different transitions across the sites. However, as the data is not representative, a traditional comparative perspective is not possible. While the comparisons cannot be based on statistical evidence, there are nevertheless substantial advantages in juxtaposing data from different research sites and/ or between national samples. This is why we are interested in the possibility of cooperation across national boundaries, with parallel projects within the Nordic countries. The cooperation may concern research design, methodology, research themes and or joint writing.