



**The 11th Nordic Youth  
Research Symposium**

N Y R I S 1 1

**Global / Local Youth  
- New Civic Cultures,  
Rights and  
Responsibilities**



**13–15 June 2011**

University of Turku  
Finland

**Programme and Abstract Book**

Organized by the Finnish Youth Research Society

# Nyris11 – Nordic Youth Research Symposium

## *Global / Local Youth – New Civic Cultures, Rights and Responsibilities*

13–15 June 2011, University of Turku, Assistentinkatu 5, Turku, Finland

### ORGANIZERS AND CONTACT

The conference is organized by The Finnish Youth Research Society.

### THE CONFERENCE IS SPONSORED BY

- The Ministry of Education and Culture
- The Federation of Finnish Learned Societies
- British Council
- Turku University Foundation

### NORDIC SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

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**SWEDEN:** **Åsa Bäckström**, Senior lecturer, Postdoctoral research fellow, Department of Child and Youth Studies, Stockholm University; **Göran Bolin**, Professor, Södertörn University College

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**DENMARK:** **Karen Valentin**, Associate Professor, Department of Education, Danish School of Education, Aarhus University, Copenhagen, Main Editor of YOUNG

**FINLAND (Chair):** **Helena Helve**, Professor, University of Tampere

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# WELCOMING WORDS

On behalf of the Finnish Youth Research Society, the NYRIS 11 Organizing Committee and the Nordic Scientific Committee I would like to welcome you all to the Nordic Youth Research Symposium in Turku.

The 11<sup>th</sup> NYRIS symposium is one of the important academic events of this year in Turku. Around 100 presentations of the conference will give you a good overview of what is going on in Nordic youth research today. The first NYRIS symposium was in Oslo in January 1987. Then the symposium was very Nordic, even most of the 56 papers were held in Scandinavian languages. Now the numbers of NYRIS participants and presentations have increased and the symposium is no longer characterized by the intellectual hegemony of Nordic youth research. The 11<sup>th</sup> NYRIS is becoming globalized, contributing significantly to global youth research around the theme *Global/Local Youth – New Civic Cultures, Rights and Responsibilities*.

This most current topic shows that we are concerned about the notions of civil, immigrant and human “rights” of young people in different local, national, and transnational surroundings and contexts. Youth research is thriving throughout the world. Nordic youth research will raise to the debate the various aspects of social equality and inequality concerning how young people can be included in the society as citizens and how they can get equal rights. These issues facing young people might be economic, social, political and cultural and they will be argued in the plenary sessions of the conference analyzing Global Urban Cultures and New Media Technologies; Multiculturalism, Citizenship and Racism; and Children and Youth in the Global South. The papers in 13 streams focus on Active Youth Participation, Youth Work, Education and Transitions, Work Transitions, Labour Market and Well-being, Transitions and Family, Violence, Religion and Rights, Youth Cultures and Lifestyles, Virtual Youth Cultures, Ethnicity, Generations and Gender. I am sure that these topics will demonstrate the extent and depth of youth research analysis today. Youth research has an important role to play in addressing these issues and making people better understand the world and life of young people.

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We are looking forward to three very exiting symposium days. Around 150 junior and senior youth researchers and experts in youth issues, and top academic experts from 33 different countries are gathering together in Turku, where the Finnish academic life started in 1640, when the Academy of Turku was established. This year the former Finnish capital Turku is the European Capital of Culture 2011. During these days in Turku, in addition to NYRIS you have the possibility to see *Alice in Wonderland*, the largest exhibition of contemporary art photography ever seen in Finland, or an exhibition on the history and evolution of the Finnish sauna. In front of the Wäinö Aaltonen Museum stands the minimalist *Hot Cube-sauna*, which invites you to look inside and take a sauna!

We like to follow the famous “spirit of NYRIS”, which will not only be experienced in the scientific sessions of the symposium, but also in informal cooperation around the social programme. We are all very pleased and highly honored by your presence, and we hope that you will be actively involved in the action-oriented dialogue which makes the true spirit of NYRIS. I hope that your stay in Turku, Finland, will be of great pleasure.

**Helena Helve**

NYRIS 11, Nordic Scientific Committee, Chair  
Finnish Youth Research Society, Honorary President

# GENERAL INFORMATION

## CITY OF TURKU

Turku, in the southwest corner of Finland, is the oldest city and the first capital of the country. The official founding year of the city is recorded as 1229. Therefore, historical places, such as the cathedral and Turku Castle are famous tourist attractions. Turku is the birthplace of Finnish academic life, as the Academy of Turku was established in Turku in 1640. Today, the city has two universities: University of Turku and Åbo Akademi. Turku School of Economics merged into the University of Turku in 2010.

The University of Turku is an internationally acknowledged, multidisciplinary scientific university with seven faculties. With 21,000 students and 3,000 employees, it is one of the major universities in Finland.

Turku is the European Capital of Culture for 2011 ([www.turku2011.fi](http://www.turku2011.fi)). (The participants will also be given a code to get discount from some museums, see down). When on a short visit to Turku, the best way to experience the summer atmosphere is to walk by the beautiful riverside and visit the restaurants, galleries and boutiques.

## LONG DISTANCE TRAFFIC

Main Railway Station  
Ratapihankatu 37, Turku

Kupittaa Railway Station  
Joukahaisenkatu 6, Turku

Train schedules and ticket information  
[www.vr.fi](http://www.vr.fi) (tickets can be bought online)  
Box office open  
Mon–Sat 6.10–21.05,  
Sun 8.10–21.05

Turku Bus Station  
Aninkaistenkatu 20, Turku  
[www.matkahuolto.fi](http://www.matkahuolto.fi)  
(tickets can be bought online)  
Schedule Advice  
Tel: +358 200 4000  
Box office open Mon–Fri 9.00–17.00

## GETTING AROUND IN TURKU

All hotels are within a walking distance from the conference venue. From the city centre, there is a 1,3 km walk to the university.

If you want to take a bus to the university, routes 4, 28, 32, 40, 42, 50, 52 and 54 leave from the market place and stop near the conference venue. The bus trip will take approximately 10 minutes. Bus routes 32 and 42 will take you from the main railway station to the city centre in five to ten minutes. Route 1 runs between Turku airport and harbor. Single fare is 2.50 EUR, and the ticket is valid for two hours. A 24 hour ticket costs 5.50 EUR.

### Taxi

Tel: +358 210 041

It costs approximately 15 EUR from the main railway station to the university by taxi.

## GENERAL EMERGENCY NUMBER

112

## DOCTOR AND HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Turku Health Centre  
(on-call and medical advice service)  
Tel: +358 2 10 023

Mehiläinen Turku  
(clinic and hospital)  
Kauppiaskatu 8 (in central Turku,  
near the market place)  
Booking +358 2 41 400  
Open 8.00–20.00

Pulssi Medical Center  
(clinic and hospital)  
Humalistonkatu 9–11  
(near the main railway station)  
Booking +358 2 26 161  
Open 8.00–20.00

## POLICE

Turku Police Department  
Eerikinkatu 40–42  
Tel: +358 71 874 0261

## PHARMACIES

Turku University Pharmacy  
Yliopistonkatu 25 (in central Turku, near  
the market place)  
Open 7.00–23.00

Turun Tuomiokirkkoapteekki  
Eerikinkatu 5 (nearest to the university)  
Open 8.30–18.00

## GOOD TO KNOW

The average temperature in Southern Finland in June is 15–20 °C, but it is often warmer. Nights are quite cold, as well as the weather at sea.

Generally, shops, supermarkets and department stores are open from 9.00 to 21.00. However, in the central area most grocery shops are open from 7.00 to 23.00.

In Finland, there is a state monopoly to sell alcohol. Alko, being a state-owned company, has the sole right to sell alcoholic beverages. Only mild alcoholic beverages such as beer can be bought from stores (from 9.00 to 21.00). Naturally, restaurants and bars serve alcohol, too.

Bars and restaurants are non-smoking.

## REGISTRATION AND INFORMATION

The registration and information desk at the University of Turku (building Educarium, see map, site number 1) is open:

Monday, June 13<sup>th</sup>  
10.00–17.15

Tuesday, June 14<sup>th</sup>  
9.00–17.15

Wednesday, June 15<sup>th</sup>  
10.00–16.30

## LUNCH & COFFEE

Daily lunch, coffee and tea are included in the registration fee and will be served daily.

Lunch will be served at the university cafeteria *Macciavelli* (Educarium building). Lunch includes one meat/fish/vegetarian course, salad and a tea/coffee.

# SOCIAL PROGRAMME

## GUIDED WALKING TOUR

June 13<sup>th</sup> 18.00–19.00

Tour around important sites of Turku City Center. The tour starts at Turku Touring Tourist & Convention Bureau (Aurakatu 4) and ends at *Vimma* (Aurakatu 16). Free of charge but pre-registration is required.

## CITY RECEPTION

June 13<sup>th</sup> 19.00

City Reception will be held at *Vimma*. *Vimma* is the Art and Activity Centre for Youth at Aurakatu 16. Free of charge but pre-registration is required.

## SYMPOSIUM BANQUET

June 14<sup>th</sup> 19.00–23.00

Join a cruise on board the steamship *s/s Ukkopekka* to the little island of Loistokari in the beautiful Turku archipelago. The cruise is accompanied by live music (Janne Engblom duo) with the possibility for dancing. An archipelago style buffet dinner will be served outdoors on the island. Tickets 40 EUR for delegates and 60 EUR for accompanying persons. Pre-registration is required.

## ATTENTION!

Steamship *s/s Ukkopekka* departs and arrives in front of *Restaurant Vaakahuoneen Paviljonki* (Linnankatu 38) next to the Martinsilta bridge by river Aura. Buses to the departure place leave in front of hotels at 18.30.

Be prepared for chilly sea air. Warm clothing and comfortable shoes are recommended.

## MUSEUMS IN TURKU

The City of Turku offers the participants of NYRIS 11 conference a museum visit in Turku at a discount of 25 %. The code \*Museo061102\* is valid in the following museums:

- *Turku Castle*, Linnankatu 80, Turku
- *Wäinö Aaltonen Museum of Art*, Itäinen Rantakatu 38, Turku
- *Luostarinmäki Handicrafts Museum*, Vartiovuorenkatu 2, Turku
- *Pharmacy Museum and the Qwensel House*, Läntinen Rantakatu 13, Turku
- *Turku Biological Museum*, Neitsytpolku 1, Turku
- *Kylämäki Village of Living History*, Jaanintie 45, Turku

Please check the opening hours at [www.turunmuseokeskus.fi](http://www.turunmuseokeskus.fi)

You will get the discount by presenting the code \*Museo061102\* at the ticket office when purchasing the ticket. The code is valid on 11–17 June 2011.

## ACCOMMODATION

The Congress Office has negotiated favourable room prices and reserved rooms for the NYRIS11 participants in the following hotels in Turku

- *Sokos Hotel City Börs*, Eerikinkatu 11, 20100 Turku
- *Centro Hotel*, Yliopistonkatu 12 A, 20100 Turku
- *Holiday Club Caribia*, Kongressikatu 1, 20540 Turku
- *Holiday Inn Turku*, Eerikinkatu 28, 20100 Turku

# PROGRAMME OUTLINE

The 11<sup>th</sup> Nordic Youth Research Symposium NYRIS11.

## DAY 1, Monday, 13<sup>th</sup> June

10.00–12.00	Registration
12.00–13.00	Lunch
13.15–14.00	<b>Opening Ceremony</b>  <b>Welcome Words</b> Professor Helena Helve (University of Tampere)  <b>Opening Words</b> Rector Keijo Virtanen (University of Turku)  <b>ISA Research Committee 34 Greetings</b> Professor James Côté (University of Western Ontario, President ISA RC34)
14.00–15.00	<b>Plenary session I:</b>  <i>Global Urban Cultures and New Media Technologies</i> Professor Scott Lash (Goldsmiths College, University of London)  Chair: Åsa Bäckström (University of Stockholm)
15.00–15.30	Coffee
15.30–17.00	<b>Parallel Sessions 1</b>
18.00–19.00	Guided City Tour of Turku
19.00	City Reception

## DAY 2, Tuesday, 14<sup>th</sup> June

9.00–10.30	Parallel Sessions 2
10.30–11.00	Coffee
11.00–12.30	Parallel Sessions 3
12.30–13.30	Lunch
13.30–15.00	<p><b>Plenary session II: Multiculturalism, Citizenship and Racism</b></p> <p><i>Youth and Politics in the War on Terror: Activism, Alliances and Counterpublics</i> Associate Professor Sunaina Maira (University of California)</p> <p><i>Political Solidarities in Youth Research</i> Research Director Leena Suurpää (Finnish Youth Research Network)</p> <p>Chair: Viggo Vestel (Norwegian Social Research)</p>
15.00–15.30	Coffee
15.30–17.00	Parallel Sessions 4
19.00	Banquet

## DAY 3, Wednesday, 15<sup>th</sup> June

10.00–12.30	Parallel Sessions 5
12.30–13.30	Lunch
13.30–15.30	<p><b>Plenary session III: Children and Youth in the Global South</b></p> <p><i>Child Labour and Globalization</i> Associate Professor Vinod Chandra (University of Lucknow, India)</p> <p><i>Global Journeys: Exploring the links between youth transitions and transnational migration</i> Associate Professor Karen Valentin (Danish University of Education)</p> <p>Chair: Tuomas Martikainen (University of Helsinki)</p>
15.30–16.00	<p><b>Closing ceremony</b></p> <p>Chairperson Minna Autio (Finnish Youth Research Society)</p> <p>Departure</p>

## KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

### SCOTT LASH

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Scott Lash is a professor of sociology and cultural studies at Goldsmiths College, University of London. Lash's first academic post was at Lancaster University, where he became a professor in 1993. Between 1986 and 1991 he spent two years in Berlin as a Humboldt Fellow. In 1998 he went to Goldsmiths College, London University, to help establish the new Center for Cultural Studies, where he is Professor and Centre Director, as well as Project Leader in the Goldsmiths Leverhulme Media Research Centre. Lash is author of *Sociology of Postmodernism* (1990); *Another Modernity, A Different Rationality* (1999); and *Critique of Information* (2002). With John Urry, he is co-author of *The End of Organized Capitalism* (1987) and *Economies of Signs and Space* (1994); and with Ulrich Beck and Anthony Giddens of *Reflexive Modernization* (1994). Recent empirical research with Celia Lury, Dede Boden and Dan Shapiro has focused on the biographies of global cultural products and the new media in London. His research interests include information society, global media, continental philosophy, technology and culture, and the problem of "flows".

### SUNAINA MAIRA

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Sunaina Maira is a professor of Asian American Studies at the University of California, Davis. She is the author of *Desis in the House: Indian American Youth Culture in New York City* and co-editor of *Youthscapes: The Popular, the National, the Global and Contours of the Heart: South Asians Map North America*, which won the American Book Award in 1997. Her new book, *Missing: Youth, Citizenship, and Empire After 9/11* (Duke University Press), is on South Asian Muslim immigrant youth in the U.S. and issues of citizenship and empire

after 9/11. Maira was one of the founding organizers of Youth Solidarity Summer, a program for young activists of South Asian descent, and the South Asian Committee on Human Rights (SACH), that focused on post-9/11 civil and immigrant rights issues in the Boston area. She has also worked with various community and immigrant rights groups in the Bay Area.

#### **Abstract:**

#### **Youth and Politics in the War on Terror: Activism, Alliances, and Counterpublics**

This talk will focus on the meanings of "politics" for a generation of American youth that is coming of age in a post-9/11 era. In response to the U.S.-led global War on Terror and regimes of religious, racial, and political profiling, young people are mobilizing around the notion of "rights" – civil, immigrant, human – and engaging in and creating counterpublic spheres. The paper is based on an ethnographic study of youth South Asian, Arab, and Afghan American communities in Silicon Valley, California. It explores how college-age youth are producing, rethinking, or challenging cross-ethnic and interfaith alliances as well as transnational movements focused on South Asian and Middle East politics. My study explores the ways in which these young people are grappling with local, national, and transnational questions of imperialism, militarism, sovereignty, and democracy and how these are inflected by issues of race, gender, class, and religion.

### VINOD CHANDRA

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Vinod Chandra is an Associate Professor of Sociology in the Department of Sociology at JN Post Graduate College, Lucknow University, Lucknow, India. He is a recipient of Common-

wealth Academic Staff Scholarship and has been awarded Ph.D. in sociology by the University of Warwick (United Kingdom). At the International Sociology Association (ISA), he holds the posts of Vice-president (Asia Region) for the period of 2006–2010 in the Research Committee on Sociology of Youth (RC:34). He is also Executive Board Member of RC:53 (Sociology of Childhood) in ISA. His latest publications include 'Children's Domestic Work' (2008) published by Manak Publication New Delhi and *Growing up in a Globalized World* (2009) published by Macmillan India, New Delhi. Dr Chandra has recently carried out his post doctoral research at Maison Des Sciences de l'Homme (MSH), Paris under the Indo-French Social Scientist Award Scheme. His interest in youth and childhood studies has involved him in the study of Sociology of Children's Work and placement of children in the division of labour. He is currently involved in a project on *Indian diaspora and identity crisis among young Indian*. This is a joint project with Dr Vasintha Veeran and editing a book on the theme. Widely travelled Dr Chandra's academic itinerary includes Britain, Germany, Belgium, Canada, Norway, Australia, Malta, Macau, China and France.

**Abstract:**

**Child Labour and Globalization:  
Global Economic Trends and Well-being  
of Domestic Child Workers**

Connection of the phenomenon of globalization with child labour has become a considerable emotive issue. For some sociologists and political scientists, the problem of child labour has been long standing and historically inherited and structurally rooted. However, some economists who have debated the economic globalization as a symbol of all hopes for future improvements believe that the globalization has translated greater general prosperity and reduced poverty and child poverty which is the major cause for the child labour.

Yet some anti-globalization and anti-child labour activists tend to disregard this thesis and presume that globalization is the cause of all ills and social injustices. They argue that it not only accelerates the child labour phenomenon but also introduces new forms of child labour in fast-growing and competitive free-market based economies.

In the backdrop of possible linkages of globalization to child poverty and child labour, this paper discusses the recent trend of increase in child domestic workers in metropolitan cities in India which are mostly invisible in child labour debate. It explores the link between the rise of dual earner families and rural poor migrant families. The paper examines possible reasons of the rise in child domestic workers. It tries to find out whether the economic necessities of poor families is the major cause for supply of child domestic workers in the cities or the dual earner families demand such child workers to run their domestic economic and social order. Drawing on the data collected during 2009 and 2010 in Lucknow city in India, this paper talks about the reasons for migration of child workers' families in the city, well being of these child workers, the nature and significance of children's work in these families, etc.

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## LEENA SUURPÄÄ

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Leena Suurpää (D.Soc.Sc) works as a research director in the Finnish Youth Research Network. Her cross-disciplinary research interests are related to themes around young people, multiculturalism and racism. The approaches vary from local youth work and NGO activities to political challenges of contemporary welfare structures. During the years 2009–2010 Suurpää worked as a visiting scholar in France (École des hautes études en sciences sociales, EHESS / Centre for Sociological Analysis and Intervention, CADIS), with the aim to reflect on antiracist activities and politics of civic organisations in Helsinki and Paris.

**Abstract:****Political solidarities in youth research**

A seminar hall in the prosperous 5<sup>th</sup> district of Paris city centre. A lively scientific conference on postcolonial memory is under way. Panelists discuss whether and how the suburbs in Paris carry the postcolonial memory. Suddenly, a group of young people stand up and demand to be heard. They address their question to a journalist on the panel. The journalist is generally regarded as a responsive writer on urban realities, and has recently published an article on the suburb that these young people live in. The young people demand an explanation as to why this journalist suddenly lost his insightful capacity to sensitively listen and understand the context – and instead wrote his article on suburban problems in a simplifying and demonizing manner. According to these young people, the journalist succeeded in reinforcing rather than questioning the petrified idea of the postcolonial city with its stratified cartography based on hierarchies of differences. These young people, who had themselves been interviewed by this journalist, are angry, frustrated and humiliated. The “critical and engaged” scholars on the panel look distinctly uncomfortable, but seem more or less inclined to support the organizers, who show the youngsters out. Physically violent incidents are close.

With this unexpected performance in mind I ponder about the challenges of doing *wandering ethnography* in multicultural urban surroundings. These challenges have to do, among others, with the researcher’s sensitivity, legitimacy, loyalty and responsibility in relation to the contested fields and politics of knowledge. This methodological reflection discloses some mutable modes of contemporary political solidarities that the youth researcher must deal with, in terms of their own research engagement. The processes of engaged listening and talking may involve diverse scientific and political compromises as well as personal vulnerabilities.

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**KAREN VALENTIN**

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Karen Valentin holds a Ph.D. in anthropology and is an Associate Professor at the Danish School of Education, Aarhus University. She has conducted research in Nepal, India, Vietnam and Denmark within the fields of educational anthropology, childhood and youth, schooling, urbanity, migration and planned development. She is the main editor of *YOUNG. Nordic Journal of Youth Research* (SAGE Publications). Her publications include, among others the monography, *Schooled for the Future? Educational Policy and Everyday Life among Urban Squatters in Nepal* (Information Age Publishing, 2005) and contributions to *Youth and the City in the Global South* (Indiana University Press, 2007) edited by Karen Tranberg Hansen. She is currently engaged in a research project on Nepali migration to India and will be expanding it to include transnational migration from Nepal to Denmark as part of a larger comparative project *Education, mobility and citizenship. An anthropological study of educational migration to Denmark*.

**Abstract****Global Journeys: Exploring the links between youth transitions and transnational migration**

The world’s youth are increasingly on the move. Young people between the ages of 15–29 constitute about 50 % of all documented, international migrants in the world. Youth travel as labour migrants, refugees, students, professionals, and even pilgrims. A considerable number of young people also cross national borders as illegal migrants both within the global South and from the global South to the global North. Both legal and illegal migrants are compelled to take on new social roles and responsibilities when moving to new locations. This is particularly true for young migrants who are on the threshold of adulthood, and are thus in the process of negotiating new social and generational

positions for themselves.

To shed light on the interface between geographical locations and generational positions, this paper discusses the relationship between cultural constructions of youth and transitions to adulthood in the context of transnational migration. By exploring the link between migratory experiences and life course transitions, the paper seeks to expand our understanding of youth transitions to adulthood, which in the field of youth research is most often framed by studies of young people in the global North. Exploring transitions to

adulthood through the lens of transnational migration highlights the increasing impact of globalization on normative constructions of youth, and underscores how geographic mobility enables young migrants to reposition themselves in generational hierarchies.

Drawing on ethnographic data (1994–2010) collected among young Nepalese – both those who stay behind in Nepal but envision a life abroad, and those who migrate to India and Denmark – the purpose of this paper is to expand the links between research on migration and research on youth.

## SESSIONS: SCHEDULE

Place	MON 13th	TUE 14th			WED 15th
	Sessions 1 15.30–17.00	Sessions 2 9.00–10.30	Sessions 3 11.00–12.30	Sessions 4 15.30–17.00	Sessions 5 10.00–12.30
EDU 2	<b>11.1. Girl Talk (panel)</b> (p. 74)	<b>6.1. Violence, Fear and Insecurity</b> (p. 46)	<b>6.2. Violence, Fear and Institutions</b> (p. 48)	<b>5.1. Family and Moving Home</b> (p. 43)	<b>11.2. Gender, media and Society</b> (p. 75)
EDU 3	<b>3.1. Vocational Education: Class, Gender, Ethnicity</b> (p. 27)	<b>3.2. Aspirations</b> (p. 29)	<b>3.3. Education at the Margins</b> (p. 32)	<b>3.4. Global Education</b> (p. 34)	<b>3.5. Social Inequalities in Education</b> (p. 36)
Pub 4	<b>13.1. Well-being of Young Adults in South-East Finland and North-West Russia</b> (p. 80)	<b>4.1. The Work Transitions and Labour Market</b> (p. 38)	<b>4.2. Work Transitions and Well-being</b> (p. 40)	<b>8.1. Music, Subcultures and Alternative Lifestyles</b> (p. 57)	<b>8.2. Global/Local Youth Cultures</b> (p. 60)
Pub 5	<b>12.1. Young People and Global Citizenship</b> (p. 78)	<b>10.1. Ethnicity and Multi-culturalism</b> (p. 69)	<b>10.2. Ethnicity and Multi-culturalism (continues)</b> (p. 71)	<b>7.1. Religious Rights in Young People's Everyday Life</b> (p. 51)	<b>7.2. Religion in Global/Local Contexts</b> (p. 54)
EDU 244	<b>1.1. Comparative Youth Participation</b> (p. 13)	<b>1.2. Comparative Youth Participation (continues)</b> (p. 16)	<b>1. 3. Youth Civic Participation</b> (p. 18)	<b>1. 4. Youth Civic Participation (continues)</b> (p. 21)	
EDU 359		<b>9.1. Virtual Youth Cultures</b> (p. 65)	<b>9.2. Virtual Youth Cultures (continues)</b> (p. 67)	<b>2.1. Youth Work: Theory and Practices</b> (p. 24)	

# DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SESSIONS AND ABSTRACTS

## I STREAM: ACTIVE YOUTH PARTICIPATION

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### 1.1. Comparative Youth Participation

#### Sessions 1

Monday 13th 15.30–17.00

EDU 244, Educarium, Assistentinkatu 5

Invisible Communities: The Role of Youth Services for Civic Participation among Young People at risk in Canada and Germany  
*Schnute, Marion (m.schnute@gmx.de) of University of Hildesheim/ University of British Columbia*

Youth Councils in the German State of Baden-Württemberg and Finland: Attitudes and Structures  
*Müller, Sebastian (sbamueller@googlemail.com) of University of Education Freiburg*

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#### PARTICIPANTS

The Multiple Faces of Youth Media Participation

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Geographical Divide? Attitudes towards Democracy in Urban/Rural Context in Sweden

*Ekman, Tiina (tiina.ekman@ungdomsstyrelsen.se) & Koluh, Lidija & Wohlgemuth, Daniel of Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs*

#### THE MULTIPLE FACES OF YOUTH MEDIA PARTICIPATION

Hirsjärvi, Irma

**Keywords: youth, media participation, comparative research**

Due to the new media spread dissemination, children gain access to cultures and knowledge that used to be beyond our horizon. Unlike old media, the new media is more than one way communication; it offers its users platforms of participation, production and creativity. Similarly to the old media it has given tools to networking, locally and globally, but in multiple ways. It offers great potential for active engagement of young people through individual interests and choices.

The children's possibilities of accessing media are as divided as health care, education or other resources, unequally available in different areas and cultures. Still, needs, dreams and personal interests arise in similar ways from personal life around the globe. Through comparative research, it offers opportunities for scanning global and glocal processes of media use and participation through media in an individual level.

This paper presents the findings of a qualitative study, focused interviews, on a sample of children from Egypt, India and Finland. The study presented and discussed here is part of a global comparative research project on Youth Media Participation (YMP, 2009–2011). This three year project of Professor Sirkku Kotilainen (TaY) is funded by the Academy of Finland. The project collected interviews in 2009–2010. This qualitative data was analyzed as a background material for the collection of the quantitative data through questionnaires in Finland, Egypt, Argentina and India. The project aims at enhancing our understanding of the processes of media literacy and its connections to media participation and civic activity. The analyzing of the interviews of the international comparative research gives light to the children's and young people participatory media use in general.

**A GEOGRAPHICAL DIVIDE? ATTITUDES TOWARDS DEMOCRACY IN AN URBAN/RURAL CONTEXT IN SWEDEN**  
Ekman, Tiina & Wohlgemuth, Daniel & Kolouh, Lidija

**Keywords: Political socialisation, democracy, rural/urban dimension, youth political attitudes, political participation, political behavior**

This paper discusses differences in youth attitudes towards democracy in rural and urban areas. When it comes to analyses of either differences or similarities in youth political participation or the processes of political socialisation, research usually aims to contribute to theory development building on concepts such as socio-economic background, gender, age, religion and ethnic background. The findings in this paper indicate that, besides these fundamental factors, the residential environment in terms of the rural/urban dimension might be an important factor affecting attitudes towards democracy among youth.

The aim of this paper is to initiate a dis-

cussion on how our findings of a rural/urban division in attitudes towards democracy can be understood. In the paper we suggest some possible explanations including different media-landscapes in larger cities compared to rural municipalities, different degrees of volatility of local governments and a potential conflict along the centre-periphery geographical dimension.

The empirical ground of the paper is a nationwide survey on Swedish youth conducted by The Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs. Approximately 3 000 individuals 16–25 years of age were interviewed. The survey covers the subject of youth civic engagement and democratic attitudes in Sweden.

**INVISIBLE COMMUNITIES: THE ROLE OF YOUTH SERVICES FOR CIVIC PARTICIPATION AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE AT RISK IN CANADA AND GERMANY**  
Schnute, Marion

**Keywords: civic participation, transition, qualitative research, comparative research, youth**

Social structures have enormous power to support or hinder transitions to work, adulthood, and full civic participation (Giddens, 1986; Beck, 2004, Stauber et. al, 2002).

To promote transitions and participation, a multitude of community-based, for-profit and government agency services is available to Canadian and German youth, that are vulnerable for reasons of health, socio economic status or academic performance (Cech, 2010; Shinn & Yoshikawa, 2008). In recent years, in the context of neo-liberal changes in social policy two directly opposed developments became visible in the Canadian and German youth servicelandscape: While the development of North American-like community based programs with a focus on civic youth participation (Banting, 2000; Yates, 2006; CPRN, 2006) have become a key concern in the German debate about youth unemployment and participation (European

commission 2010; BMBF, 2010), the development of stronger labour market ties – for several years significant characteristics of the German apprenticeship system – have gained significance in the Canadian discussion (HRSDC, 2010). To explore youth transitions and participation, word-based, large scale and quantitative research methods have proven useful in Canada and Germany (Bowlby & McMullen, 2003; BIBB, 2007). Yet, with regard to growing youth service drop out rates (HRSDC, 2010; IAB, 2010; Solga et. al., 2008), socially stratified access to civic participation (HRSDC, 2010; O’Neill, 2007; Braun, 2007) and an often inadequate evaluation of youth services (HRSDC, 2010; Shinn & Yoshikawa, 2008; BMBF, 2010), little is known about the role youth services play for youth transitions and civic participation. To explore how young people perceive and integrate social services in their lives, and if transitions and forms of participation vary between the two countries or among youth service types, 57 biographic narrative interviews with youth from Vancouver and Hamburg were conducted and analysed in accordance with the Grounded Theory Methodology (Strauss & Corbin, 2005). To capture youth’s knowledge and experiences with different forms and arenas of participation that could have been difficult to articulate, the interviews were complemented by visual social network cards (Schnute, 2010). Study outcomes show, that while the majority of the produced visual images in both countries excluded any youth service representations, key themes present in visualisations and narrations suggest, that the perceived significance of civic participation goes beyond possibilities for inter-generational exchange (Youniss & Yates, 1997) and the development of cultural and social capital (Fatke & Schneider, 2005) and varies along experiences of “be-longing and Belonging”, “In-Out and Out-In” and “In-Dependence and Independence”.

## **YOUTH COUNCILS AND COUNCELORS IN THE GERMAN STATE OF BADEN- WÜRTTEMBERG AND FINLAND: A SURVEY ABOUT STRUCTURE, ATTITUDES AND CONDITIONS OF THEIR WORK**

**Müller, Sebastian**

**Keywords: youth participation, youth  
councils, youth parliaments, Finland,  
Baden-Württemberg, comparative research**

Since 1996 there have been major developments in the field of youth councils in the State of Baden-Württemberg, the number rose from 16 to over 89 today. This study is the first survey of the attitudes of youth councilors in the German state of Baden-Württemberg since 1996 and the first comparative research of the conditions, attitudes and structure of youth councils and their members in Germany and Finland. It builds on previous research by Michael C. Hermann, Jugendgemeinderäte in Baden-Württemberg, eine interdisziplinäre Evaluation and the joint publication *Youth participation in Finland and in Germany – Status analysis and data based recommendations* by Eva Feldmann-Wojtachnia, Anu Gretschel, Vappu Helmisaari et al.

The mostly quantitative study examines the attitudes towards local politics, politics in general, the topics and gender aspects of the work of youth councils. It dwells on the relationship between local councils and local youth councils and attempts to give a comprehensive review on the issues faced by youth councils in both countries today. A four page questionnaire was send out to all youth councils known to the respective umbrella organizations in November 2010, so far the returns have been promising. There has been interested in the research from youth workers, educators, state agencies and the councilors themselves. Both regions have codified ways of formal youth participation either in their youth laws or in their local council act, yet practices and structures of youth councils vary wildly not only from country to country but between

towns in the same state. The survey was done in cooperation with the Finnish and German associations of youth councils.

Results will be available from March 2011 at my website: [www.sbamueller.wordpress.com/forschung](http://www.sbamueller.wordpress.com/forschung).

## 1.2. Comparative Youth Participation (continues)

### Sessions 2

Tuesday 14th 09.00–10.30

EDU 244, Educarium, Assistentinkatu 5

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The Importance of Conventional Citizenship Investigated. Examining Country Differences of Adolescents' Perspectives on Conventional Citizenship in Europe.

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Youth Media Participation: a Comparative Study

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Youth Political Participation in Transnational Agoras

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Youth Civic Knowledge and Civic Attitudes: Results from ICCS2009

*Suoninen, Annikka* ([annikka.suoninen@jyu.fi](mailto:annikka.suoninen@jyu.fi)) of University of Jyväskylä

**THE IMPORTANCE OF CONVENTIONAL CITIZENSHIP INVESTIGATED. EXAMINING COUNTRY DIFFERENCES OF ADOLESCENTS' PERSPECTIVES ON CONVENTIONAL CITIZENSHIP IN EUROPE. Franck, Eva & De Groof, Saskia & Elchardus, Mark & Kavadias, Dimokritos**

**Keywords: conventional citizenship, comparative macro-level analysis, processes of modernization**

According to recent international research youngsters from different countries vary to a great extent in their perceptions of the importance of “conventional democratic citizenship” (intention to vote in elections, join a political party, respect government representatives, etc) (Schulz et al., 2010). It has hardly ever been investigated why some European countries seem to better be able to stimulate young people towards engagement in civic and political life than others. An interesting way to try to explain these European differences is by taking national level variables into account (see De Groof et al., 2010). This paper examines the impact of several macro characteristics on the importance youngsters attach to conventional citizenship throughout Europe and tries to

explain cross-country differences.

Building on a *European subsample of the 2009 IEA ICCS-survey* (International Civic and Citizenship Study) consisting of 58,000 14-year olds from 3000 schools in 21 countries and using multilevel regressions we will test the impact of various large-scale societal trends broadly described as modernization (Mannheim, 1971; Giddens, 1991). Some authors believe that processes related to modernization – post-scarcity, decline of religious belief, the loss of self evident traditions and of traditional conceptions of roles and ethics, etc. – have caused alienation and disenchantment from civic life. Other authors believe these developments have not so much lowered participation but paved the way for other forms of engagements.

These processes have not taken place to the same degree in all societies and seem to be particularly strong in the North-western European welfare states (for empirical evidence see Inglehart, 1997; Inglehart & Welzel, 2005). This paper will try to disentangle the impact and consequences of these processes on adolescents' perceptions of the importance of traditional conceptions of citizenship and provide a macro-sociological explanation in terms of "detraditionalization" (Elchardus, 2009).

#### **YOUTH MEDIA PARTICIPATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY**

**Kotilainen, Sirkku & Suoninen, Annikka**

**Keywords: youth, media participation,  
comparative research**

Youth and media researchers point out social realities which construct the life worlds of the young in the global context including, for example, unequal living conditions and disparities, illiteracy, inadequate education and disengagement to political participation. These globally oriented researchers highlight youth-centred communication in debates on social change and social justice, for example, youths communicating for their rights through participatory

media production. But what are the means and conditions of youths actively participating in and through media in different cultures? What kinds of modes of active participation in relations with media can be found?

In our paper we are highlighting these questions based on the international research on youth media participation which has been conducted during 2009–2011. The research produces comparative knowledge with questionnaires, interviews and diaries among 11–18 years old in Argentina, Egypt, Finland and India. Media diaries have also been collected in Kenya. The presentation includes the first results of the statistical part additional to the qualitative analyses.

Media is considered as all information technologies, which offer public spaces and presentations to interact with people as audiences, for example radio, television, newspaper, Internet and mobile. Children and young people are seen as active subjects in their lives and in society. Youth media participation can be seen also more in terms of cultural activities, even artistic ones, which can include societal and political elements.

As the results of this explorative research, we have been looking for the related diversity of youth media participation, i.e. several engagements and relationships with media in different cultures. Also similar patterns have been discovered in spite of the divides which are evitable between developed and developing case countries.

#### **YOUTH POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN TRANSNATIONAL AGORAS**

**Laine, Sofia**

**Keywords: youth political participation,  
transnational political events, multi-  
sited ethnography, methodological  
cosmopolitanism**

I will present some of the major findings of my PhD research on young peoples' participation in different transnational political events.

I have gathered data from the EU Presidency Youth Event, the Global Young Greens Founding Conference, the European Social Forum as well as from the World Social Forums. In these events I have focused on the young people's roles, experiences and ways of participating in these events. As the focus is not on the nation-state and the research is not narrowed down to any national geographic location, the research setting tries also to contribute to the field of methodological cosmopolitanism. The national context is diminished at the same time when the local (i.e. location of the event) and the global (i.e. the participants and the issues of the event) gets more attention. This multidisciplinary research is situated amidst sociology, youth research, development studies, political science and performative social science, and aims at contributing to the sociologically tuned global youth research on young people's political participation.

**YOUTH CIVIC KNOWLEDGE AND CIVIC ATTITUDES: RESULTS FROM ICCS2009**  
**Suoninen, Annikka**

**Keywords: youth, civic knowledge, civic attitudes, civic participation, comparative research**

*The IEA International Civic and Citizenship Education Study* studied the ways in which young people in lower secondary schools are prepared to undertake their roles as citizens in a wide range of countries in Europe, Latin America, and the Asian-Pacific region. A central aspect of the study was the assessment of student knowledge about a wide range of civic and citizenship-related issues, but the study included also a wide range of questions about attitudes towards civic issues as well as questions about civic participation.

Finland and Denmark were the two countries with the highest scores in the achievement test on the civic participation, and also Sweden and Norway were placed

high above the international average. But while the knowledge about civic related issues was very high in all Nordic countries, the interest towards civic issues and civic participation was very low in international comparison.

The interest in civic issues and the willingness to participate in civic actions were highest in developing countries, but much less frequent in more developed countries, while the case of civic knowledge was quite the opposite. In this paper, I will look at the differences between discuss the possible cultural and social reasons for this "divide" between civic knowledge and civic attitudes. I will also discuss the possible affect of the scales used. I will focus on results from Finland and other Nordic countries in relation to the international results.

## 1.3. Youth Civic Participation

### Sessions 3

Tuesday 14th 11.00–12.30

EDU 244, Educarium, Assistentinkatu 5

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Youth Civic Engagement an Opportunity  
to Promote Equality?

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E-democracy Tool Initiative Channel for  
Young People

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Right, Duties and Participation in  
a Welfare Democracy

*Sass, Ditte Strunge (dittesass@hotmail.com)  
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### YOUTH CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AN OPPORTUNITY TO PROMOTE EQUALITY?

McArdle, Sheila

**Keywords: youth perspectives, adult  
perspectives, civic engagement,  
democracy, equality, cultural competency**

In 2009, a Ph.D. study initiated under the umbrella of the UNESCO Chair in Children, Youth and Civic Engagement based in the Child and Family Research Centre, the National University of Ireland, Galway set out to conduct: A participatory contextual study of youth civic engagement from both youth and adult perspectives in Zambia.

The research illuminated the pivotal role played by local schools in both rural and urban communities in providing access to youth civic engagement (YCE) activities. This paper initially examines the role of the school which is seen to privilege or restrict young people's participation in these YCE opportunities. The discussion evolves to explore the complex interplay of factors including adult and youth understandings of civic engagement, gender, location, age and socio-economic which are seen to converge at specific points. At these intersections significant barriers appear to manifest which may prevent the participation of some young people in available YCE not only in the school, but also the out-of-school context.

The paper concludes by considering YCE opportunities as a method of promoting democracy and supporting young people to develop a range of skills and competencies to participate in traditional or non-traditional forms of civic engagement. In the study context, a need is identified to establish culturally competent YCE activities in the out-of-school context targeting young people excluded from existing opportunities as a method to promote equality and democracy.

**E-DEMOCRACY TOOL INITIATIVE CHANNEL  
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE**  
Oinas, Merja-Maaria

**Keywords: E-democracy, participation,  
children and young people**

The Initiative Channel ([www.aloitekanava.fi](http://www.aloitekanava.fi)) is a national online service which was developed to fulfill the requirement for ways and means for young people to take part in outlining local youth work and youth policy as stipulated in the Youth Act. In Finland the service is part of the Finnish Government's Child and Youth Policy Programme 2007–2011 and many municipalities have implemented it as one of the participation and hearing systems for children and young people.

The Ministry of Education and Culture of Finland supports the development of the service. Initiative Channel has been part of the National Coordination and Development Centre of Youth Information and Counselling Services since 2008. Currently the service is used by over 140 municipalities in Finland. The service is developed constantly: it is updated regularly as new technological innovations become available. New functionalities are also designed and incorporated according to user feedback. Moderating and maintaining the service is usually one of the work tasks of local youth workers or administrative staff.

Initiative Channel is an open and direct form of participation enabling young people to share their ideas, comment on other people's ideas and to support and sign in initiatives of their choice. The E-democracy tool makes it also possible to track how the initiatives are being processed in the municipality. One of the benefits of the service is that everybody can participate as long as they sign in and they have an online connection and computer. Users are able to express their opinions using a nickname or anonymously so participating is easy. Furthermore, all actors in the municipality (e.g. local policy makers, organisations, youth councils) can ask ques-

tions via the local Initiative Channel and young people can comment on issues and make their opinions heard.

**RIGHTS, DUTIES AND PARTICIPATION  
IN A WELFARE DEMOCRACY**  
Sass, Ditte Strunge

My research focus on youths and children as 'being' and 'becoming' welfare citizens in Denmark. Inherent in this dynamic is the cultural transmission of welfare values in the Danish school system (Folkeskolen), such as redistribution, democratic ideals and equality.

For the purpose of this paper I will focus on an area which overtly penetrated much of my ethnographic observation and subsequent understanding of the concept of welfare citizenry. Which is the discourse of rights versus duties and hence passive or active participation and democracy, or that which I would dub a kind of clientele versus citizenry.

My paper will discuss how "ideas of rights and duties" are presented and transmitted in the school and simultaneously accepted, resisted and negotiated by the students.

Subsequently I will discuss how this affects an idea of civic morality and not least civic participation and the extent to which the Weberian notion of "the citizen as a prisoner of an iron cage of his own making" is relevant in the context the Danish welfare state.

In the context of this discussion I will elaborate on how a culture of rights seems to dominate the culture of duties, upon which the welfare state was originally built. And whether the definition of what is an appropriate right to claim, and ways of which to claim them, reflects inequalities in a society otherwise directed towards homogeneity and egalitarianism.

How does a certain understanding of rights and duties marginalise or include certain kinds of citizens, and hence how does the students come to know what kind of citizen it is appropriate to become, and is this notion actively or passively negotiated.

## 1.4. Youth Civic Participation (continues)

### Sessions 4

Tuesday 14th 15.30–17.00

EDU 244, Educarium, Assistentinkatu 5

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Conventional and Nonconventional  
Participation – Youth Survey 2010–2011  
in Ostrobothnia

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Who Shall, Who Can, Who May? Young  
People's Attitudes towards the Distribution  
of Voting Rights.

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Youth Movement in Ukraine: a Case Study  
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Constructing “Activist-Self” in Russian  
Youth Protest Movements

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### CONVENTIONAL AND NONCONVENTIONAL PARTICIPATION – YOUTH SURVEY 2010–2011 IN OSTROBOTHNIA

**Söderberg, Patrik & Nyman-Kurkiala, Pia &  
Nygård, Mikael**

**Keywords: electronic survey, civic  
engagement, social trust**

In the presentation we discuss methods  
and results from *Youth Survey 2010–2011*,  
focusing on civic engagement, social support  
and social trust among young people.

*The Youth Survey* is an electronic survey for  
seventh and ninth grade students in Ostro-  
bothnia, Finland. Similar surveys have previ-  
ously been conducted in 2005 and 2007 and  
have been well received in the municipalities,  
not least as means to “hear young people on  
issues concerning themselves” (Nuorisolaki  
72/2006).

This time 2700 students from both Finnish-  
and Swedish-speaking schools in Ostrobothnia  
completed the survey. Items included targeted  
leisure time activities, physical and mental  
health, conflict resolution and future plans as  
well as civic engagement and social trust.

### WHO SHALL, WHO CAN, WHO MAY? YOUNG PEOPLE'S ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE DISTRIBUTION OF VOTING RIGHTS **Ptaszynska, Aleksandra & Walter, Florian**

What goes wrong with youth political engage-  
ment? Both the mass media and the general  
public tend to perceive young people's demo-  
cratic attitudes and behavior as deficient:  
drawing on the results of scientific studies,  
they consider youth to exhibit a lack of sup-  
port for political institutions, elites, and the

political system per se and to refrain from participating in elections or from working voluntarily for political parties and unions. On the other hand, scholars investigating adolescents' civic engagement ascertain a high degree of acceptance of general democratic values and increasing levels of participation in so called unconventional forms of participation (e.g. Henn et al. 2002, O'Toole et al. 2003, Fahmy 2006). Given these partly contradictory findings, the following question arises: Is today's youth really not engaged in politics?

The proposed paper presents the results of a study conducted in three Austrian cities among 16 to 18-year-olds. Using both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection the study aimed at adopting a different approach to the examination of young people's political engagement. Instead of asking about their degree of interest, trust, and participation, adolescents were interviewed about their attitudes concerning a specific political issue, namely the distribution of voting rights. Additionally, 12 focus groups were conducted with participants from diverse social backgrounds, where attitudes concerning criteria for the distribution of voting rights were discussed in detail.

The results suggest that independent of their socio-demographic characteristics young people are highly involved with political issues and value voting as an act of political participation. However, we also found divergent opinions between groups from different social backgrounds concerning the question who should have the right to cast a ballot and who should not. Especially educational participation and immigrant background have proven to have a considerable effect on the political engagement of adolescents.

## **YOUTH MOVEMENT IN UKRAINE: A CASE STUDY**

**Svyetlov, Oleksandr**

Civil Society is a crucial element for the breakdown of non-democratic regimes. The case of Ukraine's Orange Revolution is a good example of interaction failure between emancipated (politically conscious/active) civil society, as represented by the young people and the ruling elite, which tried to maintain its control over society and the situation in the country in the face of public protests, which were caused by evident falsifications of the first two rounds of Presidential Elections. The work intends to study temporal and qualitative dynamics of PORA actions and underlying reasons (socio-political, psychological, historical, economic), which led to these. The evolution of events in Autumn 2004 stands in stark contrast to the previous protests against authorities connected with the murder of journalist Gongadze in 2001. That time the country-wide campaign *Ukraine without Kuchma* was forcefully extinguished within a couple of days. The reasons which made this difference will also be examined.

This work presents research on establishment, development and victory of PORA-the largest youth civic campaign that became the central vanguard and player of democratic breakthrough in Ukraine. The study covers the period prior to the beginning of the 2004 elections campaign, the course of pre-election and election developments, and the eventual Orange Revolution in Ukraine. It mentions the political context that lead to the emergence of the civic campaign PORA, its activities and the influence it exerted over developments in Ukraine. Present study also provides an opportunity to assess the extent to which an activist youth NGO can exert impact on public and political processes, as well as the achievement of set goals by a youth civil society organisation. The material is collected through the review of primary, secondary sources and interview conducting.

**CONSTRUCTING “ACTIVIST-SELF” IN  
RUSSIAN YOUTH PROTEST MOVEMENTS**  
Lyytikäinen, Laura

**Key words:** youth participation, Russia,  
civil society, social movements

Lately the declining numbers of voters in the elections and members in political parties are noticed with worry and often explained by growing political apathy of citizens worldwide and especially by the lack of politicization of youth. Russian youth are described as especially apathetic and uninterested in taking part in political life. Douglas W. Blum (2006, 97) sketches a dark picture of the Russian youth. According to him, “*available evidence suggests the emergence of an asocial, apolitical, unhealthy, often delinquent, and generally disaffected younger generation*” in Russia. He claims that the Russian youth resists any formal or routinized social attachments and political participation. Also several surveys (e.g. FOM) describe Russian young people as uninterested in politics and political participation. In ad-

dition, youth participation in Russia can be called state-managed; the “allies” of the state are encouraged to act while the oppositional civic activism is restricted and harassed.

From this point of view, the Russian young civic activists, especially the ones participating in protest movements, are beyond doubt marginal. My interest in this paper is to analyze why and how these young people have ended up as civic activists in a protest movement in Russia, where the opposition and civil society are strongly controlled by the state, and where acting in oppositional sphere can lead to severe problems with authorities. In the paper I analyze the construction of the “activist-self” and how participation shapes young activists’ understandings and sense of a self. My data is collected in Moscow in 2009–2011 where I have conducted interviews and participant observations among the Russian oppositional youth activists. The paper is a part of my on-going PhD research on Russian youth movements which I write in the Department of Social Research in Helsinki.

## II STREAM: YOUTH WORK: THEORY AND PRACTICES

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### 2.1. Youth Work: Theory and Practices

Sessions 4

Tuesday 14th 15.30–17.00

EDU 359, Educarium, Assistentinkatu 5

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The Theoretical Foundations of the  
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The Development of the Theory of Youth  
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Categorizations of Young People in Welfare  
Policies

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Taking Offence? Making Exception?  
The Politics of Gender in Youth Work  
in Urban Multiculture.

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A Guide to the World of Digital Natives  
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#### THE THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE TERTIARY SOCIALISATION ENVIRONMENT

Nagy, Adam & Szekely, Levente

**Keywords: tertiary socialization, beyond  
family and school, youth work-youth  
profession**

Many models have been made during the study of the chronology and areas of the socialisation process and thus the extra familial and extracurricular platforms have often been in focus. Many theories have been created about the periods preceding adulthood, i.e. youth. Now, on the borderline of the two areas a new profession is in the making, targeting youth in an extrafamilial and extracurricular context. We try to analyse and asking questions about the properties this field.

This new area deserves thorough analysis with a focus on theoretical background since models of leisure environments outside the family and the school are now on the same footing with youth education and socialisation. The current study deals with leisure environment and youth. It reviews theories of socialisation environments and venues, provides a grouping of them and introduces a new theory that best fits into the conceptual apparatus of the youth area and serves as a solid foundation for it. In addition, scientific and international agreements pertaining to the periods of youth will be looked at, and an attempt will be made to create a break-down by age group that is best adaptable to the extra familial and -curricular environment. It must be stressed that the present study does not deal with the repertory of socialisation themes, such as gender socialisation, moral socialisation, political socialisation and others, but merely those environments where these take place. It

is our objective to create a sound theoretical framework without the empirical evidence; our model will become vital after some theoretical tests have been conducted. In regard to the relation between youth policy as public policy and youth as a profession, it can be stated that just like youth policy cannot exist without the foundations of its professional background, the youth profession cannot be cut off from its public aspect. Thus a special duality in the area (as in all other public policy segments): on the one hand it is public discourse, an institution, policy, legislation, application of law, and management, while, on the other hand it is also a profession, discipline, research, analysis and model building. And since youth policy – albeit like a child born out of wedlock – is accepted as an extant element in the public policy domain, the conceptual foundations of youth are still to be laid down in order for a unified, coherent and consistent system to develop in the area. The intention in the current study is to contribute to the creation of such a unified system of foundations, and not to conduct a further analysis of youth policy.

#### **THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE THEORY OF YOUTH WORK IN FINLAND**

**Nieminen, Juha**

**Keywords: youth work, theory, history**

Youth work is often considered as a practical and ideological field of rousing activities. Besides, there has been a long even thin intention of constructing theoretical foundations for youth work. In Finland the history of youth work's theories goes to the 1930's.

The aim of the paper is to give an outline of the development of the theory of youth work in Finland. The paper is divided into three parts. First some metatheoretical perspectives are discussed. It is argued that we should pay our attention to the nature and structure of theory when analysing theories of youth work. It helps us to compare and see the special characteristics of different theories. Secondly,

the Finnish development of the youth work's theories will be described. The description starts from Guy von Weissenberg's conception of "free youth education" in 1930's and comes to the approaches of "critical pedagogy" and "nonformal education" in 2000's. Key features of different theories are extracted and some continuities and discontinuities are pointed out. The function of youth work is seen as a basic element of youth work's theories. Finally some conclusions of the theoretical foundations of youth work will be talked about and some comparative perspectives between Finland and other countries will be illustrated.

#### **CATEGORIZATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN WELFARE POLICIES**

**Määttä, Mirja**

**Keywords: welfare policy, youth participation, at-risks-youth, government**

This paper discusses on young people's participation in municipal welfare policies. In Finland, these policies are negotiated especially in the programmatic processes of "municipal plan for child and youth welfare" required by the Child Welfare Act from the beginning of 2008. The concept of participatory government is used in the study to catch the multiform sociological enquires on political representation, restructured public services and the art of governing in contemporary societies, which all set individual autonomy and responsibility to the central position. The hypothesis proposed here is that participatory government is different for the well-off young people compared to the "at-risks-youth". Embraced ideas about youth participation rights might turn to compulsory participation and control in the services directed to them.

The central tenets of contemporary youth policies are found contradictory and confusing internationally: while youth participation and partnership are fully embraced in public initiatives, same initiatives seek to intensify control over young people's life, and devel-

op depressing procedures for “at-risk-youth” (Milbourne 2009). There is a lot of evidence of the strengthened controlling element in Finnish youth services, and in political and media discussions as well (Satka & Harrikari 2008; Harrikari 2008). It is possible that the positively associated phrase “youth participation” means different things for different categories of young people. For the well-off youth it may mean participation in engrossing policy debates and possibilities to formulate public policies at the local level. For the worse-off youth, however, the participation in the planning and contracting procedures may mean problem definitions concerning their own lives and seeking of suitable measures for intervening them, which is, controlling their deficiencies. In the latter situation participation has a strong normalizing function.

#### **TAKING OFFENCE? MAKING EXCEPTION? THE POLITICS OF GENDER IN YOUTH WORK IN URBAN MULTICULTURES**

**Batsleer, Janet**

**Keywords: youth work, gender, ‘covered woman’, women’s rights**

This paper seeks to investigate further the theoretical debates about gender within youth work theory and practice, specifically the debate about separate spaces for practice with girls and boys. This debate takes on a new significance in the context of the construction of new civic cultures in Europe, posing questions of the nature of public space and educational spaces. The theorisation about separate and specific space for girls and women has been caught between traditional ideals about separate spheres and the feminist critique of these. In the contemporary context, the nature of female presence in public space is inflected by a human rights discourse which positions Islam as the key bearer of anti-feminist politics globally, suggesting a binary division between a barbaric Islam and a progressive discourse of women’s rights. The paper will draw on

life history interviews with participants in youth work in Manchester, UK to further explore these issues. In particular the salience of dress, hair and covering/uncovering will be explored as a metaphor for the kinds of spaces which are currently being negotiated by young men and young women from diverse heritage in urban multicultural. Given that the ‘covered woman’ is understood as the ultimate symbol of outsider status, how can youth workers as critical pedagogues work through the discussions of separate space in social education in ways which support young women?

#### **A GUIDE TO THE WORLD OF THE DIGITAL NATIVES**

**Szekely, Levente & Nagy, Adam**

**Keywords: virtual youth work, information society, virtual spaces, online environment, digital natives**

Our society is often called the post-modern or information society to differentiate it from earlier structures. This distinction is justified by completely new circumstances which are perceptible on a daily basis. For example, the forms of establishing and maintaining communication have undergone fundamental changes. ICT-aided solutions are playing an ever greater role, replacing interpersonal communication. However, what must never be forgotten is that - although the medium is different – there is always a person behind the digital tools and this is why the tasks of youth work extend into virtual space.

The presentation deals with youth work that can be and is to be carried out in various digital spaces. We will introduce the characteristic features of this new area, and focus on the general rules that define it, as well as the various features of individual media (applications). We will also introduce practical examples, of which success should be followed as models. We would like to formulate general fundamental rules that are worth maintaining if we wish to pursue youth work in the virtual space.

## III STREAM: EDUCATION AND TRANSITIONS

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### 3.1. Vocational Education: Class, Gender, Ethnicity

#### Sessions 1

Monday 13th 15.30–17.00

EDU 3, Educarium, Assistentinkatu 5

#### COORDINATOR

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Hidden Expectations within the Danish VET System

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Minority Youth in Upper Secondary VET – a Choice of Heart or of Necessity?

*Hegna, Kristinn (kristinn.hegna@nova.no) of NOVA*

Why Low School Achievers Manage to Qualify in the Swiss VET System

*Imdorf, Christian (christian.imdorf@unibas.ch) & Hupka-Brunner Sandra, of University of Basel & Blossfeld Hans Peter & Buchholz Sandra of University of Bamberg*

Teaching and Learning in Vocational Education and Training from a Student's Perspective

*Vestergaard, Arnt Louw (arl@dpu.dk) of Center for Youth Research / Aarhus University*

**HIDDEN EXPECTATIONS WITHIN THE DANISH VET SYSTEM – EXPLORING HOW HIDDEN EXPECTATIONS IN VET CURRICULUM BECOMES PROBLEMATIC FOR LOW PERFORMING STUDENTS**  
**Hjort-Madsen, Peder**

**Keywords: Danish VET System, School Culture, Reproductive Mechanisms**

Researching the pressing retention and drop-out problems of the Danish VET system (app. 20 pct. of a year group never achieve an upper secondary education) this paper takes its point of departure in the hypothesis that low performing students are kept in a marginal position (at the risk of dropping out) within the VET system, because of hidden expectations related to e.g. individualized responsibility, a certain student behavior (sitting still, participating actively), etc. By approaching the VET system as a cultural context (cultural praxis) the subtle reproductive mechanisms of the VET system are shown.

With empirical examples from different introductory VET courses, it is shown how the school, the teachers and the students themselves are reproducing poor school performance and student background – being it gendered, ethnical or social – and hereby proving to the students, that school/education isn't a negotiable path for them.

The theoretical approach of this paper draws on inspiration from Paul Willis (*Learning to labour*, 1979) and Donald Broady (*Den dolda läroplanen*, 1981). The goal is to revitalize and develop the work of Willis and Broady in the context of the current retention and drop-out problems of the Danish VET system, in order to grasp the hidden repro-

ductive mechanisms of VET school culture and how this culture is closely connected to the VET systems central role of providing a qualified labour force matching the demands of the labour market.

#### **MINORITY YOUTH IN UPPER SECONDARY VET – A CHOICE OF HEART OR OF NECESSITY?**

**Hegna, Kristinn**

**Keywords: minority youth, education, VET, manual work, higher education, educational aspirations**

Empirical research on the choice of traditional vocational education (social work, mechanical subjects, construction work etc) over general education among young people in Norway has in general followed two lines of arguments. On the one hand, two qualitative studies have shown how students in vocational education often make a reflexive choice of occupation based on their interests, on family traditions of fatherly influence and a pride in the skills and identity of the occupation they choose (Vogt 2007, Seljestad 1998, 1999, 2010). On the other hand, quantitative research show how students choosing VET often have lower grades and more often drop out of VET before they get their credentials (NIFU, Helland 2006). This precedes an argument of VET being a choice of necessity, where the student is “forced” to choose VET because his/her grades are too poor to be able to fulfill general education, and no other options are available. Choosing VET is thus both described in positive as well as negative terms.

Studies on minority youth (immigrants or descendants of immigrants) in education in Norway have often shown that these youths have higher educational aspirations and more often choose general studies in spite of lower social background and poorer grades than their majority peers (Hegna 2010). One explanation for this may be that family mobility following migration is transferred to

the youths in the form of choosing general education and an expectation of success in the educational system. Based on this, one might hypothesize that for minority youth, choosing VET is seen as a double failure; in the educational system and related to the family’s expectations.

Is the choice of VET among minority youth best described as a choice of heart or as a choice of necessity?

The longitudinal tree wave study LUNO following the 1992 cohort in Oslo, Norway for four years is analyzed.

#### **WHY LOW SCHOOL ACHIEVERS MANAGE TO QUALIFY IN THE SWISS VET SYSTEM** **Imdorf Christian & Blossfeld Hans Peter & Buchholz Sandra & Hupka-Brunner Sandra**

**Keywords: school to VET transition, low school achievers, longitudinal study, Switzerland**

In Germany low school achievers in recent years have been criticized for their lacking apprenticeship entry maturity (‘Ausbildungsreife’) when leaving compulsory school. The assumption persists that a high percentage of this group possesses competences too low for successful integration into VET and the labour market. However, Swiss youth panel data shows that 60 % of the PISA 2000 low achievers manage to qualify in the VET system. This finding is striking, as the apprenticeship based Swiss VET system is similar to the one of its neighbour Germany. Referring to the longitudinal study TREE (*Transitions from Education to Employment*) the paper aims to clarify the VET capability of low school achievers in Switzerland. Based on various theoretical considerations why low school achievers may be successful to access and complete VET (individual variables vs. system variables of the VET system and apprenticeship market), the paper (a) describes the trajectories of the subpopulation which can be classified as PISA-low-achievers, and

(b) presents a multivariate model to identify the variables that explain the successful careers of the target group. The paper concludes that the potential of low school achievers to access and complete VET is less desperate than usually asserted if the VET system is well prepared to include them. It points to institutional features of the Swiss dual VET system accounting for the successful transition of educationally disadvantaged youth.

### **TEACHING AND LEARNING IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING FROM A STUDENT'S PERSPECTIVE**

**Vestergaard, Arnt Louw**

**Keywords: learning outcome, social relations, organization of learning-processes, vocational skills, identity, and anthropological field study.**

The subject of this paper focuses on classroom/workshop teaching in vocational educational and training from the perspectives of the students. The paper will deal with how the students' actions, interests and experiences are related to the teaching space and the way the teaching is organized as well as what makes students thrive and learn in the learning environment and what blocks this thriving and learning.

The paper is based on empirical studies of the teaching, the social positions and positioning in the classroom, pupil-identities and the processes of in- and exclusion among the students. The purpose of the project is to point to successful learning processes and to shed light on the challenges the students as well as the teachers face in relation to the student's requirement of professional vocational skills. The paper is based on a 5 week anthropological field study, where I was enrolled as a student at the foundational course to become carpenters.

The paper will point to the challenges in organizing the learning of the student as well as the individual difficulties of the students

in relation to grasping the tasks at hand and solving them (correctly) – both the theoretical as well as the practical tasks. The project will also highlight the important role of the social learning environment, in relation to the learning outcome of the students.

The theoretical foundation of the project is socio-cultural and social-anthropological inspired among others by Pierre Bourdieu and Basil Bernstein's educational sociology, Clifford Geertz thick description anthropology, Jean Lave and Etienne Wenger theories of social relations and learning and Bronwyn Davies & Rom Harré's theories of identities and positioning.

## **3.2. Aspirations**

### **Sessions 2**

**Tuesday 14th 09.00–10.30**

**EDU 3, Educarium, Assistentinkatu 5**

### **COORDINATOR**

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### **PARTICIPANTS**

Minority Youths' Ideas about their Future in Education

*Hegna, Kristinn (kristinn.hegna@nova.no) of NOVA*

Understanding High Educational Aspiration of Turkish Immigrant Parents  
*Yilmaz, Erbil (erbil.yilmaz@uni-bamberg.de) of University of Bamberg*

Higher Education as a Social Mobility Institution: the Expectations of Youth and the Reality of 21 Century  
*Burlutskaya, Maria (mary-bu@yandex.ru)*  
*of Ural State Pedagogical University*

The Youth of Karelia Facing the Choice of Professional Education: Major Factors and Dynamics of Priorities  
*Shvets, Larisa (l.shvets2009@mail.ru)* and *Zlokazova, Elena of Karelian Branch of North-West Academy of Public Administration*

**MINORITY YOUTH'S IDEAS ABOUT THEIR FUTURE IN EDUCATION. EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS IN THE TRANSITION TO UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION.**

**Hegna, Kristinn**

**Keywords: minority, education, aspirations, higher education, inequality**

Research repeatedly shows that although weaker than in many other OECD countries, social reproduction in education is evident in Norway in spite of lower income inequality than most European countries (OECD). Young people from working class backgrounds tend not to seek higher education to the same degree as their middle class counterparts. Minority and immigrant youths are under-represented in the middle classes in Norway, as in other European countries. In this paper we describe quantitatively the educational aspirations for upper secondary and tertiary education of young people in Oslo, Norway. We are particularly interested in changes in educational aspirations from age 14–18 and the importance of early educational aspirations for educational choice in the transition between lower and upper secondary school. Analyses focus on minority youths. Data stem from a longitudinal survey including three data collection waves, of Oslo youth from 9<sup>th</sup> grade to upper secondary education (12<sup>th</sup> grade) (N=2470).

We find that although the distribution of aspirations of higher education is rather similar at all three time points, there is movement in and out of higher education aspirations among the students. Only 48 % of the students show stable educational aspirations over time, whether that be no higher education, “short” tertiary education or “long” tertiary education. Minority youths born in Norway show the same pattern as majority youth in general, in spite of their lower class position. Foreign born minority youth have somewhat higher educational aspirations in 9<sup>th</sup> grade, but more often reduce their aspirations during the three time points. Among minority youths reporting no aspirations of higher education in 9<sup>th</sup> grade, there is more uncertainty facing the impending choice of upper secondary education, and a stronger goal directedness among those reporting aspirations of long higher education, compared to majority youths.

**UNDERSTANDING HIGH EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS OF TURKISH IMMIGRANT PARENTS. A QUALITATIVE STUDY AT THE TRANSITION FROM PRIMARY TO SECONDARY SCHOOL IN THE GERMAN SCHOOL SYSTEM.**

**Yilmaz, Erbil**

**Keywords: educational inequality, immigrants, aspirations, qualitative study**

In comparison to other European countries, school achievement in Germany is highly dependent on social background. Hereby, the early selection at the transition from primary to secondary school plays a key role. As research has shown, particularly Turkish parents have higher educational aspirations compared to natives, although their children achieve lower educational degrees. Why do Turkish parents expect their children to be successful at higher secondary school tracks despite their poor school performance? What are their underlying goals? Which role within the

decision process at the transition to secondary school is assigned to the children?

To explain the high educational aspirations of immigrants several hypotheses have been discussed in the literature, as for instance, the “Immigrant Optimism”-, the “Information Deficit”-, and the “Discrimination”-Hypothesis. The aim of the presentation is to confront these hypotheses with qualitative data and to analyze the motives behind the high aspirations. The analyses are based on qualitative interviews with 22 couples of Turkish origin at the end of 4<sup>th</sup> grade primary school.

The results of the qualitative study support all three hypotheses: The Turkish parents not only seem to lack information, moreover, they also interpret the available information with respect to the migration context. Starting from the assumption that their children have better educational opportunities in Germany than they had themselves, for Turkish parents academic success is particularly a question of will. Information provided by the school is relativized by the perceived discrimination and by their subjective estimation of the child’s capability.

**HIGHER EDUCATION AS A SOCIAL MOBILITY INSTITUTION: THE EXPECTATIONS OF YOUTH AND THE REALITY OF 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY**  
Burlutskaya, Maria

**Keywords: social mobility; Higher education; mobility institution; youth aspirations**

P. Sorokin noted the growing role of education as a lift for upward mobility. And the whole 20 century higher education was one of basic social mobility institution. The main causes was: 1. Technical progress and, later, informatization of the economy; 2. Labor market demand. As a result the difference of salary of employees with higher education by 1980<sup>th</sup> was about 60–70 % above (the same for all industrial societies). And so the young

people’s aspirations and ideas about success in life are related with higher education.

In Russia about 65 % of secondary school graduates are plane to enter the college. They believe that higher education is necessary for life success. But now in Russia 24 % of the working population have higher education, and according to forecasts in 2020 it will be 50 %. Labor market does not need as many workers with higher education. As a result the difference in incomes between employees with higher and secondary education began to decline.

It is clear that the higher education importance as a social mobility institution began to decline to. The main trends is: 1. the higher education now rather “insurance from rebuff” then the real mobility lift; 2. on the other hand the higher education develops the adaptation ability, preparation for adult life and labor market’s competition. That is why the higher school still the important mobility institution.

**THE YOUTH OF KARELIA FACING THE CHOICE OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION: MAJOR FACTORS AND DYNAMICS OF PRIORITIES**

Shvets, Larisa & Zlokazova Elena

**Keywords: professional education, factors of choice, dynamics in priorities, youth**

Social change, which occurred in Russia over the last decade, has transformed the system of education. What possibilities and difficulties have taken place in getting professional education for young people in the period of reform of professional education in Russia?

The paper is based on the results of the research project *Decade of Social Changes by the eyes of young generation*. Questionnaires were used as main method of data collection. The sample included more than 1000 young people – 522 senior pupils and 543 students. One of the aims of the project was to compare the data on aspirations and education

transition of young people conducted in the Republic of Karelia in 2002 and 2008. The results let us show the dynamics in the priorities of vocational education as growing the interest to university education, changing in educational motivation and rating of prestigious professions etc.

The research is focusing on factors, which define the differences in educational aspirations of young people in Karelia. We will discuss the influence of gender, place of residence (urban or rural), type of school, social background etc. on a choice of professional education.

### 3.3. Education at the Margins

#### Sessions 3

Tuesday 14th 11.00–12.30

EDU 3, Educarium, Assistentinkatu 5

#### COORDINATOR

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Role of Family in the Shaping of Feasible Futures of Young People on the Margins

*Aaltonen, Sanna (sanna.aaltonen@nuorisotutkimus.fi) of Finnish Youth Research Network*

Between Hopes and Possibilities – Young Adults and Agency in the Field of Vocational Special Needs Education

*Niemi, Anna-Maija (anna-maija.niemi@helsinki.fi) and Mietola, Reetta (reetta.mietola@helsinki.fi) of University of Helsinki Marginal Youth Transitions*

*Pless, Mette (mep@dpu.dk) of The Danish Centre for Youth Research, DPU, Aarhus University*

#### ROLE OF FAMILY IN THE SHAPING OF FEASIBLE FUTURES OF YOUNG PEOPLE ON THE MARGINS

Aaltonen, Sanna

**Keywords: family, educational transition, targeted support**

This paper will elaborate the notion presented by Isabelle Bertaux-Wiame (1993/2005) that imagining of ‘possible futures’ takes place within the context of family relations. The paper will draw on qualitative biographically focused interviews with a specific group of 15–17-year-old young women and men and with their parents. Many of the informants had a history of school disengagement, delinquent behaviour or use of intoxicants. At the time of the interviews they were participating in targeted services offering support to complete comprehensive school and to prevent marginalization. Further, they all were ninth graders and therefore about to make the transition to post-compulsory education. Being in the ninth and last grade of compulsory school and having a somewhat troubled school history can be understood as a critical institutional moment in which people are expected to reflect on their life both retrospectively and prospectively, deal with the weight of the past and calculate the feasibility of different choices concerning the future. What then is the role of family in shaping the aspirations of young women and men on the margins of educational institutions? The paper will focus, with special reference to gender and ethnicity, what are the hopes, resources and options of the young people and their parents concerning the educational transitions of young people.

**BETWEEN HOPES AND POSSIBILITIES  
– YOUNG ADULTS AND AGENCY IN THE  
FIELD OF VOCATIONAL SPECIAL NEEDS  
EDUCATION**

**Niemi, Anna-Maija & Mietola, Reetta**

Our paper focuses on educational paths of young people with background in special needs education. Previous research on educational transitions of young people with background in special education has raised concerns about the limited amount of available choices and about if these young people are sufficiently heard in the processes of decision making (Niemi et al 2010; Powell 2006; Riddell et al. 2001). These issues raise questions about agency and how this is structurally and culturally conditioned.

In our study, we are focusing on the ways how young people with background in special needs education negotiate their choices for post-16 education. We are especially interested in the ambivalences between the normative paths constructed for these young adults within the field of vocational special needs education and young people's hopes placed outside of these normative choices. We are looking at the ways how these contradictions are resolved in the decision making process as well as in one's life course as constructed in interview talk. The data we use is produced within project called 'Special needs class in the course of life'. In the project, 27 life course interviews were made with young adults, who had studied in special needs class in compulsory school. We also use some (8) interviews done as a part of Anna-Maija Niemi's PhD study. Our aim is to analyse the forms of power which are present in the process of choice-making of young people interviewed. On the other hand, we analyse the possibilities of these particular young people for participating and contributing for their own educational path.

**MARGINAL YOUTH TRANSITIONS**

**Pless, Mette**

**Keywords: youth transitions, educational pathways, 'youth at risk'**

A pivotal theme (and discussion) in youth research is that youth transitions and young people's perceptions of education and work is changing profoundly. The view is that the notion of linear, focused 'normal' biographies increasingly is being outpaced by unpredictable, individualised and fragmented yoyo-transitions and 'choice' biographies (eg. De Bois-Reymond, Wyn&Dwyer, Beck). Drawing on two longitudinal research projects (Pless&Katznelson, 2007; Pless, 2009) based on both quantitative and qualitative data, in this paper I will focus on the factors that seemingly shape and influence young Danish people's educational choices and pathways from primary school and onwards – focusing especially on 'youth at risk' in the educational system.

The studies aim at understanding the young people's narratives and meaning-making in regard to education and more broadly their dreams and vision of the future (as grown ups). The longitudinal design furthermore makes it possible to get an insight into how the narratives– and not least the young people's pathways – actually develop over time.

Focusing on two of the young people's narratives and actual pathways, I will illustrate some of the dilemmas and challenges that especially 'youth at risk' face as part of the life and educational pathways from primary school and onwards. Finally I will discuss to what extent the young people's narratives can be said to support a movement towards choice biographies and yoyo transitions, or if alternative understandings are needed?

### 3.4. Global Education

Sessions 4

Tuesday 14th 15.30–17.00

EDU 3, Educarium, Assistentinkatu 5

#### COORDINATOR

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Global Youth Culture and New Forms of  
Ethnicity: The Schooling Experience of  
Lerners in Disadvantage Schools of  
Brussels and Johannesburg

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Schools, Young People and Their Role in  
Local and Global Communities: a Case  
Study Analysis of the Perspectives Held by  
Australian and Indonesian Young People  
Involved in an Internationally-Run Global  
Education Program.

*Christensen, Renee (reneechristensen8@*  
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Postnational Realities and Bilingual  
Possibilities – Discourses, Subject Positions  
and Dilemmas, of the Mother Tongue

*Kenndal, Robert (robert.kenndal@*  
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GLOBAL YOUTH CULTURE AND NEW  
FORMS OF ETHNICITY: THE SCHOOLING  
EXPERIENCE OF LEARNERS IN  
DISADVANTAGE SCHOOLS OF  
BRUSSELS AND JOHANNESBURG

Jacobs, Marie

**Keywords: schooling, youth sociability,  
ethnicity, global culture**

This communication presents an analysis of youth sociability in six different school contexts situated in segregated urban areas in Brussels and Johannesburg. According to an ethnographic perspective, the research focused on the schooling process at work outside the classroom. In these schools, we observed that the school experience of learners is increasingly marked by the popular (street) culture and the global (mass) media culture which influence the reconfiguration of complex identities. The presence and importance of these non schooling codes inside the school premises has a strong meaning in terms of identity construction of teenagers taught in low standard schools. In opposition to the critical theories that believe in the homogenization of culture, it seems that this mass culture does not necessarily lead to alienating forms of identity in disadvantaged social environments. On the contrary, the mass culture offers ways of belonging and could refer to a will of integration to the consumer society or a way to avoid exclusion. Even in relegated contexts, the appropriation of mass culture in a specific youthful culture could be understood in different ways.

The first explanation is linked to the emergence of new groups generation who increasingly indentify and involve themselves in different global musical types, dress modes, etc. Therefore they express themselves through behaviours and particular aesthetic practices which are characterised by a strong visibility potential which goes beyond borders and localities. These “generation markers” have expanded largely carving out new globally

defined spaces in which ideas of self and others are imagined, produced and lived. The second explanation relates more to visible ethnic processes in the multicultural school contexts under study. Following a self differentiation attempt, the learners appropriate themselves specific features from the global popular culture in order to express or claim their cultural identity or the culture from their community of belonging.

**SCHOOLS, YOUNG PEOPLE AND THEIR ROLE IN LOCAL AND GLOBAL COMMUNITIES: A CASE STUDY ANALYSIS OF THE PERSPECTIVES HELD BY AUSTRALIAN AND INDONESIAN YOUNG PEOPLE INVOLVED IN AN INTERNATIONALLY-RUN GLOBAL EDUCATION PROGRAM.**

**Christensen, Renee**

We are living in an ever increasing, globalizing world with issues like trade, migration, terrorism, conflict and climate change binding all of our future lives together. At the same time, as a result of globalization and changing technologies, today's youth are increasingly obliged to interact with others outside of their local communities.

In light of this there has been a recent international social and political push for schools to provide a means for adequately preparing their students to become successful personal and professional members of both their local and global communities. As such, schools have been attempting to incorporate this notion through the integration of local and global education into their curriculums, and also through the addition of global education partnership programs with NGO's. This paper explores documented literature and policy highlighting the demand for schools to educate their pupils to become successful local and global community members, and also discusses the results of a case study analysis reviewing the effectiveness of one such internationally-run global educational

program undertaken with young people in Australia and Indonesia. The case study analysis seeks to assess what young people think about their role as a citizen, and how they can question, reflect, develop and act on these ideas in their local and global communities. Results of the analysis highlight great variation in how young people see their local and global communities and their role within them. The analysis also indicates that factors surrounding a school community such as socio-economic, home life, religion and politics influence how young people view themselves in society, as do the personal belief systems of the educators facilitating the program. The paper concludes that schools and educators play a pivotal role in how young people view themselves, and their future opportunities, within their local and global communities.

**POSTNATIONAL REALITIES AND BILINGUAL POSSIBILITIES – DISCOURSES, SUBJECT POSITIONS AND DILEMMAS OF THE MOTHER TONGUE**

**Kenndal, Robert**

**Keywords: postnational, nation, multiculturalism, diaspora, transnational**

In times of globalization and migration, much effort is put into the research on *postnational* understandings of the contemporary social reality. Studies on *multiculturalism*, *diaspora* communities and *transnational* social fields or spaces, are performed against the backdrop of the *nation*. In this paper I take on this issue from the aspects of *bilingualism* and its possibilities. First, I present a short review of the scholar discourse on the nation and the postnational understandings of the world. Second, I investigate how national and postnational realities are constructed in everyday discourse among bilingual youths. The aim of this paper is to show how possibilities, subject positions and dilemmas are capsulated in that discourse.

The analytical approach in this study and

to the empirical data is discourse analysis. The empirical data in this study is made up by the transcripts of 12 semi structured interviews. The informants were 17 years at the time for the interview, studying at two different high schools in the area of Stockholm. The topic of the interview was the students 'mother tongue' and their use of the mother tongue.

In the empirical data of the study, both national and postnational understandings are presented and there is a fundamental flexibility in everyday discourse for making sense of the world. The mother tongue is a resource in several possibilities and these possibilities makes up a setting into locate subjects (e.g. the self or the other), loyalties (e.g. state, family, group) and actions (e.g. educational, work). Several of the possibilities as well as positions contradict each other causing dilemmas that has to be managed the informants.

### 3.5. Social Inequalities in Education

#### Sessions 5

Wednesday 15th 10.00–12.30

EDU 3, Educarium, Assistentinkatu 5

#### COORDINATOR

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#### PARTICIPANTS

Social Differences and Classroom Culture in the Upper Secondary Education

*Murning, Susanne (sumu@dpu.dk) of Aarhus University*

An Ethnographic Exploration of the Boy Challenge in School

*Lunabba, Harry (harry.lunabba@helsinki.fi) of University of Helsinki*

Where have All the Young Men Gone?

The Importance of Gender in Relation to Young Danes Choices of Higher Education'

*Hutters, Camilla (cahut@dpu.dk) of Center for Youth Research, Aarhus University*

Inner Logic's and Subjective Strategies in Young Adults Ways of Coping with an Increasing Demand for Completing a Youth Education

*Katznelson, Noemi (nka@dpu.dk) of Center for Youth Research, Aarhus University*

#### SOCIAL DIFFERENCES AND CLASSROOM CULTURE IN THE UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION

Murning, Susanne

**Keywords: upper secondary education, social differences, classroom culture, positioning, identities, in- and exclusion, social relations, social background.**

The subject of this paper is to explore the role of the classroom culture and the social background of the pupils in relation to in- and exclusion and learning opportunities in the Danish upper secondary education.

The paper is based on empirical studies of the teaching, the social positions and positioning in the classroom, pupil-identities and the processes of in- and exclusion in the Danish upper secondary education. The purpose of the project is to determine how the upper secondary education can support, acknowledge and include pupils from non-academic backgrounds. The analysis in this paper is based on observations and interviews during the pupil's first two years.

The project will highlight the importance of the social context in the education, the

pupils' different opportunities of learning and participating within the social context of the classroom, and will consider the pupils difficulties as social challenges in the education and not (only) as individual challenges.

The theoretical foundation of the project is socio-cultural and inspired by Bourdieu's educational sociology and theories of social relations, learning, identities and positioning (Elias, Bernstein, Lave and Davies).

### **AN ETHNOGRAPHIC EXPLORATION OF THE BOY CHALLENGE IN SCHOOL**

**Lunabba, Harry**

**Keywords: boys, young masculinities, welfare practices, support, underachievement, ill-being,**

In recent years there has been an increasing extent of educational and social research focusing on teenage boys. Boys underachievement have raised new question about the gender equality in schools as we have seen that boys continue to fail in education. There are also concerns regarding boy's ill-being both inside and outside school. Young masculinities have a higher tendency to fall into substance abuse, develop a criminal life style or become marginalized in society than girls. Even if we know that many boys fail and that schools and welfare services feel lost facing these challenges with boys, we lack knowledge of the mechanisms that could explain this tendency! The study explores the everyday life in school, with the aim to access an inner perspective of the boy challenge and how it is manifested in schools everyday life activities. I conducted an ethnographic study in two upper-level compulsory schools in Helsinki. I participated in five different classes activities in school for a period of approximately 4 months. Observation data was complemented with group, pair and individual interviews with 34 boys 10 girls and 14 adults working in school. The study addresses two questions. Firstly my aim is to analyze different discourses of un-

derstanding boys' need of support in school. The first research question is: How are boy's needs of support constructed among school teachers, welfare professionals and students in schools everyday life? The second question addresses boys' experiences of the boy challenge as well as their experiences of welfare professionals and adults ability to provide sufficient help and support. The second question is: What are boys' experiences of the sufficiency of welfare practices in school and how do boys characterize good and supportive adults in school? The paper presents tentative results based on a preliminary analyze of the observation and interview data.

### **WHERE HAVE ALL THE YOUNG MEN GONE? THE IMPORTANCE OF GENDER IN RELATION TO YOUNG DANES' CHOISES OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

**Hutters, Camilla**

Only 37 % of the young Danish men complete a higher education compared to 53 % of the young Danish women. Also more young men than women have not entered a higher education three years after their graduation from upper secondary school. The young men's educational frequency thereby threatens the realization of the official political goal that at least 50 % of a Danish youth cohort should complete a higher education.

The paper presents preliminary results from a research project investigating the importance of gender in relation to young Danes choices in relation to higher education. Why do more young men choose not to enter a higher education? What do this group of young men do instead? How does ethnicity, social background and earlier school experiences influences the young men's educational frequency?

The data in the project are collected through two substudies. One involving a statistical mapping of the young men's and women courses after their graduation of upper secondary school. And one qualitative

substudy involving group interviews with approximately 80 youngsters – both men and women – focusing on the young people's subjective explanations and understandings in relation to their choice of – and for some deselection of – higher education.

**INNER LOGIC'S AND SUBJECTIVE STRATEGIES IN YOUNG ADULTS WAYS OF COPING WITH AN INCREASED DEMAND FOR COMPLETING A YOUTH EDUCATION**  
Katznelson, Noemi

**Keywords:** Transition, education, trajectories, youth at risk, marginalisation

One of the most dominating issues in the Danish field of youth education is that the amount of drop outs from youth education is far too high. The goal is that 95 % of a youth generation should complete at least 12 years of schooling – the present figure is approx. 80 %. The paper/presentation will take this goal as a starting point and explore different groups of young people that are at risk of not completing a youth education. Focus will be on the inner logic's at play in the young adults' development through periods of trying to cope with the still increasing demand for further education. More specifically the paper will explore the strategies these young people use to navigate and negotiate their way through education.

The aim of the strategies is to focus and highlight some of the important challenges that the educational system is facing in order to bridge the demands of a still more knowledge intensive society and a group of young adults with very diverse and ambivalent relation to their educational paths.

## IV STREAM: WORK TRANSITIONS

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### 4.1. Work Transitions and Labour Market

Sessions 2  
Tuesday 14th 09.00–10.30  
Pub 4, Publicum, Assistentinkatu 7

#### COORDINATOR

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#### PARTICIPANTS

Work in Transition – from a Central-East-European Perspective  
*Deri, Andras (deriand86@gmail.com) & Füleki, Katalin (katalin.fuleki@gmail.com) of Elte Tatk*

Shift in Work Attitudes, Values and Future Orientations of Young Finns  
*Helve, Helena (helena.helve@uta.fi) of University of Tampere*

Trajectories and Experiences of Insecurity in Access to Employment for Young People in Spain  
*Santamaria, Elsa (esantamaria@uoc.edu) of Open University of Catalonia*

**WORK IN TRANSITION – FROM A  
CENTRAL-EAST-EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE**  
Déri, András & Füleki, Katalin

**Keywords: globalization of work,  
precariousness, changes of labour  
market, attitudes of young employees**

The relation to work has been reshaped by diverse changes including – among others – changes in technology, education, the current developments of the labour market related to the knowledge-based society, the impacts of globalization etc. Precariousness, destandardisation of work, diversity in trajectories became important features of work. Beside the common experiences there are specific national outcomes of these global changes.

Current international researches show that young people face the biggest challenges in the global labour market. Our investigations about the effects of some aspects of the globalization processes concentrate on the Hungarian situation in the context of the Central-European and European region. Our paper aims to present how these global circumstances and the legacy of the socialist past influence the attitudes of young people towards entering the labour market. Based on the results of current qualitative research studies we show that the experience of individualism results in the feeling of being left alone and a general distrust towards both the state itself and the market conditions.

**SHIFT IN WORK ATTITUDES, VALUES  
AND FUTURE ORIENTATIONS OF  
YOUNG FINNS**

Helve, Helena

**Keywords: young people, employment,  
'precariat', work attitudes, values,  
identities, well-being, future expectations.  
life-styles, socialization, transitions,  
regional differences , change, comparative  
research, mixed methods.**

This paper will present views of the research project *The changing lifestyles and values of temporary employed young people in the different labour markets of Finland (WORK-Preca 2008–2011)*. It is based on a comparative mixed methods approach studies on value shifts of young people (Helve 1993 and 2002) analyzing a new case study interview data (N=20) gathered in 2009–2010 among young people working temporarily in tourism in Lapland and an on-line survey data about work attitudes, values, identities and future expectations gathered from university student in 2010–2011. The hypothesis is that the short-term and temporary employment is changing identities, future expectations, work attitudes and values of young people. The value shift extends to attitudes towards employment politics and life-styles of young people.

The focus is on young people's transition from education to work in local and global labor markets. The results will be discussed in the frame of work transitions of young people as well as the agents of socialization relating to the expected patterns of value preferences to work.

## TRAJECTORIES AND EXPERIENCES OF INSECURITY IN ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN SPAIN

Santamaria, Elsa

**Keywords:** job insecurity, labour precariousness, work transitions, work trajectories, labour inequalities

The changes in the Spanish labor market in recent decades have created new types of job insecurity. Young people in particular have their first work experiences in these contexts of insecurity and informality, such as common training practices, scholarships, volunteer work and certain types of temporary jobs and self-employment. In many cases, these deregulated and/or unprotected jobs create precarious situations nowadays *normalised*: they are presented as the apparently inevitable and sometimes even socially justified, main paths of youth employability.

This communication seeks to analyse the impact of this kind of precariousness on the work transitions of young people. It is based on in-depth biographical interviews with Spanish young people who have been working in precarious jobs since they completed their university degrees.

Our objective is twofold; firstly, to show that these precarious employments are a strategic location for new conceptual approaches in order to better understand the news socializations at work and main trends in contemporary work culture. Secondly, to analyse how young people's experiences in such context shape their work trajectories, expectations and subjectivities.

## 4.2. Work Transitions and Well-being

Sessions 3

Tuesday 14th 11.00–12.30

Pub 4, Publicum, Assistentinkatu 7

### COORDINATOR

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### PARTICIPANTS

Social Status and Subjective Well-being of Unemployed Youth in Russian Karelia: the Results of Interviewing

*Miljukova, Irina (miljukova\_irina@*

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Young People, Agricultural

Entrepreneurship and Local Markets in Ethiopia

*Abebe, Tatek (tatek.abebe@svt.nynu.no) of Norwegian Centre for Child Research*

Young Entrepreneurs and Corporate Social Responsibility in Finland and the USA

*Haanpää, Leena (lehaan@utu.fi) of Youth Research Network and Paakkunainen, Kari of University of Helsinki*

Swedish Youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

*Svensson, Oscar (svensson.oscar@gmail.com) of Theme Group Youth*

**SOCIAL STATUS AND SUBJECTIVE  
WELL-BEING OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTH  
IN RUSSIAN KARELIA**

Miljukova, Irina & Shvets, Larissa

**Keywords: labour market, youth  
unemployment, marginalization,  
interview method**

The paper has been carried out within international research project *Youth in Barents – work and welfare*, financed by NORUT (Norway) and realized in 2006–2009 in Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia (Karelia). The presentation covers the results of the qualitative interviewing of the unemployed young people in two different types of settlements – at the provincial region centre (in the town of Petrozavodsk) and at the rural settlement of Kalevala far in the north of Karelia. By the moment of the field study in 2008 the level of unemployment in Kalevala was the highest in Karelia (10,4 %), while in Petrozavodsk – the lowest one (0,8 %). Totally have been collected 23 interviews, focused on the structural and the individual orientations concerning understandings, hopes, desires, subjective wellbeing and real actions of the unemployed young people. What does it mean for young men or women to be unemployed in Russia? The main research questions for presentation are the economic situation and financial status of unemployed young people, work experience and their requirements to jobs, the strategies of a job search, their social relations and feelings. The concept of “revolution of the claims” and the concept of marginalization are used for interpretation of the interview’s data.

**YOUNG AGRICULTURAL ENTREPRENEURS  
AND LOCAL MARKETS IN ETHIOPIA**

Abebe, Tatek,

**Keywords: entrepreneurship, young  
people, poverty, markets, cash crops,  
informal economy, Ethiopia**

This paper explores young people’s livelihoods in rural and peri-urban markets of southern Ethiopia. Drawing on multi-method qualitative fieldwork, it explores the entrepreneurial and income-generation work of boys and girls in the production and circulation of commercial crops like coffee, *khat* (mild-stimulant plant) and fruits. The paper situates young people’s work in markets at the heart of family and community livelihood strategies, analyzing the complex ways in which their material social practices are closely intertwined with processes of development and rapid socio-cultural change. It argues that there is a need to move away from simplistic approaches that undermine the capacities and meaningful contributions of young people and, instead, consider them as skilful social and economic agents. The empirical material from the field reveals that ‘agricultural entrepreneurs’ work as producers, brokers, porters, consumers and circulators of a wide range of commodities. Despite the hurdles and fierce competition, agricultural entrepreneurship enables young people to escape poverty and marginalization, attend school, gain self-esteem and increase possibilities for upward social mobility. The paper draws analytical attention to young people’s perspectives and experiences of work in daily and weekly markets against the backdrop of how changes in international trade for cash crops affects their livelihood pathways. In doing so, it contributes knowledge on the vital socio-economic roles young people play in trade work, factors shaping market-based division of labour, and how shifts in the livelihood strategies of families shape the life paths of young people en route to adulthood.

## YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN FINLAND AND THE USA

Haanpää, Leena & Paakkunainen, Kari

**Keywords:** entrepreneurship, CSR, youth

Young people are interested in entrepreneurship, but these positive attitudes do not translate into practical entrepreneurship experiments. There are also cultural differences regarding entrepreneurship. In Finland only about one 29-year-old in ten is seriously planning to become an entrepreneur, and even fewer are currently working as entrepreneurs. This seems to be part of a pattern where those young people who went through the vocational route are most eager to engage in practical entrepreneurship. In the US the entrepreneurial culture is known to be quite different from the Finnish one, the entrepreneurial atmosphere being more favorable towards different risks related to it.

This research paper represents a project addressed to young entrepreneurs' social responsibility in their ventures and the possible obstacles related to the themes of social responsibility questions in entrepreneurship. As the point of view we focus on young people's attitudes towards responsible entrepreneurship. This is done by two quantitative data from Finland and the USA collected in November 2010. The Finnish data consist of 1057 respondents of ages 15–29 and the US data is formed respectively by 1001 respondents.

The surveys are formed of different value-attitude instruments on the topic of the title. In this paper, we are interested especially in different risk and business cultures and how those cultures are reflected to entrepreneurial attitudes of young people.

## SWEDISH YOUTH NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING (NEET) – HOW MANY ARE THEY AND WHAT ARE THEY DOING?

Svensson, Oscar

**Keywords:** NEET, unemployment, education, transition, public registers

Theme Group Youth is one of five groups assigned to make thematic analysis within the European Social Fund in Sweden. We will present a new analytical model developed in a cross-sectorial approach together with five State Agencies and the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions. The model indicate activity/inactivity throughout one and two years for every young citizen aged 16–25 years according to public registers, instead of the sample based *Labour Force Surveys* which are used in the EU to indicate youth not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET). We have analyzed the trends between 2007 and 2008 for youth between 16 to 19 years and 20 to 25 years. We are now able to describe this heterogeneous group of young people that risk exclusion and present how many they are and what they are doing.

## V STREAM: TRANSITIONS AND FAMILY

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### 5.1. Family and Moving Home

#### Sessions 4

Tuesday 14th 15.30–17.00

EDU 2, Educarium, Assistentinkatu 5

#### COORDINATOR

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#### PARTICIPANTS

Quick Transition from “Green House”  
Conditions to Full-free Adult Independence  
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*of Institute of Philosophy and Sociology,*  
*University of Latvia*

Youth, Precarity and the Future: Housing  
Transitions in Portugal during the  
Economic Crisis  
*Cairns, David (david.cairns@iscte.pt)*  
*of Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology,*  
*ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon*

Discourses on Children’s Needs and Interests  
in Relation to Same-sex Adoption Rights  
*Hollekim, Ragnhild (ragnhild.hollekim@*  
*psybu.uib.no) & Anderssen, Norman of*  
*University of Bergen*

Where Do the Problem Youngsters Come  
from? The Over-Generational Nature of  
Young People’s Welfare Problems  
*Kataja, Kati (kati.kataja@utu.fi) of*  
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#### QUICK TRANSITION FROM “GREEN HOUSE” CONDITIONS TO FULL-FREE ADULT INDEPENDENCE

Trapenciere Ilze

**Key words:** residential care, leaving  
care, accommodation, education and  
employment career, independent life,  
municipal support.

In 2011, in Latvia, there are almost 60 children’s homes (orphanages) with 3000 children and youth residing there for at least some period of their youth life. During the life at residential care, the young people have fully protected life in terms of free accommodation, food, health care and right and duty to study in general or vocational education. Those young people often are economically and financially better secured than poorer youth living in family.

The problems start when young person turns 18 and has to leave the residential care and start the independent life. They have to take on the responsibility of independent adult living, starting from setting up and managing their own accommodation and home, making a decision about education and employment, finding a career, and starting a family. According to research data (“Risks of social exclusion after residential care in Latvia”) care leavers have to manage with all the transitions much sooner and in a shorter time period than their non-care peers. The paper discusses the research results how the Latvian care leavers solve the problems in the field of education and employment, find accommodation. A particular emphasis is put on additional problems of young women who become mothers shortly after leaving the care.

The paper gives insight on the role of municipality in supporting young people.

**YOUTH, PRECARIETY AND THE FUTURE:  
HOUSING TRANSITIONS IN PORTUGAL  
DURING THE ECONOMIC CRISIS**  
Cairns, David

**Keywords: youth, economic crisis, housing transitions, housing, Portugal**

Within Youth Studies, the study of transitions to adulthood is a well established field of research. This includes exploration of themes such as how young people move from full-time education to the labour market as well as domestic transitions, including movement out of the parental home and into independent housing. This paper examines housing transitions among young people presently studying at universities in Lisbon, Portugal (n=200). While prior research by the author has found that Portuguese youth tend to stay within the parental home for prolonged periods, the present study focuses upon the impact of the on-going economic crisis within this particular section of the youth population. With Portugal one of the countries in Europe most affected by the crisis, the question is asked if this going to have a significant impact upon these young people's housing transitions. Other issues explored include involvement in domestic chores, forms of family support received and strength and depth of social relationships, in addition to the anticipated impact of the economic crisis upon labour market chances, including migration intentions. The results confirm that not only do these young people intend to prolong their stays in the parental home due to the crisis, but also that they envisage difficulties entering what has become an increasingly unstable labour market, leading to a perception of the future characterised as precarious.

**DISCOURSES ON CHILDREN'S NEEDS AND INTERESTS IN RELATION TO SAME-SEX ADOPTION RIGHTS**  
Hollekim, Ragnhild & Anderssen, Norman

**Key words: children, same-sex parents, adoption, rights**

In this paper we want to explore discourses on children's needs and interests in relation to same-sex adoption rights. In June 2008 the Norwegian National Parliament passed a gender-neutral Marriage Act, effective as of January 1, 2009. This new law secures equal right to adoption and assisted fertilization services for same-sex and opposite-sex couples. Utilizing a social constructionist and Foucault inspired discourse analytic framework, this paper analysis how children's needs and interests are understood in Norwegian views on equal adoption rights for married same-sex and opposite-sex couples. Data consist of texts from responses to an open-ended question in a survey on Norwegian attitudes towards LGBT persons in a nation-wide sample of the Norwegian population (N=1246), collected during Spring 2008. Participants were asked to express their views (in their own words) on the upcoming proposal in the new law, securing equal adoption rights to same-sex and opposite-sex married couples.

Preliminary findings show three patterns of meaning. First, both supporters and opponents of equal adoption rights for same-sex and opposite-sex married couples claim that children have needs and own interests to be considered and taken into account. Second, both camps describe children's needs and interests within a "developmental-psychology" framework, where children are seen as in need of certain conditions and interactions to develop optimally. Thirdly, while supporters argue that parental sexual preference is of no importance for children's development, opponents promote a normality ideology, where deviation from what is considered normal or natural poses a threat to children's needs and interests,

including parental deviation from gender norms. The findings may be interpreted as representing an essentialist discourse where both opponents and supporters argue within boundaries set by essentialist understandings of gender and development.

**WHERE DO THE PROBLEM YOUNGSTERS  
COME FROM? THE OVER-GENERATIONAL  
NATURE OF YOUNG PEOPLE'S WELFARE  
PROBLEMS**

**Kataja, Kati**

**Keywords: child welfare, child placement,  
problem youngsters, generation, social  
poverty**

The rising number of child and youth placements outside the family is one indicator of the rising problems of welfare. In the criteria on child placements, the origins of the problems are two-fold. Some cases place sole emphasis on the problems of parenting whereas other cases focus only on child behavioral problems.

Many studies have shown that the poverty and the problems in welfare and livelihood pass from one generation to another. The institutional care, mental problems, school

drop outs, substance abuse and delinquency are much more common among those young people who have grown in a family with similar problems. Poverty dilutes parenting by weakening the integration to the society and thus reflects on the later stages of the child's life.

The aim of my study is to reveal the over-generational nature of young peoples' welfare problems. My presentation concentrates on the transition of social poverty from the parents to the child. This is constructed by a typology that is based on how the child placement is legally justified, what kinds of explanations are given for the placement and where the problems are mainly seen: in a home environment or in the child's behavior, or in both. The data consist of 178 child placement court documents between the years 1986–2004 in Turku, Finland.

Throughout this typology the focus moves bit by bit from the parents to the child. In the first type the child is regarded as innocent and usually she/he is totally invisible in the documents. Then she/he gradually becomes the main character of the problems meanwhile the parents first withdraw to the background and then eventually disappear completely from the papers.

## VI STREAM: VIOLENCE

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### 6.1. Violence, Fear and Insecurity

#### Sessions 2

Tuesday 14th 9.00–10.30

EDU 2, Educarium, Assistentinkatu 5

#### COORDINATOR

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#### PARTICIPANTS

The Middle Eastern Youth, Political Violence and the Politics of Fear  
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Urban Violence and Delinquency in Public Housing Neighbourhoods in Portugal from Children's Point of View  
*Carvalho, Maria João Leote (mjleotec@sapo.pt) of CesNova, Centre for Studies in Sociology, University Nova of Lisbon*

Insecurity, Impunity and Violence: an Analysis of Trends and the Social Context of Youth Homicide in Mexico  
*Gonzalez-Perez, Guillermo Julian (ggonzal@cencar.udg.mx) & Vega-Lopez, María Guadalupe & Cabrera-Pivaral Carlos & Muñoz De La Torre, Armando & Vega-Lopez, Agustín of University of Guadalajara*

#### THE MIDDLE EASTERN YOUTH, POLITICAL VIOLENCE, AND THE POLITICS OF FEAR Motazed Rad, Anahita

**Keywords:** youth, political violence, global world, fear politics, unemployment, political participation, civil society

The paper is to present a palpable dimension of youth as an autonomous actor in making or rising political violence from one hand and being exerted by government's politics of fear from the other hand. Therefore, we are dealing with state policies which are shaped by a variety of factors and historic interactions such as cultural traits, ideological aspirations, demographic pressures, and religious convictions which are all critical in determining how a country views its environment and its place within its region and the world. Considering the point that youth as a global construction in a globalize world with flows of capital and goods, information and ideas have fundamental demands which can severely influence their environment in both local and global levels. Political violence is a symptom of underlying political imbalances and struggles for power, and youth are factors who can escalate opportunities and motives for political violence. Regarding that motives for committing political violence can be economic like poverty, economic recession or inequality, unemployment or political like lack of democracy, absence of minority or self-governance, lack of political openness. The discussion on youth in conflict is generally dominated by two different perceptions of youth either as victims or as perpetrators of violence.

Thus, the paper is to scrutinize the youth position and challenges in the Middle East with special reference to Iran through an analytic framework. Iranian youth, like many youth of the Middle East, face myriad challenges both politically and economically. Policy of baby booming during the early years of the Islamic Republic of Iran (1979–1984) and

in subsequent reaching these young cohorts to adulthood in the last few years has facing Iran with the highest share of 15–29 years old in total population of any country in the world. Young people in Iran have emerged as salient players on the country's political scene but remain marginal on its economic scene. However, they were a pivotal part of President Khatami's landslide victories at the polls, in 1997 and 2001 but a challengeable actor of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's controversial reelection in June 2009 which led to massive anti-government protests in the nation's largest cities. A year later the political crisis appears to have quelled, but the deep economic crisis of the 2008 has engulfed and faced the country and its young cohort with unfulfilled education expectations, unemployment, sexual differentiations, political participation and civil society.

Therefore, the paper is surveying the issue that Iranian young cohort will be treated as victims or perpetrators of political violence and consequently the politics of fear or they themselves would act as the fear for government and be the core of political violence.

#### **URBAN VIOLENCE AND DELINQUENCY IN PUBLIC HOUSING NEIGHBOURHOODS IN PORTUGAL FROM CHILDREN'S POINT OF VIEW**

**Carvalho, Maria João Leote**

**Keywords: urban violence, childhood, socialization, delinquency, public housing policies**

This presentation examines the forms and impact of urban violence in six public housing neighbourhoods around Lisbon, Portugal, from children's perspectives. Urban violence it's an increasing topic in public discussion in contemporary societies, and its study is important in the analysis of social change in a given context and time. Nowadays, the perception of living in risk societies is strongly diffused, and the fear of violence affects our

everyday life. Living in an urban area is as much as negotiating relationships with others as experiencing material places and spaces.

Rooted in social ecology theoretical approaches, and in the recent developments of Childhood Studies that recognize children as social actors, the PhD in sociology research carried out with the support of the Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia (FCT) aimed to a better understanding of children's socialization processes and their involvement in delinquency in communities looked as multi-problematic. It has been carried out a case study (2005–2009) based on ethnographic and child-centered research methods to explore children's own accounts of their lives (interviews; community drawings and community photography). The findings pointed out that violence affect them in many forms. The spatialization of the social differentiation of these neighbourhoods reflects into weaknesses of social control, and into a framework of social disorganization and low collective efficacy that promote the social learning of delinquency. Part of the childhood cultures generated here is underpinned by a code and street culture integrating both intra and intergenerational contributions. Some of the children emerge not only as victims, but also as agents of violence and delinquency in early ages, and the group, especially with older ones, is a key-factor. Therefore, we brought up to discussion these 'other childhoods' and its place in the city that should be seen in the context of other wider contemporary social changes.

**INSECURITY, IMPUNITY AND VIOLENCE:  
AN ANALYSIS OF TRENDS AND THE SOCIAL  
CONTEXT OF YOUTH HOMICIDE IN MEXICO**  
Gonzalez-Perez, Guillermo Julian & Vega-  
Lopez, María Guadalupe & Cabrera-Pivaral  
Carlos & Muñoz De La Torre, Armando &  
Vega-Lopez Agustín

**Keywords:** youth, violence, insecurity,  
homicide, social exclusion, Mexico

This paper analyzes the trend of the youth homicide rate (age groups 15–19 and 20–24) in Mexico in last 20 years and seeks to identify the social variables that better explain the geographical variations of youth homicide rate in Mexico in 2008. Data for this study was obtained from official sources; trends of homicide rates by each age group, gender, level of social marginalization and death mechanism between 1990 and 2008 were analyzed; for each Mexican state, homicide rates by each age groups in 2008 were calculated; through the use of stepwise multiple linear regression analysis the social variables that better explained the interstate variations in the homicide rates were identified. The results show that homicide rates in group 20–24 were always higher than 15–19 rates and also higher than the national average; in both age groups the rates declined between 1990 and 2004, but have increased substantially since that year, with rates significantly high in the international context. Furthermore, male homicide rates are clearly higher than female rates in both age groups. Throughout the period – except 2008 – homicide rates in both age groups are much higher in the areas of greatest social exclusion. Also, during the period more than half of homicides were committed with firearms, becoming about 60 % in recent years. Moreover, regression models reflect that variables related to impunity, poverty and school dropout in 15–19 age group and impunity, poverty and drug trafficking in 20–24 are key elements to understand the geographic variations of the

youth homicide rate in Mexico in 2008. In a violent context, characterized by insecurity, impunity and social exclusion, with lack of jobs and school places, young people are both victims and victimizers. In such sense structural changes are necessary to improve the living conditions of youth and reduce youth homicide rates.

## 6.2. Violence, Fear and Institutions

**Sessions 3**  
**Tuesday 14th 11.00–12.30**  
**EDU 2, Educarium, Assistentinkatu 5**

### COORDINATOR

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### PARTICIPANTS

Well Being after the Virginia Tech Mass  
Murder: the Relative Effectiveness of  
Face-to-Face and Virtual Interactions in  
Providing Support to Survivors  
*Hawdon, James (hawdonj@vt.edu) &  
Ryan, John of Virginia Tech*

Academic Achievement in Secondary  
Schools of Young Victims of Violence in  
Norway  
*Huang, Libong (libong.huang@nova.no) and  
Mossige, Svein (svein.mossige@nova.no) of  
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Communities and Impact of Sudden Violence – Fear of Violence amongst Households with Teenagers and Children  
*Vuori, Miika (miika.vuori@welho.com) of Everyday Life and Insecurity –project & Oksanen, Atte (atte.oksanen@uta.fi) of University of Tampere & Räsänen, Pekka (pekka.rasanen@utu.fi) of University of Turku*

Peer Violence at Secondary School: Characterizing the Profile of the Adolescent Aggressor  
*Vega-Lopez, Maria Guadalupe (mgvega.lopez@gmail.com) & Gonzalez-Perez, Guillermo Julian of University of Guadalajara*

**WELL BEING AFTER THE VIRGINIA TECH MASS MURDER: THE RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF FACE-TO-FACE AND VIRTUAL INTERACTIONS IN PROVIDING SUPPORT TO SURVIVORS.**

**Hawdon, James & Ryan, John**

**Keywords: School shootings; Mass Violence; Social Support**

Acts of mass violence such as terrorist attacks or school shootings victimize more than those directly involved. Witness to these acts and members of the attacked community are at risk for increased levels of PTSD, depression, and other forms of mental distress. Research has clearly established that social support is critically important for recovering from such traumatic events (Galea et al. 2002; Johnson, North, & Smith, 2005; Ruzek et al, 2007) as being imbedded in a strong private network of friends and family can provide the emotional support survivors need to effectively cope with the tragedy (Hawdon and Ryan 2011). Given the increased use of e-mail, text messaging, and social networking sites among youth (Hinchcliffe & Gavin, 2009), it is likely that survivors of mass violence use

technology to communicate with the members of their private networks (Dutta-Bergman, 2004). However, it is unclear if this “virtual interaction” can be as effective as face-to-face interaction in providing the needed support. Our research addresses this question using data collected after the 2007 mass murder of 32 people at Virginia Tech.

Using data collected from 460 Virginia Tech students, we predict levels of emotional and behavioral well being five months after the shootings. Our central independent variables include measures of how frequently the students communicated with their friends and families in the week following the tragedy and if these communications were in person or “virtual.” Results indicate that face-to-face interaction significantly improved well being; however, interacting with friends and family members through e-mail, text messaging, or some form of online communication was unrelated to well being. Our findings highlight the importance of face-to-face interactions with friends and family after acts of mass violence.

**ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF YOUNG VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE IN NORWAY**

**Huang, Lihong & Mossige, Svein**

**Keywords: academic achievement, violence and sexual abuse against children, family socio-economic status, social capital, psychological health, structural equation modelling (LISREL)**

Using data from a national survey (N=6979) of young people at their last year in Norwegian secondary schools in 2007 (aged 18 and 19), this paper examines the effect of experience of violence including sexual abuse at childhood (before the age of 13) on the later academic achievement of young people. This investigation includes three types of violence: non-physical, physical and sexual, and two types of victimisation:

being abused and witness of abuses. First we investigate the relationship between the experience of various violence before the age of 13 and young people's later academic achievement. Second, applying structural equation modelling technique, we take into account the effect of background factors such as parents' educational attainment and gender and the effect of mediating factors such as social capital and educational motivation on academic achievement of the young victims. The results show that exposure to violence at childhood not only directly influence young people's educational outcomes but also exert indirect influence on their achievement through its effect on young victims' social relations and psychological health.

#### **COMMUNITIES AND IMPACT OF SUDDEN VIOLENCE – FEAR OF VIOLENCE AMONGST HOUSEHOLDS WITH TEENAGERS AND CHILDREN**

**Vuori, Miika & Oksanen, Atte & Räsänen, Pekka**

**Keywords: community, school shooting, fear of violence, collective memory**

Emotions are in central role when communities, groups and individuals constitute their everyday lives after sudden violent acts. Traumatic events often associates within collective memory. This process is seen as emotionally disruptive and increasing fears in people's minds. However, some scholars have highlighted that traumas are actually embodied with a possibility of increased social solidarity. On the other hand, solidarity can be clustered in local groups. Solidarity is not an uniform phenomenon since it takes many forms in different social settings. Levels of solidarity fluctuates as time goes by. Ultimately, man-made violent disasters are particular. Empirical analyses are needed when assessing the dynamics of fear and solidarity in this type of contexts.

In literature, school shootings have been

referred merely as an "American phenomenon". Over the past few years Finland has witnessed such tragedies in two occasions. School violence in Jokela (2007) and Kauhajoki (2008) brought about enormous media attention, and moral panic over youth violence. Violent acts and media salience are associated with increased fear and hysteria. However, little is known how communities orientate towards future after school shootings.

The paper focuses on community level of analysis. The focus is on respondents' perceptions of fear of violence. The data were collected from postal surveys in Jokela (N=330) and Kauhajoki (N=319) municipalities six months after the school shootings. Analysis is constructed to scrutinize fear of violence within the households with teenagers and children. Adult fears can have an effect on youth.

Results indicate that contextual factors are essential when analyzing local residents' perceptions of fear. Having school-aged children in the family had an impact on indirect victimization. However, increased fear levels are not to be taken for granted. Still, contextual factors give evidence about effect on collective memory.

#### **PEER VIOLENCE AT SECONDARY SCHOOL: CHARACTERIZING THE PROFILE OF THE ADOLESCENT AGGRESSOR**

**Vega-Lopez, Maria Guadalupe & Gonzalez-Perez, Guillermo Julian**

**Keywords: adolescent aggressor, school violence, peer violence, bullying, Mexico**

School violence causes physical and mental harm on students; moreover, professors point out to the violence like one of the actions that more interfere in the teaching, not alone because the class is interrupted, but for the anguish and the desire of abandoning the school on the part of victims. This paper seeks to identify the prevalence of victims and aggressors and the predominant type of violence among teenagers enrolled in public

secondary schools in the metropolitan area of Guadalajara, Mexico and particularly, to analyze the factors associated to psychological and familiar profile of the adolescent aggressor. This is a cross-sectional, analytical study. The information was gathered by questionnaire applied in school to 1706 students between January 2009 and December 2010. The sample design was random and multistage. Logistic regression model was used to identify factors associated to be considered an adolescent aggressor. Furthermore, sociopathies were assessed through the Eysenck test. Results reveal that around 24 % of students can be considered victims, while about 10 % can be considered aggressors; the most common type of aggression was verbal, followed by physical violence. The conjunction of factors such as familiar violence, friends with criminal record and sociopathies has a synergic effect to encourage a teenager to become an aggressor.

The presence of family violence conditions, sociopathic characteristics and the social path of the teenager are factors associated with the aggressor's status. Thus, psychological and familiar profiles are key elements to identify timely the adolescent aggressor in secondary school and search for appropriate strategies to change this behavior.

## **VII STREAM: RELIGION AND RIGHTS**

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### **7.1. Religious Rights in Young People's Everyday Life**

**Sessions 4**

**Tuesday 14th 15.30–17.00**

**Pub 5, Publicum, Assistentinkatu 7**

#### **COORDINATORS**

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#### **PARTICIPANTS**

Free to Speak – or not? Attitudes to  
Human Rights among Christian, Muslim  
and Nonreligious Youth

*Sjöborg, Anders (anders.sjoborg@crs.uu.se)  
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The Right to be Different? Growing Up as a Practising Christian in Sweden  
*Zackariasson, Maria (maria.zackariasson@sh.de) of Södertörn University*

Gazes and Voices of Young Muslims  
Negotiating Islam in Italy – A Photovoice Project  
*Frisina, Annalisa (annalisa.frisina@unipd.it) of University of Padua*

Morals and Minarets. Young Muslims  
Negotiating Islam in Sweden  
*Karlsson Minganti, Pia (pia.karlsson@etnologi.su.se) of University of Bologna*

**FREE TO SPEAK – OR NOT? ATTITUDES TO HUMAN RIGHTS AMONG CHRISTIAN, MUSLIM AND NONRELIGIOUS YOUTH**  
**Sjöborg, Anders**

Secularisation theory assumes that religion is becoming increasingly differentiated from secular society, privatised and largely irrelevant to public sector issues. In contrast to this view, religious actors are said to refuse to take the marginal role which secularisation theories have reserved for them. At micro level, compartmentalisation is said to constitute the psychological parallel to the macro-level differentiation between religious and secular institutions. Accordingly, religious differentiation “in mind” would mean increasing levels of compartmentalisation, while decreasing levels of compartmentalisation would point in the direction of de-differentiation or deprivatisation. These two different hypotheses are tested on survey data conducted among young adults in the greater Stockholm area. These upper secondary students are Christian, Muslim and non-religious. The survey consisted of questions covering a variety of topics such as religion, politics, family, morality and human rights, used in an international comparative study on religion and human rights. Also, in order to complement these questionnaire

data, survey data from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) concerning the relationship between attitudes to human rights and religiosity are analyzed. The result that religion plays a minor role in explaining the attitudes to some central human rights items when controlling for control variables. It is argued that the relatively mild effect of religion can be interpreted in terms of compartmentalization and the role of culture is central to an informed interpretation of these findings.

**THE RIGHT TO BE DIFFERENT? GROWING UP AS A PRACTISING CHRISTIAN IN SWEDEN**  
**Zackariasson, Maria**

In a global perspective, Sweden is often regarded and described as one of the most secularised countries in the world. Compared to countries in the south of Europe, Latin America or the US, religion is seen as much less influential in society and in the everyday lives of the individuals. Even though this view in certain respects can be contested, Protestantism and the Church of Sweden are for instance still significant forces in the Swedish society, these views of Sweden as secularised, have consequences for the daily lives of young people who are practising a religion.

Religion has for example not a very prominent place in the mainstream youth culture, and pronounced religious piety among youth is in the general discourse described as problematic rather than as commendable. So what is it like to be a practising Christian in a society and an environment where this is regarded as unusual at best and strange at worst? How are the religious rights of young people affected by the expectations they meet from parents and friends, but also from the school and the congregation they are a part of? How do they navigate between these different environments in their everyday lives?

This presentation will be based on a qualitative research project involving young

people who are active in one of the independent evangelical churches in Sweden: The mission covenant church. Their experiences of and views on being a practising young Christian in contemporary Sweden will be discussed in relation to concepts such as religious rights, youth culture, and fundamental values.

#### **GAZES AND VOICES OF YOUNG MUSLIMS NEGOTIATING ISLAM IN ITALY A PHOTOVOICE PROJECT**

**Frisina, Annalisa**

**Keywords: cultural citizenship, gender, generation, agency, public recognition, visual methods, collaborative research.**

According to Rea and Tripier (2003), in analysing migration in Europe we can trace a guiding thread that poses the problem of the legitimacy of the presence of migrants and their offspring. It is in relation to the latter, in particular, that doubts focus on their loyalty to the country that has received them. The question of belonging and of multiple loyalties raises concern especially when it is linked to the topics of security.

After the global event of 9/11, the greatest suspicions are concentrated on young Muslims, also in Italy. They are seen as representing a cultural and/or religious difference that is difficult to reconcile with a democratic lifestyle.

This paper focuses on young muslims who are the first Italian-born descendants of immigrants who have settled in Italy.

I used photovoice methodology in order to explore different types of *public self representations*, starting from everyday spaces inhabited by young Muslims in their free time.

I will show a short video (5min.), which is a product of a collaborative action-research with the association of Young Muslim of Italy and I will discuss how young muslims negotiate cultural and religious diversity in order to legitimise their presence and be allowed to feel at home in Italy.

#### **MORALS AND MINARETS. YOUNG MUSLIMS NEGOTIATING ISLAM IN SWEDEN**

**Karlsson Minganti, Pia**

This paper is based on qualitative research among members of Muslim youth associations in Sweden. Their everyday Islamic activism means that they have to relate to Swedes (including many Muslims) who pay little, dissimilar or critical attention to religion. Also, they have to deal with a common trend to position Muslims as the ultimate "Others". Such processes of differentiation and secularisation have important consequences for the young activists' experiences of religious rights. Firstly, they have to manage negative reactions to visible symbols of their religiosity (i.e. mosque-buildings and dress-codes). Secondly, they have to manage outsiders' definitions of "Islamic values" and rejection of those as essentially alien to Swedish citizenship. Often such definitions are centred round Muslims' (real or imagined) organisation of gender and sexuality. Thirdly, in the midst of such tensions the young Muslims find the opportunity to (re)interpret and (re)negotiate their own perspectives on Islam. In this paper special attention will be paid the young women members' participation in such negotiation on religion, gender and citizenship.

## 7.2. Religion in Global/Local Contexts

### Sessions 5

Wednesday 15th 10.00–12.30

Pub 5, Publicum, Assistentinkatu 7

### COORDINATOR

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### PARTICIPANTS

How Young Muslims Perceive and Deal with Difference – A Case Study from Finland

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Refugees and Religious Customisation: Youth Intercultural Encounters and Transcultural Emergence

*Loul, Bereket ([b.loul@leedsmet.ac.uk](mailto:b.loul@leedsmet.ac.uk)) of Leeds Metropolitan University*

Role of Youth for Peace Building in Religion

*Mahjabeen, Kheled Hossain ([ihmsaw@gmail.com](mailto:ihmsaw@gmail.com)) of Institute of Hazrat Mohammad (SAW)*

Youth and Holy Hip-Hop – Global Music Culture as a Mediator of a Charismatic Christian Revival in Namibia

*Järvenpää, Tuomas ([tuomasjarvenp@gmail.com](mailto:tuomasjarvenp@gmail.com)) of University of Eastern Finland*

### HOW YOUNG MUSLIMS PERCEIVE AND DEAL WITH DIFFERENCE – A CASE STUDY FROM FINLAND

Rissanen, Inkeri

**Keywords:** muslim students, religious diversity, perceptions, case study

The results of an international research project (REDCo) indicate the superficiality of European teenagers' understanding of tolerance. Despite declaring their positivity towards religious diversity, they are critical of exclusive truth-claims and consider what is different as an obstacle for dialogue (Bertram-Troost et al. 2008). In comparison to Christian students, Muslims are observed to be more explicit about their religion and inclined to regard Islam as the one true faith. Nevertheless, it is a largely unexplored question how Muslim students who hold exclusive truth claims and live as members of religious minority in Europe think of other religions and cultures.

This qualitative case study examines the perspectives of Finnish Muslim students on religious and cultural diversity. The data includes observations of 3 courses of Islamic education and interviews of the students (n=16), aged between 13 and 19, and teachers (n=3). The research questions are: How do Finnish Muslim students perceive other religions and cultures? How do they deal with religious and cultural diversity?

According to the preliminary results, diversity was perceived at the same time as a possibility, threat and a problem causing matter. The ways of dealing with difference were grouped under five main categories:

1. Resistant way of dealing with difference,
2. Conformist way of dealing with difference,
3. Dealing with difference by concentrating on commonality, equality and similarities,
4. Dealing with difference by concentrating on oneself,
5. An open and encountering way of dealing with difference.

The analysis results will be elaborated from two perspectives: the associations of perceptions on difference with distinct forms of diversity will be considered alongside with examining their connections to Islamic and liberal educational ideals.

### **REFUGEES AND RELIGIOUS CUSTOMISATION: YOUTH, INTERCULTURAL ENCOUNTERS AND TRANSCULTURAL EMERGENCE**

**Loul, Bereket**

**Keywords: refugees, religion, spirituality,  
youth, transition, intercultural, identity**

Shifts in the scale and pattern of post-cold war global asylum immigration have brought new dynamics in social formation and transformation in most of West Europe. This unfolding socio-political context – referred by some forced migration scholars as ‘super-diversity’ – is characterised by complex relational dynamics of individuals and groups from diverse ethnic, national, cultural and faith traditions sharing the same geographic and social space.

This paper, framed against the backdrop of super-diversity, presents some of the findings of a doctoral research exploring religiosity and spirituality in the lived transition experiences of young forced migrants in Britain. The paper first outlines and describes critical intercultural encounters identified by the young forced migrants. Secondly, it explores how their religiosity and/or spirituality factored in the experience, meaning and response to such encounters. Thirdly, it investigates how exposure to super-diversity and the critical encounters has shifted their own religious and spiritual values and attitudes. Fourthly, the paper discusses if their shifting values and evolving identities entails the emergence of Transcultural youth. The paper then concludes with summary of the findings and key pointers for future policy and research.

### **ROLE OF YOUTH FOR PEACE BUILDING IN RELIGION**

**Hossain, Mahjabeen Khaled**

**Keywords: youth, religion, Bangladesh,  
development**

Today’s youth face the challenges of globalization, poverty, illiteracy, global climate change, terrorism etc. Social maladies such as prostitution, child abuse, crime and illegal child sex trade have also become serious concerns; these can essentially be overcome through supporting them in their education, providing them with a healthy social environment, guaranteeing employment and a decent, secure life.

The claim of successful youth can be seen in countries that have had strong leadership and viable democratic processes; both these aspects along with other major hindrances are lacking in a country such as Bangladesh. Another major factor in order to build moral values that can facilitate the youth to counter issues, religious awareness programs must be initiated. In the past, religion has failed to appeal the youth. It is important that this approach be taken from a new dimension, whereby, religious teachings is not restricted to only adhering to its practices but also extended in everyday life.

Therefore, in order to foresee a society devoid of these social ailments, this paper will discuss the various factors that are hindering the progression of peace and peaceful living amongst the youth in Bangladesh. Secondly, it will assess the initiatives that need to be undertaken not only on a policy level but the actual implementation of these policies into practical solutions by using all religions and religious teachings as a basis. The youth of our globalize world is a valuable asset to their own countries, and to the whole world. With their knowledge, the youth of today could mobilize pressure on leaders in resolving the varied challenges facing our world as global warming, climatic change, shortage

of fresh water, terrorism, poverty, illiteracy, among others.

In order to accomplish this, the Holy Quran and the teachings of Prophet Mohammad (SAW) will be used as the basis of the moral development and in guiding the youth community.

**YOUTH AND HOLY HIP-HOP – GLOBAL MUSIC CULTURE AS A MEDIATOR OF A CHARISMATIC CHRISTIAN REVIVAL IN NAMIBIA**

**Järvenpää, Tuomas**

**Keywords: Namibia, Windhoek, hip-hop, rap, gospel music, religion, mass media, neo-charismatic Christianity, charismatic revival, youth culture, ethnography**

In the field of science of religion there has been a growing interest in the ways how new religious ideas are mediated by electronic mass media and global youth cultures. This mediation is especially prevalent in Southern African countries, where global neo-charismatic Christian movements are gaining ground particularly among the youth. Several scholars, such as Birgit Meyer, Peter Geschiere, Paul Gifford and Ogbu Kalu have recently offered models of analysing this religious change in larger scale. However, there has not been much recent or concrete analysis of how

global religious media is actually experienced by the youth in Southern Africa at the local level: How the youth themselves interpret the charismatic gospel mediated by the global media industries?

This study examines how a group of Namibian youth has experienced global gospel hip-hop as significant motivator in their personal religious revival. The study is based on a three-month ethnographic fieldwork conducted by the author in 2010 in the city of Windhoek among a Christian hip-hop group named as Verbalize. All of the members identified themselves as charismatic Christians. Ten of the members were interviewed during the fieldwork, and asked to tell about their revival experiences. The result was that religious messages received from American gospel hip-hop music had been the main cause behind their revival. The youth had however adapted these religious ideas from the media to their own local environment. At the same time hip-hop also represented them a door to the new international community of believers.

Results from the fieldwork offer a recent example of how foreign religious messages in electronic media are received and altered by the youth in developing countries. These examples are vital in understanding the role of youth, their cultures and their religious expressions in the societies of Southern African states.

## VIII STREAM: YOUTH CULTURES AND LIFESTYLES

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### 8.1. Music, Subcultures and Alternative Lifestyles

#### Sessions 4

Tuesday 14th 15.30–17.00

Pub 4, Publicum, Assistentinkatu 7

#### COORDINATOR

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Construction of a “Drug-Lifestyle” through the Process of Social Exclusion

*Dmitrieva, Alexandra (shadowrec07@yahoo.com) of St. Petersburg State University*

“La Cuperacha”: Drinking Behaviour among the Youth of a Zapotec Village in Southern Mexico

*Schroedel, Annette (annette.schroedel@arcor.de) of Free University of Berlin*

Gender Maneuvering in Estonian Female Underground Music

*Uusma, Hannaliisa (hannaliisa.uusma@gmail.com) of University of Tallinn*

Meaning of Violence in Different Subcultures

*Salla, Kadri-Ann and Airi Alina Allaste (alina@iiss.ee) of University of Tallinn*

#### CONSTRUCTION OF A ‘DRUG-LIFESTYLE’ THROUGH THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION

**Dmitrieva, Alexandra**

**Keywords: social construction, drug addiction, deviance, social exclusion**

One of the major reason that allows to keep the demand and attention for drugs - their social form, that means now as it seems to us more than their immediate action. Increasingly turns into everyday life’s companion, drugs becoming an object of continuous process of social construction.

From our point of view the main “weakness” of a process of social construction of drugs is undifferentiated approach which considers drugs as something united and whole. High level of generalization becomes apparent both at “local” and global levels. We can mention it if we refer to everyday-life discussions of drug consumers: we hear the same definition in all cases – consumers who suffer from addiction to heroin, and at the same time consumers who are young people who prefer to “rest” not in usual alcohol manner, but for example, by marijuana smoking. Confirming this, a well-known deviantologist H. Gilinsky wrote: “I’m tired and I drink a glass of wine or a glass of brandy, or smoke «Marlboro», or drink a cup of coffee, or sniff cocaine, or smoke joint. For me this is only means relieving fatigue or energizing. And why these first four ways is socially acceptable, and the last two are “deviant”, and even criminal - is the result of social construction, arrangement of legislators’ here and now”. Consequently, routine condemnation, even stigmatization of drug users is based on existing assumptions made in legislation. In turn of this Russian media becomes an effective way to voice these points in understandable manner to the masses. Recently for example twelve public advertisings dealing with basically the problem of drug addiction were made by the order of Administration of the Krasnoyarsk

territory. The slogan of one of these clips sounds just like this: “All addicts are queers, just not all queers are drug addicts”. Back in the mid-seventies of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Foucault said: “Will punish, of course, only on behalf of the law, owing to evidence of a crime clear for all, but will punish thus the individuals invariably included in horizon of illness: will judge individuals as criminals, but will qualify, estimate, measure them in terms normal and pathological”. Probably even Foucault would be surprised reading now offers of Russians on perfection of the program of compulsory testing on drugs for those who entering university. For example ketzalkoatl writes: “Drug addict is marginal, sick and socially groundless. The addict is a kick of society, and he placed himself outside the social norms and institutions. The State cannot and does not want to educate drug addicts... addict people like those with infectious diseases and are not isolated from society are a source of ‘contamination’.”

We in turn offer to shift the focus not in the direction of “the problem” analysis but toward a new “object of consumption”, which is constructed through various discourses, and is supported by a variety of consumer’s practices. Talking about drugs it is necessary to designate which of them we are talking about, considering that “the world of drugs consumption” is not less various than for example “the consumer’s world” of clothes, music and others, more habitual to hearing, consumer goods.

**“LA CUPERACHA”: DRINKING PATTERNS  
AMONG THE YOUTH OF A ZAPOTEC  
VILLAGE IN SOUTHERN MEXICO**  
Schroedl, Annette

**Keywords:** anthropology, Mexico, rural community, indigenous youth, alcohol use

Talking about “youth (sub)cultures” in the scientific context almost always refers to life-style expressions of young people that are

appropriating spaces and places in the context of urban life. But what can be said about the cultural expressions of young people who are making their lives in rural communities?

My PhD project focuses on the young generation of the Zapotec community of Teotitlán del Valle in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico. The aim of this ethnographical study is to find out what “being young in Teotitlán” means to the young Zapotecs and in what way they create their identities as young members of the community. In the larger context of my project I would like to contribute to an “anthropology of youth” which is only beginning to form up as a field of research of its own. In fact there are numerous studies approaching Mexican youth from a sociological point of view, which however mainly focus on the concept of urban “youth cultures” without perceiving young indigenous people, and even less so those who are living in rural communities, as social actors in their own right, nor discussing questions concerning their cultural identities, which are – and particularly in times of a globalized world – permanently negotiated and ever changing.

Based on this premises, in the present paper I would like to shed light on the drinking patterns of the young people of Teotitlán by outlining some of the cultural specificities of alcohol use in this Zapotec community: This includes for example the alcohol use in religious fiestas or within the context of the civic-religious cargo-system of the village. In order to avoid homogenization in the depiction of the young people’s drinking behaviour, I will also discuss some of the existing differences along the structuring dimensions of gender and religion.

## GENDER MANEUVERING IN ESTONIAN FEMALE UNDERGROUND MUSIC

Uusma, Hannaliisa

**Keywords:** Estonia, underground, musicians, creation, femininity, gender, gender maneuvering

North-European feminist studies emphasize the importance to research the reproduction and stabilization patterns of gender order, including different location-specific cultural factors and mechanisms which form, influence and maintain the valid gender order. Following the concept, Estonian female underground musicians, as individuals and as groups, have been observed. The research is relying on Mimi Shipper's concept of the "*interactive and cultural gender maneuvering*".

The purpose of the research is to study Estonian female underground musicians as one empirical example demonstrating how gender maneuvering works in the field of Estonian electronic music surrounded by still rather patriarchal society. The current research is interested in specific strategies of interactive gender maneuverings and the meaning and the implications of these maneuverings used by underground musicians. On one hand, the research focuses on the musical creation (lyrics, sounds) and on the other hand, to the body performances in the live shows.

The research is based on open-ended interviews and spontaneous discussions with female musicians from local underground music scene, which were recorded during the period of 2009–2010. In addition to the interviews, the fieldwork comprised regular visits to concerts in various Estonian underground clubs.

## MEANING OF VIOLENCE IN DIFFERENT SUBCULTURES

Salla, Kadri-Ann & Allaste, Airi-Alina

**Keywords:** violence, subculture, glocalisation

Youth subcultures are often considered deviant and associated with violent behaviour. The latter is especially the case in Eastern Europe, where the society is not used to pluralities of lifestyles and differences are often demonised. While in the Western today world different youth lifestyles tend to be seen as consumer networks with varying style preferences, in Estonia they are more often associated with rebellion, acts of vandalism, violent rituals, etc. by the wider public.

This paper investigates the meaning and role of violence in different subcultures in Estonia. For the purposes of this analysis, violence was approached in a very broad sense (everything that could be interpreted as violence) and theoretical distinction was made between expressive and instrumental violence. The empirical part of the paper is based on open-ended interviews and results of participant observation of 4 subcultures (hip-hop, metal, bikers, and specialized schools) conducted in 2008.

Results of the analysis demonstrate that besides expressive and instrumental violence, it is possible to distinguish simulated violence, which characterises most of the behaviour in spectacular subcultures. Crucial discrepancy between perceived and actual violence relays on difference between subcultures today in Estonia from their cultural origins. The paper analyse how the meaning of violence is changed in international subcultures in the process of cultural diffusion and glocalisation.

## 8.2. Global/Local Youth Cultures

### Sessions 5

Wednesday 15th 10.00–12.30

Pub 4, Publicum, Assistentinkatu 7

### COORDINATOR

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European Soccer Matches on Nigerian Soils: Youths, Technology and Subculture

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Socio-cultural Aspect of the Youth's

Language (by the example of the analysis of modern street and club dances' terminology)

*Efimenko, Ekaterina ([assol\\_ka@mail.ru](mailto:assol_ka@mail.ru)) of*

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The 'Glocalization' of Christian Punk: a

Qualitative Study in the UK and USA

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Brands Used as a Tool in Structuring of Youth (Sub) Cultures

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Psychoactive Substance Consumption among Youths: an Assessment of ITS Socio-Political Challenges in Urban Nigeria

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New Representations of Time and Young People's Cultures

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### EUROPEAN SOCCER MATCHES ON NIGERIAN SOILS: YOUTHS, TECHNOLOGY AND SUBCULTURE

**Omotosho, Babatunde Joshua**

Background and Statement of Problem: The desire to watch European soccer matches among youths in Nigeria prompted them to form fans clubs and also construct viewing centres where youths visit and pay some charges to watch European soccer leagues. While this is a welcome development considering myriads of challenges in Nigeria, it also raises some questions regarding the youths who come to watch football matches within the halls. Apart from watching European league matches, what other forms of social relationships are created and recreated in these viewing centres? Indeed, what kinds of youth subculture are produced? Based on these, the study examined the social and economic characteristics of the youths who watch soccer matches in these venues, understood the social relationships existing between and among the youths in these centres and investigated the youth subcultures presented in these viewing halls. These and other issues were examined among youths (European soccer fans) in football viewing centres in Ado Ekiti southwest Nigeria.

Methodology: The study adopted a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods to elicit information from the respondents. As regards questionnaires, a survey questionnaire was developed and

administered to the selected respondents. The questionnaires were administered after a pilot study to ascertain the validity and reliability of the instruments. The questionnaire addressed specific issues relating to respondents' socio-demographic characteristics such as age and sex. The questionnaires were administered to the respondents after consultation with them at the each of the cinema houses where they watched soccer matches, thus, a total of 120 questionnaires were distributed among 120 respondents selected from 3 cinema halls in the city. In selecting the sample, Ado Ekiti was clustered into 3 areas namely High-income neighbourhoods, Middle-income neighbourhoods, and Low-income neighbourhoods. Middle and Low-income communities were selected because the cinema halls are located in these communities. The reason was to ensure that all the youths within the city were well represented in the sample. From the selected clusters, a total of 3 halls were purposively selected and from selected cinema halls, 40 respondents were selected for the survey, making a total of 120 respondents. As regards qualitative instruments, In-depth interviews (IDI), Key Informant Interviews (KII) and observation techniques were used to elicit information from the respondents. In-depth interviews (IDI) were conducted among 6 respondents from each centre and were followed by interview of 3 key informants. Further, from this sample, three respondents from each cinema halls were selected for in-depth interviews. Three proprietors of the cinema houses served as key informants to give information regarding the issues in focus and this was complemented with a participant observation based on repeated visits to the selected halls. In analysing the data quantitative data, frequencies and percentages were adopted to describe the social and demographic characteristics of the respondents. For qualitative data collected, it was transcribed, sorted and grouped based on relevance and analysed (interpretive content analysis) in relation to the objectives of the

study. Further, verbatim quotations were made where necessary to corroborate data discussed.

**Theoretical Framework:** Relating to the theoretical underpinning for this study, Weber's social action theory and Use and Gratification Model of Mass Media were considered. These theories highlight social actions as rational, and goal-oriented, taking the social environment into consideration. Further, the theories explain the patronage of mass media as an instrument used by humans to satisfy their social and cultural needs. The youths therefore may visit these halls because of their need to achieve their desired goals, which may go beyond watching football. These sets of actions thus become social, since they are chosen after considering series of alternatives. Aside from this, in the process of watching football matches, a series of social and cultural negotiations are expected to arise. These issues were critically explored in the process of analyzing the data gathered in this study

**Results:** Findings revealed that a majority of the respondents who visit to watch soccer matches were between ages 16 and 25 years (61.0 %); also, 64.1 % were students and 16.7 % were fresh graduates. IDI, observation technique and KII revealed that the need for fun, association, sense of belonging and cost of acquiring and maintaining cable television were some of the factors that attracted these youths to these halls. Aside watching soccer matches, IDI and observation showed that social relationships within these viewing locations revolved around fashion, music, local and international politics. Further, these social relationships have translated into unique identities in terms of dress, style of communication and group dynamics. IDI and observation reveal that these viewing halls have become avenues for youths to assert their presence and connect with events both within and outside world.

**SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECT OF THE YOUTH'S LANGUAGE. (BY THE EXAMPLE OF THE THE ANALYSIS OF MODERN STREET AND CLUB DANCES' TERMINOLOGY.)**

**Efimenko, Ekaterina**

Language is a sociocultural phenomenon. It reflects the worldview of a native speaker, the system of social relations, social hierarchy and cultural peculiarities of his/her own social environment. The language is particularly crucial for young people because of the social identification and cultural self-expression and the determination of their social space.

The aim of the present research is to reveal and analyze socio-communicative and culturological features of the usage of the modern street (hip-hop, break-dance and etc.) and club (street-jazz, hustle, R&B and etc.) dances' terminology by the young people. These dances came to Russia from America in the 70<sup>th</sup>–80<sup>th</sup> of the XX century and used the data of original and borrowed vocabulary in the Russian dancing terminology system. The aim of the research is to examine lexico-semantic, communicative and pragmatic characteristics of the modern dances' terms and culturological features of their usage in the youth culture, based on these dancing styles. Lexical items of the modern dances' terminology (about 240 items) which were extracted from the current Internet resources devoted to these dancing trends and from the expert interviews and specialized literature constructed the data for the research. Young trained dancers or trainers have acted as experts in this study. Method of content-analysis along with the creation of data-basis according to the analysis' results have become the core method of the study.

Modern street and club dances have diverse semantic and socio-cultural sources. Significant part of terms was borrowed from the youth slang (especially among the original Russian terms) – “fishka”, “vaking”, “fank” and etc. On the other hand, foreign languages, especially English (in its American version), highly influence the youth dancing language.

**THE 'GLOCALIZATION' OF CHRISTIAN PUNK: A QUALITATIVE STUDY IN THE UK AND USA**  
**Abraham, Ibrahim B.**

**Keywords: christianity, punk, secularisation, subculture, youth culture**

Whereas the study of diverse incarnations of punk rock has been ubiquitous in youth research, the analysis of punk in the context of young people's religious lives has been almost nonexistent. Surprisingly perhaps, punk has become increasingly popular within the youth cultures of contemporary Evangelical Christianity, in the USA and elsewhere. Punk's passionate and rebellious spirit, and commitment to empowering young peoples' self-expression, is being synthesised with the Evangelical commitment to biblical literalism, sobriety, chastity and the critique of liberal capitalism. What emerges is an articulate and embattled global youth subculture that sits uneasily within the typically radical culture of punk and the typically reactionary culture of Evangelicalism.

This paper draws on interviews with 46 Christian punk musicians and fans in the UK, the USA (and Australia), abidingly in their late teens and early 20s. Whereas the UK is an overwhelmingly secular culture, in the USA, of course, religious institutions and beliefs are more influential. After briefly outlining the constitutive features of Christian punk, including its key sites of antagonism – religious belief and authority, sexuality and gender – the paper will analyze the issue of the 'glocalization' on two terrains: the national and the subcultural.

Firstly, I will examine the 'reverse-colonial' influence of US American Evangelical youth culture in Britain, analyzing patterns of appropriation and resistance in an abidingly irreligious context. Secondly the paper will explore the 'glocalization' of Evangelical youth culture in the punk 'scene' where the articulations of often fundamentalist belief are mediated by the cultural forms and processes of punk.

It is hoped the paper will present an interesting analysis of a novel form of youth culture, reminding us that while religious influence is irreversibly declining in most contexts, religious belief is still vital for many young people.

#### **BRANDS USED AS A TOOL IN STRUCTURING OF YOUTH (SUB) CULTURES**

**Mård, Mika**

The number of youths participating in lifestyle-sport is continuously increasing, simultaneously generating a lucrative industry that is connected to the culture. This paper will examine how youth's perception of brands creates structures within the (sub) culture of lifestyle-sports. I draw upon the conclusion that consumption patterns structure social collectives, and vice versa (Holt 1997). Participation in different lifestyle-sports is highly visualized by consumption of certain brands. In this paper I will examine how the cultural belongingness are structured in two lifestyle-sports through a collective understanding of different brands' cultural connection. This understanding is created globally, but affecting local youths' participation in lifestyle-sports.

This paper draws upon empirical examples from two lifestyle-sports, snowboarding and skateboarding. Studies on youth subcultures have shown that individuals tend to do a clear distinction between 'core' members and 'outsiders' (Fox 1987). In this paper I will illustrate how there is a similar categorization of *culturally connected* (core) brands and *corporate* (outsiders) brands. This distinction of brands is incorporating and visualizing the distinction between 'core' members and 'outsiders'. This paper is influenced by Fox's (1987) enriching study. As a subculture, there is within lifestyle-sports culturally deeply rooted differences from the "normal" society. As a subculture, Fox (1987) is suggesting a simple social structure of three levels of involvement between individuals. In this paper I will

illustrate a similar structure between *culturally connected* brands, i.e. different levels of cultural connection. Brands different levels of *cultural connection* is created globally, but affecting the level of an individual's involvement in the culture locally.

#### **PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCE CONSUMPTION AMONG YOUTHS: AN ASSESSMENT OF ITS SOCIO-POLITICAL CHALLENGES IN URBAN NIGERIA**

**Omotosho, Babatunde Joshua**

**Keywords: youths, substance abuse, Nigeria**

Consumption of psychoactive substances may not be a new phenomenon in Nigeria. Studies have showed the rates and dimensions of consumption of this substance among youths, public transporters, motor parks and among deviants in the country. In recent times however, youths whether in the secondary or tertiary institutions or other fields of endeavour now engage in the consumption of alcohol and other psychoactive substances both publicly and privately and without restraints. They achieve this by visiting joints and patronise motor parks to consume these substances. This portends great risk for these youths, the family structure and the nation at large. Aside this, the implication of this on the health of these youths and the country at large is better imagined than described. Without doubt, this is a fall out of the challenges of modernisation vis-à-vis urbanisation, which has further affected the family structure more especially in the urban centres. Besides this, policies in the country have become a toothless dog hence the unrestricted access to these substances in public places. Several policies regarding alcohol and tobacco consumption in Nigeria have failed to achieve its stated aims. This article takes a critical look at the family structure in an urban society in Nigeria and its relationship with societal ills among urban youths. This study further examines different policies set

up regarding psycho active substance in the county over time, its effect and challenges encountered in addressing consumption of this substance among youths. Finally, this study also recommends how youths, family structure and the policy makers can be up and doing in order to ensure healthy and virile youths in Nigeria.

## **NEW REPRESENTATIONS OF TIME AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S CULTURES**

**Leccardi, Carmen**

**Keywords: past, present, future, temporal destructure, young people's cultures**

In the scenario of the new century profound transformations have invested the social construction of time. In particular, the manner of representing the past-present-future relationship has undergone a radical redefinition in a range of fundamental profiles. In the first place, there is a growing tendency to not consider this relationship as a continuum, directly connected to duration. On the one hand, the three dimensions seem to be fragmenting and becoming autonomous, accentuating the importance of the present at the expense of the past and future. On

the other hand, in the very place where the past-present-future relationship seems to resist destructure, the temporal horizon that encloses it is tending to contract, reducing its own breadth. In the second place, the parallel conceptions of the past and the future are being opened up again to question and profoundly redefined. So far as the past is concerned, a good indicator of the transformations taking place are the modifications in the construction of memory. Similarly, through the contemporary changes in the forms of projectuality it is possible to bring to light the processes of the redefinition of the representation of the future characteristic of our epoch.

Taken together, these processes have a profound impact on the manner in which young people construct their lives and cultures. In particular, for young people the transformations in the representation of social time and biographical time closely interact with the destructure of traditional modes of entering adult life (the so-called 'transition to adulthood'). As a result, a number of young people appear to be actively involved in the construction of new forms of cultural mediation between the need for subjective control over time and the uncertain social environment of today.

## IX STREAM: VIRTUAL YOUTH CULTURES

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### 9.1. Virtual Youth Cultures

#### Sessions 2

Tuesday 14th 9.00–10.30

EDU 359, Educarium, Assistentinkatu 5

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#### PARTICIPANTS

Young People and Computer Games

– in an Everyday Perspective

*Brus, Anne (abrus@ruc.dk) of Roskilde University*

Tuning-in through Youtube, Facebook and P2P: Growing up, Making Sense of Popular Music and the Internet

*Martínez-Sanmartí, Roger (rmartinezsa@uoc.edu) and Cusso, Irene (icussop@uoc.edu) of Universitat Oberta de Catalunya*

Friend or Foe? Adolescents on Social Networking Sites between Self Presentation and Cybermobbing

*Waechter, Natalia (waechter@ihs.ac.at) of Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna*

#### PROBLEMATIC COMPUTER GAME HABITS

Brus, Anne

Computer games and their potentially negative effects on children and young people has been the subject of a lot of media attention. Many questions have become the centre of media discussions: Is there a connection between the consumption of violent computer games and aggressive behaviour and crime? Is it safe to play? Is gaming substituting other life experiences normally associated with childhood? And does a high amount of usage lead to addiction?

My purpose is to focus on children and young people who spend a lot of time in their everyday life to play computer games. Some of the youngsters call themselves ‘addicted’, and others are ‘addicted’, according to the immediate surroundings. In addition to this, my aim is to expand the phenomenon ‘computer games addiction’ based on a child and youth perspective.

The data comes from a questionnaire, collected on the Internet in February 2011 during a period of 5 weeks. By exploring children and young people’s way of constructing ‘addiction’, I want to discuss the notion of ‘computer game addiction in itself. And in continuation of this, looking at computer games addiction as a social phenomenon and renaming the phenomenon as ‘problematic computer game habits’.

**TUNING-IN THROUGH YOUTUBE,  
FACEBOOK AND P2P: GROWING UP,  
MAKING SENSE OF POPULAR MUSIC AND  
THE INTERNET**

**Martínez-Sartínez-Sanmartí, Roger &  
Cussó, Irene**

**Keywords: youth, popular music, ICT, P2P,  
Youtube, Facebook, taste, homologies,  
social class, ethnicity, linguistic identity,  
national identity, gender, sexuality, music  
geographies**

When growing up, young people try to make sense of youth cultural geographies, and in this symbolic work music plays a very important role. Contrary to what mainstream popular music research tends to imply, moreover, taste in music is homologically related to social geographies. During the last 10 years, the way young people access and share their music knowledge and preferences has notably changed because of the Internet: P2P file exchange, social network sites like Myspace or Facebook, and the importance of Youtube, just to name a few, have revolutionized young people's relationship with music. In this paper, the impact of these technologies will be scrutinized through a comparison of how taste in music was and is culturally produced in 2000 and 2010 in three secondary schools in Barcelona, Spain. Through the analysis of qualitative interviews to more than 120 youngsters between 15 and 16 years old, attention will be paid to the changes in the way young people learn, make sense and experience the differentiation between different music genres and the tension between the commercial centre and the anti-commercial peripheries, with the goal of understanding how their homological relation to social meanings like gender, class or ethnic, linguistic and national identification are being produced and re-produced.

**FRIEND OR FOE? ADOLESCENTS ON  
SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES BETWEEN  
SELF PRESENTATION AND CYBERMOBBING**  
**Waechter, Natalia**

In the past years, social networking sites (SNS) such as Facebook and MySpace have become very popular communication online tools all over the world, especially among adolescents and emerging adults. Recent research indicates that social networking sites are an important part of young people's lives, however, there are still many open questions regarding the activities of youth on such sites, international similarities and differences, as well as psychological and sociological indications. In a study with young SNS users in Austria, we investigated the amount of use, why they use social networking sites, what they do on these sites, who they meet and who they are connected with, how their online and offline worlds overlap, what they like and what they dislike or fear ("cyber mobbing"). For data collection we used an online questionnaire as well as focus groups and qualitative interviews with social networking sites users aged 12 to 19.

We found out that having and using at least one profile on a social networking site is important for young people in order to become a teenager and for their full integration into their teen clique. They need to engage in social networking sites activities for negotiating their teenage identity and for exchanging information and gossip about friends, events, and teenage life. At the same time, on social networking sites, they have to deal with data security, surveillance, cyberstalking, and cybermobbing. Only half of the young people in our study reported using privacy settings and even if they do, their full profile remains visible for hundreds of friends. We conclude that a) social networking sites are important for the young people's identity development and b) a deeper discussion of dangers regarding data security and cybermobbing is necessary.

## 9.2. Virtual Youth Cultures (continues)

### Sessions 3

Tuesday 14th 11.00–12.30

EDU 359, Educarium, Assistentinkatu 5

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### PARTICIPANTS

The Online Insecurity of Young People.

Do They Need to Be Protected?

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Effects of Internet Anonymity on Youth Identity Development: A Theoretical Framework

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Mobile Generations: The Role of Mobile Technology in the Shaping of Media Generations

*Bolin, Göran (goran.bolin@sh.se) of Södertörn University*

### THE ONLINE INSECURITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE. DO THEY NEED TO BE PROTECTED?

Popovici, Irina-Elena

**Keywords:** young people, online (in) security, online protection, social networking, predators, cyberspace

To be, as much as possible, wired to the high digital technology is nowadays almost an essential objective of the young generation. We cannot deny the importance of the latest information and communication technologies (ICT) but previous researches had underlined that we must be aware of the negative effects that the newest virtual instruments used for socializing, such as blogs and social networking sites, could have especially on children, as the most earnest users of them.

Beside the positive effect and impact, they have already raised important controversies connected to the security of personal data, the right of privacy and the invisible risks.

Considering children and young people, they are the perfect victims for offenders that explore the facilities offered by cyberspace for identifying the ‘perfect’ victims, in order to satisfy some personal immoral interests (including those of sexual nature).

The anonymous nature of the Internet allows offenders to masquerade as children for a while in order to gain the confidence and trust of their victims before introducing a sexual element into the online conversation and eventually arranging a meeting for the real world.

The work will contain the results of two focus groups discussions, one with children and the other with adults (parents), which will be analysed in a comparative manner, in order to underline the differences in different ages’ perception of the online (in)security. The theoretical part of the paper will underline the role of the social networking sites in the everyday life of children and young people, the vulnerabilities of their online behaviour and the indistinguishable risks derived from their virtual activities.

## EFFECTS OF THE INTERNET ANONYMITY ON YOUTH IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT: A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Keipi, Teo

Virtual worlds provided by the internet, where user anonymity is the rule, represent a new and significant arena for social science research; here, a growing number of young people spend ever-increasing amounts of time in a system that is simultaneously socially connecting and isolating.

In this paper, I discuss and present a new layered theoretical frame for understanding key aspects of the social functions at work in the identity development of young people in the area of overlap between their online and offline selves. Central to the discussion is an application of the Social Identity model of Deindividuation Effects (SIDE) which has to do with the understanding of the effects of anonymity through the lens of identity and social context. This model is paired with the practical real world vs. virtual world comparative dimensions provided by social identity theory, all toward a theoretical lens through which to view internet anonymity.

This social psychological theoretical frame is then explored through its intersection with studies on virtual worlds, where the key points of comparison between online and offline identities are in the spheres of deviance in terms of civility, labelling in terms of categorization, and depersonalization in terms of social norm conceptions and motivation. The discussion of these pieces together serves to synchronize the creation of a new, useful frame through which to approach and deal with issues concerning internet anonymity and youth identity development.

## MOBILE GENERATIONS: THE ROLE OF THE MOBILE TECHNOLOGY IN THE SHAPING OF THE MEDIA GENERATIONS

Bolin, Göran

**Keywords: mobile phones, generations, media usage, Sweden.**

It is often argued that young people are among the first to adopt new media technologies, and that they are especially keen on taking on all new features connected with mobile technology and the Internet. In spite of this oft-repeated claim, one could suspect that since computers and mobile phones have become so widespread among large portions of the populations in the industrialised world, it might not be technology, per se, that distinguishes the young from the old, but rather the actual ways in which it is used. One approach to discuss this is in terms of media generations. It could be expected that generations that have grown up with different mediated experiences during their formative years will relate to the mobile technology in a variety of ways (cf. Mannheim, 1952 & Volkmer, 2006). In this article, three such generations are analysed: the radio/print generation (born in the 1930s), the TV generation (born in the 1950s), and the mobile technology generation (born in the 1980s). Access and usage patterns are researched, and the degree to which the three generations differ when it comes to their relations to mobile technology is discussed, but also the unifying character of the mobile telephony usage. Our methodological approach is quantitative, analysing results from annually conducted postal surveys that are representative for the Swedish population.

## X STREAM: ETHNICITIES

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### 10.1. Ethnicity and Multiculturalism

Sessions 2

Tuesday 14th 09.00–10.30

Pub 5, Publicum, Assistentinkatu 7

#### COORDINATOR

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Young Girls with Immigrant Background:  
Identity and Culture in a Multicultural  
Suburb

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Cultural Practises of Young People: Physical  
Space and Social Distinctions

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Immigrants in Upper Secondary Education  
in Iceland

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#### YOUNG GIRLS WITH IMMIGRANT BACKGROUND: IDENTITY AND CULTURE IN A MULTICULTURAL SUBURB

Farina, Gaia

**Keywords:** young girls, immigration,  
second generation, gender,  
multiculturalism, urban spaces, identity,  
ethnography, visual methods.

In Italy, unlike other European countries, the number of the so-called “second generation migrants” has highly increased only in the last ten years in conjunction with a period of economic crisis that caused an increase of insecurity, racism and fear of difference. However, the multicultural composition of the Italian towns promotes the daily encounter between young people with different cultural roots, the sharing of meeting places, social conditions and life experiences.

My research focuses on young girls with immigrant backgrounds. The aim is to understand how young people coming from different backgrounds live together; the ways they deal with cultural differences in daily lives; if and how the experiences of living in a multicultural contexts affect and shape their cultural repertoires and identities. Last goal is to cover the 3 following issues about young women studied: social relations and friendships; expectations and intentions for the future; their reference model of woman.

My case study is on young people living in a fringe neighborhood of Bologna, a North Italian city. Here, in council houses, live Italians and immigrants from different countries.

I used qualitative and ethnographic research methods: participant observation in the social center for youth, based in the main square of the area of my study, interviews and participatory visual methods in order to involve young girls (photo elicitation) and to investigate their use of public spaces (walkabouts). Finally I analysed how young girls involved in my research use new on

line media and their self representation on Facebook.

I'll present the first results of my fieldwork and I will focus on the advantage of using mixed methods (ethnographic, participatory visual methods and virtual ethnography) in research projects that focus on young's cultural worlds.

### **CULTURAL PRACTICES OF YOUNG PEOPLE. PHYSICAL SPACE AND SOCIAL DISTINCTIONS**

**Tolonen, Tarja**

**Keywords: space, social and cultural distinctions, young people, ethnicity, gender, social class, leisure time, informal youth cultures at school, ethnography, interviews**

In this paper physical space, cultural practises and social distinctions of young people are focused on. The study is based on qualitative data of 39 interviews of young people. In the research project *Young people's lifestyles, leisure time and formation of social class young people's leisure practices and social relations were studied*. The interviewees, from 13 to 17-years old were reached through local schools and youth houses in Helsinki and Kajaani. In this paper it is analysed how the social and physical sphere intertwine, and how young people build social and cultural distinctions by using or avoiding different spaces. Two cases are discussed, first, the use of school space – a case in which there is a tension due to ethnicity in student culture. In second case the ways of using of a local shopping centre (and its social consequences and worries expressed by adults) in Helsinki are discussed. The analysis refer to discussions of social class, gender and ethnicity, which also frame the interpretation of young people's cultural practices and their use of space.

### **IMMIGRANTS IN UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION IN ICELAND**

**Gudmundsson, Gestur**

**Keywords: immigrants, upper secondary education, drop-out, resilience**

From late 1990s and until 2008 the immigrant proportion of the population in Iceland grew from 2 % to 8 %. The primary schools have experienced a similar growth in the proportion of immigrants and descendents of immigrants, while this wave of immigration is just starting to reach the upper secondary schools. This paper explores the situation of immigrants in upper secondary schools from quantitative as well as qualitative perspectives. Quantitatively it draws upon a new database in Statistics Iceland which defines immigrants and descendents in a more rigorous way than before, using same kind of definitions as for instance Statistics Denmark. By linking this base to the database of educational progression, it is explored how immigrants/descendents fare in upper secondary schools, both generally, compared with native Icelandic youth, and by gender and ethnic groups. Qualitative interviews with 20 immigrants/descendents aged 18-22 explore their experiences – hurdles, support, different approaches in various schools, relations with Icelandic peers etc.

For the last decade the percentage of young Icelanders who embark on an upper secondary education has risen from 90 % to 97 %, but only about 80 % of immigrants/descendents do. Furthermore around 20 % have dropped out during the first three years of upper secondary education. Until recently the drop-out rate of immigrant youth was even higher but for the last few years it has become lower. Upper secondary education in Iceland is comprehensive and flexible, and not least it allows students to travel fast or slowly, take breaks and shift tracks easily. This flexibility has not prevented the high drop-out rate, but increasingly the immigrant

youngsters seem to use it wisely. They accept early in their upper secondary education that they have to start slowly, mainly because of limited competences in the icelandic language, and find it natural to spend 5 or 6 years at upper secondary school (working on the side at the same time) while the norm is 4 years. In interviews the 18–22 years old show confidence that they will go on to university education (or finish as craftsman). However, still almost a half of immigrant/descendants population decides early on not to embark on this long and winding road but try their luck on the labour market – which until 2008 seemed a reasonably option but has become problematic.

The main focus of the paper is on the stories of those who have succeeded against most odds.

## 10.2. Ethnicity and Multiculturalism (continues)

### Sessions 3

Tuesday 14th 11.00–12.30

Pub 5, Publicum, Assistentinkatu 7

### COORDINATOR

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### PARTICIPANTS

Making Friends. Multicultural Friendships and Cultural Demarcations in Finland.

*Kivijärvi, Antti (kivijarv@student.uef.fi) of University of Eastern Finland/ Youth Research Network*

Adaptation and Translation of National Health and Lifestyle Survey into Multilingual Web Survey in Finland: Does it Work?

*Lindfors, Pirjo (pirjo.lindfors@uta.fi) & Raisamo, Susanna & Rimpelä, Arja of Tampere School of Health Sciences*

Ethnic Minority Youth in Central and Eastern Europe. Empirical Evidence on European, National and Ethnic Identities  
*Waechter, Natalia (waechter@ihs.ac.at) of Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna*

### MAKING FRIENDS MULTICULTURAL FRIENDSHIPS AND CULTURAL DEMARCATIONS IN FINLAND

Kivijärvi, Antti

**Keywords: friendships, demarcations, intertwining inequalities, individualism, multiculturalism**

In this paper, I will scrutinize friendship circles of multicultural young people. The focus is to ponder how friendships are formulated: are they based on individual traits, cultural/national demarcations, class positions, gender or are friends being selected just by chance? Multicultural friendships are examined in the context of youth leisure. The study is based on qualitative interviews of young people (n=51) and ethnographic observations around youth clubs and in youth events. The data is highly nationwide and collected as part of three different research projects in years 2005–2010.

I will set the data against recent sociological debates where postmodern and free floating individualism is being challenged by theorizations of intersecting inequalities based on ethnicity, gender, class and locality. One of the most essential arguments of postmodern literature is that traditional communalities are eroding through growing individuality – people choose their affiliations irrespective

of more structural constraints. Furthermore, friendships as a concept can be seen as a post-modern and individualistic version of the notion of community. It reflects individual expressions of intimacy which replaces old conformity demanding and more public communalities. The concept of friendships in itself illustrates “chosen communities” or “neo-tribes” which are not determined by kinship ties, gender, class position or nationality.

In spite of the individualistic discourse of friendships, not all young people are able to take individualistic positions of “cultural chameleons”. In the data friendships are formulated through unequal processes where nationality, ethnicity, gender, class and locality are intertwined together. Common backgrounds still determine most friendship circles of youth. Thus, it can be asserted that friendship circles of youth may form an arena of inequality where ability to present oneself as (or be) a free floating individual becomes an essential capital.

#### **ADAPTATION AND TRANSLATION OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND LIFESTYLE SURVEY INTO MULTILINGUAL WEB SURVEY IN FINLAND: DOES IT WORK?**

**Lindfors Pirjo & Raisamo Susanna & Rimpelä Arja**

**Keywords: adolescents with immigrant backgrounds, Finland, multilingual web survey, health and lifestyle**

Adolescents with immigrant backgrounds are largely unrepresented in population health surveys. This paper describes the process of adapting and translating the national Adolescent Health and Lifestyle Survey (AHLS) into multilingual online survey. AHLS has been carried out biennially since 1977 among nationally representative samples of 12–18-year-old Finns. We modified and translated the original AHLS questionnaire into the 12 largest language groups in order

to collect data of immigrant youth health and well-being. The sample was drawn from Population Register Centre and included the official mother tongue and postal address. The biggest language-groups were Russian (20 %), Estonia (11 %) and Somali (10.3 %). This two-year pilot-project is funded by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.

**Study design:** A multilingual web-based survey among sample of 16–17-year-olds. In addition to the socio demographics, the questionnaire included the questions regarding health, physical activity and leisure time, sleeping and tooth brushing, smoking and alcohol use, future educational plans, family and friends, safety and bullying, and the Finnish language skills of the respondent and parents. Open-ended items were related to the social relationships and hopes and worries for the future. Altogether, 148 responded and response rate was 46.4 %. Two reminders were posted. The study demonstrated notable differences in response rates between different languages. Surprisingly, almost 60 % used Finnish; even they were given the option to answer by their official mother language.

This study project shows that translation and adaptation of the national health survey into multilingual web survey is feasible, even there are diverse problems concerning the low response rate and technical practicalities in strange alphabets. Efforts to increase the response rate will be important part of the forthcoming surveys. If successful to collect higher response rate, the results will inform policy making and contribute to the scientific research gap.

**ETHNIC MINORITY YOUTH IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE. EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE ON EUROPEAN, NATIONAL AND ETHNIC IDENTITIES**

**Waechter, Natalia**

Since the collapse of the communist regime(s) a new generation was born and raised in the Central and Eastern European countries. In contrast to the older population they have not experienced the communist regimes themselves but only the post-communist era. This young generation is assumed to be more “Europe-oriented” than the older generations and to have developed more positive attitudes towards the European Union. In the FP7-project ENRI-East, funded by the European commission, we have investigated those assumed differences between the generations by analyzing if and to what extent the young generation in our researched countries has already developed a different understanding of their possible European identity than the older population. As part of the young generation we consider those who are 25 or younger.

Thereby, we focused on the largest ethnic

minorities in each country investigated (Belarus, Hungary, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Slovakia, and Ukraine), who live in the border regions of the nation states/of the European Union. Considering the assumed two-nation-orientation (“home” country and “host” country) of ethnic minorities, we have investigated the differences in the European orientation between the total young population in the researched ENRI-East countries and the young people within the researched ethnic minority groups.

According to previous survey research, we have also assumed countries-specific differences regarding the young people’s attitudes towards Europe and the European Union. All analyses are based on the new quantitative data (n=8000) which has been collected within the project as well as on international survey data (European Value Survey). At the conference I want to present a typology of countries regarding the young people’s attitude towards Europe and the European Union, thereby considering differences between minority and majority populations as well as differences between generations.

## **XI STREAM: GENDER**

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### **11.1. Girl Talk (panel)**

#### **Sessions 1**

**Monday 13th 15.30–17.00**

**EDU 2, Educarium, Assistentinkatu 5**

#### **COORDINATORS**

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#### **SPEAKERS**

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##### **Linda Duits**

PhD, independent social scientist

Diep Onderzoek (Thorough Research)

University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

##### **Elina Oinas**

Senior Lecturer

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Adjunct Professor

Åbo Akademi University,

University of Turku, Finland

##### **Malin Gustavsson**

Folkhälsans Förbund, Finland

#### **DESCRIPTION**

This panel addresses questions of girlhood studies and girl work. The focus will be on both current research on girls and girlhood and on practical girl work. We aim for a critical and analytical approach towards key concepts in girlhood studies, such as agency, power, feminism and empowerment. How are these concepts understood and used in feminist girlhood studies? How do they affect researcher's view and interpretations? And how are they circulated in media? Further, our goal is a dialogue between academic girlhood studies and girl work. How is girl work affected by the changing emphases of girlhood studies and vice versa? What does feminist agenda mean in girl work? What kinds of differences are there in girl work, depending on country or area? The panel is organised by the Finnish Network of Girlhood Studies.

Themes of the panel include:

1. The concept of agency in girlhood studies and girl work
2. Feminism and empowerment
3. Researcher and worker's positions: ethical and political challenges and dilemmas
4. Future themes and challenges

## 11.2. Gender, Media and Society

### Sessions 5

Wednesday 15th, 10.00–12.30  
EDU 2, Educarium, Assistentinkatu 5

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### PARTICIPANTS

Beautiful Women and Athletic Men?  
– Doing Gender in Young Consumers’  
Success Stories  
*Autio, Minna (minna.autio@helsinki.fi) &  
Strand, Teija & Katila, Saija of University  
of Helsinki*

Changes in Gender Representations  
of Young Drinking Adults in Finnish  
and Swedish Women’s Magazines’  
Advertisements from the 1960s to the  
2000s  
*Törrönen, Jukka (jukka.torronen@sorad.  
su.se) of SoRAD / Centre for Social Research  
on Alcohol and Drugs*

”I Wish to Be Bella.” Finnish Girls Reading  
Vampire Books  
*Leppälähti, Merja (meleppa@utu.fi) of  
University of Turku*

Anorexia and Bulimia among Young  
People. Defying Own Health or Social  
Order?  
*Hernández Gutiérrez, Julia  
(juliahernandezg@yahoo.com) of Facultad  
Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales,  
Mexico*

Geography of Hanging-Out – Teenage  
Girls as Users of Urban Space  
*Pyyry, Noora (noora.pyyry@helsinki.fi) of  
University of Helsinki*

### BEAUTIFUL WOMEN AND ATHLETIC MEN? – DOING GENDER IN YOUNG CONSUMERS’ SUCCESS STORIES

*Autio, Minna & Strand, Teija & Katila, Saija*

**Keywords: consumer, gender, success,  
consumer culture, non-active role-playing  
method**

Young people live among an ever-growing variety of consuming alternatives in an increasingly mediated culture, growing into girls and boys and then women and men through various consumer practices. Designer clothes, branded goods and services, and joyful leisure time as a whole are seen as constitutive elements of young people’s lives. Consuming practices relating to young people’s appearance, travel, hobbies and free time in general are both gender-neutral and gendered. Men’s role in consumer society has traditionally been the provider for the family, whereas women have been given the role of the consumer and household co-manager. In our article, we examine gendered consumption practices. The material studied consists of the stories on getting rich quickly written by seventh grade students in two

schools in Lapland. We used a non-active role-playing method. We argue that traditional gendered models of consumerism are still deeply embedded in Finnish society, although stereotyped feminine and masculine positions are also breaking, especially among youth. The girls' stories speak of consumption dreams that can be interpreted as feminine, such as beauty treatments and shopping, while the boys' writings relate the significance of being athletic in the construction of a masculine self. Appearance concerns would seem to also include boys, while girls adopt traditionally male agencies by speaking of fast sports cars or investing, for example. Although technical objects of consumption such as scooters, mini bikes, iPods and smart phones are a part of the day-to-day life of both genders, playing sports or computer games has been labelled as boys' activity. Young people are also generous and practice charity. Wanting to help others is not especially gendered, but girls are more interested than boys in the world outside Finland, including international adoption, whereas boys' generosity is focused on those near them such as parents, friends and team mates.

**CHANGES IN GENDER REPRESENTATIONS OF YOUNG DRINKING ADULTS IN FINNISH AND SWEDISH WOMEN'S MAGAZINES' ADVERTISEMENTS FROM THE 1960S TO THE 2000S**

Törrönen, Jukka

**Keywords: young adults, drinking, advertisements, women's magazines, gender representations, performativity, subject position, comparative research**

The paper presents an analysis of alcohol-related advertisements published in Finnish and Swedish women's magazines from the 1960s to the 2000s by focusing on the gendered representations of young drinking adults. The advertisements are approached and analysed as performances in which gender

is made visible "here and now" by placing young women and men in particular subject positions. The aim is to find out what kind of gendered subject positions have appeared as acceptable and desirable in women's magazines over the past few decades, how those positions have changed, and how these changes reflect the intersections of age, class and nationality. The analysis takes influences from Judith Butler's (1990) theories on gender and performance. It draws attention to how the subject positions of young adults materialized in the advertisements are repeatedly attached to pleasure (desire), the physical body (sex) and social roles, norms and lifestyles (gender). The assumption informing the analysis is that there is no natural, causal continuity between desire, sex and gender, which means that the way these elements are interwoven varies over time and place. A comparison between Finland and Sweden makes it easier to identify culturally specific elements.

**"I WISH TO BE BELLA!"**

**FINNISH GIRLS READING VAMPIRE BOOKS**  
Leppälahti, Merja

**Keywords: romance, vampire, reading**

Stephenie Meyer's *Twilight Saga* has millions of fans all over the world; many of these fans are young women. The main plot of the Saga is a romantic love story between a teen-age human girl and a vampire man. This saga is very popular in Finland, too. But how young Finnish readers describe this love story? Which kinds of things in the *Saga* attract them and which not?

My material consists of 48 writings, in which young readers comment these four books of the *Twilight Saga*. These texts are from the *Risingshadow* web site, which is a very popular Finnish web site among fantasy fans. These 48 texts have been written by 33 writers, most female (24 female, 1 male, 8 unknown). Twenty of the writers have told their age. These writers are between the age of

14 and 28; only five of them are over twenty years old.

Most of the writers like *Twilight Saga*, but not all. Even those who like the books very much can also have critical comments. But can this material tell something about present-day Finnish youngsters' thoughts about love and romance?

#### **ANOREXIA AND BULIMIA AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE DEFYING OWN HEALTH OR SOCIAL ORDER?**

**Hernández Gutiérrez, Julia**

**Keywords: body, youth, anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa**

This paper proposes an interpretation of anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa from a sociological and anthropological vision of body and its meaning, and from considering youth situation in present-day. This work is extracted from a research work made in León, México, where mentioned eating disorders have been increased in the last years, particularly among young population.

The body in our time is conceived as an object, which can be modified, decorated, cured and controlled in order to pursue different objectives, not only for the health care and pain eradication, but also to use it as an effective way to express the own identity. If it is the predominant vision of body in contemporary society, it is pertinent to ask why some young people manifest against that vision, even with the risk of damaging themselves and injuring own health. Certain young people put into practice some actions that are divergent from this social discourse of the body, given their situation of social infantilization, the feeling of tension and the urgency of build their own identity and find their own place in the (adult) world. Experimented tension, resulted from different psychological and social factors, can lead to perform some practices that defy what is permitted, and may also defy the own physic limits.

Therefore, anorexia and bulimia could be the answer of certain young people with the urgency of control own life, participate in social life and find own identity. Research results from this work can distinguish four dimensions of uses and representations of the body in mentioned eating disorders, related with the conception of the body as an object, as a way of expression, as an identity project that can be self-constructed and as a way to prove the own existence.

#### **GEOGRAPHY OF HANGING-OUT – TEENAGE GIRLS AS USERS OF URBAN SPACE**

**Pyyry, Noora**

**Keywords: education, girls, hanging-out, participatory research, personal geographies, young people**

My dissertation sheds light to teenage girls' hanging-out practices in urban public space and the effects of the regulation and commercialization of youth leisure environments. I will conduct my field studies in Helsinki and San Francisco. In many European countries and in the United States, young people are not allowed to explore their environments as freely as before. This has to do in part with the highly organized and scheduled everyday life, in part with increased adult supervision. The commercialization of urban public space is creating pressures for both girls and boys, but the aspect of fear and the idea of security make it especially difficult for girls to become independent subjects in the city.

My aim is to introduce new ways to integrate personal urban geographies with education and to encourage young people to critically reflect on their citizenship and position in society, as well as their relationship with their home city. Young people are affected by the surrounding world more than ever before, but neither have the reference points for collective identification been so unstable. It is thus crucial to develop our

teaching practice. Young people can then become skilled and competent subjects in their urban environments.

My methodology draws from participatory research epistemology. Young people are treated as active producers of knowledge and research is conducted *with* them, rather than *on* them. The focus of this study is *space* as both the medium and outcome of social processes.

My research questions are:

- How do teenage girls use and appropriate urban public space?
- How do the hanging-out practices of teenage girls reflect their position in society?
- How do girls (re-)produce social identities and gender through the use of urban space?
- How can we integrate young people's everyday personal geographies into the teaching?

## XII STREAM: YOUNG PEOPLE AND GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

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### 12.1. Young People and Global Citizenship

#### Sessions 1

Monday 13th 15.30–17.00

Pub 5, Publicum, Assistentinkatu 7

#### COORDINATORS

##### Ani Wierenga

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##### Victoria Kahla

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#### DESCRIPTION

By exploring the topic of 'young people and global citizenship', the proposed session will contribute to an emerging field that spans the disciplines of youth studies, international development and education. Theoretical and applied approaches to 'global citizenship' will be explored. Young people's voices have a lot to say on these topics.

The conceptual framework for the session draws on three areas of research: social change, young people's civic engagement and learning, and cross-sectoral partnerships involving community groups, NGOs and learning institutions. The papers are drawn from research collaborations with International Non Government Organizations (INGOs) who place a high priority on social justice

and social responsibility. These papers will explore the dynamics of supporting young people's participation and citizenship in local and global spaces, and young people's own understandings of their global citizenship, and why it matters.

## **PARTICIPANTS**

Utopian Visions and Pragmatic Uses of Global Education: a Case Study of Amnesty International's Human Rights Friendly Schools Project in the United Kingdom

*Mejias, Sam (s.mejias@ioe.ac.uk) of Institute of Education, University of London & Trivers, Helen of Amnesty International UK*

Local Connections and Global Citizenship

*Wierenga, Ani (wierenga@unimelb.edu.au) of Australian Youth Research Centre, University of Melbourne & Guevara, Jose Roberto of RMIT University & Kahla, Victoria of Plan Australia & Ratnam, Samantha of Australian Youth Research Centre, University of Melbourne*

### **UTOPIAN VISIONS AND PRAGMATIC USES OF GLOBAL EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S HUMAN RIGHTS FRIENDLY SCHOOLS PROJECT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM**

**Mejias, Sam & Trivers, Helen**

**Keywords: human rights education, NGOs, whole-school approaches**

This paper considers the issue of global education in schools by examining the findings of a research project that explored a partnership between human rights NGO Amnesty International and a comprehensive secondary school in London to implement a whole-school human rights education (HRE) project. The main aims of the research were to explore

the types of opportunities, challenges and understandings of both NGOs and schools in partnering to deliver whole-school projects, in the context of a neoliberal educational climate based on what Apple (2004) calls conservative modernisation. This encourages schools to use the voluntary sector to give students and schools enhanced choice in the provision of educational services. However, there is potential conflict with the aims and purposes of more progressive forms of education likely to be espoused by NGOs. These are likely to stress community cohesion, solidarity and critical politics and contest the premises of a neoliberal, personalized concept of education (Fielding, 2006). This paper explores the forms of instrumental uses of school partnerships envisaged and enacted by schools. It investigates ways in which NGO-school partnerships affect and are affected by on-going school development processes within traditional school structures. The paper provides evidence of the varied understandings of human rights by school community members. It highlights key challenges of implementing whole-school projects with external agencies, particularly the tension between the operational and political transformation envisioned by NGO stakeholders and the neoliberal results-driven imperatives placed on schools by official policy.

### **LOCAL CONNECTIONS AND GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP**

**Wierenga, Ani & Guevara, Jose Roberto & Kahla, Victoria & Ratnam, Samantha**

**Keywords: global citizenship; learning; partnership; youth-led; human rights**

In 2005, Plan Australia implemented a pilot program called the Global Connections Program that aimed to explore an active learning approach to development education that involved middle-school students in Melbourne communicating with children's/ youth groups in Indonesia to learn about each other.

As part of the *Youth-led learning* research project, an Australian Research Council Linkage Project, researchers from University of Melbourne, and RMIT University worked in partnership with Plan Australia to investigate the possibilities of NGOs informing school practice and develop a model of education for global citizenship based on the insights identified from the implementation of the Global Connections Program.

The young people in the project have informed our understandings of global citizenship. They highlight. The *relational* element – both the encounter and the ongoing dialogue – is important for their learning (personal to local-global). Their *ownership* of the issues they learn about is important, but that they value forming a deeper understanding of the social context around their own concerns. *Purposeful action* is important to them, particularly, gathering evidence of their presence in the world and capacity to shape it., and that deeper learning is generated through an *iterative process* of action and reflection. From our research with them we learn about the importance of solidarity across national boundaries, of speaking and being heard, and about how learning can be amplified through relationship.

This paper will share some of the key findings that contributed to the development of a model of education for global citizenship. ‘Global local connection’, ‘youth-led learning’ and ‘partnership’ are each concepts that sit at the centre of this model. However, the research also shows us that as well as being core principles, each of these ideas also needs to be problematised, as the dynamics of power and inequality sit at the heart of each.

## XIII STREAM: WELL-BEING OF YOUNG ADULTS IN SOUTH-EAST FINLAND AND NORTH-WEST RUSSIA

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### 13.1. Well-being of Young Adults in South-East Finland and North-West Russia

#### Sessions 1

Monday 13th 15.30–17.00

Pub 4, Publicum, Assistentinkatu 7

#### COORDINATORS

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#### DESCRIPTION

Comparative perspectives on Finnish and Russian well-being have not been common because of major historical differences in the welfare systems and living standards. However, young adults are an age group which adopts international influences and lifestyles more eagerly than others. Growing interaction cross the border makes it interesting to compare the well-being of young adults in South-East Finland and North-West Russia. It is not

probable that interaction between countries has a major impact on the well-being of young adults. On the contrary, the differences in well-being can help us to understand circumstances of the interaction.

The primary interest of the session is in the way of life and well-being of young adults (16–29 years olds). The aspects of social and health behavior are taken into account. Presentations are based on survey data from both countries.

The session is a part of a research and development project called “Get Well Young”. The project is funded by TEKES, Kymenlaakso University of Applied Sciences and Cities of Kouvola, Kotka and Hamina. The project includes survey studies in Russia and Finland, the evaluation of the intervention methods of authorities and 3rd sector organizations in Kymenlaakso area, and about 50 case studies (by students).

## **PARTICIPANTS**

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## **WELL-BEING OF YOUNG ADULTS IN**

### **ST. PETERSBURG**

**Borodkina, Olga**

**Keywords: well-being, young adults, social work**

Modern social work in Russia is still in a state of development, that means the creation and development of new public institutions, new forms of social work as well as the rules and regulations associated with the providing of social services. In spite of the growing significance of the field, the influence of official social work on the well-being of young adults is weaker in Russia than in Finland. This makes it interesting to compare the structures of well-being between the countries.

In this presentation, I will discuss the subjective well-being of young adults in St. Petersburg. I will scrutinize the results from the perspective of social policy needs. The material, social and productivity dimensions of well-being will be emphasized. The results are based on a survey which will be gathered in March 2011 from St. Petersburg area. The data includes about 1000 face-to-face interviews.

## **WELL-BEING OF YOUNG ADULTS IN**

### **KYMENLAAKSO AND ST. PETERSBURG**

**Kallunki, Valdemar**

**Keywords: well-being, young adults, life satisfaction**

There is a growing interest in subjective well-being in public policy. The concept can help to assess the consequences of policies for social inclusion and the quality of life given people's own values and preferences. However, objective factors like GDP, public services and education remain significant. (Subjective well-being in Europe 2010.)

Young adults are an age group which is supposed to adapt societal changes easily. However, economical downturns often hit them more severely than older people. This

has been the case in Kymenlaakso during the last economic crisis: unemployment has grown among young adults faster than in other age groups ([http://www.stat.fi/til/tyti/2010/07/tyti\\_2010\\_07\\_2010-08-24\\_tau\\_018\\_fi.html](http://www.stat.fi/til/tyti/2010/07/tyti_2010_07_2010-08-24_tau_018_fi.html)). This may have significant consequences for the life satisfaction of young adults. In this research, life satisfaction of young adults in Kymenlaakso and St. Petersburg is scrutinized and compared. Domains of life satisfaction, presented by Robert Cummins, are utilized in order to create an overview and deeper perspective about the issue.

The presentation is based on a survey data. The data will be gathered from Kymenlaakso in February 2011 and from St. Petersburg in March 2011. The number of respondents will be 1400 in Kymenlaakso and 1000 in St. Petersburg.

#### **HEALTH BEHAVIOUR AND LIFE ORIENTATION AMONG YOUNG ADULTS IN KYMENLAAKSO**

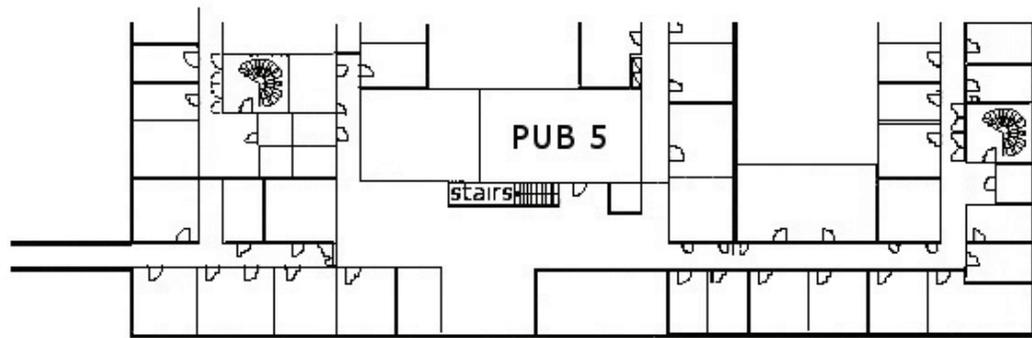
**Kauronen, Marja-Leena**

#### **Keywords: Young Adults, Health Behaviour**

The risk factors of the national diseases are strongly related to health behavior. On this account eating habits, physical exercise, rest and sleeping habits have an essential role in the tackling health inequalities. The harmful living habits polarize in the population according to the education background and socioeconomic differences (Erola 2009). Health behavior is

related to worker culture (Katainen 2011). The past three years Kymenlaakso has encountered a large structural change because the shutdown of the wood processing industry. This change has influenced employment of the young adults, wellbeing of the young families, and impaired social relationships in the families and in the communities. The environment and the social factors of the communities act as an essential part in life orientation of the youth. On the other hand, the young adults have more capability to assume a new way of life. By understanding in depth these factors it is possible to direct successful interventions. A specific challenge is decrease the risk factors of national diseases among youth and young adults (Kansallinen Terveysrojen kaventamisen toimintaohjelma 2008–2011. STM Julk 2008:16.).

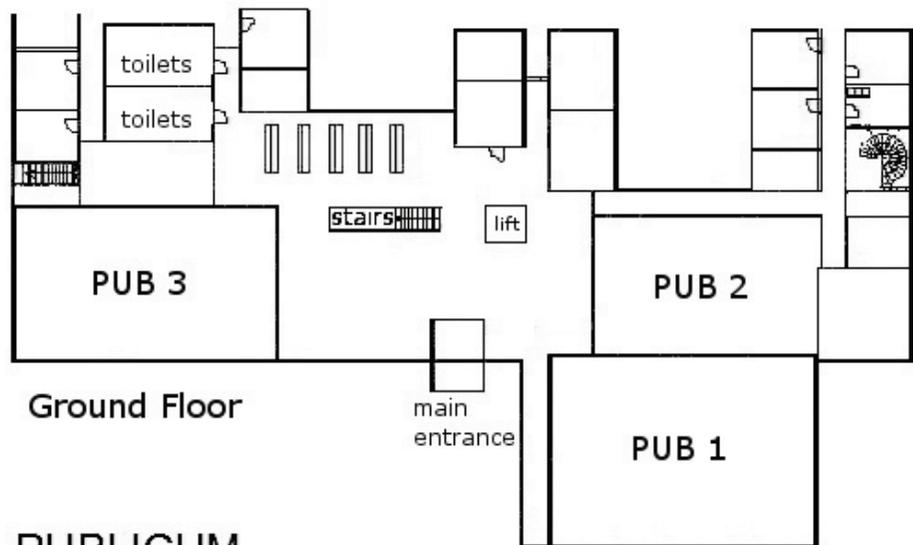
In my presentation, I review young adults in Kymenlaakso divided in three groups depend on their willingness to take care of their own health. The differences between the groups mean challenges in the developing and use of the health promotion methods. The presentation will be based on a survey collected during February 2011 at Kymenlaakso region by telephone interviews including 1400 young adults as the respondents. The results help to recognize how the life orientation and health behaviour are related in Kymenlaakso and indicate who are potential to take care of their own health and those adolescents who need special support.



2nd floor

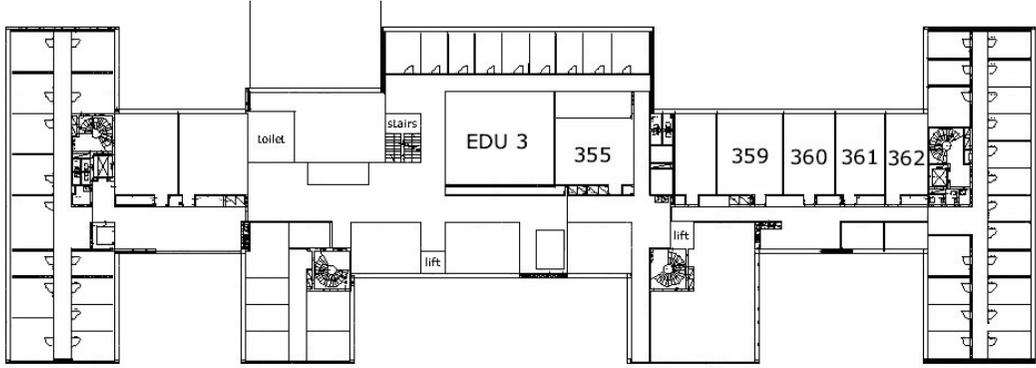


1st floor

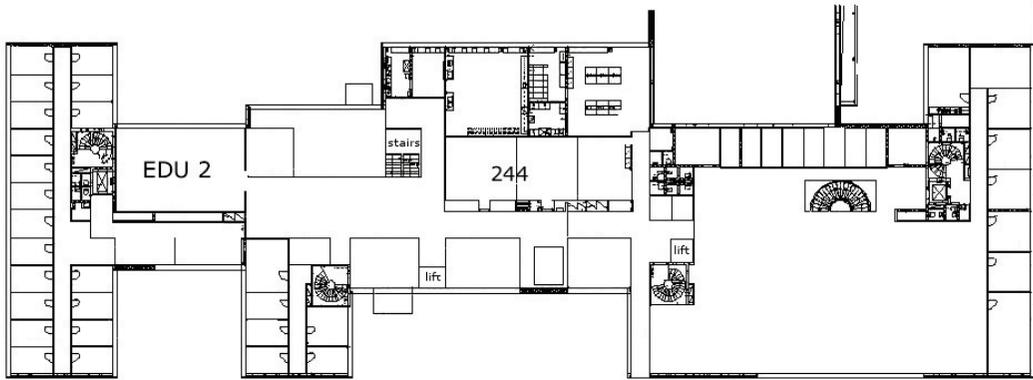


Ground Floor

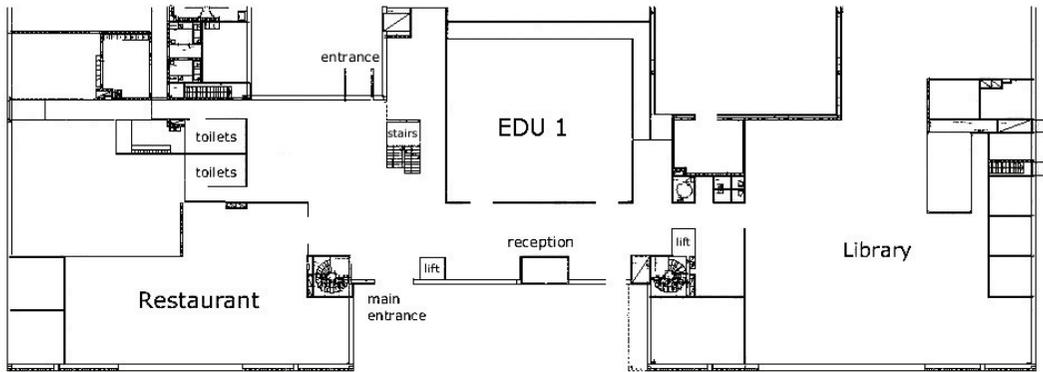
PUBLICUM



2nd floor



1st floor



Ground floor

**EDUCARIUM**

## **NYRIS11**

Turku, Finland, 13 - 15 June 2011

### **Venues**

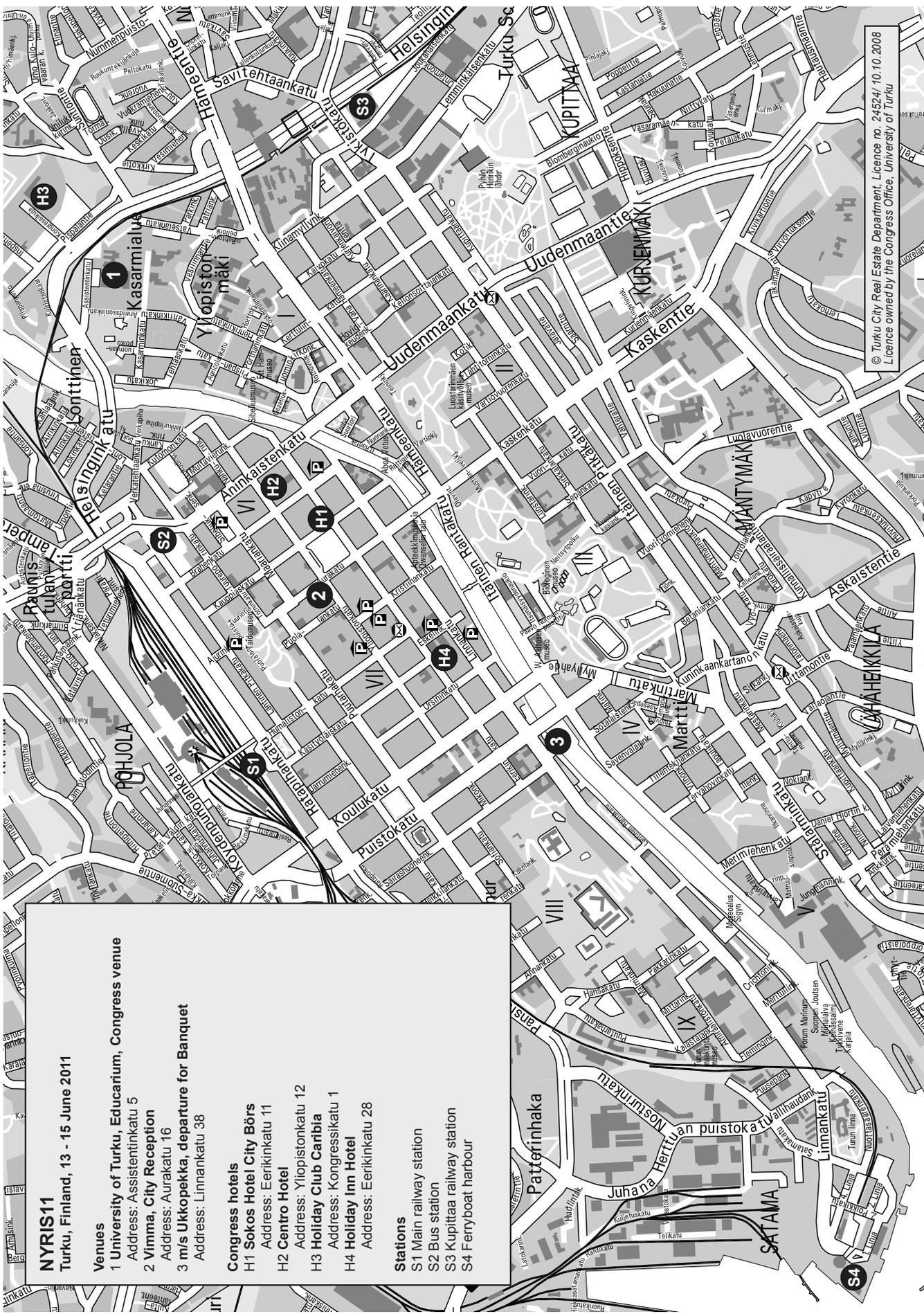
- 1 University of Turku, Educarium, Congress venue  
Address: Assistentinkatu 5
- 2 Vimma, City Reception  
Address: Aurakatu 16
- 3 m/s Ukkopekka, departure for Banquet  
Address: Linnankatu 38

### **Congress hotels**

- H1 Sokos Hotel City Börs  
Address: Eerikinkatu 11
- H2 Centro Hotel  
Address: Yliopistonkatu 12
- H3 Holiday Club Caribia  
Address: Kongressikatu 1
- H4 Holiday Inn Hotel  
Address: Eerikinkatu 28

### **Stations**

- S1 Main railway station
- S2 Bus station
- S3 Kupittaa railway station
- S4 Ferry/boat harbour



FINNISH YOUTH RESEARCH SOCIETY  
FINNISH YOUTH RESEARCH NETWORK

