



XVII Annual Conference of Youth Studies 2018

Youth Cultures and Well-Being

November 5th and 6th 2018,
Helsinki, Finland

Programme and Abstract Book

FINNISH YOUTH RESEARCH SOCIETY
FINNISH YOUTH RESEARCH NETWORK



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Welcoming Words

For a little over 30 years ago, a need for a specific field of science focusing on the youth and young people, was identified by the Nordic ministries of education and scholars in the field. Consequently, network-based research organizations were established in Norway, Sweden and Finland. In Finland, this aim was advanced by the Finnish Youth Research Society, whose 30th-year anniversary is celebrated by this seminar.

The selection of youth cultures as a theme for the conference wasn't random. Youth cultures as a theme is strongly connected to the founding years of the Finnish Youth Research Society. In the post-war decades, youth studies consisted mainly of studying youth work and vast surveys aimed for the youth. In the 1980's this view was deemed hopelessly too narrow and one-sided, as international streams of youth culture almost flooded into Finland as a consequence of youth styles, emergence of commercial radio stations, visibility of MTV, international youth magazines, availability of CD's, as well as traveling of young people and globalization in general becoming more common. Hence, while almost non-existent before, during the 1980's studying of youth cultures became popular at the same time as the newly founded Finnish Youth Research Society started to take its role as a strong link between the researchers.

Youth welfare has a strong tradition in Finnish youth research. As one ramification of the welfare state, furthering the welfare of young people, the possibility of their voices to be heard as well as a respectful and responsible stance towards the younger generations, have all been common practice for youth research. The insight of combining this with studying youth cultures was an invention made, when our dear friend and colleague professor Andy Bennett was visiting the Finnish Youth Research Network in the fall 2017. Youth Cultures and Well-Being is indeed a theme, where the Finnish tradition of youth research is inspiringly combined with contemporary international features and research paradigms.

The Annual Conference of Youth Studies, organized now for the first time as an international seminar, houses roughly 260 persons from tens of different countries. These people haven't surely been attracted by the Finnish weather in November, but by the inspiring theme and the spectacular key-note speakers. The Finnish Youth Research Society couldn't celebrate its 30-year journey in a better way or in a better company. I warmly welcome you all to enjoy the fascinating presentations, meeting new friends, making new insights and reflecting on youth welfare in youth cultures.

Chair of the organizing committee,
Mikko Salasuo

The Finnish Youth Research Society

The Finnish Youth Research Society is a non-profit organization founded in 1988, for the purpose of promoting multidisciplinary youth research in Finland. The goal of the Finnish Youth Research Society is to develop youth research and to provide information and expertise on matters relating to young people - studies, perspectives, interpretations and political stands.

The Finnish Youth Research Society conducts its own research activities through the Finnish Youth Research Network, founded in the beginning of 1999. The Finnish Youth Research Network is a community of researchers which works together with universities, research institutes and various professionals in the field of youth work and youth policy.

The Finnish Youth Research Society's primary activities are various kinds of seminars and discussion forums. The goal of the seminars is to offer forums for cooperation to researchers, government officials, teachers, students and youth work professionals. These events are based on structured dialogue regarding the questions and challenges facing young people.

The Finnish Youth Research Society arranges the Annual Conference of Youth Studies and gives out awards for thesis work of particular merit in youth research.

The purpose of the Finnish Youth Research Society's and Network's common publication series is to provide publications that are socially relevant, scientifically sound and take up fresh perspectives. This publication series is

composed of monographs such as doctoral dissertations related to contemporary youth issues, article collections and research reports. The majority of the publications are in Finnish.

The multidisciplinary Finnish language journal *Nuorisotutkimus* [Youth Research] is published quarterly. This peer-reviewed journal describes and interprets a wide spectrum of young people's lives in the light of different themes. In addition to scholarly articles, the journal contains editorials, book reviews and discussions related to youth research, as well as announcements of upcoming seminars and events. The journal contains English summaries of articles, which can be found on the *Nuorisotutkimus* web page.

Literature relevant to youth research can be found in the Youth Research Library both physically and online at nuorisotiedonkirjasto.fi.

The Finnish Youth Research Society's activities have increased greatly in recent years. The Society has established international contacts with other European research institutes and also functioned actively in the field of Finnish youth research both as a publisher and as a research coordinator.

The Finnish Youth Research Network is funded by ministries, international research funds, the Academy of Finland, foundations, the third sector and municipalities amongst other. The greatest single source of funding is the Ministry of Education and Culture, who gives out a general subsidy from the branch of youth work and youth policy.

General Information

City of Helsinki

Helsinki is the capital of Finland and the center of the Helsinki Region, a functional urban region of about 1.4 million inhabitants and 751,000 jobs.

The town of Helsinki was founded by King Gustavus Vasa of Sweden (which Finland belonged to for many centuries) as a new trading post in southern Finland and a competitor to Tallinn in Estonia, the Hanseatic city on the opposite shore of the Gulf of Finland. The King then ordered the burghers of Rauma, Ulvila, Porvoo and Tammisaari to move to Helsinki; the date on which this order was issued, 12.6.1550, is regarded as the date on which the city was founded.

The University of Helsinki is the oldest and largest institution of academic education in Finland, an international scientific community of 40,000 students and researchers. In international university rankings, the University of Helsinki typically ranks among the top 100. The University of Helsinki seeks solutions for global challenges and creates new ways of thinking for the best of humanity. Through the power of science, the University has contributed to society, education and welfare since 1640.

Besides University of Helsinki, the town of Helsinki houses also parts of Aalto University, University of the Arts

Helsinki and Hanken School of Economics. There are also several universities of applied sciences in Helsinki (Haaga-Helia, HUMAK, Metropolia, Arcada & Diakonia).

Arriving from the Airport

The easiest way to get into town from the airport is by train, which takes about 30 minutes. There are two services: train I and train P. You can buy a train ticket at the airport from the following spots:

- HSL ticket automates (by the entrance of the train station; at baggage claim 2B)
- Alepa Grocery Store (T2 Arrivals Hall 2B)
- WH Smith (T1 Departure Hall)
- WH Smith (T2 Departure Hall)
- R-kioski (T2 Arrivals Hall 2A)
- Tourist information (T2 Arrivals Hall 2A)
- HSL mobile app

Please note that it is not possible to buy a ticket in the train.

You can also reach the city from the airport by bus 615 and the Finnair City Bus (<https://www.pohjolanliikenne.fi/en/finnair-bus.html> and <https://www.finnair.com/gb/gb/information-services/at-the-airport/transportation>)

Getting Around in Helsinki

The conference is centered on the University of Helsinki central campus area, which is located in the heart of Helsinki. All the conference venues are within walking distance of each other. House of Science and Letters is the one located furthest away from the city center, roughly 1 km from the Central Railway Station and can be accessed in 10 to 15 minutes on foot.

Helsinki also has a vast network of public transportation, including trams, buses, metro and train. The timetables and routes can be accessed on the Journey Planner (www.hsl.fi/en) or HSL app which can be found on Google Play Store and Apple App Store.

General Emergency Number - 112

You can obtain help by dialing the 112 emergency number for all emergencies requiring urgent assistance, whether from police, rescue, ambulance or social services.

Doctor and Health Care Services

VITA Medical Center

Mikonkatu 7

Tel: +358 9 228800

Open: 8.00–19.00 Monday to Thursday, 8.00 – 18.00 Friday and 10.00 – 14.00 Saturday.

Doctagon

Kaivokatu 6

Tel: +358 20 700700

Open: 8.00–19.00 Monday to Thursday, 8.00–18.00 Friday and 9.00–14.00 Saturday.

Police

Customer service point

Pasilanraitio 11

P.O. Box 11

FI-00241 HELSINKI

Helsinki Police Department telephone exchange:

Tel: +358 295 470 011 (Mon - Fri 8.00 - 16.15)

Pharmacies

The pharmacies closest to the conference venues are:

Kluuvin apteekki

Keskuskatu 7

Tel: +358 9 6213 663

Open 8.00–20.30 on weekdays, 10.00–18.00 Saturday & 12.00–18.00 Sunday.

Yliopiston apteekki

Mannerheimintie 5

Tel: +358 300 20200

Open 7.00–24.00 on weekdays, 8.00–24.00 on weekends.

Kruununhaan apteekki

Liisankatu 21

Tel: +358 9 6120 760

Open 8.30–18.00 on weekdays, 9.00–14.00 Saturday.

Good to Know

The average temperature in Helsinki in November is between 0 and 5 °C.

Generally shops, supermarkets and department stores are open from 9.00 to 21.00. However, most grocery shops in the central area are open from 7.00 to 23.00. Next to the Central Railway Station, at the bottom floor of Sokos department store, there is a grocery store that is open 24/7 (Mannerheimintie 9).

In Finland, there is a state monopoly on selling alcohol. Alko, being a state-owned company, has the sole right to sell alcoholic beverages whose alcohol by volume exceeds 5,5%. Mild alcoholic beverages, such as beer, can be bought from grocery stores, although only during daytime from 9.00 to 21.00. Naturally, bars and restaurants serve alcohol, too.

Bars and restaurants in Finland are non-smoking.

Registration and Information

Registration will take place at the University Main Building (Fabianinkatu 33) on the first floor and will open on Monday 5th November at 9.00.

The registration and information will be open on Monday 5th November from 9.00 to 16.30 and on Tuesday 6th November from 8.30 to 16.00.

Programme Outline

Day 1, Monday, 5th November

- 9:00–10:00 Registration, coffee & poster presentations,
University Main Building, first floor hallway (one above ground level), Fabianinkatu 33
- 10:00–12:00 Plenary 1,
University Main Building, third floor, Small hall 4050, Fabianinkatu 33
Professor **Andy Bennett**, Griffith University
Reader **Sian Lincoln**, Liverpool John Moores University
Chair: Professor **Päivi Honkatukia**, University of Tampere
- 12:00–13:00 Lunch (self-financed)
- 14:00–16:00 Parallel sessions I
- 18:00 30th Anniversary Dinner of the Finnish Youth Research Society

Day 2, Tuesday, 6th November

- 9:00–10:45 Plenary 2,
University Main Building, third floor, Small hall 4050, Fabianinkatu 33
Professor **Carmen Leccardi**, University of Milan
Adjunct Professor **Jaana Lähteenmaa**, University of Tampere
Chair: Professor **Sirpa Tani**, University of Helsinki
- 10:45–11:30 Coffee & poster presentations,
University Main Building, first floor hallway (one above ground level), Fabianinkatu 33
- 11:30–13:00 Parallel sessions II
- 13:00–14:00 Lunch (self-financed)
- 14:00–15:30 Parallel sessions III
- 16:00–17:15 Closing panel (House of Science and Letters): After sessions: Youth Cultures and Well-Being
- 18:00 Visit to exhibition Visible Invisibility: Young People's Hybrid Realities
in Helsinki and St. Petersburg (HAM-corner, Tennispalatsi)

Wednesday 7th November

- 17:00–19:30 Cinema Event – Täältä tullaan elämä (“Right on man!” with English Subtitles).
After the screening **Mikko Salasuo** (Leading Senior Researcher, Finnish Youth Research Network)
and **Sirpa Tani** (Professor, University of Helsinki) will discuss some of the key themes of the film.

Keynote Speakers

ANDY BENNETT

Andy Bennett is Professor of Cultural Sociology in the School of Humanities, Languages and Social Science at Griffith University. As a leading international figure in sociological studies of popular music and youth culture, he has written and edited numerous books including *Popular Music and Youth Culture*, *Music, Style and Aging* and *Music Scenes* (co-edited with Richard A. Peterson). He is a Faculty Fellow of the Yale Centre for Cultural Sociology, an International Research Fellow of the Finnish Youth Research Network, a founding member of the Consortium for Youth, Generations and Culture and a founding member of the Regional Music Research Group. <https://experts.griffith.edu.au/academic/a.bennett>

Abstract: Youth cultural practice and well-being

Academic research on youth cultures is now an established aspect of many disciplinary fields, including (cultural) sociology, cultural studies, media studies, (social) history, criminology and psychology. During the 1970s and 1980s, the dominance of subcultural theory within and across different fields responsible for generating youth culture scholarship tended to produce a focus on deviant and / or resistance based youth leisure practices (see, for example, Hall and Jefferson, 1976; Brake, 1985). Problematically, such work has tended to skew the emphasis in youth cultural research towards aspects of crime, delinquency and other pathological facets associated with social inequality and exclusion. Although such matters cannot be disassociated from youth cultural practices, such a thematic bias evolved at the expense of work offering a more balanced view of such practices, including positive effects that contribute to the well-being of those young people involved. Twenty years ago Bennett's (1998; 1999) work on the Frankfurt Rock Mobil project offered insights as to how creative involvement in rap and other music projects had positive effects for youth in terms of social inclusion and self-esteem. As the capacity for youth to engage in such creative projects, often utilizing skills they have acquired as part of youth cultures, for example, punk, hardcore and hip hop (see, for example, Haenfler, 2018; Golpushnezhad, 2018) have grown, opportunities to study and evaluate the connections between this involvement and aspects of youth well-being have also increased. The emergence of creative digital media technologies since the late 1990s have been an important part of this shift as has the increasing emphasis now placed on creative practices as an aspect of youth transitions. The purpose of this keynote lecture will be to provide a preliminary overview of this emerging field of research and how it may help provide a more comprehensive understanding of how young people's involvement in youth cultural practices provide avenues for an increased sense of well-being in youth, and indeed post-youth, stages of life.

Keywords: youth; youth culture; music; creativity; well-being.

CARMEN LECCARDI

Carmen Leccardi is currently Professor of Sociology of Culture at the Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Milano-Bicocca. She is the director of the doctoral program in Applied Sociology and Methodology of Social Research. She was Vice Chancellor of Equal Opportunities in the period between 2012 and 2013 and is currently scientific coordinator of the Inter-University Research Center 'Gender Cultures'. From 2013 to 2015 she was President of the European Association of Sociology (ESA).

Her lines of research are related to the study of processes of cultural change. In this context, she carried out national and international research on cultural models, with a particular focus on young people; gender and generational differences; experiences of time and their changes. As for her research methods, Leccardi gives priority to qualitative approaches, and hermeneutical methods in particular. Her last book, edited with C. Feixa and P. Nilan, is: *Youth, Space and Time. Agoras and Chronotopes in the Global City* (Leiden-Boston, Brill, 2016). <https://www.unimib.it/carmen-leccardi>

Abstract: A New Individualism? Contemporary Scenarios of Young People's Well-being

In this presentation, the wellbeing of young people is considered from a specific point of view: the well-being related to the possibility of having one's abilities and skills socially recognized; the possibility to construct projects and fulfil them; the opportunity to exercise forms of control over life time. All these aspects refer to an idea of the 'good life' adapted to the twenty-first century - and, in parallel, to the many difficulties that young people today encounter in making their own free choices. The thesis advanced is that the accumulated experiences of young people today go in the direction of a progressive individualization of responsibilities, amid a social scenario which is increasingly uncertain. For young women and young men, in partly differentiated forms, the central problem therefore concerns the exercise of subjectivity. It is hence necessary to reflect on the new forms of 'youthful individualism' in its relationship with contemporary well-being, using a conceptual network able to focus on its forms of expression but also its roots.

SIAN LINCOLN

Sian Lincoln is Reader in Communication, Media & Youth Culture at Liverpool John Moores University. She has published widely on aspects of youth culture and her monograph *Youth Culture and Private Space* was published by Palgrave in 2012. Sian is currently working on a project with Brady Robards on Facebook called “Timelines and narratives of growing up with a book - Growing up on Facebook” which is due for publication in 2019. She is co-editor of 2 book series: *Cinema and Youth Cultures* (Routledge) and *Palgrave Studies in the History of Subcultures & Popular Music*. Sian is on the management group of the Interdisciplinary Network for the Study of Music, Subcultures and Social Change and is on the editorial board of *Sociological Research Online*. <https://www.ljmu.ac.uk/about-us/staff-profiles/faculty-of-arts-professional-and-social-studies/humanities-and-social-science/sian-lincoln>

Abstract: Getting Away From it All? Teenagers, Private Space and Well-being

The ‘classic’ histories of youth culture that have been so influential to the field of youth studies (as well as many other disciplinary fields) have, in the main, tended to focus on the experiences of young people in the public sphere (school, club, street and so on). Through these studies we learn what it means to be part of a youth subculture, the markers of membership through clothing, fashion, style as well as the significance of “hanging out” in the “right” locations as well as what it means to belong. However, these young people also lived significant parts of their lives at home, with their family, hanging out in their bedrooms and other private spaces. Yet we know very little about the meaning and significance of the domestic in their subcultural lives. In 2012, I published my ethnographic study of teenagers and their bedrooms entitled *Youth Culture and Private Space* in an attempt to address this theoretical gap. Here, I argue that “private” spaces such as the teenage bedroom are important hubs of youth cultural identity within which narratives of teenage life are curated through material objects as well as through the use of the space: the bedroom is a deeply personal space used resourcefully to mark out one’s identity and to make sense of a rapidly changing self, away from the outside world.

More recently, the metaphor of the bedroom has been adapted to examine young people’s growing up narratives as they play out on social network sites, considered an extension of this space. While reflecting back on my past work on ‘bedroom culture’ and current research on Facebook Timelines, in this keynote lecture I move away from discourses of isolation and fear often associated with “private” youth spaces such as bedrooms and social network sites to consider the therapeutic ways in which young people engage with them as they move through their teenage years. I consider the ethnographic evidence of using bedroom space to gain a sense of permanency through “anchoring” or grounding using objects in a fast-paced digital world, as well as the methodological approach of “making space” for participants through the “scroll back method” applied to the social network site Facebook (Robards & Lincoln, 2017). In this respect, I use this keynote lecture to consider

how “private” spaces are there to “get away from it all”, but also how they are rich, in-depth archives of the self that are also used to confront and make sense of life too.

JAANA LÄHTENMAA

Jaana Lähteenmaa is an Adjunct Professor in Youth Research, University of Tampere. Her overall research interests include youth culture, youth policy and the marginalisation processes of young people (i.e., the processes themselves and how they are constructed and produced by the society). She is interested in the discourses around youth problems in their different forms and the governance of young people, especially in the Finnish context. Her methodological orientations include both qualitative and quantitative methods, and the combinations of these. She has a big interest in reflecting on the limitations of different methodological tools. Her PhD tackled youth cultures of late modernity: interpretations about groups and dimensions of belonging.

Abstract: Reflecting Finnish youth culture studies from the 1980’s onwards in relation to subculture-vs. post-subculture debate

The CCCS- paradigm inspired youth researchers from the late 1980’s onwards to 1990s also in Finland. Yet, in empirical studies came soon evident, that youth subcultures were not based on class-based “parent- cultures”. Also girls’ position in subcultures seemed to be very different from those described in the CCCS- studies. Before the subcultural turn certain youth researchers in Finland came partly to same kind of critical conclusions about the fundamental problems of the CCCS-paradigm as Redken, Bennet et al. later. Some conclusions were, though, different. Especially Jaana Lähteenmaa (1991; 1995; 2000) developed further new modifications of the CCCS-paradigm, not rejecting it totally, as some others did. One of the most important new divisions constructed by her was “light versus heavy belonging” to subcultures, taking into account different ways of the young to belong to subcultural groupings (inspired by Georg Simmel’s (1858-1918) concept “die leichte Geselligkeit” - the light sociability). Lähteenmaa tried also to make new kind of interpretations of “imaginary solutions” made in the subcultures, taking into account the identity work- aspect: individuals’ different motivations and backgrounds behind their relations to subcultural scene (1995; 2000). Yet, there were certain fundamental problems in these latter speculations. Also later the term subculture has been utilised in the Finnish youth culture research. Yet, from year 2000 onwards Finnish youth researchers have been aware of the post-subcultural critics to CCCS in international youth studies, and taken it into account in their interpretations. In this keynote lecture I present these Finnish turns in subculture/ post-subculture debates. In the end of the lecture also the question of young peoples’ welfare and belonging – or not – to subcultural groupings will be discussed from theoretical point of view.

Sessions: Schedule

Place	Monday 5th November	Tuesday 6th November	
	Parallel Sessions I 14.00–16.00	Parallel Sessions II 11.30–13.00	Parallel Sessions III 14.00–15.30
House of Science and Letters 104	Health, Care and Well-being (p. xx)	Equal Opportunities for Leisure and Hobbies – Dimensions and Perspectives (p.xx)	Sports and Physical Activity of Children and Young People (p. xx)
House of Science and Letters 309	School, Education and Well-being (p. xx)	Multiculturalism and Ethnicity (p. xx)	Young Refugees (p. xx)
House of Science and Letters 312	Youth Policy & Youth Participation (1) (p. xx)	Youth Cultures and Life Course (p. xx)	Researching the Youth World: What About its Social Structure? (p. xx)
House of Science and Letters 313	Spaces, Places and Well-being (p. xx)	Socio-economic differences of youth: focus on youth cultural and leisure-time activities (p. xx)	Youth Mobility and Geographic Inequality (p. xx)
House of Science and Letters 401	Generations and Good Life (p. xx)	Boyhood and Masculinities (p. xx)	Reframing Youth Affiliations - The Possibilities of Education, Youth Work and Youth Justice for Well-being (p. xx)
House of Science and Letters 404	Lapset ja Nuoret Liikunnassa ja Urheilussa (p. xx)	Belonging and Communities in a Media City (p. xx)	Urban Youth Cultural Scenes in a Muslim Region of Russia: the Case of Daghestan (p. xx)
House of Science and Letters 405	All Youth Want to Rule Their World (1) (p. xx)	All Youth Want to Rule Their World (2) (p. xx)	Nuorille suunnattujen palveluiden vaikuttavuus (2) (p. xx)
University Main Building 19 (5015)	Alternative Forms of Social Participation - New Ways of Facing Essential Needs (p. xx)	Young People's Resilience and Inventiveness in Coping With Rough Realities (p. xx)	Breaking the Norms, the Gender Norms (p.xx)
University Main Building 20 (5033A)	Sexuality and Well-being (p. xx)		
University Main Building Auditorium XII (3032)			Julkistustilaisuus: Miten tutkia nuoria ja nuorisotyötä? (p. xx)
Kaisa House (University Main Library) 2024	Nuorille suunnattujen palveluiden vaikuttavuus (1) (p. xx)	Youth Policy & Youth Participation (2) (p. xx)	Performing Emotions (p. xx)
Kaisa House (University Main Library) 7062	Hyvä, parempi ohjaus - Ohjaamojen kehittyvät käytännöt (1) (p.xx)		
Finnish Literature Society (SKS)		Marginalised Girlhoods: Researching Girls and Young Women in Contemporary Scotland (p. xx)	Coming of Age with Hip-hop (p. xx)
University Building Aurora 117		Technology and Well-being (p. xx)	Hyvä, parempi ohjaus – Ohjaamojen kehittyvät käytännöt (2) (p.xx)
Think Corner (Tiedekulma), Think Lounge	Julkistustilaisuus: Väkivallattomuuden sanomaa yläkouluihin hip-hop -kulttuurin keinoin. Break The Fight! (p.xx)		

Descriptions of the Sessions and Abstracts

SESSIONS I: MONDAY, 5TH, 14.00–16.00

1. GENERATIONS AND GOOD LIFE

House of Science & Letters (Kirkkokatu 6), Hall 401

Chair: Antti Häkkinen (University of Helsinki) & Mikko Salasuo (Finnish Youth Research Network)

The contents of good life have been subject to continuous negotiations taking place between generations and on various fields of society and culture. Historically speaking, young generations have had a central role in these negotiations, often challenging the conventional ideals of the dominant culture. The focus of this session is on the negotiations and struggles between generations concerning the good life from perspectives such as identity, norms, solidarity, and values.

Inheritance of a good life: How the ideals of a good life have been negotiated and transmitted between generations in Finland and Canada

Antti Häkkinen

The aim of having a personally good life and of being able to offer similar prerequisites for one's own descendants is a fundamental feature of the people of our cultures and societies. It is a goal shared by most people both internationally and historically, although there is no consensus of the content of the term "good life". The goal of this paper is to discuss the common ideals of a good life and a proper life course, and how the corresponding discourses have been argued and categorized in discussions. Especially this article will reflect the ways these same ideals have been expressed by common people of different generations and how these ideals have been negotiated, transmitted and reproduced in singular families. To answer the latter question, a special family life course interview database will be utilized. It consists of 135 life course interviews of three generations in Finland and Canada.

Solidarity, separation and closeness. Three generations of youth's narratives of parental relations.

Kristin Vasbø & Kristinn Hegna

This paper explores generational change in young people's relations to their parents, drawing on life-history interviews with 18/19 year-old Norwegians, their parents and grandparents. There has been very little research on how young people experience and construct meaning in youth-parent relations, although intergenerational relationships have become increasingly central in transition from youth to adulthood in recent decades. This paper aims to contrast the way youth experience and take part in the construction of youth-parent relations - within the specific socio-cultural context in which their lives are embedded - to that of their parents and grandparents. Based on the practice-oriented concepts of intimacy (Jamieson, 2011) and relational belonging (Cuervo & Wyn, 2017) this paper aims to capture

continuity and change in the subjective relationship quality in the youth-parent relation and the perception of social ties between youth and their parents across three generations. The findings show that intimacy and emotional talk – irrelevant for the "grandparents" and a desire for the "parents" – have for the today's present youth become an important issue in the relationships with their parents. The grandparent generation and the parent generation had a passive role in their transitions from dependency to independency from their parents. Contemporary youth, however, experience interdependent relationships with their parents, and are co-producers of the "making" of the youth-parent relationship in order to strengthen and maintain intimate relations to their parents. This cross-generational study provides a contextually nuanced illustration of changing youth-parent relations in the context of global modernity.

Youth and Historical Culture: Classroom Observations Ida Vesterinen

In my presentation, I will focus on the ways students' interests and relationships with historical culture are taken into account and dealt with in a history classroom. One of the purposes of history education in Finland is to give students tools for dealing with historical culture, the past that is present outside classrooms. This includes everything from historically themed products of popular culture to the stories they hear of the "good ol' days" some claim to have existed. The aim is not only to evoke a critical stance towards different interpretations of the past they encounter, but also to make history education more meaningful by focusing on things that have importance for the youth themselves. This is connected to a larger question of agency in both the classroom and the school subject itself. Which stories are worth telling? Who has the power over content? The presentation is based on my ongoing doctoral research. It is an ethnographic study carried out with a group of eight graders, whose history lessons I participated during the school year 2017-2018. The data examined here is a combination of classroom observations and interviews conducted with both the teacher and the students.

Young women in distress: Coping with unwanted pregnancies in 1950s and 1960s Finland Miina Keski-Petäjä

The Abortion Act of 1950 legalized abortion in Finland only on medical, ethical or eugenic grounds. It was not until the 1970 Abortion Act that abortions were allowed on social grounds alone.

Although many women seeking legal abortion were not admitted abortion in the 1950s and 1960s (Keski-Petäjä 2012), in reality they most likely had options. According to the legislative committee of 1968 somewhat 18 000 illegal abortions were performed in the country in 1966 (Com. 1968). Only few of these cases were resolved in court: 300 people were convicted of illegal abortions between 1960 and 1969.

For this paper, I will focus on the stories of women with

unwanted pregnancies. For this I will use the stories collected by Finnish Sexpo Foundation in 1970 for the pamphlet "Abortion" published by Tammi (Huutomerkki-sarja) dating back to 1970 (Sumu 1970), as well as a newly collected written data from 2018 on women's experiences on the ways of coping with unwanted pregnancies at the time.

I am particularly interested in how the fear of and coping with of unwanted pregnancies can be constituted as a shared experience for the young female generation in the 1950s and 1960s – although hidden from authorities. I also argue that class played a crucial role in how these experiences varied among women, and that young women were not equal in terms of self-determination but dependent on their socio-economic background.

Revolving gender norms and Finnish young women's adoption of disposable menstrual products from the early 1960's to the mid 1970's

Matleena Frisk

The paper explores the case of young Finnish women adopting the use of disposable menstrual pads and tampons, to discuss the connections of changing consumer behavior, gender norms and heterosexual relationship ideals. Disposable menstrual pads were adopted into use as soon as they were widely available and affordable to consumers. However, cultural reasons restricted the use of tampons until the norms of non-married females and their sexuality changed. Also a remarkably rapid urbanization in the 1960's and the 1970's enabled adoption of tampons, as the new dwellings were equipped with modern water closets and warm water.

My main source consists of advertisements published in a Finnish popular music oriented youth magazine Suosikki. Additionally, I will exploit a variety of sources from household surveys and statistical data to existing memory collections.

The increasing importance of personal hygiene and reliable menstrual products has been connected to the growth of the service sector, where a new kind of a body was preferred. However, I claim that this explanation misses the central role of sexuality in shaping gender norms. In line with previous research, advertisements suggested that the control of menstruation was not needed for work, but for leisure, sports, and social interaction. My material also referred straightforwardly to heterosexual relationships. New technologies of hiding the menstruation were represented as ways to make the body more suitable for intimacy. Consumer behavior changed in ways that enabled or supported the revolving cultural understanding of heterosexual premarital relationships in the 1960's.

2. SEXUALITY AND WELL-BEING

University Main Building, Hall 20

Chair: Anu Isotalo (University of Turku)

Teen intimate partner violence in police reports on assaults against girls in Finland

Anu Isotalo

In the past decades, most research on teen intimate partner violence (IPV) has been conducted in North America. Re-

cent years, teen IPV has received increased attention also in European studies. However, many countries still lack research on prevalence, consequences and prevention of teen IPV. This study contributes to the discussions on teen intimate partner violence by examining police reports of suspected crimes in Finland. The research material consists of reports on assaults from year 2013 in which a young person aged 15 to 20 has been suspected to be a victim of physical abuse (N=5992). Reports of intimate partner violence perpetrated by a former or a current partner (N=261) have been manually picked from the data. Cases of married, engaged and cohabiting couples and ex-couples are excluded from the analysis to focus on adolescent relationships before these kinds of commitments. For this presentation, I have analysed reports where the alleged victim has been a minor (15-17 years old, N=61). Because most of these reports concern girls (N=57), I focus on these cases in the analysis. In the presentation, I examine the following questions: 1) What kind of violence is described in the reports? 2) What contextual information do the reports give e.g. on place of the assault or phase of the relationship at the time of the assault? 3) Who contacted the police and informed about the assault?

Incapacitated sexual assault (ISA) among Norwegian youth. What can be learned from open ended survey responses?

Kari Stefansen, Carolina Överlien & Lars Roar Frøyland

The aim of this paper is to enhance the understanding of the dynamics of incapacitated sexual assault (ISA) – the most common type of sexual assault affecting youths. To date researchers have paid limited attention to the actual experiences reported as ISA. Also, there is a general lack of studies considering gender differences in ISA, and no studies have explored regretted voluntary sex while intoxicated (RSI) – a different but related situation – in the vicinity of ISA, two topics that are addressed in this paper. More specifically, it investigates the prevalence and correlates of both ISA and RSI in a representative sample of 4,033 Norwegian youth attending the final year of senior high school. It also analyzes short written descriptions from 300 girls and 200 boys of the act they experienced. Preliminary analyses show that RSI was about as common among girls and boys, with incident rates at around 15% while ISA victimization was twice as common among girls as among boys, with respective rates of 5.1% and 2.2%. Both phenomena were related to drinking behavior, but regretting sex was more strongly related to other forms of problem behavior. The qualitative responses will be used to shed light on how young people draw the line between ISA and RSI and whether there are gendered patterns in the types of situations described under both headings.

"I can breathe, finally": Working-class girls' negotiations of safe and hostile spaces en route to post-compulsory beauty education in the UK

Hannah Walters

Explored through the lens of safe and hostile spaces, this paper maps the journeys taken by working-class girls to-

wards post-compulsory beauty education in the UK, and the highly gender- and class-specific terrain(s) they are required to navigate throughout and upon leaving secondary school.

Based on PhD research into the lives, identities and experiences of working-class girls, this paper explores the myriad structural barriers at work throughout their educational and personal journeys towards enrolling in beauty courses. This includes how compulsory education was understood by participants as a hostile space related to axes of class and gender, and how this can be seen to manifest as and contribute to social vulnerabilities in the lives of working-class girls and women.

By contrast, students expressed feelings of relative safety in post-compulsory beauty learning spaces – where students could ‘breathe, finally’. In contrast to the hostile environment of the school – where participants reported experiences of violence, exclusion and isolation – post-compulsory beauty education provided a valuable arena for social capital in the lives of working-class girls, for whom such support structures have historically been inaccessible.

Finally, and in spite of the weight of (some) feminist discourses relating to the harmful nature of the fashion-beauty complex (Bartky 1990), and damning analyses of the questionable real-world value of vocational education (Wolf 2011), this paper explores possible ways we can analyse these spaces as productive and valuable for working-class girls.

Supporting LGBT+ youth cultures and well-being: Contrasting examples from the UK and Sweden

Eleanor Formby & Jo Woodiwiss

This paper draws on findings from British Academy/Leverhulme funded research in the UK and Sweden to examine the notion of ‘supporting’ LGBT+ young people’s well-being, including in relation to supporting friendships and peer relationships/support. Increasing numbers of young people in the UK are being diagnosed with mental health issues, but access to formal support or information about sex(uality) and relationships is limited, particularly in relation to lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans (LGBT+) identities. This contrasts to what are often perceived to be more liberal attitudes towards sex(uality) in Sweden.

The research – using interviews, discussion groups and vignettes with practitioners and young people – indicates that in the UK LGBT+ identities are perceived by ‘others’ as problematic, vulnerable and/or conflated with mental ill-health. However, this was resisted by many LGBT+ young people who called instead for more inclusive approaches to schooling and/or youth work that do not necessarily see them as having mental health issues, but which recognise that they might sometimes require additional support within their everyday lives. In Sweden, the level of support available to young people was impressive, but young LGBT+ people did still face challenges. In a context where ‘punishment’ was frowned upon, a less authoritative approach to schooling led to some problematic language/practices going ‘unchecked’.

Here we discuss some lessons from both UK and Swedish practices, particularly regarding understandings of ‘safeguarding’/child protection, ‘youth support’, and sex and relationships education, that could benefit all young people.

Experiences of online sexual harassment among 12–17 years old children in Finland

Hanna-Leena Laitinen, Nina Vaaranen-Valkonen, Sari Valoaho & Minna Kylmälahti

ICT, Internet and digital media have changed the ways children communicate. It has transformed the way children interact, express themselves and form relationships. Most of the innovations related to online social interaction have had positive effects into children’s lives but there are also some profound negative effects. Online sexual harassment have become a common part of online social life on children.

Save The Children Finland conducted a study on online sexual harassment among 12-17 years old Finnish schoolchildren (N=3210). The study focused specifically on online sexual harassment that happens in peer-to-peer relationships. Even though the findings of the study cannot be generalized to larger population, the results can be considered as significant indicators that reflect the online social world of the children.

In this study, the online sexual harassment is defined as unwanted sexual behaviour containing unwanted sexual contact, non-consensual sharing of intimate images or sexualised bullying, threat or sextortion. “Online” was defined any digital environment or platform. The results focuses specifically on sexual images used in online sexual harassment in peer-to-peer relationships.

The study showed that sharing sexual images is more common in dating relationships. Approximately 10 % of dating children had send nude or nearly nude images. In cases where the sexual images of children were shared without consent, the incident was not revealed to any adult nor authorities. The main reason for children not asking for help in situations like this was the feelings of shame.

The study shows that 12 – 16 % of the respondent children had experienced peer-to-peer sexual harassment online. More than 30 % of children had witnessed online sexual harassment and girls were more likely to experience it and to be victims of online sexual harassment than boys were. Children told that peer-to-peer online sexual harassment is a normal part of everyday social world in digital media and widely used as a normal form of joking and teasing between children.

3. YOUTH POLICY AND YOUTH PARTICIPATION (1)

House of Science and Letters, Hall 312

Chair: Lasse Siurala (Tallinn University)

‘Youth policy’ or ‘integrated youth policy’ are essential elements of European and Finnish youth field policies and practice. Since the 1960s they have been on the top of the respective agendas. However, conceptually they have remained obscure and, overall, there have not been very many practices of success. The paper(s) argue that there is a need to clarify the concept and to provide clear guidelines for the implementation of cross-sectoral collaboration. A number of recent successful examples are analysed and the outcome is amalgamated with the findings of recent management research on cross-sectoral collaboration. The result is presented as criteria for quality youth policy and as

guidance to the implementation of it. Finally, a few European examples of successful projects are presented.

The session wants to appeal to researchers, policy makers and practitioners to become inspired to debate on quality youth policy.

Youth Voice – Moving from a monologue to dialogue Dan Moxon

Current constructions of youth participation and listening to young people, such as the ubiquitous Hart's ladder, portray voices of young people as something expressed by youth and listened to by adults or decision makers. However Mikhail Bakhtin, a Russian linguist and philosopher born in the 19th century tells us voice can be understood dialogically, as social act constructed between multiple interlocutors where every utterance contains a polyphony of speakers, multiple viewpoints and its own particular socio-cultural context. David Bohm, a quantum physicist turned philosopher considers that dialogue can enable "participatory thought" that flows between participants like a river of meaning.

This presentation will explore the early findings of my doctoral research aimed at developing ways to understand youth participation from a dialogical perspective. I will present the theoretical context for this and some of the practical results from my studying and facilitating dialogue within a youth participation group called the Collaborate project. In this project I sought to view voice as constructed between participants rather than expressed by them. In the analysis of this work I aimed to engage with the ebb and flow of the group's dialogue, and its role in constructing knowledge of participants worlds, and their collective voice. Through doing this, I hope to be able to propose ways in which both participation practitioners and researchers which listen to young people might think about and engage in, dialogue to develop the field of youth participation both theoretically and practically.

Participating youth: civic styles in public decision-making processes Georg Boldt

Youth participation is thought to offer young people the tools and attitudes necessary to influence political processes as well as give them a chance to collectively voice their concerns. Following a longitudinal ethnographic study on youth participating locally in public decision-making processes in the Helsinki metropolitan area 2015-2018 this paper proposes that successful navigation of the fields of democratic participation is dependent of pre-existing civic imagination and capacities.

While participatory opportunities can be made into easily accessible learning opportunities for everybody, abstract political claims remain less attractive to residents in disadvantaged neighborhoods than the repair of basic infrastructure. On the other hand empowerment projects tend to be a bad fit with the more well to do. Their claims are often not easily implemented or even within reach of the organising authority and the approach is not as attractive to someone with a wealth of leisure time activities to choose from as it is for someone that is dependent of local

youth work activities in their free time. Consequently, youth participation tends to produce purely practical reactions rather than raising the level of abstraction of political claims.

Why did young Norwegians mobilize: External events or early enfranchisement? Guro Ødegård

Since the terrorist attacks in Norway in July of 2011, we have seen a general rise in political participation among young Norwegians. This was evident just a few weeks after the attack, when turnout among first-time voters (the age group 18 to 21) went up 11 percentage points in the local elections (to 46 percent). In those September 2011 elections, the voting age was lowered from 18 to 16 in a selected group of 20 municipalities. Turnout was also quite high among 16- and 17-year-olds (58 percent). This level of participation has remained stable among young voters in later elections. Relying on quantitative data on turnout by age, membership in political youth parties and qualitative interviews with first-time voters, we discuss how three different mechanisms – life cycle, generational and period effects – may explain this mobilization.

We find strong life-cycle effects which account for stable differences between age groups. Furthermore, though it is too soon to conclude definitively, our evidence suggests that the terror attacks in 2011 had a generational effect on young voters' political participation and mobilization in general. The traumatic events may thus have established a politically active generation, as described in Mannheim (1952) "generational consciousness approach".

Challenges and tensions in implementing integrated youth policies. The case of France Flora Perez

This communication takes up the results of a report submitted to a french departmental agency - CGET. It questions the notions of governance, transversality and integrated policies in the field of public action addressed to youth. To this end, we mobilize the literature of political sciences, and four case studies located in different scales, temporalities and territories in France. Thus, we highlight the tensions in implementing and governing local integrated youth policies. Two axes will thus be developed. First, are the emerging tensions when systems of actors implement innovations aiming for sector transformations. In the second axis, so as to illustrate these tensions, we investigate four recent concrete experiences of integrated youth policies in France. It appears that multiple factors – including institutional environment, power and legitimacy issues and professional representations and practices – hinder the process of transversality. Eventually, we highlight the instruments and organisational methods used to implement integrated youth policies. This communication adds to the understanding of the challenges in developing cross-sectoral youth practices, which could be useful for practical purposes.

4. SPACES, PLACES AND WELL-BEING

House of Science and Letters, Hall 313

Chair: Noora Pyry (University of Helsinki) & Lauri Jäntti (Creative Urban Research Lab)

In this session, we approach young people's everyday lives in the city with a focus on their participation and inclusion in urban matters. Questions of everyday politics and spatial negotiations are approached by looking into the diverse ways in which young people engage with the city. We are interested in hearing about research on young people's social-material everyday practices and affectual urban geographies, as well as on their involvement with matters of inequality in the city. The session deals with young people's responses to discriminatory or restrictive practices, as well as their future aspirations, and alternative forms of expression and identity-building in the city. The session also welcomes papers that address policy implementations and practical solutions to fighting youth exclusion in the city. The session will generate discussion on how young people take part in making more inclusive cities that allow for diversity, unplanned encounters and surprises.

Cultural models of space and the spatial mediation of imagined futures and aspirations

Valerie Farnsworth

This paper critically considers the role of space and place in young people's education, training and career plans. From interviews with 15 young people about their imagined futures, using a range of qualitative methods, we identified three cultural models of space. We present our analysis of the various ways these cultural models of space mediate imagined futures. To view the mediation of space and place critically, we consider the ways these cultural models both constrain and open up possibilities for young people as they consider their post-16 plans. The study contributes to a growing body of literature that challenges the assumption that young people living in socio-economically disadvantaged communities have low aspirations. In three communities in the north of England we found reflections of neoliberalism and its expectations of social mobility. The study highlights processes of emplacement and the interaction of spatial considerations with social and cultural capital. Of particular note are the ways we saw young people expressing agency through a self-fashioning of their identities. By applying a cultural model lens to explore spatial mediation, we enrich our understanding of post-16 education decision-making and open up new avenues for supporting young people in this endeavour. (currently under review with JYS)

Review on increasing urban inequality and youth exclusion

Sari Tuuva-Hongisto

The presentation is based on a report that explores the preventing of youth exclusion and urban segregation in Finland. The report makes an overview on the policy recommendations, implementations and actions in recent years in Finland, targeted preventing segregation and youth exclusion.

The discussion of youth exclusion was actual at 2012–

2013 when the youth guarantee was established. At that time, there were dozens of reports and studies on youth exclusion and the action for preventing the marginalization of young people. The core of that discussion was the youth guarantee and developing and establishing the new types of actions like Ohjaamo and out-reach-youth-work. The recent emphasis has been on the risks of NEET - Not in Employment, Education or Training, and the concern is that the amount of NEETs has increased in many countries, as well as in Finland.

At the same time, there is increasing discussions on the growing inequalities and uneven development that includes the segregation in residential, urban areas. The deprivation, scarcity, marginalization seems to cumulate inside the residential areas inside cities. In Finland, there is a long history on policies of preventing segregation by social mixing, but it seems that in the suburbs built in 1960-70, the situation has changed rapidly. The social change and global development is following same path like in other global cities: the segregation increases and new types of actions and implementations are required.

Patti Smith's Just Kids: youth, urban space, creativity and gentrification.

Giacomo Bottà

American singer and poet Patti Smith published her memoir *Just Kids* in 2010. The book portrays her life and the one of partner Robert Mapplethorpe as struggling young artists living in NYC Lower East Side in the early 1970s. The district in the memoir is instrumental to the self-realisation of the couple as young bohemians; it is a performance space enabling the two to pursue art and eventually find success and stability and it is also very much a space of the mind.

The Lower East Side is also a district, which rose from poverty, segregation and social issues to a gentrified part of the city, within the last 40 years, also thanks to the reputation created by artists and musicians.

This parallel cycle from youth to maturity in individuals and from segregated to redeveloped in districts has since become a pattern repeated in several cities across the world.

This paper would like to reflect on the contradictions of being young, performing art and living in a poor district. Often, this implies retreating into 'private playgrounds', with little or no relation to the poor segregated majority and creating narratives of a bohemian age d'or.

The relation among art, youth, poverty and place is often contradictory and complex. How to enable new creative forces in a district, without affecting negatively its nature and composition?

Affective atmospheres in young people's experiments with urban hitchhiking

Noora Pyry & Lauri Jäntti

In this presentation, we approach the creative practice of urban hitchhiking by looking at the affective atmospheres created during a shared walk. Urban hitchhiking is a project of re-inventing the tradition of hitchhiking: instead of hitching a ride with a vehicle, a journey is shared with a passing pedestrian. In the spring and summer of 2018, young

people performed a set of urban hitchhiking experiments in downtown Helsinki as part of an ongoing research on young people's rights to the city. The idea was to probe the affectual atmospheres that have to do with being young in the city. During a shared walk, momentary micro-atmospheres are built in diverse encounters with human and non-human companions. It is then not only the 'walkers' that take part in the journey, rather the transpersonal experience consist of a complex coming-together of multiple things: histories, dominant understandings of gender, age or appropriate behaviour in urban space, weather conditions, the street, and so on. This framing of 'human' practice grants agency to the material world and has consequences to how we conceptualize everyday life. Atmospheric transformation during the hitchhiking experience is a more-than-human process in which the built city plays an active part: it is an ongoing joint-participation. The hitchhikers are often joyously engaged with the urban spaces they move along with, and therefore are open to being differently with everyday things and spaces. This openness to difference entails potential to cultivate new connections and alternative ways of being in the city.

5. HYVÄ, PAREMPI OHJAUS – OHJAAMOJEN KEHITTYVÄT KÄYTÄNNÖT (1)

Kaisa House, University Main Library, Meeting room 7062
Chair: Mirja Määttä (Kohtaamo, ELY), Jaakko Helander (Häme University of Applied Sciences) & Päivi Pukkila (Häme University of Applied Sciences)

Työryhmän esityksissä korostuu hyvän ohjauksen teema, oli se sitten monialaista, kuntouttavaa, nuoren tilannetta kartoittavaa tai kulttuurisensitiivistä ohjausta. Niissä korostuu myös nuorten näkökulmien esille nostaminen, hyvä ohjaushan määritellään usein nuorilähtöiseksi, nuoria kuuntelevaksi ja osallisuutta tarjoavaksi. Onko Ohjaamoissa kehittynyt uudenlaista ohjausotetta? Mikä siinä on toimivaa, mitä pitäisi huomioida jatkossa? Mitä nuoret Ohjaamolta odottavat?

Työryhmässä on seitsemän esitystä ja se jaetaan mielellään kahteen päivään, jotta aikaa on yhteisille keskusteluille, muuten tiivistämme. Työryhmä voidaan järjestää myös paneelityyppisenä.

Ohjaamon monialainen työote nuorten silmin

Matilda Wrede-Jäntti & Frida Westerback

Yksi Ohjaamoiden keskeisimmistä työkaluista on monialainen työote. Mitä se tarkoittaa käytännössä ja mitkä ovat monialaisen työotteen hyödyt nuorten aikuisten näkökulmasta? Lähestymme näitä kysymyksiä tarkastelemalla kahta Ohjaamo Helsingissä kerättyä tutkimusaineistoa suhteissa rakentuvan hyvinvointityön näkökulmasta (Cottam 2015). Toinen käsittelee yhtenä tiettyinä viikkona Ohjaamoon tulleita, niin neuvontaa kuin ohjausta hakevia nuoria, (joko ajanvarauksella tai ilman); toinen aineisto koostuu ainoastaan pidempiaikaiseen ohjaukseen hakeutuneista nuorista. Molemmissa aineistoissa nuoret Ohjaamokävijät kertovat saamastaan palvelusta. Moniko nuori kertoo hakeneensa ja saaneensa monialaista apua Ohjaamosta? Minkälaista Ohjaamosta saatu, mahdollisesti monialainen apu on ollut

ja mitä nuoret ovat siitä mieltä? Mistä nuorten mahdollinen tyytyväisyys/tyytymättömyys muodostuu? Tutkimusaineistot on kerätty henkilökohtaisilla puolistrukturoiduilla haastatteluilla Helsingin Ohjaamossa kevästä 2017 - keväseen 2018. Aineistot kattavat yhteensä 54 nuorta. Alustavat tutkimustuloksemme osoittavat, että suuri osa nuorista on hyödyntänyt Ohjaamon monialaista tukea. Koska monella nuorella oli haasteita useammalla elämänalueella, on monialaisen työotteen etu nuorten mielestä erilaisten palveluiden saatavuus ja helppous. Samanaikaisesti haastatteluissa korostui vastuutyöntekijän merkityksellisyys.

Nuorten sosiaalisen kuntoutuksen orientaatiosta – Vai kuitenkin nuorista, ohjauksesta ja oppimisesta?

Piia-Elina Ikonen & Helka Raivio

Tässä esityksessä ei oikeastaan ole kyse sosiaalisesta kuntoutuksesta, vaan nuorista. On kyse nuorista yksilöinä, itse määrittelyn oikeudesta, osallisuutta vahvistavasta toiminnasta sekä toimijuuden tukemisen tavoista, joita voidaan toteuttaa erilaisissa ympäristöissä, kuten ohjaamoissa ja oppilaitoksissa. Nuorten sosiaalisen kuntoutuksen orientaatiota on määritelty sosiaalisen kuntoutuksen kehittämishanke Soskussa. Raivio (2018) kuvaa sosiaalista kuntoutusta osana oppimista ja kasvamista. Ihmistä voidaan tukea sosiaalisen kuntoutuksen menetelmin saavuttamaan tai täydentämään elämäntaitojaan, ja tätä kautta ikään kuin täyttämään eriasteisia yhteiskunnallisia ja elämään liittyviä oppimistehtäviä. Kyseessä ovat sosiaaliset arki- ja yhteisötaidot, kuten esimerkiksi kyky itseilmaisuuksiin, kouluttautumiseen tai tulevaisuuden suunnittelemiseen.

Nuorten näkökulmasta voidaan kuvata yksilöllistä kasvu- ja oppimisprosessia, johon tarvitaan eritasoisia tukea ja ohjausta. Nuorten kuvaamana kyse on erilaisista nähdyksi ja kuulluksi tuleminen mahdollisuuksista, vaikuttamisen sekä onnistumisen kokemuksista. Prosessin edetessä nämä heijastuvat yksilöllisenä voimaantumisenä, kuten kesken-eräisten opintojen uudelleen käynnistämisenä tai omien ammatillisten suunnitelmien tekemisenä. Nuorten kokemukset pohjautuvat Kuntoutussäätiön toteuttamaan nuorten kehittävään arviointiin, joka toteutettiin ryhmähaastatteluina vuosien 2016-2017 aikana Sosku -hankkeessa. (Tuusa, 2017.) Tämä esitys pohjautuu Sosku -hankkeen kehittämistyön tuloksiin vuosilta 2015-2017, jossa muun muassa kehitettiin nuorten sosiaalista kuntoutusta Ohjaamoon. Esityksessä otetaan kantaa ohjaus- ja opetushenkilöstön ohjausosaamisen kehittämistarpeeseen sekä pohditaan, millaista on nuoren hyvä ohjaus kontekstista riippumatta.

Nuoren kohtaamiskokemukset ja kohtaamisten kehittäminen Ohjaamoissa

Heidi Toivonen & Sini Korhonen

Asiakaskohtaamisia määrittävät moninaiset reunaehdot ja asiakkaan ja työntekijän odotukset ja tarpeet sen suhteen, mitä käynnillä tapahtuu tai tulisi tapahtua. Kohtaamistyön kehittämiseksi Ohjaamoiden moniammatillisissa yhteisöissä tarvitaan lisää ruohonjuuritason tietoa siitä, miten auttava ja voimavaroja vahvistava kohtaaminen nuorten omasta näkökulmasta määrittyy.

Ohjaamoissa on käynnissä valtakunnallinen psykososi-

aalisen tuen hanke, joka vahvistaa ennaltaehkäiseviä psykososiaalisia palveluja ja arjen suoriutumisen tukea nuorille. Osana hanketta on alettu kehittää puolistrukturoitua haastattelurunkoa ja kerätä lyhyehköillä asiakashaastatteluilla tietoa nuorten kokemista kohtaamisista eri palveluissa, eritoten Ohjaamoissa. Haastatteluilla pyritään saamaan esiin nuorten kokemuksia sekä hyvistä että vähemmän hyödyllisistä kohtaamisista.

Haastattelut alkoivat keväällä 2018 Espoossa, ja ne laajentuvat hankkeen muihin pilotti-Ohjaamoihin: Helsinkiin, Vantaalle, Kouvolaan, Hämeenlinnaan, Joensuuhun ja Tampereelle. Näin syksyllä 2018 hankkeen käytössä olisi asiakkaiden näkökulmaa kohtaamisen ja palvelujen kehittämisen tueksi. Saatua tietoa aiotaan hyödyntää esimerkiksi työntekijöiden täydennyskoulutusten suunnittelussa.

Kuka minä olen, Mitä minä osaan, Mihin minä pystyn? – Heikossa työmarkkina-asemassa olevat nuoret oman tulevaisuuden rakentajina identiteettikehityksen ja palvelujärjestelmän välimaastossa
Eija Raatikainen & Kirsi Purhonen

Nuori peilaa itseään ja omaa identiteettiään toisiin nuoriin ja ympäröivään yhteisöön. Hänen on asemoitava itsensä suhteessa moneen asiaan ja tehtävä valintoja. Valintojen tarjonta ja määrä ovat valtavat ja päätöksenteko niiden välillä on vaikeaa. Miten nuori pystyy tekemään omannäköisiä elämänsuunnan valintoja, mikäli hänen kokonaiskäsitys omasta itsestä, omista taidoista tai omasta kyvykkyydestä on vielä hakusessa?

Tulevaisuutta ajatellaan usein isona ja kaukaisena asiana. Tulevaisuusajattelu on monille nuorille liian iso ja hahmottamaton asia. Nuorilla ei välttämättä ole tulevaisuuden suunnittelun sellaisia konkreettisia työkaluja, joka auttaisi nuorta itseään. Ammatillaisen näkökulmasta käsin nuorten tulevaisuusajattelu näyttäytyy usein motivaation puuttumisena, näköalattomuutena ja jopa laiskuutena. Ammatillaiset eivät saa nuorta kiinnittymään palveluihin tai aktiivisen kansalaisen rooliin, vaikka nuoren ympärillä on paljon auttavia aikuisia ja monialaisia tukipalveluja. Yhteiskunnan ja aikuisten ajattelema ohjauksen tavoite on selkeä; jokaisella nuorella tulisi olla tavoitteena joko koulutus- tai työpaikka. Vastaavasti nuori voi kokea asian niin, että heitä autetaan liikaa tai heidän oma äänensä ei tule kuuluville.

Motiivi-hanke on kehittänyt ja testannut erilaisia toiminnallisia ja tulevaisuussuuntautuneita ohjauksen menetelmiä. Näiden menetelmien avulla nuori voi hahmottaa omaa tulevaisuuttaan pienissä erissä ja rakentaa omannäköistä elämänsuunansa kohti unelmia, realisoimalla ensin unelmien saavuttamiseen tarvittavat reunaehdot. Esityksessä nostamme esille nuorten kanssa tehtävässä työssä käytettyjä digitaalisia ja tulevaisuussuuntautuneita ohjausmenetelmiä sekä nuorten ja ammattilaisten kokemuksia ja pohdintaa monialaisesta ohjauksesta.

Miten nuorten asiakasosallisuus toteutuu Ohjaamoissa: Havainnointien tuloksia

Jaakko Helander, Taru Lilja, Päivi Pukkila & Simo Uusinoka

Suomeen on syntynyt valtakunnallinen matalan kynnyksen Ohjaamo-verkosto, jonka tavoitteena on vastata monialaisesti ja -ammatillisesti nuorten työllisyyden, koulutuksen ja arjen hallinnan ohjauspalveluista. Tyypillisesti Ohjaamoissa työskentelee nuorisotyön, työllistymisen, koulutuksen ja hyvinvoinnin ammattilaisia. Yksi keskeinen Ohjaamo-toiminnan tavoite on, että nuorten osallisuus näkyy Ohjaamojen toiminnassa.

Monialaista ja -ammatillista yhteistyötä on tutkittu suhteellisen runsaasti. Sen sijaan vähemmän on kiinnitetty huomiota siihen, miten nuorten asiakasosallisuus näyttäytyy monialaisessa ja -ammatillisessa asiakastyössä. Tarkastelemme esityksessämme, miten nuorten asiakasosallisuus toteutuu Ohjaamoissa. Asiakasosallisuuden eri asteiden ja muotojen lisäksi tarkastelemme, mikä merkitys monialaisen yhteistyön eri muodoilla on asiakasosallisuuteen. Esitys perustuu Ohjaamoista keräämäämme havainnointiaineistoon, jota analysoimme laadullisesti. Havainnoinnit osoittavat, että ohjaustilanteissa esiintyy kaikkia asiakasosallisuuden asteita osattomuudesta täyteen osallisuuteen.

6. LAPSET JA NUORET LIKUNNASSA JA URHEILUSSA

House of Science and Letters, Hall 404

Chair: Päivi Berg (Finnish Youth Research Network)

Huolimatta vähentyneestä fyysisestä aktiivisuudesta, liikuntaharrastukset ovat edelleen lasten ja nuorten suosituimpia harrastuksia. Työryhmässä pohditaan lasten ja nuorten liikuntaan ja urheiluun liittyviä ilmiöitä, kuten pyrkimyksiä terveyden edistämiseen, sosiaalisia suhteita sekä kasvatukseen, yhdenvertaisuuteen ja tasa-arvoon liittyviä teemoja. Työryhmään ovat tervetulleita esitykset eri tieteenaloilta, kehittämishankkeista kaiken tasoisin tutkimuksiin. Työryhmän järjestävät Nuorisotutkimusverkoston ja LIKES-tutkimuskeskuksen yhteishanke Kentiltä kabinetteihin: Liikunnan kansalaistoiminnan läpileikkaus (OKM, 2014–2018) sekä Jyväskylän yliopiston PREACT - Promoting equal access and tackling discrimination against gender and sexual minorities in sport and physical education (OKM, 2018–2021)

Kouluyhteisöön liittyvät kokemukset ja nuorten liikkuminen

Katja Rajala

Kouluun liittyvät erilaiset kokemukset ovat yhteydessä nuorten koettuun hyvinvointiin ja terveyteen sekä terveyskäyttäytymiseen (ks. Kämppi ym. 2012). Tämän tutkimuksen tavoitteena on selvittää nuorten kouluyhteisössä syntyvien kokemusten ja liikkumisen välistä yhteyttä. Kokemuksellisuutta tarkastellaan nuorten kokeman sosiaalisen tuen sekä subjektiivisen sosiaalisen aseman näkökulmasta. Sosiaalinen

tuki koostuu tässä yläkoululaisten kokemuksista opettajan ja oppilaan välisistä suhteista, oppilaiden keskinäisistä suhteista sekä vanhemmilta saadusta tuesta (Kämppi ym. 2012). Nuoren subjektiivinen sosiaalinen asema on hänen oma arvionsa siitä, mikä on hänen paikkansa oman kouluyhteisön sosiaalisessa arvojärjestyksessä (Goodman ym. 2001). Tutkimusaineisto kerättiin sähköisenä kyselynä keväällä 2015 ja siihen osallistui 2026 yläkoululaista 15 koulusta. Aineiston analyysissä hyödynnettiin latenttia profiilianalyysiä sekä varianssianalyysiä. Nuoret jaettiin kuuteen ryhmään sen mukaan, millaista sosiaalista tukea he kokevat saavansa. Vahvaksi koettu tuki yhdistyi korkeammaksi koettuun sosiaaliseen asemaan koulussa sekä aktiivisempaan liikkumiseen. Kouluun liittyvissä sosiaalisissa verkostoissa muodostuvat erilaiset subjektiiviset kokemukset näyttäisivät olevan yhteydessä nuorten liikkumiseen. Tieto ja ymmärrys nuorten kokemusmaailmasta voisi jatkossa avata uudenlaisia lähestymistapoja nuorten liikkumisen tukemiseen. Kouluyhteisön sosiaalista tukea nuorten liikkumiselle voitaisiin vahvistaa esimerkiksi nuorten osallisuuden, vertaissuhteiden sekä nuorten ja aikuisten välisten vuorovaikutussuhteiden kautta.

Urheilija ja nuori – Minätekniikat suomalaisen lätkäjätkän urheilu-uran hallinnassa Liisa Ojala

Tasapainottelu urheilu-uran ja muiden elämänalueiden välillä on nuorilla urheilijoilla jokapäiväistä. Urheilun niin sanottu investointivuodet (16+) osuvat aikaan, jolloin muutkin asiat, kuten kaverit ja opiskelu, ovat tärkeitä. Siksi oikeanlaisten valintojen tekeminen on keskeinen taito urheilu-uran hallitsemisessa. Tarkastelen tässä etnografisen ja foucault-laisen Cold Rush -hankkeen osatutkimuksessa urheilu-uraa moraalisena kysymyksenä etsien vastausta siihen, kuinka suomalaiset 18–20-vuotiaat jääkiekkoilijamiehet asettuvat alttiiksi ulkoiselle ja sisäiselle kontrolloinnille pyrkiessään urallaan eteenpäin, ja kuinka he problematisoivat heitä hallinnoivia moraalisia koodeja. Huomasin tutkimuksessani, että jääkiekkoilijoiden mielen ja ruumiin kultivointi oli vahvasti valmentajalähtöistä mutta yhtä kaikki pelaajien sisäistämää. Siitä huolimatta lätkänpelaajat ovat myös nuoria, jotka tekivät jatkuvasti kurinalaisesta urheilijaelämästä poikkeavia valintoja, ja valmentajat myös luovat toiminnallaan epäkurinalaisuuden sallivia tiloja. Väitän tutkimuksessani, että nämä kurinalaisesta urheilijaelämästä poikkeavat nuoruuden tilat voivat olla merkittäviä jaksamiselle suurten harjoitusmäärien ja urapaineiden keskellä.

Vammaisten nuorten identiteetit nuorten liikuntakulttuureissa Susan Eriksson

Opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriön rahoittamassa päättyvässä tutkimushankkeessa (2015–2018) on tarkasteltu tekijöitä, jotka mahdollistavat tai estävät vammaisten nuorten osallisuutta nuorten liikuntakulttuureissa. Hankkeessa kerätyn etnografisen ja haastatteluaineiston perusteella havaittiin, että vammaisten nuorten muodostamat liikuntakulttuuriset yhteisöt rakentuvat monelta osin samankaltaisten elementtien varaan, kuin nuorten liikunnan ja hauskapidon

kulttuurit yleensä, mutta niissä on piirteitä, jotka kuvastavat vammaiskulttuurista yhteisöllisyyttä.

Nuorten ryhmäkulttuurista dynamiikkaa muokkaavat vammaiskulttuurille perustuvat identiteetit, joiden merkitystä saatetaan korostaa liikunnallisessa toiminnallisuudessa myös silloin, kun yhteisöön kuuluu muitakin kuin vammaisia nuoria. Esimerkiksi ohjaajien merkitys on hyvin tärkeää nuorten harrastamisen kannalta ja heidän professionaalinen roolinsa on elastinen. Sekä yksilö- että joukkuelajeissa kilpailullisuus voi vammaisilla nuorilla olla joko erityisen korostunutta tai sitten sen merkitys on erittäin vähäinen. Tutkimusaineiston valossa joissakin vammaisten nuorten muodostamissa liikuntakulttuureissa pyritään integroimaan muihin liikuntakulttuureihin samankaltaisuuden avulla, kuten korostamalla kilpailullisuutta, mutta joissakin kulttuureissa ryhmän toiminnallisuus perustuu vammaiskulttuuriseen identiteettiin, jonka kautta sosiaalisen erottautumisen pyrkimys näyttäytyy vahvana.

Vertaistuki, vapaaehtoistoiminta ja vastuunottaminen yhdenvertaisuutta tukevassa liikuntahankkeessa Riitta Latvio & Hanna-Mari Toivonen

Esitelmässä keskitytään maahanmuuttajataustaisten nuorten kokemusten seuraamiseen heidän opettellessaan uutta vastuunottoon liittyvää metodia liikuntakerhojen ohjaamisessa. Kiinnitämme huomiota siihen miten vapaaehtoiset ohjaajat hyötyvät hankkeesta; miten heidän vastuunottonsa kehittyy, minkälaisia ryhmänohjaajan taitoja he omaksuvat, ja miten he hyödyntävät vahvuuksiaan yksilötasolla, sekä mikä on vertaistuen rooli nuorten itseyttämyksen kehittämisessä. Kiinnostavaa on myös minkälaisia haasteita nuoret kohtaavat vapaaehtoisuuteen sitoutumisessa sekä miten monikulttuurisen järjestökentän toimintakulttuuri tukee nuoria hankkeessa.

Lasten ja nuorten urheiluseura- ja liikuntaharrastusten mukaan ottavat ja ulossulkevat kustannukset sosiaalisessa mediassa Päivi Berg & Mikko Salasuo

Lasten ja nuorten kasvaneet harrastuskustannukset ovat puhuttaneet viime vuosina Suomessa niin mediassa kuin päätöksenteossa. Erityisesti esillä ovat olleet liikuntaharrastusten kustannukset, joiden hinnasta on muodostunut yksi harrastamista rajoittava tekijä. Tämän puolestaan nähdään vauhdittavan osaltaan liikunnan polarisoitumiskehitystä ja näin ollen kasvattavan väestön terveyseroja (OKM 2016). Esityksessä tarkastellaan, mitä ja miten harrastamisen kustannuksista puhutaan sosiaalisessa mediassa. Aineisto koostuu suomalaisista sosiaalisen median keskusteluista lasten ja nuorten urheiluseura- ja liikuntaharrastuksista, yhteiskuntaluokasta ja sosioekonomisesta asemasta vuosilta 2015–2017. Keskitymme vanhempien positiosta käsin käytyyn keskusteluun.

7. ALL YOUTH WANT TO RULE THEIR WORLD – EXPLORING YOUNG PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION TO SUSTAINABLE WELL-BEING (1)

House of Science and Letters, Hall 405

Chair: Heta Heiskanen (University of Tampere)

Young people's possibilities to impact societal and political matters require strengthening. Many of them feel that politics is out of their reach, and decision-makers are not interested in their views or contributions. The eroding political trust of the young generation may, at its worst, lead to social and political frustration and eventually unsettle the stability of society. The research project ALL-YOUTH (funded by Strategic Research Council) 2018-2023 is a multidisciplinary research project which tackles this question by exploring the capacities, as well as the obstacles, of the Finnish youth, aged between 16 and 25, to engage actively with society and politics, especially in terms of sustainable future, growth, and well-being. ALL-YOUTH explores and produces new solutions to more active youth citizenship, and builds on the ideas of responsive governance and rule of law, digital innovation, and bioeconomy.

How does sustainable development meet youth's everyday life?

Jarmo Rinne

A number of studies show that young people are concerned about the issues linked to sustainable development, climate change and global warming. In these studies, youth are labeled as key stakeholders of the future. However, research typically represents young people as passive victims requiring protection. Youth are regarded as a collective that should be informed about the threats of the climate change and, encourage them to make choices enhancing sustainable development. The big issue seems to be that there is a lack of awareness of how the climate change and global warming are affecting the future and what should be done to prevent unwanted consequences.

The active role of youth in this context is understudied issue. Instead of representing the youth as passive victims the focus could be turned on how they are demanding a greater say in climate action and taking a stronger role as agents of sustainable development. Worldwide, there are many examples and initiatives proving that.

Based on, a rather limited, data consisting of three World Café-sessions and SurveyMonkey inquiry gathered in Spring 2018, I will open precursory perspectives on how young people are conceiving the idea of sustainable development in their everyday lives. Do they consider the climate change to be a risk threatening their future, and thus being something that should be fought by implementing the principles of sustainable development, or are they yielding to the fate and only trying to find the best ways to cope with the change.

World Café workshop as a method of youth participation

Päivi Honkatukia & Miia Lähde

One of the aims of the ALL-YOUTH project is to develop sensitive methods for listening to 'diverse young people in

their diverse everyday contexts'. To do this, we have looked for partners and engaged in collaborations with various actors in a 'moving field', both young people and adults. At the beginning of the study, we have allocated time and efforts to piloting participatory methodologies that would be meaningful both in terms of knowledge production and for the participating young people.

In this presentation, we discuss one of our methodological experiments, the World Café workshops. In the spring 2018, we organized seven workshops with young people in different educational settings in Tampere to address themes related to the future, sustainability and the use of digital services.

The World Café -method has much in common with more traditional group and focus interview methods. Distinctive to it is the explicit aim to create an appreciative, safe public space to share one's views and produce collective knowledge. The word 'café' inspires the creation of an informal context for discussion resembling more a cosy cafeteria than a formal interview setting – refreshments service being a central part of the arrangement.

Our observations from the first round of World Cafés encourage applying the method to different contexts but also highlight issues of further reflection; especially, how young people are differently equipped to express themselves and how this may relate to the societal power divisions, as well as the role of researcher as a facilitator in the process.

Young people's ideas on 'digital participation'

Jari Varsaluoma & Iikka Pietilä

This presentation focuses on the relationship of youth participation and digital services. We will discuss how the use of fast developing digital services, such as social media platforms, survey tools, online collaboration services, and online platforms designed for legal consultation processes is experienced by the youth. The relationship between digital services and youth engagement opportunities can be approached in various ways. Important domains concerning digital participation and the services enabling it include – but are not limited to – the following: information technology and media skills, and their division; personal and political identity development; the user's socioeconomic background; and the dichotomy between real and online worlds wherein engagement through digital services could enable participation in real-world activities and events. We will address these themes through two separate research projects that have been executed during 2018 and contemplate on some of our findings.

Youth participation in legislative processes – A case study of the High School Act in Finland - bullying narrative

Heta Heiskanen & Niina Meriläinen

Even though there is significant amount of research on youth participation in general, there is currently a research gap on discussing on the youth participation in legislation processes. Consequently, the purpose of this presentation is to analyze, how, if at all, the youth have currently participated in the formal consultation process of amending of the High School Act in Finland in 2018.

Due to the wide scope of the High School Act, the analysis is limited on, questions: 1) have the youth participated 2) if so, has the youth participation had an influence on the bullying regulation thru narratives. The focus has been selected because bullying is a major health problem and has severe and long-term implications on the lives of youth.

8. JULKISTUSTILAISUUS: VÄKIVALLATTOMUUDEN SANOMAA YLÄKOULUIHIN HIPHOP -KULTTUURIN KEINOIN: BREAK THE FIGHT! -HANKKEEN ARVIOINTITUTKIMUKSEN JULKISTUSTILAISUUS

Think Corner (Yliopistonkatu 4), Think Lounge
Sofia Laine (toim.), Nuorisotutkimusseura/
Nuorisotutkimusverkosto 2018

This book publishing event is in Finnish only.

Minkäläistä taide-, liikunta- ja tunnekasvatusta breikitanssityöpajat ovat yläkouluikäisille? Voiko ammattitanssiteoksella vähentää koulukiusaamista? Kuinka tutkija ja toisaalta katutanssitaiteilija voivat tukea nuorten osallisuutta heitä koskevaan päätöksentekoon, kun aiheena on nuorten oman koulun ilmapiirin parantaminen tai kiusaamisen vähentäminen?

Jokaiselle lapsella ja nuorella on oikeus itseilmaisuuksiin ja itsetunnon vahvistamiseen taiteen, katukulttuurin tai liikunnan avulla. Kiusaaminen on iso ongelma suomalaisissa peruskouluissa. Breakdance oli vaihtoehto väkivallalle sen syntysijoilla New Yorkin Bronxissa. Samalla tavoin Break the Fight! tarjoaa lapsille ja nuorille mahdollisuuksia toteuttaa itseään ja vahvistaa itsetuntoaan katutaiteen avulla. Break the Fight! – Breikkaa koulukiusaamista vastaan on Arja Tiili Dance Companyn 2014 käynnistämä taidekasvatuksellisten toimintojen kokonaisuus, johon sisältyy taidetyöpajoja 6.–9.-luokkalaisille sekä ammattitanssiteoksia, joita koululaiset pääsevät katsomaan.

Nyt julkistettavassa arviointitutkimuksessa Väkivallattomuuden sanomaa yläkouluihin hiphop-kulttuurin keinoin (toim. Sofia Laine, Nuorisotutkimusseura/ Nuorisotutkimusverkosto 2018) seurattiin ja arvioitiin breikitanssin taiteilija-ohjaajien työpajatyöskentelyä, työpajatoimintaa ja nuorten palautetta työpajoista neljän kunnan peruskouluissa. Työpajoihin osallistui yli 1600 yläkoululaista lukuvuoden 2017–2018 aikana. Lisäksi moniääninen tutkijan, kahden tutkimusavustajan ja kuuden yliopisto-opiskelijan kirjoittajaryhmä seurasi ja arvioi Break the Fight – I was here! -ammattitanssiteosta, osallisuustyöpajoja ja päättäjakeskustelutilaisuuksia.

Tervetuloa kirjan julkistamistilaisuuteen kuuntelemaan, keskustelemaan ja nauttimaan pienestä tarjoilusta 5.11.2018 klo 14–16 Helsingin yliopiston Tiedekulman Think Loungeen (2. krs), Yliopistonkatu 4, Helsinki.

Ohjelma

Klo 14 Breakdance battle

Pullakahvi- ja fruitietarjoilu

14.30 Tervetuloa: koreografi ja taiteellinen johtaja Arja Tiili

14.45 Kirjan toimittajan puheenvuoro: VTT, dos., erikoistutkija Sofia Laine (Nuorisotutkimusverkosto)

15.05 Kommenttipuheenvuoro: tutkija Venla Sykäri (Helsingin yliopisto)

Mukana keskustelemassa kirjan muista kirjoittajista graundtekijä Veronica Hellström sekä tutkimusavustajat Susanna Jurvanen ja Noora Järvi

15.40 Mercedes Bentso: Viimeinen koulupäivä -musiikkivideo

15.55 Päätössanat Arja Tiili ja Sofia Laine

Tilaisuuden puheenjohtajana toimii folkloristiikan yliopistolehtori Kirsti Salmi-Niklander Helsingin yliopistosta.

9. ALTERNATIVE FORMS OF SOCIAL PARTICIPATION – NEW WAYS OF FACING ESSENTIAL NEEDS

University Main Building, Hall 19

Chair: Zyab Ibáñez (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Institute of Government and Public Policy)

This panel deals with unconventional forms of social participation among youth in different terrains. The papers will address some of the following questions: how does being young impact on young people's capacity for agency? ; What forms of young people's responses -at individual or collective level- to conflict take? How effective are these responses in mobilizing and implementing young people's drive for social change?

All papers proposed for this panel are part of the European Project PROMISE (Promoting youth involvement and social engagement: opportunities and challenges for 'conflicted' young people across Europe). They all present findings from either single or several qualitative ethnographic case studies undertaken in different countries.

Not in Our Town – a case study of civic/youth engagement after regional elections in Slovakia

Alexandra Bitušíková & Ivan Chorvát

The paper documents the story of the Not in Our Town (NIOT) grassroots movement in the Slovak city of Banská Bystrica that originated as a protest movement against the results of regional elections in Banská Bystrica self-governing region in 2013 when a Neo-Nazi governor was democratically elected. The development of the movement shows various levels of youth engagement in the period from 2013 to 2017. It demonstrates that civil participation can contribute to breaking civic apathy and motivate wider local/ regional community to engage in resistance activities against racism, antisemitism, xenophobia and any kind of intolerance. It can serve as an example of civic self-organization consisting of collective action mobilized without the involvement of a formal organization and with more individual civil engagement that constitutes one of the common types of activism in Central and Eastern Europe. The study focuses on the analysis of key findings based on face-to-face interviews, participant observation, textual analysis of media articles as well as action research. The interviews were conducted with young activists who openly presented their negative attitudes against any type of radicalisation and extremism in the society and actively joined the NIOT movement to combat these societal challenges. The study demonstrates the profile of these young people, their motivations, experience and activities of the

NIOT movement in the 4-year period, which resulted in a positive outcome – the defeat of the Neo-Nazi governor in regional elections in November 2017. The paper demonstrates the importance of civic/youth engagement and its potential to achieve social change.

Re-shaping space: self-building, alternative housing and public space use among youth in Spain

Zyab Ibáñez

In recent years, a growing number of young people have wanted to participate directly in the satisfaction of their needs, with tangible results in the short, medium and long term. They try more or less collective and non-hierarchical ways, they often learn main skills informally, non-formally or self-taught and they try to avoid bureaucratic constraints. In this paper we present the findings of a case study which gathers 6 different groups of young people engaged with alternative uses of public or private space in several urban locations in Spain. In particular, these groups can be classified in three broad categories: (1) self-building of collective or private places; (2) 'masovería urbana' defined as rent arrangements that include maintenance and restoration work as a partial or total substitute for paid rent; and (3) alternative uses of public spaces. Our main goal was to explore the content and nature of these groups' initiatives, their form of organisation and their degree of interaction with institutions. An underlying objective was to seize the extent to which these participatory, bottom-up, atypical and micro-local initiatives had the capacity or the potential to be further articulated into durable and transformative proposals. The research was conducted using a variety of qualitative techniques which included semi-structured in-depth interviews and participant observation. We collected a wide range of written, audio-visual and photographic material. Fieldwork took place between April 2017 and February 2018. Our findings suggest that discontent can in fact be used in transformative ways to foster some kind of social change. Our analysis reveals the hurdles and opportunities young people face when wanting to act collectively through conflictive, performative and atypical ways.

The autonomists – Perceptions of societal change among radical left youth

Eckart Müller-Bachmann

The contribution tries to summarise perceptions of societal change among a group of young people that, despite being referred to as 'the autonomists', cannot be easily categorised as a single homogeneous group. The focus of material presented in fact combines a number of scenes and structures of youth and adolescent groups (which include also adults) from different parts of Germany that can be categorised – in accordance with interviewees themselves – as 'antifascists', 'squatters', 'autonomists' or 'post-autonomists', 'communists' or even simply 'left-wing', 'extra-parliamentary left' or 'emancipatory left'. All of them are in deep conflict with societal norms and values.

The gap in research on the autonomists arises from their portrayal 'as quintessentially violent or ready to use violence as part of a strategy to criminalize them' (Scherr, 2015). Correspondingly, there is still no research on the

autonomist or the extra-parliamentary scene which does not prejudice the outcome or are multiperspectival. Almost all academic studies focus on aspects of militancy and violence. This is always the point of departure of extremism research on politically left-wing scenes.

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

Young adults' societal and political engagement in Europe: The role of individual living conditions and the larger societal context

Sabine Israel, Vera Lomazzi & Markus Quandt

This contribution explores determinants of political activism and of everyday engagement among young adults. We reflect the effects of their social position, their dependency status, their values and their trust in institutions and society on the propensity to participate, and at the context level distinguish the effects of political opportunity structures and youth transition regimes.

As a first step, a latent class analysis was conducted on European Values Study (EVS) 2008 data of people aged 18-29 years, revealing three classes each of political activism and everyday engagement. These outcomes were then analyzed in multi-level models for 32 European countries (including EU, EFTA, Serbia and Russia).

Our results indicate that around a third of young adults would participate in both legal and potentially illegal protest activities, another third only in legal activities, and a last third is very unlikely to ever protest. A high everyday engagement (marked by high importance of politics and discussions) is found among 14% of young adults, while 60% neither openly cares about politics, nor discusses, but is still likely to integrate social concerns in their behaviour.

Individual resources and dependency seem strongly linked to activism and engagement. Moreover, participation levels differ markedly across European countries, with those youth transition regimes that place youth more centrally within a society providing the best environment for participation. Lower youth engagement should not be solely attributed to an assumed culture of universal disaffection among youth, but can also be regarded as an expression of a low societal priority on youth interests.

10. NUORILLE SUUNNATTUJEN PALVELUIDEN VAIKUTTAVUUS (1)

Kaisa House, University Main Library, Meeting room 2024
Chair: Teemu Vauhkonen (Finnish Youth Research Network)

Vaikuttavuuden tutkimus on kasvava trendi julkishallinnossa. Työryhmä kokoaa yhteen nuorten palveluiden

vaikuttavuuden tutkijoita. Vaikka nuorten palvelujen vaikuttavuuden tutkimus on ennen muuta määrällistä tutkimusta, myös laadullinen tutkimus tuottaa kasautuvaa tietoa vaikuttavuuden mekanismeista. Määrällisesti vaikuttavuutta voidaan tarkastella nuorten palvelujen omien tavoitteiden saavuttamisen tai pitkän aikavälin tarpeiden mukaan. Nuorten palvelujen omien tavoitteiden saavuttamista voidaan mitata esimerkiksi nuorten hyvinvoinnilla ja elämänhallinnalla tai nuorten saamalla avulla ja jatko-toimenpiteisiin ohjaamisella. Palvelujen pitkän aikavälin tavoitteiden saavuttamista voidaan puolestaan mitata niiden jälkeisinä mahdollisina työllistymis- ja opintopolkuina sekä suorina ja välillisinä muutoksina etuuskien ja palveluiden kysynnässä. Pitkän aikavälin vaikutusten mittaaminen edellyttää paneeliaineistoja. Kustannusvaikutusten mittaamisessa puolestaan pyritään mittaamaan palvelujen tuottamia kokonaissäästöjä pitkällä aikavälillä ja suhteuttamaan ne palvelujen kustannuksiin. Koska useimmiten palvelujen vaikuttavuutta mitataan toiminnan omien tavoitteiden saavuttamisella, aiheellinen kysymys on myös se, kuinka hyvin toiminnan omien tavoitteiden saavuttaminen ennustaa pitkän aikavälin tavoitteiden saavuttamista.

Etsivän nuorisotyön tiedonkeruu, rajoitteet ja kehittämistarpeet

Veli Liikanen & Marja Moisala

Etsivää nuorisotyötä on laajennettu ja systematisoitu merkittävästi valtion hallinnon taholta kuluneen vuosikymmenen aikana yhtenä nuorisotakuun ja nuorten syrjäytymisen ehkäisyn politiikkatoimena. Nuorisolain (1285/2016) mukaan etsivän nuorisotyön tehtävänä on tavoittaa tuen tarpeessa oleva nuori ja auttaa häntä palvelujen ja tuen piiriin perustuen nuoren vapaaehtoisuuteen ja nuoren kanssa tehtävään yhteistyöhön. Vuonna 2017 etsivä nuorisotyö tavoitti 18 238 nuorta.

Kuntien etsivää nuorisotyötä on tuettu kohdennetulla valtionavustuksella, joka velvoittaa avustusta saavia organisaatioita osallistumaan myös etsivää nuorisotyötä koskevaan tiedonkeruuseen. Merkittävimmät etsivään nuorisotyöhön kohdistuvat tietolähteet ovat valtakunnallinen etsivän nuorisotyön kysely (PAR-järjestelmä) sekä sosiaalisen vahvistamisen Sovari-mittari. Sovari-kyselyyn vastasi vuoden 2016-2017 kyselyssä 563 nuorta etsivästä nuorisotyöstä 60 kunnan alueelta.

Esityksessä esittelemme ensimmäisiä tuloksia näihin etsivän nuorisotyön vakiintuneisiin aineistoihin perustuvasta tutkimuksestamme. Tavoitteenamme on analysoida etsivän nuorisotyön asiakkaiden taustojen ja nuoriin kohdistettujen ohjaustoimenpiteiden vaikutuksia sosiaalisen vahvistumisen mittariston ja asiakkuuksien tulosten valossa.

Tarkastelemme esityksessämme myös nykyisen tiedonkeruujärjestelmän rajoitteita ja niiden taustalla vaikuttavia tekijöitä. Mitä tapahtuu, kun nuorisotyön vapaaehtoisuutta korostavat periaatteet kohtaavat rekisterien ja vaikuttavuustutkimuksen tarpeet? Keiden tukea tarvitsevien nuorten kokemus tulee näkyväksi vakiintuneiden tiedonkeruumenetelmien avulla ja ketkä jäävät tutkijan katseen katveeseen? Miten tiedonkeruujärjestelmiä ja -käytäntöjä tulisi kehittää, jotta työmuodon käytänteistä ja työn vaikutuksista saataisiin kattavampaa ja luotettavampaa tietoa?

Ensisijaisten hyvinvointivaikutusten arvioinnin kehikko – työkalu positiivisen muutoksen osoittamiseen

Reija Paananen & Anne Surakka

Tässä esityksessä on tarkoitus esitellä kehittämämme arviointikehikko ensisijaisten positiivisten hyvinvointivaikutusten osoittamiseksi. Kehikkoa voidaan hyödyntää toiminnan vaikutusten arvioimisessa erilaisissa nuorten ja työikäisten psykososiaalisissa tuki- ja palvelumuodoissa. Kehikko perustuu nuorten palveluissa tehtyihin havaintoihin sekä tutkimukseemme valmennuspaja Mahiksen hyvinvointivaikutuksista (Surakka ym. 2017).

Monissa yhteyksissä toiminnan tuloksia ja vaikutuksia mitataan nuoren kiinnittymisellä opiskeluun tai työelämään, jolloin etenemisen kannalta ensisijaiset hyvinvoinnin edistysaskeleet jäävät huomiotta. Jotta erityisesti heikoimmassa asemassa olevienkin saamat hyvinvointivaikutukset pystyttäisiin osoittamaan, tulee näitä huomioida ja raportoida systemaattisesti. Kehittämässämme kehikossa on hahmotettu tutkimukseen perustuen asioita, jotka edeltävät asiakkaan toimijuuden vahvistumista ja pysyvämpiä positiivisia siirtymiä, kuten kiinnittymistä koulutukseen ja/tai työelämään.

Kehikon ulottuvuudet sisältävät asiakkaan oman, työntekijän sekä sidosryhmien näkökulmat. Eri näkökulmista arvioidaan yksilöön, yhteisöön sekä palvelujärjestelmään heijastuvia vaikutuksia. Lisäksi arvioidaan asiakkaan tulevaisuuden näkymiä, vaihtoehtoisia skenaarioita sekä toiminnan kustannuksia ja taloudellisia vaikutuksia.

Työpajat ja etsivä nuorisotyö vuonna 2017

Ruth Bamming

Esitelmä perustuu opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriön vuoden 2017 valtakunnallisiin etsivän nuorisotyön ja työpajakyselyihin. Siinä käydään läpi työpajatoiminnan ja etsivän nuorisotyön tilastoja nuorista, organisaatioista ja työntekijöistä. Vertaamalla viime vuosien tuloksia keskenään saadaan kokonaiskuva työpajatoiminnan ja etsivän nuorisotyön muutoksesta keskeisten indikaattoreiden osalta.

Etsivän nuorisotyön ensisijaisena tehtävänä on auttaa alle 29-vuotiaita nuoria, jotka ovat koulutuksen tai työmarkkinoiden ulkopuolella tai jotka kaipaavat tukea saavuttaakseen tarvitsemansa palvelut. Kyselyssä kootaan tietokokonaisuuksia, jotka sisältävät etsivän nuorisotyön asiakastilastot, työntekijätilastot ja tietoja organisaatioista. Etsivän nuorisotyön tavoittamien nuorten määrä on kasvanut vuodesta 2010 lähtien, ja sen rooli nuorten palvelujärjestelmässä on vahvistunut. Viime vuonna yli 600 etsivää nuorisotyöntekijää tavoitti yli 18 000 nuorta. Tavoitettujen nuorten määrä laski hieman edellisestä vuodesta.

Työpaja on yhteisö, jossa työnteon, tekemällä oppimisen ja siihen liittyvän valmennuksen avulla pyritään parantamaan yksilön arjenhallintataitoja sekä kykyä ja valmiuksia hakeutua koulutukseen tai työhön. Työpajakyselyyn osallistui kaikkiaan 213 eri organisaatiota. Vastausten perusteella työpajatoimintaan osallistui vuonna 2017 yli 26 000 valmentautujaa, joista yli 14 000 oli nuoria. Valmentautujien määrä kasvoi hieman edellisestä vuodesta, sen sijaan nuorten osuus valmentautujien kokonaismäärästä hieman pieneni. Työpajojen henkilöstö kasvoi käsittäen viime vuonna yhteensä miltei 2 000 henkilötyövuotta.

Etsivän nuorisotyön vaikuttavuus

Teemu Vauhkonen

Tutkimuksessa tarkastellaan etsivän nuorisotyön vaikuttavuutta neljän tekijän kautta: (1) kuinka hyvin etsivä nuorisotyö tavoittaa kaikkein haavoittuvimmassa asemassa olevat nuoret; (2) mitä kautta nuoret tulevat asiakkaiksi; (3) millaista apua he saavat ja (4) mihin he siirtyvät asiakkuuden päätyttyä. Tarkastelen sitä miten muut tekijät, kuten työntekijöiden ja asuinpaikan ominaisuudet ovat yhteydessä näiden neljän tekijän vaihteluun.

Tutkimusaineistona käytetään valtakunnallisen työpaikajohdistuksen (TPY) ja aluehallintoviraston vuonna 2017 toteuttaman valtakunnallisen etsivän nuorisotyön kyselyä. Tutkimusmenetelminä käytetään lineaarista todennäköisyysmallinnusta sekä kuvailevia menetelmiä.

Valmennuspaja-asiakkuus ja nuorten sosiaali- ja terveyspalvelujen käyttö

Anne Surakka

Tutkimuksemme perustana on syksyllä 2017 julkaistu valmennuspajatoiminnan vaikutuksia ja kustannuksia kartoittanut tutkimus (Surakka ym. 2017). Tutkimus tuotti tietoa siitä, millaisia vaikutuksia pajajaksolla oli palveluun kiinnittyneiden nuorten hyvinvointiin jakson aikana ja sen jälkeen. Olemme nyt laajentaneet tutkimustamme sisällyttämällä siihen valmennuspajanuorten sosiaali- ja terveydenhuollon palveluiden käyttötietoja sekä sosiaalitoimen palveluiden kustannustietoja vuosilta 2013–2017.

Tutkimuksessa selvitämme nuorten sosiaali- ja terveydenhuollon palveluiden käyttöä vuosina 2013–2017 sekä toiseksi sitä, millä tavoin valmennuspajan asiakkuuden ajoittuminen näkyy nuoren palvelukäytössä. Lisäksi tutkimme, miten nuoren tausta ja erilaiset haasteet ovat yhteydessä valmennuspajan asiakkuuden luonteeseen, sijoittumiseen pajajakson jälkeen ja myöhemmässä seuranta-asteessa sekä sote-palveluiden käyttöön vuosien 2013–2017 aikana.

Nuoren terveydentila sekä hoidon ja sosiaalipalveluiden tarve kyetään selvittämään suurimmalla osalla pajajakson aikana. Alustavien tulostemme perusteella onkin nähtävissä sosiaali- ja terveyspalveluita käyttämättömien määrän väheneminen pajan asiakkuuden aikana. Palveluiden käytön lisääntyessä myös kustannukset kasvavat, mutta osittain ne laskevat jälleen edeltävälle tasolle pajajakson päättyessä. Tuloksemme osoittavat myös, että nuorten vaikeat elämäntilanteet ja haasteelliset taustat ovat vahvasti yhteydessä pajajakson kestoon, sosiaalipalveluiden kustannuksiin sekä etenemiseen työ- ja koulutuspolulla.

Tulosten pohjalta aineistosta voidaan erottaa toisistaan poikkeavia asiakasryhmiä sen perusteella, miten nopeasti nuoret ovat päässeet kiinni opintoihin ja / tai työelämään sekä, miten todennäköisesti he mahdollisesti palaavat myöhemmässä vaiheessa eri elämäntilanteista valmennuspajan tai vastaavan tuen ja palvelun asiakkaiksi.

Tutkimustulosten perusteella on todennäköistä, että monilla valmennuspajatoimintaan tulevilla nuorilla on ollut sote-palveluiden alikäyttöä, ja he pääsevät palveluiden piiriin valmennuspajatoiminnan aikana. Sote-palveluiden käytön lisääntyminen on osittain hetkellistä, jolloin myös kustannusten nousu tasaantuu pian edeltävälle tasolle.

Oletettavaa on, että palveluiden ja tuen oikea-aikaisuus ja tarpeenmukaisuus vähentää syrjäytymistä sekä laskee pitemmällä aikavälillä myös kustannuksia. Lisäksi voidaan todeta, että nuorille tarjottavissa palveluissa tulee olla yksilöllistä joustoa tuen intensiteetin sekä keston mukaan.

The effectiveness of youth workshops

Tanja Kirjavainen

The aim of youth workshop activities is to use training to improve young peoples' possibilities to get a place to study, complete education and transfer to the labor market or other services they need. In addition, the purpose of the activities is to improve young peoples' life management skills and promote their growth, independence and involvement in society. This study examines the effectiveness of youth workshops i.e. how those attending the workshops proceed to education or labor market after attendance. The data used in the study covers the years 2010–2015. We have register based data on youths who have been attending the workshops during these years. The data covers information on their background i.e. age, gender, socioeconomic status, education and labor market participation prior to entering the workshop. In addition, our data includes information on the reason entering the workshop, length of the stay in workshop, and the main activities participated in the workshop. The follow-up information after leaving the workshop covers the participation in the labor market or in education and yearly income. The same background and follow-up information is also available for the young people not attending youth workshops. An identical comparison group is composed with this information using propensity score matching. Preliminary results of this analysis are presented in the conference.

11. HEALTH, CARE AND WELL-BEING

House of Science and Letters, Hall 104

Chair: Antti Maunu (University of Turku)

Health equity is an important dimension and indicator of social equality. However, in Finland and other societies, health disparities are a deep-rooted and nasty problem. In the session, we delve into youth health, health promotion, and youth participation in health care from social and cultural perspectives. We focus especially on the subjectivity and agency of young people themselves, and do not consider youth as a mere object of health interventions.

'Get centred and carry on': managing well-being during emerging adulthood

Ernesta Sofija

Emerging adulthood (18–29 years old) is an important transitional life stage associated with identity exploration, growth and development, and is also the most unstable turbulent period of life. There are growing concerns regarding emerging adult well-being, in particular the high prevalence of mental health and behavioural issues. Emerging adults attempt to manage their well-being, but in doing so may engage in behaviours harmful to their physical health. On the

other hand, higher sense of subjective well-being has been linked to lower engagement in risky lifestyle behaviours. Therefore, understanding how this population perceive, experience and cultivate well-being can be particularly important in developing relevant health promotion interventions, yet research in this area is scarce. To address this gap, the present study used photo-elicitation interviewing method to explore the experiences and perceptions of well-being among emerging adults in Australia. Participants (n=18) were provided with digital still picture cameras to take pictures that illustrate their understanding of well-being and attended interviews to discuss the meaning of their photographs. Thematic analysis was used to analyse data. A prominent finding was the importance of the Centre-ing to emerging adult well-being. Comprised of two components that build this element, being in the zone and episodes of solitude, the Centre-ing relates to going inward, beyond introspection, into core-self and experiencing life inside out, where other needs and worries become peripheral. The Centre-ing experiences helped reconnect with and better understand inner-self, and negate the pressures related to being an emerging adult and stay positive about life.

Care Responsibilities of Confirmation Candidates in their Families in five Espoo City Parishes

Malla Heino

This presentation will discuss the experiences of under 18-year-old children and young people with experience of caring for their ill, disabled or elderly relative. The group in question (young carers or caregivers, children as next of kin) is recognized poorly in Finland. The presentation is based on a survey conducted among confirmation candidates in summer 2018 by Carers Finland for the project Jangsterit – Young Carers in Finland and Abroad (2016–2019) in cooperation with Espoo city parishes.

In welfare societies comparable to Finland (e.g. Sweden, the United Kingdom and Switzerland), 2–8% of under 18-year-old children and young people have care responsibilities towards their chronically ill, disabled or addicted relatives. Finland does not, as yet, have research data or register information about the size and situation of the group in question.

The purpose of the survey is to collect preliminary information about how many minors provide care for a relative, what kind of help is provided and to which family member, and how the minors perceive their situation in life. The electronic Webropol survey is sent to young people (n = 2 000) who took part in the confirmation classes organized by five of the Espoo city parishes in the summer of 2018.

Social Sense of Health of Finnish Vocational Students

Antti Maunu

Sense of health as a concept refers to actors' ways of understanding and justifying the causes and consequences of health behavior. These pertain, for example, to actors' values, identities and everyday living conditions, and to some extent also to rational knowledge on somatic health. In my paper, I analyze six vocational student groups' discussions on stimulus pictures related to various forms of

culturally mediated health behavior (smoking; exercise; party drinking; vegetarian food). Vocational students are an important target group of health studies because in Finland several forms of risky health behavior tend to accumulate on them. In the paper, I ask what factors vocational students experience as motivations and outcomes of different health behaviors. As a method I utilize qualitative frame analysis. According to my analysis, all group discussions strongly emphasize the actors' imagined social relations and related social emotions in the pictures. Any behavior that offers positive social experiences seems to be good and desirable for the analyzed students. Accordingly, any behavior that leaves the actors lonely or feeling outsider is unpleasant and avoided for them. This suggests that vocational students' sense of health is motivated and guided mostly by social factors, and not for example rational reasoning on somatic health. However, health and sociability must not be confronted but sociability must be understood as a crucial dimension of youth health and health behavior. At the same time, enhancement of youth social relations and skills appears as an important means of youth health promotion.

Vivo -Empowerment for Youth – Well-being by group activity

Sanna Peltola

Vivo – Empowerment for Youth -project will improve competencies and possibilities of young unemployed between 16–29 years to find a job in the future. Research and evaluation are included in the project along the way. Vivo-project is funded by European Social Fund (ESF) from Ely Centre and the main project coordinator is JAMK. The project co-operators are Visio-foundation and LIKES Research Centre for Physical Activity and Health.

The group activity includes different contents related to physical activity, sport and culture. During the spring 2018 there were three groups in Saarijärvi and Jyväskylä. The groups were leaded with young team leaders who worked for the project.

According to the start inquiry and team leaders' experiences, the participants belonged to the target group. Nearly half of the participants experienced that they don't belong to the society and they don't have positive attitude towards future. Youths' own experience about their health and well-being seemed to be quite positive but their relation to the working life was quite challenging.

The team participants fill in an inquiry in the beginning and at the end of the group activity period. The inquiry includes questions about well-being, hobbies, participation, know-how, goals, future and relation to the working life at the moment. Both team participants and team leaders fill in a mobile Feeling inquiry after all meetings including four arguments (beneficial to the get-together, having new ideas, feeling in the group). Third method is team leaders' interview at the end of the group activity period.

12. SCHOOL, EDUCATION AND WELL-BEING

House of Science and Letters, Hall 309

Chair: Tarja Tolonen (University of Helsinki)

Gender differences in mental health problems – the role of school stress, self-efficacy and achievement

Mira Aaboén Sletten

In recent decades, there has been an increase in self-reported internalizing mental health problems among young girls in many Western countries, including Norway. Cross-section studies also find higher levels of perceived school related stress among girls, and a stronger association between experienced demands in school and subjective mental health complaints for girls than boys. Nevertheless, young girls seem to be the winners in some key areas of modern society. Girls outperform boys in terms of school grades, complete upper secondary school more often, and dominate prestigious education. Both subjective interpretation and our expectations to coping (i.e. self-efficacy) are typically gendered, and studies find that girls tend to underestimate their academic competence and overestimate stressors. Hence, the proposed paper asks; to what extent is the gender gap in mental health problems due to a heightened vulnerability to school stress and underestimation of own abilities among girls?

The analysis is based on a questionnaire survey among students in upper secondary schools in four Norwegian counties (N~5 000), repeated twice (with 1,5 year's space) among the same students. Preliminary analysis indicate that girls experienced more school stress, have a lower level of expectation for their own mastery and a higher achievement level in average. Moreover, gender differences in experienced school stress explain parts of gender differences in self-reported mental health problems. The connection between school stress and mental health problems is however only to a limited extent mediated by girls' underestimation of own abilities.

Perhetaustan yhteys toiselle asteelle pääsyyn ja sieltä valmistumiseen erityisopetukseen osallistumisen mukaan

Hanna Rinne, Johanna Korkeamäki & Tiia Villa

Aggregaattitason aineistoista on havaittu, että peruskoulussa erityisopetuksessa olleet aloittavat opintonsa toisella asteella muita myöhemmin ja valmistuvat tutkintoon sekä työllistyvät heikommin. Perhetaustan, etenkin äidin koulutuksen, tiedetään olevan yhteydessä koulutuspolkuihin. Tavoitteena on selvittää perhetaustan ym. tekijöiden yhteyttä toiselle asteelle pääsyyn peruskoulussa erityisopetukseen osallistuneilla ja koulussa huonosti menestyneillä.

Aineistoja on Tilastokeskuksen rekistereistä poimittu kokonaisuaineistosta kaikista vuosina 1989–1994 syntyneistä, jotka ovat suorittaneet peruskoulun oppimäärän osittain tai kokonaan yksilöllistettynä. Verrokkiväestönä olivat ne yleisopetuksessa peruskoulun suorittaneet, joiden päätötodistuksen lukuaineiden keskiarvo oli alle 7. Toiselle asteelle siirtymistä ja valmistumista seurataan 16-vuotiaasta 20-vuotiaaksi. Tarkastellut muuttajat ovat perhetyyppi, asutokunnan tulot, sekä äidin että isän koulutus, sosioekonominen asema ja pääasiallinen toiminta. Yhteyttä tarkastellaan logistisella regressiolla.

Toisen asteen opintoihin siirtymättömyyden todennäköisyys oli osittain yksilöllistetyn oppimäärän suorittaneilla noin 2-kertainen ja kokonaan yksilöllistetyn suorittaneilla 4-kertainen yleisen oppimäärän suorittaneisiin verrattuna. Pieni osa eroista selittyi vakioinneilla, enemmän niillä joilla oppimäärä oli kokonaan yksilöllistetty.

Tutkintoon valmistumattomien suhteelliset erot olivat samansuuntaiset mutta pienemmät, perhetaustan yhteys taas suurempi kuin toisen asteen opintoihin pääsemisessä. Eniten selittivät tulot ja äidin koulutus. Perhetausta selitti kolmanneksen erityisoppilaiden heikommasta tutkintoon valmistumisesta, osittain yksilöllistetyn oppimäärän suorittaneilla tytöillä kaiken.

Ammatillisesta oppilaitoksesta valmistuminen oli harvinaisinta vain ammatillisessa oppilaitoksessa erityisopetukseen osallistuneilla, myös perhetaustan vakioinnin jälkeen. Perhetausta selitti heidän heikommasta valmistumisesta yleisopetuksessa olleisiin verrattuna kymmenyksen, vain perusasteella erityisopetuksessa olleilla neljäsosan ja molemmissa oppilaitoksissa erityisopetuksessa olleilla kolmanneksen.

Erityisopetuksessa olleiden heikompi kouluttautuminen selittyi vain osittain tarkastelluilla perhetekijöillä. Taustalla on myös muita syitä.

“Like an older sister... or maybe mother...?” School students' perceptions of educational paraprofessionals

Jo Bishop

The English secondary school system is characterised by a curriculum- pastoral split, which has increased within a performative framework that subsumes wider concerns for a holistic educational experience (Ball, 2017; Martin, 2016; Busher and Cremin, 2012). Since the early 2000s a number of new ‘paraprofessionals’ have entered the schools’ workforce taking on pastoral roles and responsibilities previously carried out by teachers. Some, like the Learning Mentor role, were conceived through policy initiatives which desired a genuinely new approach; others, like the Behaviour Support role, represented a more practical, and cynical response to those young people who, for a myriad of reasons, struggle to engage with an educational experience premised on ‘performance’ at all costs. This paper presents how students perceived and responded to these educational ‘paraprofessionals’ and depicts how they used their agency to negotiate their way around the ‘pastoral’ structures. Data is drawn from an Institutional Ethnography conducted in a state secondary school over a two year period. Based on formal interviews and conversations arising from observations, it aimed to understand school experiences from the students’ standpoint. A key finding was that systems of pastoral care were influenced by social pedagogy and an unofficial ‘enabling’ of students; where an understanding and coherence existed between the young person and paraprofessional with regards to shared issues of concern. However when this support was absent or premised on the agendas of other staff roles, pupils became overwhelmed with the ‘everyday work’ required for a successful transition through their formal education.

Key words: school, pastoral care, educational paraprofessionals, young people

”Se oli vähän niinku perhe.” Yhteenkuuluvuuden tunteen ilmeneminen yhteisopetusluokan oppilaiden puheessa

Riikka Sirkko

Yhteenkuuluvuuden tunne on yksilön luonnollinen tarve. Ihminen haluaa kokea kuuluvansa ryhmään ja tulla siinä hyväksytyksi. Vammaisilla oppilailla yhteenkuuluvuuden tunteen kokeminen voi olla haastavampaa, kuin vammautumilla oppilailla. Yhteisopettajuus on yksi keino mahdollistaa kaikkien oppilaiden opiskelu yhteisessä luokassa ja tukea yhteenkuuluvuuden tunteen syntymistä. Yhteisopettajuudella tarkoitetaan kahden opettajan yhteistä opetuksen suunnittelua, opetusta ja opetuksen arviointia yhteisessä luokkatilassa. Tutkimuksen aineisto koostuu neljä vuotta kokoaikaisessa yhteisopetuksessa opiskelleiden oppilaiden haastatteluista. Oppilaista viidellä oli kehitysvamma. Haastattelut suoritettiin Focus Group-haastatteluina. Ensimmäisessä haastattelussa keskustelun viritäjinä käytettiin oppilaista ja luokan aikuisista vuosien varrella otettuja valokuvia. Toisen Focus Group-haastattelun suoritti ulkopuolinen tutkija teemarungon mukaisesti. Haastattelut tehtiin oppilaiden ollessa 6.-luokalla sekä ne on toistettu vuoden kuluttua yhteisopetuksen päättymisestä, oppilaiden ollessa 7.-luokalla. Haastattelut analysoitiin diskurssianalyysin avulla. Löytyneet diskurssit analysoitiin lisäksi Sumsionin & Wongin (2011) yhteenkuuluvuuden analyttisen mallin avulla. Aineistosta oli löydettävissä neljä erilaista diskurssia: Positiivinen muutos, Aika, Erilainen luokka ja Perheonaisuus. Diskursseista välittyi vahvasti ajatus oppilaiden välisestä tasa-arvosta. Tasa-arvon ajatus oli voimissaan vielä vuoden kuluttua yhteisopetuksen päättymisestä. Luokan koulukulttuuri oli omaksunut ajatuksen, jonka mukaan vammaisuutta ei aiheuta vamma, vaan ympäristö, joka estää elämästä vamman kanssa. Diskursseista oli löydettävissä kuusi erilaista yhteenkuuluvuuden ulottuvuutta, jotka kuvasivat oppilaiden kokemaa yhteenkuuluvuuden tunnetta. Yhteenkuuluvuuden akseleiden avulla diskursseista havainnoitiin oppilaiden asemaa, ryhmään kuulumista ja toimijuutta luokassa. Oppilaat halusivat kuulua ”Meidän luokkaan” ja samalla he määrittivät omaa asemaansa kouluyhteisössä. Oppilaat esiintyivät diskursseissa aktiivisina toimijoina luokan oppimistapahtumissa. Diskursseissa oli havaittavissa kategorisointia ”meihin ja häsläreihin”. Kategorisointi ei kuitenkaan kohdistunut luokan vammaisiin oppilaisiin.

Vocational training in Spain: Is the motivation of students a cause of its success?

Aurora Fera-Viceo

In the past few years, early school leaving has been a mayor and relevant issue. For this reason, both national and local governments have designed and implemented different programs to reduce early school leaving rates. One of the measures taken was Vocational Training, a program that was born with the purpose of offering an alternative path to achieve the Compulsory Secondary Education title, and also as a way to prepare students in between 15 and 17 years of age for the labour market. However, after almost 4 years of enforcement, the data indicates that this policy is not fulfilling its intended purpose, not if we consider the 43%

rate of students who abandoned their studies during 2016. However, this situation is not the norm in all educational centres, with a particularly vulnerable centre in Andalusia as a highlight, where the students enrolled in Vocational Training programs stay in school and finish their degrees.

Following the outline of this idea, the objective of this communication is to learn the motivation behind the students who, after having an often-complicated academic background, enrol in Vocational Training at this particular centre and bring it to fruition, achieving a degree that certifies their skills and capabilities whether to continue their studies or to enter the labour market.

SESSIONS II: TUESDAY, 6TH, 11.30–13.00

13. EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR LEISURE AND HOBBIES – DIMENSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES

House of Science and Letters, Hall 104

Chair: Fanny Vilmilä (University of Eastern Finland) & Leena Haanpää (Finnish Youth Research Network)

The presentation is built on an ongoing project on hobby guarantee. The project focuses on children's and youth equal opportunities for leisure and hobbies in a Finnish context and particularly from a regional point of view. The aim is to unfold opportunities of hobby participation offered by communities and local societies or sports clubs. Focusing on hobby guarantee in practice is expected to reveal the real state of the guarantee: the actions done, the type of resources communities have in use and the degree of commitment in the process. Regional differences are expected but what explains them interests the most and will be discussed in the presentation.

Lasten ja nuorten harrastamisen yhdenvertaiset mahdollisuudet Suomessa.

Leena Haanpää

Esitys pohjautuu samannimiselle hankkeelle. Hankkeessa selvitetään lasten ja nuorten harrastusmahdollisuuksien toteutumista valtakunnallisesti kuntatasoa painottaen. Tehtävässä selvitetään erityisesti kuntien ja järjestöjen tarjoamia harrastusmahdollisuuksia ja niihin suunnattuja taloudellisia resursseja, ja toisaalta harrastusten saavutettavuutta. Esityksen näkökulma tarkentuu syksyllä hankkeen etenemisen pohjalta.

Formaalit ja non-formaalit harrastamisen toimintaympäristöt nuorten taidelähtöisen kulttuurisen osallisuuden tajua muovaamassa.

Fanny Vilmilä & Anna Kuoppamäki

Esityksessä tarkastellaan haastattelututkimuksen pohjalta erilaisissa toimintaympäristöissä musiikkia harrastavien nuorten musiikillisia polkuja ja näillä poluilla muotoutuvaa taidelähtöisen kulttuurisen osallisuuden tajua, jonka

voidaan nähdä muotoutuvan suhteessa musiikilliseen toimijuuteen.

Rethinking leisure organisations: self-organised and semi-organised leisure practices in Denmark

Anne-Lene Sand

Since 1940 Danish youth leisure has taken place in associations and formal educational spaces, such as youth clubs, youth activities (Kofod, 2009) and associations (Ibsen and Sieppel, 2010). Recent research shows that young people search for more flexible leisure spaces and mobile organisational structures (Sand 2015, 2017). Young people who organise themselves have had minimal opportunities to engage in educational dialogue or seek funding for their initiatives. Instead of trying to keep young people away from urban space (Valentine and Skelton, 1997) and instead of trying to construct spaces for young people (Zeiher, 2001), this presentation draws upon anthropological inspired empirical material (Pink and Morgan, 2013), which illustrates two organisational practices; self-organised young people who wish to organise themselves without public interference and young people who are semi-organised and interested in developing projects together with external parts, such as funding systems, consultants or educational and creative consultants. The purpose of this presentation is to provide insight into alternative organisational structures and future funding structures. Based on empirical examples the presentation present organisational logics within semi-organised cultures and discuss how these can be supported and developed through sensitive organisational logics.

Young people's motives for engaging in leisure

Lieve Bradt

Policymakers strongly focus on young people's participation in organised leisure activities such as youth work, music school and sport clubs because it is believed to provide young people with skills, attitudes, values and norms that support and promote their employability and integration into society. Despite the policy assumptions made, little empirical evidence is as yet available about young people's motives for engaging in leisure time activities. Although a lot of attention has yet been paid to what young people do in their leisure time, less is known about why young people do what they do. In this presentation, we therefore aim to gain insight into young people's motives for engaging in a broad diversity of leisure time activities. We will report on the findings of a recent survey study of the Flemish Youth Research Platform (JOP-schoolmonitor 2018) among more than 8000 young people aged 12 to 18 years old in Flanders (the Dutch-speaking part of Belgium). We will first discuss young people's motives for engaging in leisure time activities. Thereafter, we will link these motives to young people's actual leisure time activities. These findings will inform policymakers and practitioners by identifying young people's various motives for engaging in a diversity of leisure activities.

14. YOUTH CULTURES AND LIFE COURSE

House of Science and Letters, Hall 312

Chair: Juho Hänninen (University of Helsinki) & Andy Bennett (Griffith University)

There is a growing interest to study the meaning of youth cultures for older as well as former scene participants. This session will approach the relationship between youth culture and the life course. The traditional view on youth cultures emphasis youth cultures as an age-bound phase of life taking place in adolescence and young adulthood before transition into adulthood. Nevertheless, in contemporary society, the once young scene members keep on cherishing and expressing the part of their identity that grows out of participation in the activities of youth culture. On the other hand, former youth culture members value their past membership.

Youth culture members differentiate themselves from the rest of the society varyingly, and to a varying degree, by youth culture related activities, music taste, style, norms and values. The versatile music, activism and sports scenes offer versatile channels for participation in urban communities and politics on a grass-root level. For some members, youth culture acts as a reference point for own actions and thus directs the members life choices.

In the session we discuss the impact of youth culture participation on social capital, lifestyle choices and (paid and unpaid) career paths. In addition, the experienced relationship between youth culture, and age, gender and outlook on life is brought on the table. The individual presentations all deal with Helsinki-based scene members from the rave, squatting and new wave cultures.

The sessions is organized by three master-levels students.

From Subculture to Lifestyle – The Meaning of Squatting in the Life Courses Among Squatter Activists in Helsinki

Vesa Peipinen

The paper explores squatting activism of the 1990s in Helsinki making use of interviews with activists, archive materials and the author's personal experiences. Eight face-to-face interviews and archive work were conducted during the years 2015–2017. The primary research interest is to investigate how activists experienced their participation in squatting activism and how participating in squatting activism has influenced activists life courses and lifestyle choices.

Squatting activism is seen in this paper as a subcultural phenomenon. Squatting activism has been a significant part of youth culture in Helsinki since late 1970s but is still relatively unexplored and limited amount of research has examined the experiences of activists. Theoretically the study rests on the subcultural theory and especially following concepts of Andy Bennett, Jodie Taylor, Ross Haenfler, Patrick J. Williams and Paul Hodkinson. The concept of lifestyle is used in this study as a useful concept to explain subcultural participation.

The results illustrates that involvement in squatting activism was an influential part of activists adolescence. In the activists stories activism provided a channel for action and participation. Squatting activism of 1990s emerged as

a response to young people's housing need and housing crisis in Helsinki. Squatting activism offered opportunities for the production of subcultural spaces and do-it-yourself-practices. What started as young people's radical activism early 1990s in Helsinki, became a space, where lifestyle and lifestyle choices were constructed. The results resonate with debates about youth cultures, that subcultural affiliation is most likely to begin during adolescence, but it's significance can last a lifetime.

The Finnish rave scene and ageing: Rave participants' social and cultural capital in their later life course
Roosa Kokkonen

In comparison to many other European cities, rave culture established in the Finnish capital Helsinki relatively late. Rave never became a mass phenomenon in the city either. Especially in the early years of the new global youth culture – in the late 1980s and the early 1990s – raves and electronic music clubs were popular only in fairly small circles in Helsinki. However, despite the relatively small amount of active participants, the core of the crowd was engaged, enthusiastic and visionary.

Drawing on thematic life story interviews with about ten female and male participants of the early Finnish rave scene, this paper examines the social and cultural capital gained from engaging in the scene. The data will be analysed from the perspective of life course research. In recent research on music and youth cultures the emphasis has been on how people grow older with popular music. This paper, based on my master's thesis, will position itself within this framework. The paper presents a brief oral history of the scene in Helsinki, concentrating on personal experiences of the participants. By applying Andy Bennett's ideas on music cultures and ageing, the main focus is on how the participation in the rave scene has affected the later life course of the interviewees and if and how it is entangled in their lives beyond their 'youth'.

Life from the Batcave: Life course, agency and youth culture
Juho Hänninen

Lepakkoluola (Baticave) was a cultural space in Helsinki from 1979–1999. The space was a central location for participants in the youth culture scene of the early 1980s. Lepakkoluola facilitated bands, theater groups, magazines, a vegetarian restaurant and various crafts. The agents of youth culture served the space, and the space served them. During their active years, scene agents took part in activities that have for some lasted a life-time. In addition, for some agents, the scene participation generated human, social and identity capital that has directed their life-choices and -courses.

This paper deals with the life-courses of youth cultures agents of Lepakkoluola that created "DIY-careers". In other words, careers that began with voluntary work in youth culture scenes but have become life-long commitments. For some, the careers have possibly mutated into a multitude of activities (especially in the culture industry) and become sources of income. The root of the career(path) still lies in the individuals adolescence activities.

The paper is based on thematic and semi-structured life-course interviews that are analyzed within the life-course-analysis framework. Research questions include the linked lives of scene participants and know-how generated during the scene participation. The agents experience of life is enquired through questions that pair agency and self-confidence as well as the meaning of youth culture as an ideological construction and its impact on life-choices.

15. MULTICULTURALISM AND ETHNICITY

House of Science and Letters, Hall 309

Chair: Veronika Honkasalo (Finnish Youth Research Network)

Studying differences in benevolent and hostile sexist attitudes among young Belgo-Turkish and -Moroccan people in Flanders

Laora Mastari

Although the position of women in Western societies has substantially improved in several domains, persistent gender inequalities remain. Gender attitudes are thought to play a key role in the perpetuation of these inequalities. This paper builds on the distinction made by Glick and Fiske (1996) between benevolent and hostile sexism, and is unique in studying ethnic differentiation regarding both variants of sexism towards women. In doing so we rely on data of the Flemish Youth Research Platform (JOP) that consists of young people in 3 large cities in Flanders – the Dutch-speaking part of Belgium – with a focus on young people of Moroccan (N: 394) and Turkish descent (N: 473) in comparison with native young people (N: 3304). For both variants of sexism ethnic differences are found. This research brings further nuance to the existing literature by showing that gender differences in benevolent sexism are smaller among young people of native descent as for young people of Moroccan and Turkish descent. With regards to hostile sexism we find the exact opposite pattern whereby gender differences are smaller for young people of Moroccan and Turkish descent when compared to young people of native descent. In the conclusion, we elaborate on the implications of our findings.

"My Russia is very different" – young Finnish-Russian dual citizens and perceptions of Russia

Marko Kananen, Jussi Ronkainen & Kari Saari

Finnish-Russian dual citizens are the largest group of multiple citizens in Finland. This citizenship combination, however, carries a unique status shaped by the common history and geopolitics between the two countries. Recently, the increased tensions between Russia and the "West" has made the situation in Finland even more sensitive. According to the President Sauli Niinistö, Finland's laws on dual citizenship should be looked at again, and the Ministry of Finance is preparing a legislative amendment with an option to restrict dual citizens' access to certain positions. The Defense Minister Jussi Niinistö, in turn, has referred to dual citizens as the fifth column, a group of secret supporters of an enemy. This presentation challenges the simplified views

that tend to label all the Finnish-Russian dual citizens as security threats and disloyal “half-citizens”. Building on a representative survey and thematic interviews collected in the Academy funded “Citizenship Constellations” project, it explores the variety of ties, relationships and identifications that the young dual citizens have with Russia. Instead of one common perception of Russia, the young dual citizens employ a complex mesh of differing, and often contradicting perceptions, in which nostalgic memories from the past collide with critical perceptions of today and a sense of pride with Russian culture mix with awareness of the negativity associated with Russia in Finland. The presentation also explores the different ways the young dual citizens juggle these contradicting perceptions of Russia in their daily life.

Unpacking the immigrant paradox. Buffering effects of parental involvement on integration of immigrant youth

Elina Turjanmaa

Psychological and sociological research on immigrant youth's integration have formed two opposite perspectives that describe how immigrant adolescents adjust to a new country. Migration-morbidity hypothesis states that migration causes stress and harms immigrants' well-being and social relations. Immigrant paradox, in turn, suggests that immigrant youth are doing better than nonimmigrants, including second generation, on many levels. As both of the above-mentioned hypotheses have gained empirical support, the question that remains is why some adolescents with immigrant backgrounds adapt well and others do not?

In this study, I explore the role of parenting in immigrant adolescents' integration. More specifically, I examine how parenting affects adolescents' levels of anxiety and school grades in Finland, when their intersectional position (in relation to generational status, gender, and country of origin) and family context (i.e., parents' education, employment status, and single parent households) are acknowledged. Although the supportive role of parenting in adolescents' psychological well-being and school attainment is often emphasized, quantitative intersectional analyses on the effects of parenting are lacking.

The study utilizes the School Health Promotion data collected from pupils in their 8th and 9th year of comprehensive school (aged 13 to 18). The analysis of this study is limited to respondents whose parents were born abroad (N=1814). The preliminary analyses suggest that the buffering effect of parenting is quite similar for adolescents' regardless of their intersectional position and family background in the cases of good parenting. However, the effect of poor parenting on anxiety and school grades varies from group to group.

Young people's views on «negative social control» in different minority contexts.

Ingrid Smette

“Negative social control” is a policy concept that has come high on the political agenda in Norway, evident in the government's recent “Action plan against negative social control, forced marriage and genital mutilation (2017-2020)”. Here, the concept is defined as “different forms of surveillance, pres-

sure, threats and coercion exercised to ensure that individuals live according to family or group norms”. The definition of negative social control is revealing of the perceived tensions between central cultural values in Norwegian majority society – e.g. gender equality and young people's right to self-determination – and less gender equal and collectivistic values in certain ethnic and minority communities. There is a lack of knowledge, however, on how young people belonging to minority communities understand these tensions as well as their experiences of the practices defined as negative social control at the policy level. This paper reports from a qualitative interview study aiming to investigate how social control unfolds and is given meaning by young people (aged 17-20) recruited partly from multi-ethnic urban communities, partly from different “conservative” Christian communities. Among the questions addressed in the paper are: How do young people from minority communities conceptualize the values and norms that different forms of social control aim to sustain? How do they experience control in their own lives? What actors engage in controlling practices in different contexts, and what is defined as acceptable and unacceptable control in different settings?

16. MARGINALISED GIRLHOODS: RESEARCHING GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN IN CONTEMPORARY SCOTLAND

Finnish Literature Society (SKS)

Chair: Amanda Ptolomey (University of Glasgow)

This panel brings together the work of four researchers from the University of Glasgow working in different but complementary areas of youth and girl studies to explore experiences of girlhood and young femininities. Drawing from sociology, criminology, education and disability studies, it centres on the broad theme of marginalised girlhoods, investigating the different types of subjectivities that become possible for young women and girls in contemporary Scotland.

We understand youth research – and social sciences research more broadly – as a site of exclusion for girls, especially girls located at the intersection(s) of multiple barriers. Moreover, we hope to move beyond the dichotomisations so often ascribed to girls by social scientists and policy makers (relating to Harris' [2004] ‘Can-Do’ versus ‘At-Risk’ girls), as well as narratives relating to victimhood and violence (Batchelor 2005). To this end, we aim to discuss the everyday realities and the ‘messiness’ of girls' lives, revisiting classic themes and interrogating ‘innovative’ methods in youth studies – including the transition from education to employment, youth leisure, consumption, social media and zine making.

Through bringing these four papers together, we hope to spark conversations on and around the current state and next steps of girl studies research in the social sciences.

Doing justice to young women? The risks of research on girls, ‘gangs’ and violence

Susan A. Batchelor

This paper interrogates the ways in which girls and young women who offend are conceptualised by contemporary

criminologists and the ways in which victimisation is integral to this. A broad-brush overview of recent empirical work is followed by a critical and reflexive exploration of the author's own research concerning violent young women. This work has developed over the past 15 years with qualitative projects that have focused on teenage girls' views and experiences of violence, young women sentenced to imprisonment for violent offences, and young women involved in street-orientated, sometimes violent, youth peer groups. The focus throughout has been on unpacking the ways in which violence is undertaken, experienced, talked about and resisted by young women, acknowledging the ways in which young women can be both victims of crime and agents who resist victim status. The current paper explores the challenges involved in 'giving voice' to such young women whilst simultaneously 'making sense' of stories that are chaotic and contradictory.

Girlhood Consumption: Inclusion or exclusion from (consumer) society?

Donna MacLellan

This paper has a research emphasis on 'ordinary' young women, those who are located between the 'either/or' categorisations that have emerged from girl studies (for example, Harris' (2004) 'at risk' and 'can do' girls). It seeks to make visible this 'missing' middle of girlhood enquiry by discussing the everyday experiences of young women's consumption in a consumer-oriented society. Reflecting on qualitative research with young women from Glasgow (Scotland), this paper discusses the muted and, at the same time, messy relationship that young women have with consumer and celebrity culture. It focuses on the different ways that young women understand and negotiate the contradictory, and frequently shifting, consumer expectations shaped by their 'localised' friendship groups (both online and offline) and wider consumer/celebrity culture (MacDonald, 2016). Acknowledging the challenges faced by these young women to both conform and resist such expectations, the author discusses how these young women continually navigate the appeal to be included, and avoid exclusion, in consumer society (Bauman, 1998). This paper critically engages with the use of 'choice', 'freedom' and 'empowerment' as linguistic marketing tools to express new mechanisms of regulation and control on young women (Gill, 2016). The author echoes Harris & Dobson's (2015) call for new vocabulary to describe young women's positions within the structure/agency binaries, highlighting the difficulties that young women have in both understanding and articulating their agency in a consumer society that is influenced by post-feminist and neoliberal discourses.

Working-Class Girls & the Fourth Wave

Hannah Walters

Young women and girls have become a focal point for new political movements, especially with regards to feminist campaigns. Though loosely defined, this "Fourth Wave" of feminism can be understood as revolving around a few key themes. These include an emphasis on the use and power of online spaces and accompanying "callout culture" (Munro

2013: 23), a foregrounding of intersectionality, and being youth-led, with young women and girls (and their allies) central to the movement.

While it has its detractors, fourth wave campaigns can provide an important site for resistance, a space within which to challenge – or "call out" – racism or sexism as they occur in real time, whilst simultaneously connecting members of marginalised groups.

However, in this paper, which has grown out of discussions with friends and colleagues, I want to examine Fourth Wave Feminism as a site of exclusion for working-class girls. Specifically, I argue that these movements, while important, lack a crucial material and class-based lens which serves to disadvantage and disenfranchise working-class young women and girls, locking them out of powerful emancipatory spaces.

A mapping of the short history of fourth wave feminism is followed by an intersectional gender-class analysis of key campaigns. Finally, I explore potential ways to challenge the middle-class hegemony of the movement, identifying ways in which we as youth researchers can work to recognise and overcome any class biases in our own work.

What might we be missing? Reflecting on the absence of disabled girls in girls studies theory and practice

Amanda Ptolomey

The importance of understanding the lives of girls as heterogeneous has sparked research which seeks to interrogate and examine the differences between girls. This attention to heterogeneity is now a central understanding, crucial to the ongoing project of girls studies (Driscoll, 2008). Until relatively recently, the theorising of girls' lives, and empirical research involving girls, has progressed with little attention to the structural issues produced by the disabling society and girls material, embodied experiences of impairment.

Scholarly explorations of girlhood now routinely highlight the need for awareness of the intersecting inequalities produced across the axes of race, class and geographical location. To date, far less inquiry has been undertaken regarding the roles of disability and impairment (Stienstra, 2015). While studies involving disabled girls have increased in recent years, I suggest a need for reflection regarding the impact that the absence of disabled girls may have had on contemporary theory and practice in girls studies.

Would established themes in the study of girls' lives - agency, the body, media representation, sex and sexuality, consumption, and educational experiences – be transformed or complexified by when viewed through a disability studies lens?

How might innovative methods in girls studies, designed to facilitate the amplification of girls' 'voices', and illuminate girls' lived realities be further developed or enhanced by engaging girls with impairments in participatory research?

17. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES OF YOUTH: FOCUS ON YOUTH CULTURAL AND LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES

House of Science and Letters, Hall 313

Chair: Sofia Laine (Finnish Youth Research Network) & Tarja Pääjoki (University of Jyväskylä)

This session focuses on cultural class divisions. Especially the session discusses economic capital and its associated lifestyles and symbolic expressions. We will discuss styles of material consumption and bodily distinctions. Studies in this session also analyses the degree to which cultural resources are transmitted from generation to generation. Papers focus on socio-economic differences in parents' resources, educational attainment, tastes and lifestyles.

The Discreet Charm of the Children of the Bourgeoisie. Economic Capital and its Symbolic Expressions at an Elite Business School

Vegard Jarness, Magne Flemmen & Willy Pedersen

We address a largely neglected issue in contemporary research on cultural class divisions: economic capital and its associated lifestyles and symbolic expressions. Using qualitative interviews, we explore how adolescents from wealthy elite backgrounds, namely students at Oslo Commerce School (OCS), one of the most prestigious upper-secondary schools in Norway, demarcate themselves symbolically from others. They draw symbolic boundaries against students at other elite schools in Oslo, more characterized by backgrounds with high cultural capital, accusing them of mimicking a 'hipster' style. Within the OCS student body, we describe identity work centring on styles of material consumption and bodily distinctions. The most salient dividing line is between those who manage to master a 'natural' style, where expensive clothes and the desired bodily attributes are displayed discreetly, and those who are 'trying too hard' and thus marked by the stigma of effort. We also show some interesting intersections between class and gender: girls aspiring to the economic elite obey the 'rules of the game' by exercising extensive control over their bodies and adhering to demanding bodily norms for their weight and slimness. Such rules are less evident among the boys, where a lack of discipline, unruliness, hard partying and even fighting constitute parts of the lifestyle valued. This article contributes to the field of cultural stratification, highlighting the importance of the 'hows' of material consumption when expressing elite distinction. It also adds new insight to the research field of elite education by showing how a mastery of 'high-end' consumer culture is involved in fostering favourable dispositions at elite schools.

Dynamics of Cultural Inheritance in Finland

Jarmo Kallunki

Rather than studying 'youth cultures' in the conventional sense, this paper focuses on the degree to which cultural resources are transmitted from generation to generation. Inheritance of cultural capital and lifestyle has gained prominence in recent sociology of culture both internationally and in Finland. There is growing evidence and consensus

that parents' cultural participation increases the cultural participation of their children. Even if both family cultivation (or, primary socialisation) during childhood and subsequent cultivation (secondary socialisation) may have influence on individuals' cultural participation, early childhood experiences have sustaining effects on individuals' later life. Thus, analysis of cultural inheritance can provide a fruitful perspective on the social differentiation of youth's cultural participation.

Drawing on nationally representative Finnish data from 2007 (N=1279), we show that cultural capital is intergenerationally transmitted in contemporary Finland not only in its 'objectified' form (in terms of educational attainment), but also in its embodied form (tastes and lifestyles). More precisely, parents' cultural interestedness can be a relatively strong predictor of children's enduring cultural participation (Kallunki and Purhonen, 2017). We test and elaborate these results by using a comparable, new dataset collected in 2018 (N=1347), with the aim to analyse whether the intergenerational transmission of cultural capital and, especially, the predictive strength of parents' cultural interestedness on children's cultural participation have changed over the last decade. Besides international discussions on intergenerational cultural transmission, we link our results to the ongoing discussion on the inheritance of education and educational equality in Finland.

Socio-economic differences in parents' role in adolescents' use of leisure time: From goals to parenting practices

Annelore Van der Eecken

Both our own research within the Flemish Youth Research Platform as well as international studies have repeatedly shown socio-economic differences in parents' role in their children's use of leisure time (Chin & Phillips, 2003; Harrington, 2015; Lareau, 2003). The question of how such differences come about, however, has not been settled. Inspired by the toolkit theory (Swidler, 1986), this presentation aims to open the black box concerning parenting practices and adolescent children's leisure time use. In doing so we rely on the findings of 32 interviews with middle- and working-class parents of adolescents living in a small city in Belgium. The results reveal socio-economic differences with respect to three parenting practices: (1) setting the example, (2) resolving conflicts and (3) facilitating leisure activities. The interviews showed that these differences were mainly linked to socio-economic differences in parents' resources: working-class parents more often lacked flexible time, financial resources, an extensive social network and the institutionally required attitudes, skills and experience to engage in these parenting practices. Based on these findings, we argue that young people's (continued) institutional leisure participation requires a lot of parents and not all (working-class) parents are able to live up to such requirements. In that way, leisure settings risk to reproduce rather than mitigate inequality in the use of leisure time. Reversing inequality in leisure participation demands that leisure institutions critically reflect on how their way of working might hinder or facilitate participation.

Youth, music and cultural participation

Jessy Siongers

Music plays a central role in the life of young people. Music represents their identity, their values and tastes. Also, music consumption is presumed to be strongly related to other forms of leisure consumption. While the commercial leisure market has been using music as a way of appealing to young people for some time now, recently also less commercial actors and organizations in the leisure context (for instance cultural institutions), make efforts to attract young people by searching connections to the musical preferences and consumption of young people: e.g. at music festivals also other cultural activities are programmed and, conversely, cultural institutions (museums, theaters, ...) try to attract young people by connecting to their musical preferences.

In this paper we relate music preferences to the various leisure contexts young people are active in. Drawing on a large scale survey held in 2013 in 67 secondary schools in Flanders (Dutch speaking part of Belgium, n=3843), we explore the musical preferences of young Flemish people. Based on factor analyses and latent class analysis on musical preferences, we can discern five groups among Flemish youth: a omnivorous group with a broad musical taste; a group of electronic music lovers; a third group combines a taste for more alternative rock music with more urban music; a fourth one is fond of the more commercial and popular genres (including also some urban genres) and a fifth one has a strong preference for urban genres. In the paper we will first compare the participation of these five groups in different leisure contexts: sports, media use, cultural and social participation. In a second step, we will analyze more profoundly the cultural participation of these five groups.

18. BOYHOOD AND MASCULINITIES

House of Science and Letters, Hall 401

Chair: Marja Peltola (University of Helsinki)

Boys and young masculinities have been a source of concern in many societies for well over two decades. The concern has focused on boys' educational attainment, disengagement from schoolwork and propensity for violence, among other things. Yet, masculinities are changing in many societies, including Finland. The current scholarship on young masculinities highlights contradictory themes: some studies indicate the pervasiveness of the stubborn particulars of heteronormativity, homophobia and violence, while others argue that recurrent patterns of masculinity have been disrupted in favour of more 'inclusive' masculinity. In this session, we discuss boys, young men and masculinities, with the aim of getting more nuanced understanding on young masculinities.

Masculinity up for debate: a general overview of paternity and childcare from a male point of view

David Martín-Vidaña

In the last few decades, studies conducted in the field of Social Sciences about masculinity, male identity and paternity have played a prominent social, cultural, economic, politi-

cal and educational role as a result of the changes carried out by the feminist movement and the different groups of men committed with the ideal of achieving the milestone of gender equality. In this sense, to be and to feel like a man today implies leaving behind stereotypes and gender roles that had traditionally been forced on the basis of sex. To be a new man, pro-feminist and anti-sexist requires fostering the equality and equity of rights and duties as well as developing parity agreements on democratic co-responsibility when it comes to household, family and childcare chores. From this scientific study perspective, we present a general overview about the current study of male identity and paternity. It is, indeed, paramount to promote new examples of masculinity committed to the ethical principles of equality, equity and justice between sexes. To tackle this hurdle, we analysed the concept and/or meaning of masculinity and male identity through the different social fields and gender studies, and we interpreted various examples and archetypes of masculinity. In conclusion, we can establish that the most effective bet to reach full gender equality would be by specifying masculinity in plural. Namely, allowing for the diversity of all sexual, family and ideological options present in our society, as well as choosing the full exercise of paternity through familiar, occupational and childcare co-responsibility.

An interdisciplinary perspective on representations of poor young males in the documentary films 'Rich Hill' (2014) and 'Raising Bertie' (2016)

Wendy Keys & Barbara Pini

With the rise of 'poverty porn' in reality television and documentary film where filmmakers use hybrid documentary approaches to turn their attention to the lives of people who are already vulnerable and marginal, ethical concerns are increasingly magnified. From the perspective of our disciplinary fields of sociology and screen media studies, this paper examines troubling representations of young American males in the documentary films 'Rich Hill' (2014) and 'Raising Bertie' (2016). The methodological approach we adopt situates these films within their socio-cultural contexts and within the frame of ethical inquiry. An important dimension of this process was a reflexive engagement with our own subjectivities, as white, middle-class, middle-aged Australian women. Cognisant that our lives are far removed from those of the young males whose stories are told and that any reading of a text is partial, we questioned our assumptions, knowledge and viewpoints. Our critique centres on the complexities and connections between the aesthetic and the political, the use of observational and poetic documentary modes, and the decision by each director to tell the story of poverty through the lens of youth.

Living contradictions. Masculinities in 11-14-year-old boys living in Helsinki

Marja Peltola

Finland is rapidly changing as it responds to the global challenges that have led to increased migration. At the same time, masculinities are changing. In Finland, as elsewhere, boys' lower school attainment in comparison with girls has raised concerns. Studies suggest other kinds of changes in

masculinities as well: boys have been reported, for example, as more satisfied with their lives than girls, and the problematic drinking practices of boys being reduced. Some studies have suggested that homophobia has diminished over the last decade, while others argue that continuities in the hierarchies of masculinities remain strong and that the concept of 'hegemonic masculinity' continues to be important. It is now generally agreed however, that masculinities have to be viewed as multidimensional, rather than singular. It is, therefore, important to attend to boys' imaginaries of masculinities and themselves as masculine in changing times. In the project Masculinities in New Times: 11–14-year-olds in Helsinki schools, the ways in which boys from different ethnic and social class groups imagine as well as negotiate their masculine positioning is the central focus. This paper discusses the findings of the project, focusing on boys' narratives of gendered social relations and activities. Contradiction is a central theme in the boys' narrations on masculinities – suggesting that both “new” and “old” ways of thinking about masculinities may be important features of their lives and everyday practices.

19. BELONGING AND COMMUNITIES IN A MEDIA CITY: YOUTH CULTURES ON THE MOVE IN HELSINKI AND ST. PETERSBURG

House of Science and Letters, Hall 404

Chair: Arseniy Svyrenko (Finnish Youth Research Network)

How do different youth cultures make sense of and reclaim urban space? How do young people and young adults negotiate about their place in the city in different youth cultural contexts? This session will present some of the results of the research project Digital Youth in the Media City, funded by the Kone Foundation. We will explore different youth cultural phenomena in Helsinki and St. Petersburg and focus on questions of belonging, communities and spatial entitlements. The themes of the session include sticker art in St. Petersburg, flow art in Helsinki, graffiti masculinity in Helsinki as well as Pokémon Go! communities in Helsinki and St. Petersburg.

Graffiti Masculinity in Helsinki Metro

Malin Fransberg

Graffiti subculture has been confirmed to be a very male centered youth culture, making it a lucrative space for constructing masculine identities. In the era of medialization, graffiti subculture has been moving on from a locally spatialized subculture to a globally digitalized form, where sharing video clips and pictures of painted metros can reach everyone despite one's geographical location. In this process, the locally produced graffiti knowledge is less controllable. How does this adapt to the locally constructed graffiti masculinity? What does the increasing transnationalism in the subculture mean for the graffiti writer?

Young people in the city: engaging and redefining urban space through art practices

Nadezhda Vasilieva, Margarita Kuleva & Yana Krupets

Youth is often considered as marginal, deviant group that must be regulated and controlled by government and adults. Those representations lead to their vulnerability and exclusion from different spheres of life – education, work, political participating, public spaces and etc. The city is also, first of all, the space of adults and can be quite hostile and controlling for young people, that does not reflect young people's requirements and makes them find alternative means for transforming city space. One of the ways to overcome this pressure is different art practices.

In this presentation will be considered sticker-artist community in Saint-Petersburg (community, which is represented by teenagers and young adults, who create images on small sticky papers and put them on different objects in the city) and answered the question how participants implement their “right to the city”: how they experience and change the city through their practices, and how their practices influence on their city perception. The empirical data were collected in frame of the project “Digital Youth in the Media City”, supported by Kone Foundation.

Sticker-artists consider their stickering activities as creative practices, and the sticker art is represented by them as a kind of the contemporary visual art. Through rhetoric of art sticker-artists attempt to legitimize the presence of stickers in the city and give stickers the same value as other art objects in the urban landscape. At the same time, with the help of stickers young street artists are redefining urban space as their domestic and familiar place, producing deep affective relations with the city.

Spinning together in the City: Flow Art, Community and Belonging in Helsinki

Heta Mulari

How are doing circus and flow art, subcultural elements and reclaiming urban space tied together? This paper discusses how an urban circus and flow art community reclaims the urban space and struggles for belonging in the city of Helsinki. Flow art is a concept often used about different forms of movement-based disciplines, such as juggling, dance, object manipulation (with props such as poi, hula hoop, contact ball and dragonstaff) and fire-spinning. In flow art, movement, props, choreographies and improvisation are deeply intertwined. Based on ethnographic fieldwork done in two research projects (Digital Youth in the Media City and PROMISE: Promoting Youth Involvement and Social Engagement), the paper focuses on different ways of belonging discussed in the flow art community: artistic, social, spatial and subcultural.

Pokémon – playing in a city. The forms of digital sociality, security(zation) and control in public places in Saint Petersburg and Helsinki.

Arseniy Svyrenko & Anastasia Sablina

This paper will focus on young people playing mixed reality mobile game Pokemon Go in Saint Petersburg and in

Helsinki, their use and assignment of the (media) city, and experiences of social control. The Pokémon Go, that was published in June 2016, immediately raised discussions about control and security, about redefining the norms related the use of public places. Both in Russia and Finland, the discussions in mass media raised the issues of relations between players and non-players in the city, about the norms and control: what to do if groups of mobile game players suddenly became visible in public places, did the playing activity broke the norms of behaviour in churches, cemeteries, and memorials? In Russia the Pokémon Go players were almost immediately included in a rather politicized and criminalized context in public and media discourses.

Both in Russia and in Finland young players tell that they become more active in using the public places, which have additional meaning in the virtual realm of the game, they become more engaged in neighbourhood communities and the game increased their mobility in the city, changed everyday routes. At the same time, they developed different strategies with coping with the specific local norms and control.

20. ALL YOUTH WANT TO RULE THEIR WORLD – EXPLORING YOUNG PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION TO SUSTAINABLE WELL-BEING (2)

House of Science and Letters, Hall 405

Chair: Tiina Rättilä (University of Tampere)

Young people's possibilities to impact societal and political matters require strengthening. Many of them feel that politics is out of their reach, and decision-makers are not interested in their views or contributions. The eroding political trust of the young generation may, at its worst, lead to social and political frustration and eventually unsettle the stability of society. The research project ALL-YOUTH (funded by Strategic Research Council) 2018-2023 is a multidisciplinary research project which tackles this question by exploring the capacities, as well as the obstacles, of the Finnish youth, aged between 16 and 25, to engage actively with society and politics, especially in terms of sustainable future, growth, and well-being. ALL-YOUTH explores and produces new solutions to more active youth citizenship and builds on the ideas of responsive governance and rule of law, digital innovation, and bioeconomy.

This two-day working session presents and discusses the research results of the ALL-YOUTH's first year in action. We welcome all those who are interested in young people's dreams and ideas of sustainable well-being as well as youth participation to take part in our discussions and co-creative planning of the upcoming research processes.

Refugee youth as experts of their own working life and educational paths

Nina Tokola, Tiina Rättilä & Päivi Honkatukia, Irmeli Mustalahti

Integration of young refugee migrants in society has become a topical issue also in Finland. Traditionally, employment in the open labor market has been regarded the primary means of integration and societal participation, forming the basis of

the informally sanctioned "accepted citizenship" in the Finnish society. In this presentation we take up the thoughts and experiences of the young Muslim refugees in Finland of their transition from the secondary education to the labor market, approached from the theoretical viewpoint of social-political belonging and recognition. The data presented is based on participatory observation, interviews, and co-creative research with a group of young Muslim refugees living around Tampere and Joensuu, and it is analysed qualitatively by using the method of storytelling. According to our results, Muslim youth's transition from school to employment is complicated by the mechanisms of structural discrimination embedded in the Finnish society, as well as by everyday racism which is further aggravated by the recent rise of populist political movements. Our conclusion is that we need to think critically about the tradition of basing social-political belonging and identity on the model of "the labor market citizenship", and start taking seriously other ways of doing citizenship, including the capabilities approach introduced by Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum.

What is the 'multi' in the cultures of youth?

Marko Stenroos

To what extend theoretical conceptualizations and discourses define practice? In the early 2000s youth work targeting adolescents with diverse cultural and ethnic background was addressed as multicultural youth work. Gradually this concept of multiculturalism has been more or less abandoned. The critique of multiculturalism highlights the negative process of how individuals, despite of their self-identification, are categorized as members of their cultural/ethnic groups (Prato, 2009). The concept of multiculturalism easily turns into culturalization, possibly turning this conceptual categorization into practice while working with diverse young people. Recently, however, as the idea of multiculturalism appears to fail, there is a shift towards the idea of recognition and equal opportunities, beyond categorical thinking. This shift requires that we, as a society, take the additional step, not only allowing space but also making space for Others (Alghasi et al. 2009). The question remains, how do we take this step?

Cross-generational paths to employment in bioeconomy

Antti Erkkilä, Teppo Hujala & Irmeli Mustalahti

In Finland, young people are increasingly worried about their future due to environmental risks such as climate change. When this concern is combined with the fact that some 15 million hectares of forestland in Finland are owned by 600,000 families, it is clear that young people could have a say in forest management and policy either as forest owners directly or via their extended families. In the coming decades, this could have significant impact on sustainable well-being as well as transition towards bio based economy. However, the values and capabilities as well as involvement of young forest owners are poorly known. Tentatively, we have distinguished three specific challenges regarding young forest owners: i) understanding young forest owners', or future owners, intrinsic views on forests, bioeconomy, and

the environment; ii) interaction of knowledge and views between forest owner generations; and iii) incorporation of young forest owners' perspectives in forest policy processes, especially relating to the update of the National Forest Strategy 2025. Our research will tackle these topics in a theoretical framework built around Sen's capability approach and using participatory action research (PAR) in close collaboration with practice partners, such as the Finnish Forest Centre (FFC), the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and the Finnish 4H Organisation. Our research is part of a research consortium called "All youth want to rule their world (ALL-YOUTH)" funded by the Strategic Research Council at the Academy of Finland. ALL-YOUTH involves young people aged 16 to 25 years in co-creating solutions together with scholars, policy makers and other actors.

**Inclusive working life promoting social sustainability
– Empowering young people with disabilities to fulfill
their dreams**

Katariina Hakala, Miia Lähde & Päivi Honkatukia

The presentation is based on a joint analysis about our collaboration in the ALL-YOUTH workshop "Youth Groups and Group Work" for university students and in the on-line course on supervising a peer group for job seekers with special educational needs in the Employ me -project (STEA 2017-2018) of Finnish Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities.

Work, employment and earning salary is said to be "the best social security" whereas unemployment is understood as a risk of exclusion and poverty. The category of so called NEET youth is a target of societal scrutiny and significant efforts are made to support the employment of those who have difficulties to find jobs. For people with disabilities finding a paid work has always been difficult, and, in Finland, it is usually taken for granted that disability pension is their main income. Employ me -project is developing supported employment services for people with intellectual disabilities and thus participating in the process of the big social welfare and health care reform in Finland.

In the workshop, four university students and three vocational degree students in special education institution encountered with each other discussing meanings of work and employment. In the collaborative writing process, we will analyse by discussion the findings and outcomes of the workshop. Background for the analysis comes from the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities which has offered perspectives for Employ me -project and the UN Agenda 2030 for sustainable development which has directed the focus of ALL YOUTH-project.

**Young people's understanding(s) of 'sustainable
development**

Tiina Rättälä

According to recent survey results, youth in Finland regard climate change as one of the most troubling issues in today's world. The Finnish youth also consider issues and policies related to the sustainable development ever more important on the political agenda, while they at the same time feel increasingly pessimistic about the future of their

country and the world. However, apart from general survey results, we do not know much about how young people really understand "sustainable development" and conceive their relationship to the various dimensions of sustainability in their everyday lives. In this presentation, I look at the Finnish youth's conceptions of sustainability more in detail, relying on qualitative and quantitative data gathered on the topic in three World Café workshops, and through an accompanying SurveyMonkey inquiry, with secondary level students in Tampere in the spring of 2018. The data is analysed qualitatively and interpreted through the concepts of postmodern political theory, building especially on the notion of "reflexive personalising politics".

The empirical data of the presentation has been produced in the context of the ALL-YOUTH project's (SRC 2018-2023) work package #2: "From Dreams to Reality", implemented at the University of Tampere, Faculty of Social Sciences.

21. TECHNOLOGY & WELL-BEING

University Building Aurora, Hall 117

Chair: Sanna Aaltonen (Finnish Youth Research Network) & Antti Kivijärvi (Finnish Youth Research Network)

In this session the focus is on digital and mobile technologies as part of young people's lives and in the relationships between professionals and young people. The presentations shed light to the potential of technology in promoting well-being of young people and young adults. The first three papers will be held in English and the last fourth in Finnish.

**Thinking beyond popular: Mobile Sounds and
Everyday Life of Young People**

Tarja Rautiainen-Keskustalo

Probably the most used technology to interact with music among young people nowadays is a smartphone. In the addition to music, a phone provides the special kind of multimodal access to the world. Although many historical practices and cultural conventions of the Western popular culture (fandom, taste-cultures) have an importance in the 'mobile world', the overall terrain where music is lived, consumed and produced is changing. Therefore it can be argued, that alongside with the popular culture narratives, the mobile phone affords ways to experience and communicate, that are material and non-linear and differ from the modern ways to conceptualize culture. In my presentation, I will debate, how this terrain can be identified and structured. By reflecting the approaches of material media studies, sound studies, and post-humanism, I will also debate how 'thinking beyond popular' enables to broaden the ways we think about music and sound as a part of everyday practices.

**Non-toxic – non-discriminating gaming
culture-project**

Riikka Kaukinen

Non-toxic – non-discriminating gaming culture-project aims at developing competitive gaming into a hate speech

and harassment free safe activity for all. The two-year project (06/2017–05/2019) is coordinated by the City of Helsinki and funded by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

We published a study of young gamers' experiences of hate speech and harassment in digital gaming in February 2018. The study was conducted by a project researcher Ella Alin and based on a survey (156 respondents) and complementary interviews. The survey was addressed to 15–29-year-old active players in Finland.

More than half of the respondents reported having observed denouncement of other player's playing skills, verbal abuse, negative comments on another player's characteristics or background, hate speech, and threatening behaviour. 70 per cent of the respondents reported having been targets of hate speech or harassment. As many as 90 per cent of the respondents hoped that hate speech and harassment would be tackled, and over 80 per cent hoped that players would be more supportive of each other. Women, and under 18-year-old men reported having experienced significantly more hate speech and harassment than the rest.

In spite of the downsides, (digital) gaming is an important hobby and leisure-time opportunity for young gamers to learn new skills and form meaningful relationships. It should be open and accessible for everybody regardless of their background. The lecture presents the results of the study and ways to combat hate speech and harassment among young gamers.

Feasibility of an online discussion group as a component of targeted youth work

Antti Kivijärvi, Sanna Aaltonen & Vesa Välimäki

The effectiveness of services is one of the topical issues both in youth research and youth policy. In addition to measuring effectiveness there is a need to develop more qualitative ways to assess effectiveness and feasibility of the services and interventions. The aim of this paper is to investigate the feasibility of a digital group activity alongside face-to-face counselling in the context of targeted youth services. Our approach is youth-centred and the main focus will be on the young participants' perceptions of feasibility and affordances in the continuum of beneficial and detrimental. Empirically, the paper is based on a sub-project of a consortium entitled Inclusive Promotion of Health and Well-being (AF/SRC 2016-2019) in which clients of targeted youth services were interviewed in baseline (n=147) and follow-up (n=107) surveys in 2017-2018. Between the surveys some of them (n=42) volunteered to participate in group activities through anonymous online communities moderated by youth workers and researchers. Consequently, the data utilised in the paper is both quantitative and qualitative. Quantitatively, we will analyse the associations between online group participation and subjective well-being. Qualitatively, we will scrutinise the contents of the online discussion threads as well as evaluations of the group activity provided by both youth workers and young adults. Our approach allows critical discussion on the scope of interventions aiming at enhancing well-being of young adults.

Mobiiliteknologioiden käyttö Suomen evankelisluterilaisen kirkon rippikoulun oppihetkissä mielekkään oppimisen kriteereiden avulla tarkasteltuna

Salla Poropudas & Eveliina Ojala

Esitelmän tarkoituksena on kertoa tekeillä olevasta tutkimuksesta, jossa selvitetään mobiiliteknologioiden käyttöä Suomen evankelisluterilaisen kirkon rippikoulun opetuksellisissa tilanteissa Jonassenin (1995) Mielekkään oppimisen kriteerien avulla. Kyseiset kriteerit on kehitetty tietotekniikan ja teknologian hyödyntämiseen oppimisessa, ja niitä on eri näkökulmasta sovellettu rippikouluun jo aikaisemmin. Laadullisen tapaustutkimuksen kohteena on erään pääkaupunkiseutuun kuuluvan seurakunnan rippikoulun leirijakso, joka järjestettiin kesällä 2015. Tutkimusmenetelmänä käytettiin osallistuvaa havainnointia. Erityisesti tutkimuksen kohteena on mobiiliteknologian ja sosiaalisen median käyttö osana rippikoulun oppihetkiä, mutta koska rippikoulussa tapahtuva opetuksellinen osuus ei rajoitu pelkästään varsinaisiin oppihetkiin, aineiston keruuta pyrittiin toteuttamaan leirin jokaisen ohjelman aikana ja mahdollisuuksien mukaan myös ohjatulla vapaa-ajalla. Tutkimuksen alustavat päätutkimuskysymykset ovat seuraavat:

- 1) Millä tavoin mobiiliteknologiaa hyödynnetään rippikoululeirillä tapahtuvissa oppihetkissä?
- 2) Miltä mobiiliteknologian hyödyntäminen näyttää mielekkään oppimisen kriteereiden kautta tarkasteltuna?

Rippikouluun osallistuu vuosittain yli 80 % rippikouluun ensisijaisesti tulevien ikäluokasta, eli 14 – 15 vuotiaista nuorista. Rippikoulu voidaan ajatella olevan osa nuorisokulttuuria, sillä osallistuminen nähdään usein itsestäänselvytyenä sekä nuorten että heidän vanhempien keskuudessa, huolimatta suomalaisten vähäisestä aktiivisuudesta kirkon muuta toimintaa kohtaan (Innanen & Niemelä & Porkka 2010, 143–144). Rippikoulun merkitys on noussut esille myös tutkimuksessa nuorten kokemista yhteisöllisistä elämyksistä (Löfblom 2016, 14). Rippikoulu on täten merkittävä non-formaalin opetuksen tarjoaja niin Suomessa kuin laajemmin koko protestanttisessa Keski- ja Pohjois-Euroopassa (Niemelä ym. 2015, 19).

Kansainvälisen rippikoulututkimuksen mukaan sosiaalisen median käyttö ei ole ollut merkittävässä osassa evankelisluterilaista rippikouluopetusta (Niemelä & Ilg 2015, 109). Suomalaisessa rippikoulussa opetuksen kehittäminen mobiiliteknologiaa hyödyntämällä on herättänyt kuitenkin kiinnostusta samalla kun suomalainen pitkäikäis-tutkimus osoittaa mobiililaitteiden käytön nopean yleistymisen 2010-luvun aikana lasten ja nuorten keskuudessa (Noppari 2014).

22. YOUNG PEOPLE'S RESILIENCE AND INVENTIVENESS IN COPING WITH ROUGH REALITIES

University Main Building, Hall 19

Chair: Jo Deakin (University of Manchester)

The focus of this panel is the capacity of highly vulnerable youth groups to confront their realities in transformative ways. We are interested in studies which might provide rich

accounts of how diverse groups of young people, labelled by the authorities as 'trouble youth' cope with their everyday lives. We are interesting in gaining a deeper knowledge of how different forms of conflict with social norms and institutions allow for more or less capacity for collective action.

All papers proposed for this panel are part of the European Project PROMISE (Promoting youth involvement and social engagement: opportunities and challenges for 'conflicted' young people across Europe). They all present findings from either single or several qualitative ethnographic case studies undertaken in different countries.

'Risky Youth': Realities and Responses in Young People's Lives

Jo Deakin & Aimee Harragan

This paper presents some of the key findings of a UK-based case study conducted for PROMISE. It focuses on a marginalised subset of young people (aged 13-30 years), from 'disadvantaged' neighbourhoods, who are labelled by authorities, and popular discourse, as 'troubled youth' and seen to be 'at risk' of offending. Their 'risky' label has, through policy and practice, resulted in their experience of 'rough realities' through stigmatisation. These experiences have resulted in a variety of responses from young people, including various forms of resistance and resilience.

The data collected draws on elements of ethnography combined with Arts-Based Research methods (ABR). A total of 21 semi-structured interviews were conducted with the young respondents at a range of sites including youth clubs, support groups and youth justice provision. The voluntary and statutory sector settings provided access to young people with a range of life situations and aspirations, all with a shared experience of stigma.

The range of resistance and resilience present in young people's responses to their stigmatised experiences, includes refusal, non-participation, retaliation, apathy and acceptance. A key coping method employed by young people in response to these 'rough realities' is the relationships they form, in particular those with authorities which are often 'recast' from positive to negative experiences in the lives of young people.

Discussing the concept NEET: active young people in vulnerable situations

Clara Rubio

The economic crisis in Spain has led to a significant increase in youth unemployment rate, what made that many Spanish young people could not find a job (around 59.2% in 2012). The Spanish Media in 2014 used for the first time the label "NEET" to refer to those young people who neither studied nor worked, implying that they were the only responsible for their situation since they were too idle to get a job.

We wanted to discuss the concept "NEET" and see how young people from vulnerable backgrounds with irregular trajectories do cope with their lives and socially participate through youth organisations. We have conducted 21 interviews with young people participating in 4 youth organisations. All of them have had irregular trajectories in the past 2 years but at the present moment they were

actively participating and taking responsibilities in a youth organization. This stigma, as well as others we have detected ('too alternative' for young people fighting the system and 'migrants' for immigrants), made them feel a bit outsiders and, sometimes, led them to drug use. However, the young informants declared they have learnt a lot (either technical aspects as how to lead a meeting, or personal and social aspects such as getting to know themselves or improving their social skills) after getting involved in those organisations, and those learnings empowered them to build their own projects. They also pointed another key element: the opportunity of building a relationship with someone else (could be a youth worker, a friend or a relative) helped them overcome difficult situations.

The results obtained led us refuse the concept "NEET" and propose the concept "No NEET" when referring to young people with irregular trajectories since the informants were not apathetic and passive but active and committed to contribute to society through the organisations they are part of.

Rethinking the relationship between marginalisation, stigmatisation and social involvement: Young Muslims' responses to their construction as 'suspect communities'

Necla Acik & Hilary Pilkington

This paper is based on research conducted as part of the H2020 PROMISE (Promoting Youth Involvement and Social Engagement: Opportunities and challenges for conflicted young people across Europe) project. It explores responses to the stigmatisation associated with being a young Muslim in the UK where rising anti-Muslim and anti-immigrant sentiments, together with a wider securitisation of society, have contributed to the construction of Muslim populations as 'suspect communities'. Young British Muslims are particularly affected by the UK counter-terrorism Prevent strategy, which brings them into tension with a range of institutional sites that have a statutory duty to deliver that strategy. The paper draws on fieldwork conducted over 11 months including 26 semi-structured interviews and participant observation with young Muslims (aged 14 to 32). The findings suggest widespread negative associations with Islam and Muslims, amplified by the implementation of the Prevent strategy, result in a feeling among respondents of being constantly surveilled, scrutinised and silenced. This problematises already complex identity issues young Muslims experience. It also shapes their propensity to engagement and the types of activism in which they participate; it mobilises them to defend the right to express their British Muslim identities. Thus, while social exclusion in general acts to inhibit social involvement, some young Muslims feel their own marginality can enable civic and political engagement. In this paper, it is argued, however, that such mobilisations constitute a positive response to stigmatisation in the short-term only. This focus on a politics of countering Islamophobia ultimately constrains young Muslims' social involvement within a form of identity politics that fails to reflect their complex subjectivities and denies them the opportunity to make the broader contributions to politics and society that they desire.

The impact of stigma on challenges and integration of young ex-offenders in Estonia

Anna Markina

This presentation looks at young ex-offenders in Estonia. The main focus of this analysis is how and in what domains young ex-offenders experience stigmatisation, and what impact stigmatisation has on their lives. The study also looks at the strategies young people have to avoid the negative impact of stigmatisation, and how stigmatisation affects a person when the label is internalised. The report is based on the analysis of 22 qualitative interviews with 24 young persons (21 male and 3 female), who have been convicted for a criminal offence. A photo elicitation approach as well as a peer-research approach were used to collect data. Fieldwork took place from August 2017 until March 2018.

Youth HIV-activism in St Petersburg

Anastasija Shilova

Officially, by November 1, 2017, 1,193,890 cases of HIV infection had been registered among Russian citizens. Given the moralising discourse created by the state with regard to HIV-positive people and the spread of the virus, HIV activism plays an important role in developing and preventing the epidemic. Our goal was to study the structure, actors and their strategies of HIV-activism in St Petersburg. The collected data include semi-structured biographical interviews of young adults and an observation. The study shows that, despite the stigmatisation and high level of control over the actions of civil society, a heterogeneous but solidary HIV activist space is developing. The structure of the HIV activism field is set by officially registered NGOs and informal network associations, depending on the direction of its activity. Being key figures in the community, activists create a comfortable and safe environment for various groups of people with HIV. Young adults organise support groups, individual counselling and support, outreach work, provide medicines in emergency situations, etc. Thus, the emerging HIV community is important for both activists and community members in maintaining their identity, recognition and belonging. This research is supported by «PROMoting youth Involvement and Social Engagement: Opportunities and challenges for 'conflicted' young people across Europe» (Horizon 2020, Grant Agreement number 693221).

23. YOUTH POLICY & YOUTH PARTICIPATION (2)

Kaisa House, University Main Library, Meeting room 2024
Chair: Lasse Siurala (Tallinn University)

'Youth policy' or 'integrated youth policy' are essential elements of European and Finnish youth field policies and practice. Since the 1960s they have been on the top of the respective agendas. However, conceptually they have remained obscure and, overall, there have not been very many practices of success. The paper(s) argue that there is a need to clarify the concept and to provide clear guidelines for the implementation of cross-sectoral collaboration. A number of recent successful examples are analysed and

the outcome is amalgamated with the findings of recent management research on cross-sectoral collaboration. The result is presented as criteria for quality youth policy and as guidance to the implementation of it. Finally, a few European examples of successful projects are presented.

The session wants to appeal to researchers, policy makers and practitioners to become inspired to debate on quality youth policy.

New Directions for Integrated Youth Policy

Etch Kalala Mabuluki & Lasse Siurala

An ambiguous term. The term 'youth policy' is ambiguous. It refers to policies to improve the life conditions of young people in all walks of life. As such an obscure term it rather makes things cryptic, vague, unclear and ambiguous than clarifies them. There has been an effort to clarify it by saying it is about comprehensive or integrated youth policy; consciously linking and coordinating services for young people. But ambiguity remains: "... it is clear that Cross-Sectoral Youth Policy means different things in different contexts, documents and organisations (not to mention among researchers)" (Nico, 2017: 29).

A bad record of practice. The experience on the practice of it is often frustrating. "Experience from some countries suggests that integrated youth policy plans have promoted the visibility of the youth sector and youth affairs across other sectors, but that it has been difficult to commit the other sectors to actually implement the proposed actions." (Siurala 2007, Sörbom 2003, Schillemans 2003). As Williamson (2017) concludes the UK experience: "Cross-governmental initiatives come – and go ... There are, then, very few concrete examples of sustained and sustainable cross-sectoral approaches to youth policy and practice."

Solutions needed. First, a clearer definition of the concept of 'integrated youth policies' and second, guidelines on the implementation of it. Criteria are suggested for a successful cross-sectoral collaboration in youth policy. We elaborate these criteria within the light of the recent experience of cross-sectoral cooperation in Europe and link it to the recent empirical and theoretical literature on cross-sectoral collaboration in management research. The article concludes by providing inspiring selected examples of ongoing European projects on cross-sectoral collaboration.

Criteria for quality youth policy:

1. 'Window of collaborative opportunity' and a mandate
2. An identification of the need: what is the added value of collaboration?
3. 'Authoritative text(s)' to inspire
4. Mapping the endemic and extremic conditions for collaboration
5. Collaboration structures and processes
6. Leadership & governance
7. Capacity and competencies
8. Accountability and outcomes

Inspirational practices from Finland, France and Italy are presented.

Everyday citizenship and meaningful experiences: a case study of a youth council

Zoe Clegg

This paper draws upon a qualitative case study that explored how young people conceive and experience citizenship in their everyday lives. The study is of a group of young people who are members of Cardiff Youth Council. The paper discusses how the young people in this study constructed citizenship through the use of observation, group and individual interviews and photo elicitation. Children and young people are often seen as citizens of the future rather than already always participating (Larkins, 2014). This paper will consider how the research methods attempted to support youth agency while exploring the lived experience of citizenship. Previous research has argued that young people are often portrayed as apathetic and disengaged. However, there is a growing body of multidisciplinary literature drawing on the value of locality and context of youth citizenship, set apart from adult centered conceptions (Lister, 2007). The paper argues that this is due to normative and narrow definitions of citizenship which tend to overlook the myriad of ways in which young people participate (O'Toole et al., 2003). Such approaches simplify the complexities of youth engagement and how perceptions are shaped by everyday experiences. The paper will also consider civic participation in relation to participant's transitional life stage. The research is ongoing and in the final stages of data collection as fieldwork and interviews continue. However, the paper will discuss some initial themes that participants identified as meaningful to their experience of citizenship linking to their identity, growing independence and self learning and development.

Youth forums in contemporary Russia: a case of successful state–youth interaction?

Kristiina Silvan

In the 2010s Russia, regional and national youth forums have become major platforms of state–youth interaction. For example, in summer 2017, a week-long youth forum was organised in 19 of Russia's 85 regions, attracting tens of thousands of participants. Although the forums had diverse thematic foci, they were all organised by the state departments of youth affairs and aimed at young people with an 'active civic stance'. This paper analyses the youth forum phenomenon from a multi-disciplinary and multi-level perspective. It traces the roots of the forums to the training camps of government-organised youth movements "Idushchie vmeste" and "Nashi" that emerged in early 2000s. Drawing from interviews conducted with forum stakeholders and participant observation data from youth forums "Seliger" in 2013, "Altai.Tochki rosta" in 2017 and "Territoria smyslov" in 2018, the paper argues that the contemporary forums can be analysed as a relatively successful site of Russian youth policy implementation.

At the forums, activities of young people are channeled to undertakings that the current political elites deem to be useful for the society. Therefore the forums play an important role in shaping Russian state–youth relations and Russian (civil) society as a whole. While it is hard to say

permanent the youth forum boom is, the paper argues that one of the reasons behind the prominence of the forums is their relative success in universal terms: the forums give something for both the government that finances them and the young people that participates in them.

Relational spaces in participatory work with youth at social risk

Tine Desmet

In this contribution we will present a study where youth work organizations in Brussels (Belgium) were asked how they create spaces for the voices of youngsters at social risk.

When talking about voicing youth, the term participation often emerges. Through participatory practices researchers and youth workers try to create spaces for children and adolescents' voices and let these voices be heard by the allocated audience. This presentation represents an inventory from youth work organizations in Brussels and how they work in a participatory way with youth at social risk.

The study is based on 35 interviews with practitioners in the field. The youth workers were asked about their views on participation and their motivation to work in a participatory way. This resulted in a triple layered model that provides an image of how youth work organizations in Brussels experience participatory work. The focus of this model lies on creating relational spaces rather than formal activities and projects.

In the presentation, the model will be discussed and illustrated with concrete examples from the field of practice, completed with views from the Belgian government on participatory youth work.

SESSIONS III: TUESDAY, 6TH, 14.00–15.30

24. SPORTS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

House of Science and Letters, Hall 104

Chair: Päivi Berg (Finnish Youth Research Network)

Despite of the general decrease of physical activity, sports activities are still most popular leisure activities of children and young people. In this session we will discuss about phenomena relating to the physical activity and sports of children and young people such as aspirations to health promotion, social relations and themes around upbringing, education, equity and equality. All presentations from different disciplines and from development projects to research are warmly welcome. The session is arranged by the joint-project of Finnish Youth Research Network and LIKES Research Centre for Physical Activity and Health From the fields to the cabinets of power – and vice versa: a cross-section on civic engagement in sport and exercise and PREACT - Promoting equal access and tackling discrimination against gender and sexual minorities in sport and physical education -project of University of Jyväskylä.

Gender Issues within Sport and Physical Activity for Children and Youth: Introducing the PREACT project

Marja Kokkonen, Anna Kavoura, Jukka Lahti & Päivi Berg

It is well documented in the literature that sports and physical education (PE) serve as important sites for the reproduction of gender attitudes and beliefs. In the first part of this presentation, we draw on the extant gender literature to discuss burning issues related to children and youth's participation in sports and PE. These issues include contemporary debates about co-ed versus same-sex teaching and coaching, the gender stereotypes embedded in the curricula and pedagogy of sports and PE, and the reproduction of heteronormativity and homophobia. In the second part of this presentation, we introduce the promoting equal access and tackling discrimination against gender and sexual minorities in sport (PREACT) project, which aims at: 1) examining the different types of discrimination (including harassment) in sport and school PE, and especially those experienced by gender and sexual minorities, 2) investigating the attitudes towards gender and sexual diversity and 3) exploring practices and experiences related to same-sex versus co-educational school PE and sports clubs training.

Combining sports and school – what is there for well-being?

Outi Aarresola, Kaisu Mononen & Maarit Nieminen

In many athlete development models, approximately age of 13 has been identified as an age, when training in sport is getting more intensive or specialized in order to develop high performance athlete in adulthood (e.g. Côté et al. 2007, Wylleman & Lavalley 2004). At the same time, youth face the transition in academic path (Wylleman & Lavalley 2004) and the growing requirements related to it. This sets many challenges to the everyday life and well-being of youth, and at the end to the sustainable athlete development. Hence, in 2017, Finnish Olympic Committee (FOC) launched a three-year experiment program in 20 middle schools to formulate a Finnish model for sports middle schools. The fundamental objective of the program is to promote well-being of pupil-athletes.

This presentation introduces results of perceived well-being of pupil-athletes and experiences of school personnel, obtained during an evaluation of aforementioned school experiment. Firstly, we will focus on central question of early and late specialization in athletes' paths, which is known to relate in burnout risks in sports (Côté et al. 2007). Secondly, we will address the health-related life skills of pupil-athletes, like eating and sleeping habits. Thirdly, our interest is on the subjective well-being including stress and coping of pupil-athletes.

Overall, the findings of evaluation offer evidence on how combining sport and school careers may enhance or hinder well-being. In conclusion, we will point some development proposals related to the ongoing program.

Sport dropout during adolescence: What can an open-ended survey question approach teach us about the phenomenon?

Marlene Persson & Kari Stefansen

In most of the Western world, organized sports plays an integral role in the life of a considerable number of youth. Organized sports is often linked to questions regarding social integration and mental and physical health benefits, and in Scandinavia the welfare states spend billions of public means on organized sports organisations every year under this flag. However, participation in organized sports varies considerably between different social groups. The paper describes the various reasons why youth quit organized sports using data from the "Young in Oslo 2018"-survey. In this survey, respondents who answered that they had once participated in organized sports, and had quit sports, were asked to describe the most important reason why – in their own words (N=1290). The written responses were categorized into 27 themes using an inductive approach. The 27 categories were then processed and compressed into eleven broader categories. The paper describes these categories, and how reasons for quitting organized sport varies among girls and boys.

The paper also discusses how these categories align with results from former survey based research that are based on sets of reasons provided by the researchers. We find that this research has failed to take into account how complex youth's motives for quitting organized sports are. We discuss how insights from the "open question" approach used in this paper can be utilized to improve quantitative research on young people's movements into and out from organized sports.

Municipal-level differences in club-organized sport participation among adolescents in Norway: Results from the Ungdata study

Anders Bakken & Patrick Lie Andersen

In Norway, as in many other countries, a majority of young people participate in club-organized sports. At least until mid-adolescence, sports is one of the most popular leisure activities among young people. Even though sport for all policies, in combination with extensive local, voluntary engagement, have contributed to sport clubs all across the country, there is less knowledge about whether there are large or small differences between different municipalities in how many of the adolescents at the local level who actively participate in club-organized sports. In a geographically widespread country as Norway, the supply, presence and the quality of organized sport clubs may vary from place to place. Financial contributions and other efforts from both communities and local authorities may also vary. Other factors as commuting distances, climate and general affluence in local communities may also matter for participation in sport clubs.

By using a large-scale survey with 146.000 adolescents aged 13-15 years old, covering almost all municipalities in Norway (405 out of 428), we will give a broad description of geographical variation in sport club participation – and try to explain the variation by different indicators on municipality and individual/family level. The data comes from

the cross-national population survey Ungdata, conducted during 2015-2017. We employ different approaches to study between-municipality variations. Preliminary results from multilevel models and estimate Mean Odds Ratios reveal rather small geographical differences. We discuss our findings in light of the status of organized sport clubs and Norwegian sport policies.

25. COMING OF AGE WITH HIPHOP

Finnish Literature Society (SKS)

Chair: Venla Sykäre (University of Helsinki)

Hiphop culture reached Finland in 1983-1984, and has ever since the first generation attracted young people to perform and create skills and communities within the four elements of graffiti, break-dance, deejaying and rap. Today, each of these elements, most visibly rap, provides a distinguished area for self-expression as well as communicative and artistic practice, in both peer-cultures and professional domains. Hiphop was born as a youth arts movement among disadvantaged youth of colour in the U.S. urban neighbourhoods, and much of the original sense of locality and solidarity is reflected in the practices created in the Finnish welfare state as well. Nevertheless, the key to hiphop culture lies in understanding performance as the channel and locus for action, identity building and messages.

In this panel, our goal is to look at the trajectories of the “elder” generations of Finnish hiphop. We focus on how their activities within the emergent youth art forms and the participation in the close-knit communities have become meaningful for their coming of age, as well as how their input in the field impacts new, younger practitioners. We particularly elaborate on how hiphop and rap have enabled the construction of one’s identity and world view, and how knowledge, skills, and ideology is disseminated further through performance. In our data, individual and collective experiences are voiced and shared in recorded rap lyrics as well as in local narratives and performative practices that recreate the sense of community again and again.

Leaving traces. Skateboarders and graffiti writers using, wearing out and thinking about urban space

Carlo Genova

Skateboard and graffiti are characterised by the appropriation of non-dedicated parts of public urban space. During last years – as a consequence also of their leaving material “traces” on the architectures (paintings by the writers, scratches and scrapes by the skaters) – both have been exposed to attempts of contention and regulation by the public institutions, in particular through the creation of dedicated places (with relevant differences: a single spot can be regularly re-used by skaters, whereas graffiti writers need constantly new spots where to paint). Thus, these two cultures have progressively become relevant contexts for youth not only in terms of inter-peers interaction and construction of collective identities, but also in terms of social participation: more cooperative and institutionalised participation occurs when processes of co-planning of dedicated spaces, regulations and courses are accepted;

more conflictual and antagonistic participation occurs when the practices are developed out of any regulation and, because of the resistance to such forms of “domestication”, are conjointly labelled and treated as “deviant”.

The paper shall consider nowadays different choices, uses, representations and judgements about dedicated and non-dedicated “spots” made by graffiti writers and skaters. The hypothesis is that different forms of social presence and participation, as well as different forms of collective identities and identifications, are connected with different uses and representations of the two types of places. The analysis will be based on 28 in-depth interviews with skaters and graffiti writers conducted in Turin in Italy and on field-notes from participant observation in their places of practice.

Rap as socio-spatial connection

Annukka Saaristo

Rap is one of the significant elements for building local identity among contemporary teenagers and young adults, in particular since the late 1990s. In my Master’s Thesis, I focus on the sense of belonging to a place or the ‘heimat’ feel among rappers and their music representing the neighbourhood of Olari in Espoo. Olari with its exceptionally lively and original community is one of the key spots in Finnish rap scene throughout the history of hiphop and rap in Finland.

I have interviewed six rappers living in this area and in my analysis, I focus on how the ‘heimat’ feel connects the artists and their music, as well as on how Olari is represented in their performances and narratives. All these artists are now adults, and in the interviews they reflect their youth, the practice of music making and friendships created during the shared activities. These rappers have claimed their own space in the community by following a hiphop way of life. Reflections on local identity provide a significant source for their lyrics, which continue to reproduce new representations of Olari for old and new audiences.

Rap, graffiti and live gigs all belong to the life of Olari’s younger generations as well. How do the local heroes contribute to the ‘heimat’ feel in contemporary Olari, and what is the impact of the image mediated through their lyrical expression on other small hiphop communities in Finland? Can rap be a way of building a community?

Blooming Asa – from leftist rapping to family rhyming

Dragana Cvetanović

Matti Salo or rapper Asa, previously also known as Avain (b. 1980) is often considered to be an apostle of Finnish leftist rap. Although the artist himself never intended to label his own music neither his persona as leftist, his audience was learning about societal class, about leftism and rightism from his lyrics. His artistic and poetic road from his first album, *Red brick* (2001) to the last album *Love* (2016) draws a clear picture of him as an intellectual and engaging artist, despite him saying: Music is only music, preaching is not my thing! and I am very much middle-aged. I like it. In fact, I am in bloom right now.

Simon Firth (2013: 110) argued that identity together with music are a process: identity is about becoming not being, and one’s experience of music is of the self-in-process

(ibid. 109). Music and identity are also both performed and narrated descriptions of the social in the individual and the individual in the social. In this paper I will discuss Asa's artistic trajectory and his personal growing up by scrutinizing the data from the artist interviews. Since members of the rap scene have no choice but to age out, particularly as they begin to participate in the mainstream world and its institutions such as marriage, children, careers etc., I will discuss how the audience perception on his (leftist) world view has influenced his personal life and his activities outside of the rap scene.

Yes, I'm better than you, sonny, but after this battle sure I can be your buddy - A peer-community born on the battle field

Venla Sykäri

Already in the 1990s, many Finnish rappers considered rapping not only in terms of written lyrics but also as skills in lyrical improvisation (freestyle). At the beginning of the 2000, the introduction of the freestyle battle competitions rendered improvisation skills to a new passion for early teen-aged boys. A remarkable distinction between these practices in the urban black hoods and in Finland was, and often still is, that in Finland most young people take up the practice alone or with only a friend or two knowing about it. After honing the skills all alone for several years, participation in a battle is thus the main means for using the skills, as well as to meet peers who share the same passion.

In this presentation, I will introduce the Finnish freestyle battle practice as a platform for creative interaction and construction of a peer community through the focus on skill. I will also look at the changing positions and roles that the participants hold in this a priori self-imposed, vernacular scene. An analysis of this vernacular culture and the ethos created among its long-term participants allows to make the claim that these young adults place high importance on authority based on knowledge and skill.

26. YOUNG REFUGEES AND MIGRATION "CRISIS"

House of Science and Letters, Hall 309

Chair: Veronika Honkasalo (Finnish Youth Research Network)

Youth and the temporal modes of integration

Anna Lund

The migration "crisis" of recent years and decades-long concerns about "failures of integration" are prompting a retreat from multiculturalism and the retreat from human rights values. There is a well developed research on integration of migrants, but in the current moment one key aspect of integration is overlooked: time. Drawing upon ethnographic material among youth in Sweden, I consider three temporal modes of integration in which time must inform our understanding of integration of migrants. Time is a key element of the experience of migrants from the very beginning as they await a decision on their asylum application (temporal (in)security). Temporal distances between societal groups shape the belonging and inclusion of migrants in the new

society (temporal differences and borders). Periods of significant migration rework the host society and change the scope of individual action (temporal challenges and potentialities). Migration research and societies experiencing recent migration, benefit from the incorporation of a time perspective. The paper argue especially for the importance of investigating the lived experiences of children and youth utilizing time perspectives.

Settling in Belgium. Unaccompanied refugee minors and how experiences before, during and after flight impact their psychological well-being.

Malte Behrendt

The Childmove Project aims to capture the experiences of unaccompanied refugee minors and how they impact their psychological well-being. Participants are recruited in Libya, Turkey, Greece, Italy and Belgium. This study focuses on the minors arriving and settling in Belgium. Participants were recruited in various first-phase reception centers in Belgium and are being followed-up for a period of two years with interviews every six months, wherever they go.

Due to their status and life situation, unaccompanied refugee minors can be seen as especially vulnerable in regard to their mental health. After potentially traumatizing experiences both before and during their flight, many are also confronted with certain daily stressors in the host country and during their settlement trajectory. While both pre-flight and post-flight stressors have previously received some research attention, the experiences happening during their flight have not yet been thoroughly investigated.

One of this study's research goals is therefore to document the impact of stressors originating from transit experiences and to differentiate it from the impact of various daily stressors, e.g. social and material stressors. By looking into the (mediating) role these risk factors play concerning mental health outcomes, this research aims to increase knowledge about the consequences of these particular experiences for the minors' psychological well-being. Related findings from the first measurement moment will be presented.

"It's like talking to a wall: A wall also hears but does not listen" - Thoughts on methodology in research with young asylum seekers

Maria Petäjäniemi & Iida Kauhanen

This article manuscript gathers together the methodological choices of two researchers conducting research with young asylum seekers. The choices aim to enhance social justice and reciprocal understanding by amplifying and activating the voices of asylum seekers' within the society. It is vital to consider the participants of the research as individual, active facilitators of their everyday life and future in order to get the voices heard in the best possible way. As we construct our stories and understanding in dialogue with the reality surrounding us, the relationship between the researcher and the participants has to rely on mutual trust. When

listening the stories, we acknowledge that stories consists also of the silences.

Maria Petäjänieniemi's nomadic (Braidotti 2011; Ikävalko 2016) research is based on feminist post-structuralist theories (see e.g. Butler 2006; St. Pierre 1997). The data used for the research consists of 13 in-depth interviews, in which young asylum seeking men discussed their waiting as part of the asylum process. The interviews were conducted between 2015 and 2018, which is also the time these young men have been waiting. In addition, the research is informed by three years of ethnographical time-spending with the participants.

Iida Kauhanen is currently conducting an ethnographic research with youth, who arrived Finland as unaccompanied asylum seekers and have now been granted a permit to stay. The theoretic background of the research bases on recognition theory (Honneth, 1995; Taylor, 1994). The analysis of the data is influenced by normative reconstruction (Honneth, 2011), a method of social analysis. The data consists of in depth interviews, field notes of observation, walk-along interviews and photographs.

27. RESEARCHING THE YOUTH WORLD: WHAT ABOUT ITS SOCIAL

House of Science and Letters, Hall 312

Chair: Greetje Timmerman (University of Groningen)

Over the past three decades, youth research has tried to understand the social world of youth by studying youth cultures, in particular as sources of well-being. However, the focus on youth cultures prevents us from getting a more complete understanding of the social world of youth. An essential element of the social world of youth, of everyday youth life, is also – what the Dutch sociologist Van Hessen called – its social structure. Structural features of the social world of youth refer to the forms and criteria of organisation of different youth groups, e.g. on the grounds of age-boundaries and gender. But also the meeting places, in public or private, and the social situations where young people meet, are part of the structure of the youth world. We would like to stress the relevance of exploring this sub-structure, because researchers are inclined to overlook it. We tend to see mainly the cultural manifestations – tastes in music, appearances, media use, fashions and consumer patterns – in short, the ‘youth subculture’. However, what we see are cultural variations on a pattern, a structural pattern. In the first presentation of this session we will address the value of this youth sociological perspective theoretically and in the following two presentations we will provide two examples of our empirical research into some structural features of the youth world. By exploring this structural pattern of the youth world in three generations we aim to discover whether this youth world is the same or different over the generations.

‘Being-young-together’: an innovative perspective in youth sociology

Greetje Timmerman

In 1965 in the Netherlands the study of youth became very much inspired by a new perspective on youth. Until

then, particularly in the early liberating sixties youth was primarily studied as a problem (group). The Dutch youth sociologist Jan van Hessen drew attention to youth as a social phenomenon. A typical feature of the social world of youth is that young people themselves shape it and maintain it, together and for each other. The absence of adults is essential in this stage of ‘being young together’.

Analogous to the education system, Van Hessen sometimes refers to a ‘youth system’. The youth system can be seen as a ‘mini-society’, not completely separated from society, but separate nonetheless, like a ‘helical tunnel’ (1980): a special temporary social and cultural space with an open view of society. Just as every society has its own structure and culture, we can also describe the adolescent world in terms of its own social structure and culture. Van Hessen stresses the importance of studying the youth sub-structure, but we tend to see mainly the cultural manifestations – taste in music, appearances, fashions and consumer patterns – in short, the ‘youth subculture’. Youth subcultures only tell half of the story. What we see are cultural variations on a pattern, a structural pattern, but this structural pattern of youth life remains invisible because of our focus on youth subcultures. Neglecting the study of the structural features of the social world of youth leaves us with an incomplete understanding of youth.

Exploring the structural pattern of the youth world in three generations

A.F. Kievitsbosch

One of the ways to explore the structural patterns of the youth world is to look into meeting places. From previous research on meeting places in the Netherlands around 1900, we know that young people mostly met during the weekend, as they did not have much free time during the rest of the week. Typically, they would meet outside, taking a walk or riding their bicycles.

Obviously, society has changed in many ways during the 20th century; young people have more free time available, and there are many different opportunities to meet in public places or more private places: both in person, and virtually. In this presentation we will explore to what extent the opportunities for meeting and the meeting places of young people during their free time have changed across generations, using data from (retrospective) interviews with three generations about their youth (age 14-24). We will look for commonalities and differences between generations, in order to gain insight in the degree to which meeting practices of young people are transmitted across generations.

Meet and greet in the youth world

P.R. Schreuder

Meeting places of young people can be understood as a structural feature of the youth world. These meeting places have particular functions. The first of these functions is a social one: young people look for each other's company, they like to be young together (Van Hessen 1965; Timmerman 2010). Another important function is a romantic one, i.e. to meet, flirt with and date other young people. As young people today have many more ways and opportunities to get

in contact with each other than in the past, it is interesting to explore whether the romantic function of meeting places and practices has changed across generations, and to what extent. In this presentation, we will look into differences and similarities in romantic meetings across generations and within families, by reporting our analysis of a subsample from interviews with 500 three-generation families.

Ethical and deontological issues in research with children and young people

Stefaan Pleysier

In this paper, I will reflect on current ethical and deontological issues when studying children and young people. Although there is a longer tradition and familiarity with these issues in medical research, and to some extent also in psychology, it is a relatively recent point of attention within sociology and survey research.

Based on a short history and overview of ethical codes, generic and more specific, an attempt is made to distil ethical and deontological principles relevant to survey researchers. In recent years, we have seen the establishment of ethical commissions (at universities) for research in social sciences and humanities and a new set of codes and regulations to adhere to. Although these commissions are aimed at guiding researchers and informing and protecting research subjects, their standards on participant recruitment, and data collection and processing, raise thresholds but also new questions on (the possibility of) doing research. Moreover, these issues are seemingly more urgent when researching vulnerable populations, and children and young people more in particular. Based on our recent experiences with the fieldwork of the Flemish Youth Monitor and the International Survey of Children's Well-Being (ISCWeb) in Flanders, I will elaborate on these ethical and deontological questions, not necessarily with the aim to answer them, but to raise awareness of the importance to discuss these questions and possible solutions to them.

28. YOUTH MOBILITY AND GEOGRAPHIC INEQUALITY

House of Science and Letters, Hall 313

Chair: Tarja Pääjoki (University of the Arts Helsinki/ CERADA) & Sofia Laine (Finnish Youth Research Network)

Young people's national, European and global mobility for education, training, work and other reasons has been increasing the last decades. Different European and national programs support young people's mobility. In this session European Union's Erasmus programme as well as Finnish Cultural Foundations Art Testers initiative are analysed through interviewing and observing young people's mobility experiences. This leads to questions related to geographical (un)equality that will be analysed from the perspective of rural youth in Finland and Kenya. How geographical and social equality are intertwined in global north and global south?

What does mobility mean for young people and EU?

Airi-Alina Allaste

The mobility of young people for education, training and other purposes has been increasing globally. In European Union there are programs designed to create a sense of belonging to the idea of Europe and solidarity of Europeans with its fellow citizens. The freedom to move between different countries is one of the definitional features of life in the European Union and that had lead to investment of billions of euros in programmes designed to create intra-European mobility, with particular emphasis on the youth population. Since 2014, Erasmus has interpolated a range of actions associated with the preceding 'Youth in Action' initiative into its remit, including voluntary placements and other forms of short duration exchange visits. Paper gives overview of the shift away from purely academic mobility and towards a social inclusion agenda in Erasmus+ in policy discourse. Empirical part focus on examining the potential role of Erasmus in encouraging active citizenship, taking into account the value of mobility to this process. Empirical material is based on interviews with young people from Estonia before and after they had participated in 'Youth in Action' type projects, and focusing on their perception of the development of citizenship values and practices.

Taidetestaajat-retki. Koulun taidevierailun kokemukselliset ulottuvuudet

Tarja Pääjoki & Maaria Hartman & Sofia Laine & Tomi Kiilakoski

Taidetestaajat on Suomen kulttuurirahaston suurhanke, joka tuo kaikki Suomen kahdeksaluokkalaiset opettajineen taidevierailuille kulttuurikohteisiin kolmen vuoden ajan 2017–2019. Hanketta koordinoi Suomen lastenkulttuurikeskusten liitto. Myös Svenska kulturfonden osallistuu hankkeen rahoitukseen. Hankkeen aikana noin 180 000 nuorta saa mahdollisuuden vierailla kahdessa valmiiksi sovitussa kulttuurikohteessa, kuten teatterissa, taidenäyttelyssä, konsertissa tai oopperassa.

Esityksemme pohjautuu keskeneräiseen artikkelikä-sikirjoitukseemme, jossa tuomme yhteen kaksi Suomen kulttuurirahaston rahoittamaa tutkimushanketta. Nuorisotutkimusseura selvittää nuorten kokemuksia ja taiteen saavutettavuutta. Tutkijoina toimivat Sofia Laine ja Maaria Harman. Taideyliopiston taidekasvatuksen tutkimuskeskus CERADA:n tutkimustehtävänä on tarkastella koulujen ja taidelaitosten välistä yhteistyötä. Tutkijana toimii Tarja Pääjoki.

Artikkelissa rajaamme näkökulmaksi retken. Tarkastelemme sitä, millaisia odotuksia ja kokemuksia opettajat ja oppilaat ovat kertoneet matkasta taidelaitokseen. Teoreettisena lähtökohtana on ensinnäkin aiempaan tutkimukseen nojaten huomio siitä, että koulun retket ovat merkityksellisiä toisin tekemisen paikkoja koulun rutiinien ja aikatila-rakenteiden muokkaajana. Toiseksi, taidekokemuksen tarkastelu holistisesta näkökulmasta, jolloin osallistujan kokemusta tarkastellaan varsinaista taidekokemusta laajemmasta näkökulmasta, on Taidetestaajat-toimintamallin näkökulmasta hedelmällinen. Miten kokemus rakentuu

suhteessa matkustamiseen, uuteen ympäristöön ja koulun järjestyksen hetkelliseen rikkoutumiseen?

Maakuntien nuoret – palveluiden paitsiossa vai paalupaikalla?

Jussi Ronkainen & Pekka Penttinen

Suomalaisessa yhteiskunnassa asutuksen keskittyminen taajamiin on ollut yhtäjaksoista jo yli sadan vuoden ajan. Kehityksen seurauksena on havaittu syntyneen alueellisia, taloudellisia ja sosiaalisia hyvinvointieroja, joita ei keskittymisen myötä harventuneella palveluverkostolla ole kyetty tasoittamaan. Alueellisen eriarvoistumisen seuraukset heijastuvat nuorten elämään ja hyvinvointiin heille tarjottavien palveluiden ainakin osittaisena heikkenemisenä. Maakuntatasolla kyse on samalla kertaa maakuntien välisestä, mutta myös maakuntien sisällä tapahtuvasta eriarvoistumiskehityksestä.

Esityksessä tarkastellaan, millä tavoin nuorten palvelutarpeet ja yhteiskunnan palvelutarjonta kohtaavat alueellisen tasa-arvon näkökulmasta, ja miten nuorten sosiaalinen tasa-arvo toteutuu heidän mahdollisuuksissaan hankkia tarvitsemiaan palveluita Itä-Suomen maakunnissa (Etelä-Savo, Pohjois-Karjala, Pohjois-Savo)? Nuorten palveluiden käytön ja palvelutarpeen välistä suhdetta tarkastellaan kuiluanalyysin (Gap analysis) avulla kahta muuttujaa vertaillen: kuinka paljon nuoret käyttävät kysytyjä palveluita ja ovatko tarjolla olevat palvelut heidän kokemuksiinsa nähden riittäviä. Palvelukuiluja tarkastellaan kattavasti kunnallisten, valtionhallinnon, kaupallisten, kolmannen sektorin ja seurakuntien tarjoamien palveluiden osalta. Aineistona tarkastelussa on Itä-Suomen nuorisopuntari vuodelta 2015 (n=1738).

Breaking social norms among African youth: Issues, Concerns and Implication for adolescent socialization outcomes & well-being in rural Kenya

Joseph Misati Akuma

The youth constitute the majority of the population in Africa and are at the centre of societal interactions and transformation. Adolescence and “Youthhood” is a period of transition during which young people reach maturity, develop understanding of roles and relationships and acquire the skills necessary to effectively take adult work and familial roles and responsibilities. The choices that they make about peer relations and risky behavior sets the stage for subsequent development into adulthood. Moreover, at the aggregate level, these choices have far reaching implications for the quality of life in such key social contexts as schools, families and the wider society. As makers of society, the young people also contribute to the norms, rituals and directions of society. In Kenya, the youth are generally perceived as the source of a myriad of problems plaguing the country today: Crime, Violence, Illicit drugs, high youth unemployment and premarital pregnancies. In the rural regions of the country, varying narratives have been advanced to explain the young people’s pathways to norm breaking behavior with some explaining that the societal shifts and behavioral patterns, exacerbated by the unique developmental vulnerabilities often create a confluence of factors that put the

youth at risk. Based on empirical data obtained in a field study conducted in a society in rural Kisii, Masaba South – Western Kenya, the paper examines the factors associated with norm – breaking among the community’s youth. It is shown that socio-cultural values and community norms that influence the socialization process are not constant, but always changing and sometimes contradictory and are perceived differently by young people and older members of the society, thereby affecting the capacity of parents and other elders to regulate the youth. Further, the adoption of new social structures though leading to the disruption of transmission of specific behaviours, do not result to failure in effective socialization, but offers greater pathways for imparting positive behavior. At the national level, the policy with regard to youth development is full of gaps in terms of state support and reality, especially as the interventions are not predicated on informed assessment.

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are not predicated on informed assessment.

Key words: Social change, Socialization, Deviant Behavior, Youth development, Kenya

29. RE-FRAMING YOUTH AFFILIATIONS – THE POSSIBILITIES OF EDUCATION, YOUTH WORK AND YOUTH JUSTICE FOR WELL-BEING

House of Science and Letters, Hall 401

Chair: Frances Howard (Nottingham Trent University)

There is a long history of defining youth as a distinct social group with its own identity and sense of belonging (Cohen 2002, Shildrick & MacDonald 2006, Hodgkinson 2007). Research has demonstrated that young people frequently and effortlessly move between different groupings and identities: as school pupils, youth project participants and gang members, in a form of neo-tribalism (Maffesoli 1996). Often through encounters with education, youth work and youth justice, negative labels have placed on young people by these institutions, however these temporary group affiliations can have positive outcomes for well-being.

In this symposium we bring together three pieces of research that celebrate the potential and possibilities of young people, in the face of deficit policy-making and media discourse in the UK today:

- (1) An education initiative that sought to explore the transition from primary to secondary school;
- (2) A national vocational qualification – the Arts Award, accessed through Youth Work programmes;
- (3) An exploration of youth violence from the perspective of young people.

Together these studies explore well-being through the notions of anxieties and anticipations in transition, the arts as personal development and freedom of speech on youth violence.

Nottingham Trent University's Youth Studies course, within the Department of Sociology, is in its fifteenth year. This symposium comprises of three pieces of research recently undertaken by members of the department, which highlight its key strands: youth cultures, transition and youth justice.

Exploring anxieties and anticipations – a transition intervention by the Education Improvement Partnership

Helen Reed

This study sought to explore the transition from primary school to secondary school from the perspective of children and their carers. Previous research has argued that all transitions have the potential to cause anxiety (Lazarus and Folkman 1984, Levinson 1986 and Goodman et al., 2006) and that preparation is a key indicator to a successful transition (Adams et al. 1976, Roberts 2000 and Roker and Coleman, 2007). This paper will focus upon the children's perceptions of the transition before and after a three-day transition event organised by Nottingham Central Education Improvement Partnership. This event was designed to enhance the children's preparation for the transition and reduce their concern and anxiety about the impending move.

Findings of the research confirmed transition as a source of anxiety, with concerns raised about a variety of issues, many of them social, with the fear of bullies, getting lost and having no friends looming large in their minds. However, there was also anticipation at the idea of new subjects, new friends and a new beginning, as the transition event reduced anxiety for the majority of children. Therefore, this paper will argue for the importance of the study of myth, storytelling and discourse, in adding new insights into children's transitions to secondary school.

Agency, Activism and Entrepreneurialism – 'Dis-engaged' young people's experience the Arts Award through Youth Work programmes.

Frances Howard

The Arts Award is a vocational qualification for young people aged 11-25, which is taken up by the arts and cultural, youth and community as well as formal education sectors. It is growing in popularity, with over 350,000 young people having achieved the award to date. The arts make it possible for young people to 'disrupt' and imagine themselves out of their current identities, contributing to their sense of well-being (Holloway & LeCompte 2001, Batsleer 2009). Previous research has demonstrated the value of out-of-school arts programmes for enabling young people's voices to be heard (Pitts, 2011), where marginalised young people used strategies for constructing their identities (Green, 2011).

Drawing on findings from an ethnographic study of three youth projects using the young people's Arts Award, this paper presents examples of young people working with the arts, which demonstrate agency, activism and entrepreneurialism. It argues for the importance of youth work in affording young people the opportunity to engage with the arts in developing positive identities, re-positioning themselves in safe, more contented places and speaking back to deficit discourses on youth.

Freedom of speech? Violence, Youth and Disguised voice

Shantéy Francis

The study of youth plays a central role in the social sciences giving rise to young people's voices on issues pertinent to them. Yet, there is still an emphasis on adolescence as a negative life stage in the course of an individual (Scruton, 2007). As a result, this often obscures young people's own cultural agency or solely frames it in relation to adult concerns. Thus, a dichotomy of reactions has been established – being 'tough' on violence, young people are depicted as in need of intervention. Such contradictions desensitise the issue for young people and deny the essence of the root cause of youth violence, and how they are willing to understand it and fight against it.

This research has considered youth culture and the topic of violence as the central object of study, whether this is through deviant subcultures or class-based sites of resistance (Back, 2015). This study looked at two locations in the UK, one rural and one urban, to investigate how young people within these locations understand violence. Aspects of traditional and cultural criminology are incor-

porated to provide theoretical insight (Ferrel, Hayward and Young, 2015) and the results illuminate the voices of young people as experts in their own right. This paper will explore the attitudes and understandings that enable approaches to be re-thought, restructured and reassembled in a way that can not only tackle youth violence but more importantly understand it and address it from the young person's point of view.

Youth clubs: Arenas for well-being?

Ingunn Eriksen & Idunn Seland

Norwegian public health policy emphasises the importance of belonging to a community for overall well-being and a good mental health. Well-being is enhanced through experiencing achievements and social relations (Meld. St. 19 (2014–2014)).

Youth clubs have rarely been analysed in a public health perspective, despite the fact that belonging to a community is what youth clubs aim to provide (Vestel & Hydle 2009). New analyses of the Norwegian national youth survey Ungdata show that youths who frequently attend youth clubs differ from youths who rarely or sometimes go to clubs. Youths who frequently attend youth clubs have weaker relations to their parents and to school, but stronger relations to friends. Frequent club-goers have also more often been bullied than youths who do not attend youth clubs.

In this article we investigate youth clubs as arenas for youths' well-being. We focus particularly on the experiences of the frequent users, asking whether and how they relate their sense of well-being to their youth club community, and how youth clubs work to enhance youths' well-being.

The article is based on a study of three Norwegian youth clubs. Included in the three cases are focus group interviews with approximately 30 youths who all frequently attend a youth club, as well as with adult youth club workers in all the clubs.

30. URBAN YOUTH CULTURAL SCENES IN A MUSLIM REGION OF RUSSIA: THE CASE OF DAGHESTAN

House of Science and Letters, Hall 404

Chair: Elena Omelchenko (Higher School of Economics, National Research University)

This session based on the materials of the ongoing empirical project "Creative fields of the interethnic interaction on urban youth cultural scenes of Russia" (2015 – 2019) funded by Russian Science Foundation and carried out by the team of the Centre for youth studies (Higher School of Economics in St.Petersburg) under the lead of Professor E.Omelchenko. The geography of the project includes four cities of Russia. The session is focused only on one city – Makhachkala which is the capital of the Republic of Daghestan, the third largest city in the North Caucasus region of the Russian Federation. The uniqueness of Makhachkala's youth space is associated with the special geo-political and cultural circumstances of the history of the republic in the conditions of the post-Soviet transformation, rising unemployment and the critical state of inequality, the revival of Islam, radical changes

in the gender regime, ethnic and religious composition of Dagestanians. The study showed that the socialization of the current generation of young Dagestanians is connected to a large extent with the complicated political agenda of "struggle against radicalization and the growth of the terrorist threat". The use of the construct of "youth cultural scene" helps to understand the specifics of socialization of peripheral youth in a situation of uncertainty. Here the scene becomes a kind of alternative to such institutions of socialization as family, education, work, a kind of social niche that helps to gain status and to interpret the meaning and direction of life outside the framework defined by the available milieu.

Anime and street workout youth cultural scenes in Makhachkala

Elena Omelchenko

The aim of the paper is to analyze the local specifics of youth cultural scenes in Makhachkala. Two in a certain sense extreme cases of the youth communities of Makhachkala were chosen: street workout (inscribed in the context of the local patriarchy regime) and an anime community (symbolically resisting the pressure of social "normativity"). It was important to understand the importance of the contradiction between these group identities, which were rhetorically emphasized both by the workouters and by the anime participants. We come to the conclusion about different scenarios for the socialization and growing up of participants of these in a certain sense polar communities: moderate patriarchy, heterosexual masculinity, religiosity, homophobia in the case of the workout scene; and tolerance, gender equality, pacifism, cosmopolitanism and the rejection of homophobia in the case of anime scene. More subtle and important for the subsequent analysis differences were found in how informants constructed the image of a significant "Other", "Alien".

"Move like a ninja". Informal youth scene in Makhachkala: Strategies and tactics of using public spaces

Alina Mayboroda

The paper is focused on participants of youth scene in Makhachkala, who symbolically resisting to the pressure of social "normativity". They represent themselves as 'non-formal' youth and seek to be separated from 'common', 'normal', 'ordinary' young people. Participants demonstrate specific values. Informal young people experience constant pressure from normalizing discourses of parents, teachers, especially other young people called "gopniks" ("rednecks", "bulls"), who adhere to conservative views on gender order and lifestyle and actively imposes their views on what is the "proper" by force methods on streets. That's why for the participants of the community public spaces becomes a security threat that pushes them to develop special tactics of resistance and mimicry, to maintain a "game in religiosity", practices of concealing their identity that is not approved by the "normal" majority. On the basis of theoretical concept of cultural scenes and case study method (in-depth interviews, participant observation, community mapping) we analyzed these strategies and tactics of using public spaces.

Sociological documentary. An experience of working with camera in the field

Omelchenko Dmitry

The major aspect of my presentation in speaking about benefits that particular types of documentaries may bring into sociological understanding of youth cultural scenes. Briefly covering the aspects of current discourse of visual studies I plan to explain how I see sociological documentaries on the example of filming process of such film during recent study of youth in Makhachkala, Dagestan. I will talk about stages of production, meaning technical and creative specifics and how does it fits the paradigm of qualitative researches. We will also cover probably the most important area – ethical issues, how does ethics of sociologist and filmmaker are actually relate and co-exist and how do we achieve proper visualization from the filmmaker point of view without misrepresentation of the information that field study gives to us. It is also important to speak about productive cooperation of sociologist, cameramen and film editor. We will also try to cover a difficult area of how camera and cameramen affect the environment that has already been invaded by researcher with voice recorder.

31. NUORILLE SUUNNATTUJEN PALVELUIDEN VAIKUTTAVUUS (2)

House of Science and Letters, Hall 405

Chair: Teemu Vauhkonen (Finnish Youth Research Network)

Vaikuttavuuden tutkimus on kasvava trendi julkishallinnossa. Työryhmä kokoaa yhteen nuorten palveluiden vaikuttavuuden tutkijoita. Vaikka nuorten palvelujen vaikuttavuuden tutkimus on ennen muuta määrällistä tutkimusta, myös laadullinen tutkimus tuottaa kasautuvaa tietoa vaikuttavuuden mekanismeista. Määrällisesti vaikuttavuutta voidaan tarkastella nuorten palvelujen omien tavoitteiden saavuttamisen tai pitkän aikavälin tarpeiden mukaan. Nuorten palvelujen omien tavoitteiden saavuttamista voidaan mitata esimerkiksi nuorten hyvinvoinnilla ja elämänhallinnalla tai nuorten saamalla avulla ja jatko- toimenpiteisiin ohjaamisella. Palvelujen pitkän aikavälin tavoitteiden saavuttamista voidaan puolestaan mitata niiden jälkeisinä mahdollisina työllistymis- ja opintopolkuina sekä suorina ja välillisinä muutoksina etuuskien ja palveluiden kysynnässä. Pitkän aikavälin vaikutusten mittaaminen edellyttää paneeliaineistoja. Kustannusvaikutusten mittaamisessa puolestaan pyritään mittaamaan palvelujen tuottamia kokonaissäästöjä pitkällä aikavälillä ja suhteuttamaan ne palvelujen kustannuksiin. Koska useimmiten palvelujen vaikuttavuutta mitataan toiminnan omien tavoitteiden saavuttamisella, aiheellinen kysymys on myös se, kuinka hyvin toiminnan omien tavoitteiden saavuttaminen ennustaa pitkän aikavälin tavoitteiden saavuttamista.

Kasvatusorientaatiot lastensuojelun sijaishuollossa - Lastensuojelulaitosten terapeutiset ja kontrolloivat kasvatuskäytännöt

Taru Kulmalainen

Tutkimukseni aiheena on lastensuojelulaitosten kasvatusorientaatiot, sekä miten ne tukevat laitoshoidon sijoitettujen lasten ja nuorten kuntoutumista, erityisesti turvallisuuden ja toimijuuden, ja positiivisen minäkuvan näkökulmista. Tutkimuksen aihe liittyy Lapsi- ja perhepalvelujen muutosohjelmaan (LAPE-hanke).

Terveyden ja hyvinvoinnin laitoksen tilastojen mukaan vuonna 2016 oli kodin ulkopuolelle sijoitettuna 17 330 lasta ja nuorta. Näistä lapsista ja nuorista neljännes oli sijoitettuina lastensuojelulaitoksiin. Huostaanoton tavoitteena on lapsen tai nuoren elämäntilanteen koheneminen ja hänen terveytensä edistyminen sen kautta, että hänelle taataan turvallinen kasvu- ja kehitysympäristö. Tilanne kuitenkin on, että laitoshoidon päättymisen jälkeen arvioituna sijoitukselle asetetut tavoitteet eivät toteudu: sijaishuollossa asetetusta tavoitteista on arvioitu toteutuvan vain noin puolet.

Laitoskasvatuksen arklisissa käytännöissä liikutaan tuen ja kontrollin kohtaamispinnoilla. Tutkimukseni teoreettinen näkökulma on tarkastella lastensuojelun sijaishuollon laitoshoidon kasvatusorientaatioita terapeutisesta ja kontrollin näkökulmista. Tarkastelen myös kasvatusorientaatioiden suhdetta nuorten kuntoutumisen tavoitteisiin.

Kysyn tutkimuksessani:

1. Millaisia kasvatuskäytäntöjä lastensuojelulaitoksissa on käytössä?
2. Miten nämä käytännöt asettuvat terapeutiselle ja kontrollin ulottuvuudelle?
3. Millainen suhde kasvatuskäytännöillä on lasten ja nuorten kuntoutumistavoitteisiin, erityisesti turvallisuuteen, toimijuuteen ja positiiviseen minäkuvaan?

Toteutan kvantitatiivisen tutkimuksen keräämällä Itä-Suomen läänin alueelta elokuussa 2018 kyselyaineiston Siun Soten kilpailutuksessa mukana olevien lastensuojelulaitosten johtajilta ja työntekijöiltä (N=400). Marraskuussa 2018 aineiston alustava analyysi on valmis, ja esittelen työryhmässä alustavia tutkimustuloksia

Kohtaamisia retkillä – lastenkotien retkitoiminnan tarkastelua osallisuuden ja yhteisöllisyyden näkökulmasta

Jenni Lahtinen

Lastensuojelu on suhdeperustaista työtä, jossa oleellista on luottamuksellisen ja korjaavaan suhteen rakentuminen työntekijän ja lapsen välille. Luottamuksellisen ja avoimen suhteen kautta lastensuojelun laitoshoidossa oleville lapsille ja -nuorille on mahdollista syntyä kokemus osallisuudesta sekä yhteisöllisyydestä. Artikkelissa tehdään näkyväksi niitä vuorovaikutuksen ja kohtaamisen mekanismeja, joiden kautta osallisuus ja yhteisöllisyys institutionaalisessa suhteessa voi rakentua. Tarkastelun kehyksenä ovat kahden lastenkodin yhteisölliset retket. Artikkelin pohjautuu tutkimushankkeeseen, jonka aikana tutkija on osallistunut lastenkotien retkille ja havainnoinut ohjaajien ja nuorten sekä vertaisten välistä vuorovaikutusta ja kohtaamisia, sekä haastatellut retkille osallistuvia nuoria (7) ja aikuisia (3).

Oikeus osallisuuteen on yksi perustavimmanlaatuista lasten ja nuorten oikeuksista. Tämä oikeus on lastensuojelun kentällä laajasti tunnustettu haaste ja tavoite. Lastenkodeissa elävien lasten ja nuorten kohdalla keskeistä on kokemus osallisuudesta: kokemus siitä, että on arvostettu yhteisönsä jäsen ja oman elämänsä subjekti. Tässä osallisuutta tarkastellaan käytännöntasolla, yhteisössä ja vuorovaikutussuhteissa rakentuvana kokemuksellisenä prosessina. Artikkelin näkökulman kautta osallisuus on mahdollista tulkita laajemmin kuin vain hallinnollisena, mielipiteen selvittämiseen typistyvänä velvoitteena, jossa lasten ja nuorten osallisuuden kokemuksella ei ole merkitystä.

Vuorovaikutusta ja kohtaamisia tulkitaan neljän käsitteen kautta, jotka ovat yhteensointuva, epävireinen, monitulkintainen sekä mutkaton vuorovaikutus. Käsitteiden läpi tulkittuna vuorovaikutus retkillä ilmenee potentiaalisesti osallisuutta ja yhteisöllisyyttä tukevana. Vuorovaikutustilanteet ja tunteet vaihtelevat nopeasti leppoisasta ja lämpimästä yhdessäolosta kireään ja konfliktierhokään vuorovaikutukseen. Retkillä ilmenee myös osallisuutta ja yhteisöllisyyttä estäviä kohtaamisia, mutta avoimen ja dialogisen vuorovaikutuksen kautta on mahdollista palata osallisuutta ja yhteisöllisyyttä tukevaan vuorovaikutukseen.

Media Education for the Well-being and Inclusion of NEET Youth

Mari Pienimäki & Sirkku Kotilainen

The amount of NEET youth (not in employment, education or training) has nationally increased since 2010. However, there is a lack of critical discussion on media education for supporting NEET youth. The proposed paper describes a pedagogy that, besides developing multiliteracies, awakens the motivation, hope and courage of NEET youth to be active agents in their lives as well as including them as citizens-to-be in society, instead of citizens-to-become. By this, we mean that the youth are presently accepted as worthy citizens despite their difficulties, not seen as persons outside of the society to be integrated back into it. An extensive action-based qualitative study was conducted, consisting of eight substudies implemented in 2015–2017 with youth institutions around Finland. Each substudy included a media workshop promoting youth media-making as self-expression for participation through public media cultures. The workshops were attended by nearly 100 young people, mostly ages 15–22. The youth had diverse challenges, such as social, emotional and learning difficulties or encountering challenges in language or life situations. As a result of the study, there is proposed a media pedagogical model for the support of well-being and inclusion of NEET youth. The model contains five key features of media education as everyday practices: safe spaces, caring interaction, trust in competence, creative media-making and authentic agency. The goals are to advance vulnerable youths' motivation to participate, communicative media skills, autonomous agency, relatedness and experiences of inclusion in educational settings and in society.

Mun kotini on täällä – koti nuorisotyön monimerkityksellisenä toimintaympäristönä

Milla Ukkonen & Marjo Kolehmainen

Homies Youth Work on nuorisotyön menetelmä, joka saa voimansa rajattomuudesta; se avaa työvälineiksi nuoren elämän ympäristöt, kuten kodin, ja mahdollisuuksiksi yhteiskunnan monimuotoiset tilat, tavat, toiminnot ja uuden luomisen areenat. Valta siirtyy nuorelle hänen omilla reiveilläään, toiveillaan ja päätöksillään.

Työpajassa esitellään Homies Youth Work -toiminnan tuloksia. Toiminnassa hyödynnetään kotia yhtenä luonnollisena ja monimerkityksellisenä toimintaympäristönä. Koti uutena nuorisotyön ympäristönä mahdollistaa kotonaan vapaa-aikaa viettävien nuorten kohtaamisen sekä kodin hyödyntämisen ohjaamisen, motivoinnin ja kasvun tukemisen tilana. Esitys pureutuu Homies Youth Workissa saatuihin kotiin jalkautuvan nuorisotyön kokemuksiin ja tuloksiin tukea nuorten vapaa-aikaa ja edistää osallisuutta.

Homies Youth Work aloitti toimintansa Jyväskylässä kesällä 2017 ja toiminnan piirissä on ollut noin 40 nuorta sekä heidän läheisiä. Toiminnassa on kehitetty neljää palvelutuotetta: yksilövalmennus, pari- ja projektivalmennus, palveluihin saattaminen ja Homies Tribe. Työpajassa esiteltävät tulokset pohjautuvat palveluihin osallistuneiden nuorten sekä sidosryhmien kokemuksiin. Aineistoa on kerätty haastattelemalla, kyselyillä ja työntekijöiden havainnoilla.

Homies Youth Workissa on havaittu, että kotiympäristön yksityisyys pakottaa nuorisotyötä myönteisellä tavalla tarkastelemaan uudella tavalla nuoren subjektiivisuutta, toiminnan sisältöjä sekä nuorten ja työntekijän turvallisuutta. Samalla on tunnustettu, että kodilla on pitkä historia lukuisissa yhteiskunnallisissa palvelussa päivittäisenä ja luonnollisena toimintaympäristönä. Tämän tunnistamisen kautta on mahdollisuus rakentaa nuorisotyön 'kolmatta työtä', jossa hyviä käytänteitä lainataan ja työtä tehdään ammattialojen rajapinnoilla.

Esityksessä esitellään toiminnan tuloksia ja viritetään keskustelua osallistujien kanssa kotiin jalkautuvan nuorisotyön asemasta ja merkityksestä nuorisotyössä. Työpajan keskusteluja tullaan hyödyntämään Homies Youth Work:n toiminnan kehittämisessä sekä työmuodon juurruttamisessa ja levittämässä.

Review of Youth Crime Studies

Anton Schalin

In this presentation I will share key results of a systematic review of studies on youth crime prevention. The review is part of a research project Preventing Youth Crime - Perspectives of the Youth, the Professionals, and the Expenses, which aims at finding the applied youth crime intervention methods in Finland, and focusing on several of these methods by a multi-methodological research setting. In this part of the project, I carried out a systematic research review (PRISMA protocol) by conducting searches in seven academic research databases, by manual searches, and by personal enquiries. Through this process, a total of 666 scientific articles were found, of which 45 studies were chosen for thorough analysis.

Through this analysis, three themes emerged: interventions for young offenders, rehabilitation for youth released

from custody, and cost-benefit analyses. I will present key findings of the effectiveness of different intervention and rehabilitation practices. I will also offer considerations for assessing the costs and benefits of these programs. Tackling youth crime is a generational issue, since most adult career criminals have been juvenile offenders. Studying youth crime in the framework of youth studies is an important viewpoint too.

32. BREAKING THE NORMS, THE GENDER NORMS

University Main Building, Hall 19

Chair: Vanja Dergić (Institute of Social Sciences 'Ivo Pilar')

This panel deals with how LGBTQ young activists face old and new obstacles to participate in the public sphere. In their fight against gender-based stigmatization, bullying and violence; young LGBTQ activists organize themselves along common values to protest and favor basic social justice. They engage in several activities, ranging from educational projects through festivals to guaranteeing safe spaces; to better stress their legitimacy, gain visibility and push forward their agenda. Depending on different contexts and actors' compositions, collective action takes different forms. Strong solidarities emerge; but also tensions, fragmentation and questioned consensus at both the activism and theoretical level. Often in situations where activists assume worrying security risks. All these issues, together with how activists assess the effectiveness of their goals, methods and actions, will be addressed in this panel. For example, how certain lines of conflict or the polarization of attitudes help to consolidate broader or more specific solidarities?

The research presented draws on a variety of qualitative and ethnography tools: in-depth interviews, peer research and participant observation; and it is supported by the international project «PROMISE: Promoting Youth Involvement and Social Engagement: Opportunities and challenges for 'conflicted' young people across Europe» (Horizon 2020, Grant Agreement number 693221).

Grassroots initiatives, conflicts and solidarities of LGBTQ scene of St. Petersburg

Elena Onegina

As the aggressive promotion of a conservative ideology in Russia has increased dramatically in recent years, LGBTQ people have been pushed out of the public sphere. The critical discussion of 'different' gender and sexual identities in the mass media has led to the impossibility of public speaking. However, the pressure on non-heterosexual individuals has become also an incentive for the development of LGBTQ activists' associations and initiatives. Empirical data drawn on in this report are 14 in-depth interviews with LGBTQ respondents and 16 days of participant observations in St. Petersburg. LGBTQ people are fighting against gender-based discrimination by organising protests, educational projects and other activities. Public actions, and participation in them, become a kind of a coming out both for activists and for the community. Bringing LGBTQ issues into the public space is an important element in the development of civil

society, despite all the dangers and risks for participants. The LGBTQ scene is a heterogeneous space of various organizations and places. LGBTQ activists assess the effectiveness of their actions in different ways, depending on the goals and methods of action. The discussion of these topics reveals weak points, for example, risks and security of activism, power and solidarity within the scene. This research is supported by international project «PROMISE: Promoting Youth Involvement and Social Engagement: Opportunities and challenges for 'conflicted' young people across Europe» (Horizon 2020, Grant Agreement number 693221).

Conflicts and stigmatisation young LGBTIQ people face in Croatia: ethnographic case study on Zagreb Pride LGBTIQ NGO

Vanja Dergić

This presentation will introduce the results of recently finished ethnography on Zagreb Pride LGBTIQ non-government organization. This ethnographic case study was part of the PROMISE (Promoting youth involvement and social engagement: opportunities and challenges for 'conflicted' young people across Europe) project which explores the experiences of young people who encounter conflicts and/or are stigmatized. The objectives of PROMISE are to explore young people's role in shaping society (past, present and future) and to investigate their responses to these challenges, as well as transform them to positive social achievement. Focus of PROMISE is on young people that are 'in conflict' with authority and social norms, because of which Zagreb Pride was chosen considering social and political context of the LGBTIQ movement in Croatia. This refers to years following the campaign for marriage referendum in 2013 after which there was an increase of hate speech and hate crimes against LGBTIQ people in Croatia.

Key findings of this ethnography are the existences of stigmatization, violence and bullying towards LGBTIQ community in Croatia. Conflict young people encounter in school or college is noticed as significant problem in this study. Another common example of conflict is within family because of the traditionally shaped gender expectations, which often collides to respondent's sexual orientation and/or gender identity.

Youth Feminist Solidarities in St. Petersburg, Russia

Olga Senkova

The project aims to analyze solidarities and tensions that emerge among young grassroots feminists, fighting against the patriarchal gender norms in the conservative Russian context. Using the analysis of 28 in-depth interviews and participant observation (32 days), I identify the values shared among young participants of Saint Petersburg feminist initiatives, as well as conflicts that emerge. Moreover, I describe the specific forms of participants' collective action. The findings suggest that feminist consolidation is based on the unification in the struggle for women's rights and the construction of men as "enemies" or on the struggle for the basic social justice. The key vectors of cultural- and values-based tensions emerge due to participants' polarized attitudes towards commercial sex, cooperation with LGBTIQ and the role of a male-free

safe space. These lines of conflict influence participants' self-determination, which takes place through the construction of "us" and "them". Meanwhile, the most significant effect of the collective action is the establishment and strengthening of solidarities between young feminists. The effect is manifested both in the form of the "broad" feminist solidarization against the dominant social discourse and in the form of local individual initiatives.

This research is supported by international project «PROMISE: Promoting Youth Involvement and Social Engagement: Opportunities and challenges for 'conflicted' young people across Europe" (Horizon 2020, Grant Agreement number 693221).

New pro-citizen activities of young Petersburgers for 'public morals and order'

Alena Kravtcova & Yana Krupets

This report describes two subcases: 'opposition activists'; and 'moral order activists'. These two youth communities (subcases) constitute two types of civic engagement and the empirical data were collected separately by two researchers. The empirical basis of the study consists of 29 in-depth biographical interviews with 19 men and 10 women aged 18 to 29. The interviews were conducted simultaneously with participant observation undertaken during field work.

The analysis shows that the scenes of 'opposition' and 'moral' activism have similarities and differences. Both groups are to some extent in 'conflict' with the current political authorities in Russia. They share a lack of trust in the current regime in Russia and 'moral' activists often criticise the government in a similar way to 'opposition activists'. Regardless of what activists are fighting for, they often share common motivations and oppose the passive majority. However, it is important to note differences between the groups in terms of their internal hierarchy as well as gender-related contradictions within the groups: the activists' values do not always correspond to what is actually happening in their communities. Participants of each subcase recognise that it is necessary to act today in order to achieve results in the future. And even 'small deeds' prove to be significant for them.

This research is supported by international project «PROMISE: Promoting Youth Involvement and Social Engagement: Opportunities and challenges for 'conflicted' young people across Europe" (Horizon 2020, Grant Agreement number 693221).

Between Scylla and Charybdis: the youth activism in modern Russia

Nadya Nartova

The presentation focuses on the specifics and peculiarities of the Russian youth activism at the intersection of the two processes. First process relates to the changing forms and strategies of youth civic participation in the Western European world. Studies of the experience of young people have led to the development of concepts of citizenship implemented in everyday life. Such everyday citizenship is mainly connected with the politicization of the way of life and the privatization of politics, with the development of

new forms of solidarity and participation, with the expansion of the repertoire of actions, etc.

The second process is the unprecedented politicization of the private in modern Russia in the last 10 years. Unlike the late Soviet period with its public hypocrisy and hidden but relatively autonomous private and the liberalization of the early post-Soviet period, a modern political regime with a biopolitical mobilization, neo-patriarchate order of interaction, anti – Western rhetoric builds a new order of production and recognition of legitimate citizens - through the control and regulation of private sphere: sexuality, gender identity, reproduction, etc. In fact, only legitimate individuals have access to civil status and traditional forms of political participation, while the rest are excluded and are forced to seek other ways of involvement and participation.

At the intersection of these processes are many of youth group, community and scene, where the choice of new forms of participation and development of everyday citizenship (fitting into the European trends) is associated with the enforcement of such actions – limitation of access to public traditional political and the great significance of private in modern Russian politics. This leads to new issues: fragmentation, rejection of consensus, and security - both at the level of activism and practice, and at the level of conceptualization. It is these new emerging themes that will be addressed in the presentation.

The empirical basis of the presentation is the materials of Russian cases in the the international project «PROMISE: Promoting Youth Involvement and Social Engagement: Opportunities and challenges for 'conflicted' young people across Europe" (Horizon 2020, Grant Agreement number 693221).

33. HYVÄ, PAREMPI OHJAUS – OHJAAMOJEN KEHITYVÄT KÄYTÄNNÖT (2)

University Building Aurora, Hall 117

Chair: Mirja Määttä (Kohtaamo, ELY), Jaakko Helander (Häme University of Applied Sciences) & Päivi Pukkila (Häme University of Applied Sciences)

Työryhmän esityksissä korostuu hyvän ohjauksen teema, oli se sitten monialaista, kuntouttavaa, nuoren tilannetta kartoittavaa tai kulttuurisensitiivistä ohjausta. Niissä korostuu myös nuorten näkökulmien esille nostaminen, hyvä ohjauksen määritellään usein nuorilähtöiseksi, nuoria kuuntelevaksi ja osallisuutta tarjoavaksi. Onko Ohjaamoissa kehittynyt uudenlaista ohjausotetta? Mikä siinä on toimivaa, mitä pitäisi huomioida jatkossa? Mitä nuoret Ohjaamolta odottavat?

Kulttuurisensitiivinen saavutettavuus Ohjaamojen ohjaustyössä

Tiina Ikonen, Taru Lilja, Päivi Pukkila & Soili Rinne

Ohjaamot tarjoavat monialaista työllisyyden, koulutuksen ja arjen hallinnan ohjausta alle 30-vuotiaille nuorille. Ohjaamopalvelussa tulee huomioida sen saavutettavuus kaikille kohderyhmään kuuluville henkilöille, kuten eri kulttuureista tuleville nuorille. Tarkastelemme esityksessämme Ohjaamopalveluiden saavutettavuutta kulttuurisensitiivisyyden

näkökulmasta. Esityksessä pohdimme, miten saavutettavuus näyttäytyy Ohjaamoissa tällä hetkellä ja millaista kulttuurisensitiivistä osaamista se edellyttää Ohjaamojen työntekijöiltä. Lisäksi esittelemme työvälineen, jolla Ohjaamojen kulttuurisensitiivistä saavutettavuutta voidaan arvioida ja kehittää.

Esitys perustuu OSMO – Monikulttuurista osaamista Ohjaamoihin (ESR) –projektissa tehtyihin havaintoihin, työvälineisiin ja artikkeleihin.

Mistä kaikesta Ohjaamo voisi olla keissi?

Mirja Määttä

Ohjaamon kehittyvä palvelu mittavine tavoitteineen, sen hallinto- ja ohjausmuodot, palvelua tuottavat ja sitä käyttävät ryhmät ja yksilöt avaavat tutkimuksen tekijöille mahdollisuuden tuottaa tietoa yhteiskunnasta ja sen tavoista toimia. Osallistumalla teoreettisesti ankkuroituihin tutkimuskeskusteluihin tutkija tähyttää kokonaisuutta ja sen osasia jostakin perustellusta ja muitakin tutkijoita kiinnostavasta näkökulmasta. Ehkä keskeinen kysymys laajan kehittämishankkeen tutkimuksessa on, mistä Ohjaamojen kehittämiskokonaisuus on keissi. Mistä yhteiskunnallisesti merkittävästä asiasta se kertoo?

Mahdollisuuksia tulkita Ohjaamojen olemassaoloa ja toimintaa on monia. Tässä muutama ehdotus: 1. Ohjaamot purkavat politiikan ja hallinnon huolta nuorten syrjäytymisestä, kestävyysvajeesta, taloudellisista rasitteista. Ohjaamo osoittaa, että yhteiskunta panostaa asiaan. 2. Ohjaamot ovat ensimmäinen laajasti julkisia toimijoita yhteen kokoava palvelupiste, joka kurkottelee myös järjestö- ja yksityisen sektorin toimijoihin. Se on yhteistoimintamalli tai -alusta. 3. Ohjaamot tuottavat arkityössään tietoa, miten palvelu- ja etuusjärjestelmän tulisi toimia, mitä siinä on korjattava ja muutettava. 4. Ohjaamoissa luodaan ja pilotoidaan uutta, monilaista työtettä ja palvelukulttuuria, jolla vastataan entistä osuvammin nuorten tarpeisiin. 5. Ohjaamo on talouskurin aikana yritys pelastaa oleelliset nuorten palvelut laittamalla ne yhteen ja toimimalla monialaisesti. Esittelen päivillä tulkintojani tästä aihepiiristä.

Vulnerable transitions of young neets: broken trajectories of the educational system to the labor market.

Juan García-Fuentes

Since 2008, when the economic crisis began to crystallize more strongly many individuals have been involved in situations of vulnerability and exclusion. In this tricky scenario a set of young people has appeared which, because they have neither training nor work, have become the subject of study on both a scientific level, as an emerging group requiring research analysis to understand their present situation, and on a political level, with the creation of a number of training and work programmes aimed at reverting this precarious situation.

Besides, this social and economic change not only affects people whose social position was already precarious, but also other groups that were well integrated in society and have now had their possibilities reduced. Institutional decline and the impossibility of establishing public policies

guaranteeing the social integration of individuals have had an impact on some social groups, in particular young people as a collective vulnerable to the crisis.

This means that the young NEET in question are at the greatest disadvantage regarding the job market, and represent a vulnerable group requiring more political actions for them to reach the adult world with some degree of guarantee.

Jatkoväyläopinnot – sujuvasti ammatillisesta koulutuksesta ammattikorkeakouluun!

Piia-Elina Ikonen & Alisa Tuychkalova

Ammatillinen koulutus on yksi tie nuorelle kohti korkeakouluopintoja. Ammatillisen koulutuksen reformi kannustaa ammatillisia oppilaitoksia yhteistyöhön ammattikorkeakoulujen kanssa. Lisäksi reformi huomioi opiskelijan yksilölliset opiskelupolut ja niiden suunnittelemisen. Jatkoväyläopinnot lisäävät osaltaan ammatillisen koulutuksen vetovoimaa.

Jatkoväyläopiskelijan opiskeleminen ammattikorkeakoulussa edellyttää opettajalta ohjauksellista työtettä. Toisen asteen opiskelija tarvitsee rohkaisua, aitoa kiinnostumista ja kannustusta kenties ammattikorkeakoulun tutkinto-opiskelijaa enemmän.

Jatkoväylä – sujuvasti ammatillisesta koulutuksesta ammattikorkeakouluun –hanke kokoaa valtakunnalliset suositukset ammatillisen toisen asteen ja ammattikorkeakoulun välisen siirtymävaiheen opintojen eli jatkoväyläopintojen toteuttamiseen. Tavoitteena on lyhentää opiskelijan kokonaisopiskelu-aikaan opintopolulla, joka koostuu ammatillisesta toisen asteen tutkinnosta ja ammattikorkeakoulututkinnosta. Valtakunnalliset suositukset julkaistaan 29.11.2018. Suositukset pohjautuvat hankkeen aluekokeilujen tuloksiin, hankkeen osatoteuttajille toteutettuun arviointiin sekä opiskelijahaastatteluihin, joiden aineisto on kerätty kaikista hankkeen ammattikorkeakouluista.

Jatkoväylä hankkeen työryhmä kuvaa esityksessään ammatillisen koulutuksen ja ammattikorkeakoulujen yhteistyötä, jatkoväyläopiskelijoiden ohjauksen toimintatapoja sekä rakenteita.

Hankkeen toiminta-aika on 1.10.2016–31.12.2018. Rahoitus: Pohjois-Pohjanmaan ELY-keskus / Euroopan sosiaalirahasto. Jatkoväylän toteuttajina: Xamk hallinnoi, osatoteuttajina Centria AMK, Haaga-Helian ammatillinen opettajakorkeakoulu, Karelia AMK sekä ammatillisista koulutuksista Esedu, Hyria, Sami, Jedu, KPEDU, Keuda ja Riveria

34. PERFORMING EMOTIONS

Kaisa House, University Main Library, Meeting room 2024

Chair: Helena Helve (University of Tampere)

This session gives a very broad picture about youth emotions and feelings, which play an important role in the construction of young people's thoughts and identity formation. The four papers of this session analyse from the theoretical perspectives of cultural sociology, existential-phenomenology and historical research about young people's friendship and peer relations, the meaning of love at different times and in different social environments, the social fears among young adults, and about drama exercises in working with

special groups of young people. The methodologies and data collection used include video recordings, interviews and traditional field observations, autobiographical writings, qualitative e-form and questionnaires.

Performing Friendship

Lina Lundström

This paper address young people's friendship and peer relations in an upper secondary school in Sweden. More specific will the everyday life of how friendship boundaries are drawn, challenged and repaired, be analysed. Cultural sociological perspectives on performances have inspired me to look deeply into how different cultural ideals connected to friendship can be related to power (i.e. inclusion and exclusion processes) and emotions. My paper shows that the students every-day-life of befriending and unfriending is hard work. Showing others where the boundaries for friendship are set while drawing on a greater narrative of identity formation – who am I, also in the eyes of others. Video recordings, interviews and traditional field observations are utilized in order to create a cultural sociological understanding of the performance of friendship in an educational setting.

Young people's love experiences

Ilona Hoikkala

What has love meant for young people who have lived at different times and in different social environments in Finland? Is there something permanent in the experiences of love, something common to each passing generation?

Young persons' emotions have not been considered relevant in the light of wide scientific research. In my master theses, I'm asking how people write about their love experiences. I highlight these experiences in different generations' and genders' texts about their youth. I'm searching different styles, cultural meaning structures and shades of writings about love. As my material, I'm using a collection of autobiographical writings, which was gathered by the Finnish Youth Research Society, Nuoren Voiman Liitto and the Finnish Literature Society in 2010.

As my first result, it stands clearly out from the research material that the discourse of love is an important factor when writing and recalling one's youth. Love, dreams of being in love and especially being loved, crushes and heartbreaks seem to play significant roles in young peoples' lives and memories. Interestingly this "love- discourse" as I called it, is something that passes generation and gender borders. It is not just stories about the most popular boy in the classroom but also exact descriptions about the feelings and emotions concerning the topic of "the boys" and "the girls" and "the first loves". Contrary to the prejudice of young people being immature with their emotions, my research could broaden this argument by showing how emotions and especially loving, both in positive and negative sense, have a remarkable position in young peoples' lives.

With my master theses, I want to broaden historical research field that emphasizes emotions and emotional experiences.

Significant situations related to young adults' social fears

Heta Yli-Länttä

Social fears are considered common and life-restrictive problems especially among young adults, but the social determinants of fears have not been studied. The study examines experiencing social fears in significant situations related to personal history background. The data consists of responses collected via a qualitative e-form questionnaire from young adults born between 1984 and 1999 (n = 78). The methodological approach was existential-phenomenological. The experiences in significant situations were identified by applying the Critical Incident Technique (CIT). The situational meanings were analysed with content analysis method. The study showed that prior negative life events contributed to the development of social anxiety. The situations inducing social fears were classified and named according to their composed meanings to 1) School bullying and Formal situations, 2) Conflicts in peer relationships and Group situations, 3) Unexpected events and Anonymous crowds, 4) Changes in private life and Personal relationships, 5) Traumatic childhood experiences and inherent fears. Dealing with underlying reasons and getting healing new experiences of fear-inducing social situations are required.

The theatre comes into the child welfare unit

Marko Manninen & Päivi Känkänen

Reform school (RS) system in Finland works with adolescents with severe behavioral problems. Traditional discussion-based psychotherapy has a limited positive effect for many adolescents in child care, and new approaches for rehabilitation are needed. Arts-based methods, and namely drama exercises have provided positive effects in working with special groups. We set out to assess the effects of participation in drama workshop in RS environment.

The adolescents (N=8, F/M 6/2) participated low-threshold drama exercises in accordance with their motivation in 13 workshop sessions during 01-04/2018. Participation was voluntary, and took place during school days. The workshops deepened the theme of the play Crime and Punishment by Dostoyevsky.

The researchers interviewed the adolescents in the beginning and in the end of the project. The workshop teachers and participants' personal key-workers were also interviewed. In addition, Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20) questionnaire was used to measure possible changes in emotion processing during the process.

Our results assess changes in behaviour regulation, self-conscience and emotion processing at large. Further, we will discuss the importance of art as a means of communication, and the possibilities to reinforce self-expression and courage to face both personal difficulties and other people. A symbolic distance, a metaphoric shelter of arts, could be useful in achieving this. Strengths and limitations of our study will also be discussed.

35. JULKISTUSTILAISUUS: MITEN TUTKIA NUORIA JA NUORISOTYÖTÄ?

University Main Building, Auditorium XII (3032)

Tomi Kiilakoski & Päivi Honkatukia (toim.), Vastapaino & Nuorisotutkimusseura/Nuorisotutkimusverkosto 2018.

This book publishing event is in Finnish only.

Tilaisuudessa julkaistava teos kokoaa ensi kertaa yhteen keskeisimmät tutkimusmenetelmät, joiden avulla nuoria ja nuorisotyötä on tutkittu Suomessa. Näin teos osaltaan

paikantaa nuorisotutkimuksen asemaa suomalaisessa tiedekentässä. Kirjaan on kirjoittanut laaja joukko nuorisotutkimuksen ja nuorisotyön tutkimuksen ansioituneita tutkijoita, jotka edustavat eri tieteenaloja ja lähestymistapoja. Teos esittelee tutkimusprosessin eri vaiheita tutkimuskysymysten asettamisesta aina tutkimustulosten julkistamiseen. Kirja tarjoaa välineitä lukea, ymmärtää ja arvioida tutkimustietoa. Tilaisuudessa kirjaa esittelevät ja siitä keskustelevat sen toinen toimittaja, nuorisotutkimuksen professori Päivi Honkatukia sekä kirjaan kirjoittaneet VTM, FM (väit.) Riikka Taavetti ja tutkimusprofessori Tommi Hoikkala.

Posters

Squatting in Zagreb – One Example of Squatters Urban Struggle

Dino Vukušić (Institut društvenih istraživanja Ivo Pilar)

The objective of this presentation is to illustrate the squat within Medika, situated in Zagreb, capital of Croatia. Medika, a former pharmaceuticals factory, is nowadays a space of completely different purpose and sort. The “production” within these walls still goes on, but in no way is it factorial. This place provides location for manifestation of alternative – culture scene in Zagreb, and also has it’s “squatting” element. Our goal is to conclude what type of squatting we are dealing with in this case, based on the example of a typology of squatting. In one part of the presentation we shall lay out some of the theories related to the phenomenon of squatting. In the second part, on the other hand, we shall ethnographically describe the squatting in Medika by combining observation with the interviews that include squatters. The objective of this research was to observe both the internal and external aspects of the phenomenon by combining semi-structured interviews with the participants, and observation (with and without intervention). The total of six interviews was conducted with the participants we came across using snowball sampling or relying on earlier acquaintances with people from the scene. Presentation will also include collected visual material. This presentation is a product of wider research of Medika,, that took place in spring of 2016 and resulted with a master thesis.

Young People’s Experiences About Their Access to Mental Health Support

Pia Nyman-Kurkiala & Sofia Smått-Nyman & Lillemor Östman & Margita Sundstedt & Susanna Hemming (Åbo Akademi University)

In Finland the mental health of young people has declined and mental health problems such as depression and anxiety are on the increase. As a result of economic cuts vacant posts remain unfilled and one school psychologist serves an average of about 1,000 students in four different schools. The purpose of this study was to describe young people’s access to mental support, including teachers, school psychologists, ministers, therapists, friends and parents. Sixteen young people from 13 to 28 years were interviewed and the

material was analyzed with a qualitative content analysis. The results show that mental support comes from different people such as friends and family; however, young people felt that seeking professional support and help was shameful and tabooed.

Youth as Influencers In Healthcare Organizations

Lillemor Östman & Yvonne Näsman & Pia Nyman-Kurkiala & Regina Santamäki-Fischer (Åbo Akademi University)

Aim: The aim of this study is to highlight how young people on an organizational level may influence the development of healthcare.

Background: Healthcare is often person-centered in that individuals are seen in relation to their surroundings. Participation and making people’s voices heard on different levels in organizations that produce service for citizens is therefore important. In committees citizens’ voices are represented by elected representatives, but young representatives are often missing.

Material and Method: Literature search. Inclusion criteria: articles on children and youths as decision-makers on a management level, peer reviewed and published. Exclusion criteria: non-scientific material, articles on self-determination in illness.

Results: Six studies could be identified that fulfilled the inclusion criteria. The results of the analysis show both risks and possibilities with involving youths.

Risks: Youths can be seen as a threat to prevailing power structures. Responsibility can become burdensome for the youths. The young person may feel like a trophy. The youths’ opinions are not taken into consideration in decisions.

Possibilities: Experienced as positive to hear a young person’s opinion and offers safety and direction in the planning of service for youths. Is empowering for young people – they thrive on participation and it feels meaningful to be consulted.

Discussion: The participation of youths has primarily been promoted by their participation in studies or youth councils, but their possibilities to influence through these are still somewhat limited. Organizations that produce services for young people seldom involve youths on a management level, even when dealing with the production of service for

young people. Youths can provide valuable opinions about such issues as care on children's or adult wards to create a person-centred healthcare service for young people.

Identity and Health Among Finland-Swedish Minority Youth

Jean d'Amour Banyanga & Sofia Smått-Nyman & Lillemor Östman & Jacob Kurkiala & Pia Nyman-Kurkiala (Åbo Akademi University)

Background: In youth many significant physiological and psychological changes take place. These identity developments are especially important for an individual's well-being. Nowadays youths, especially in the developed nations, live in an individualized and globalized world which may increase their vulnerability. Recent studies reveal that young people's mental health has declined which is highlighted through an increasing number of diagnoses of anxiety, trauma, and depression. Moreover, caring science research demonstrates that an individual's health and well-being is influenced by the history and culture of which the human being is a part. Minority studies show that minorities are often more vulnerable and have poor health than the majority population or have "Double Jeopardy Hypothesis". Yet, research indicates that among the Finland-Swedish minority in Finland the "Double Jeopardy Hypothesis" is reversed as members belonging to this minority generally experience better health than the majority population.

Aim: The aim of the present study is to describe how the health and well-being of minority youths is affected by their belonging to a minority culture. **Method:** Essays were written by ninth-graders in Finland-Swedish high schools on the topic, "Me, a Finland-Swedish youth". They were analyzed by using a thematic analysis (Braun and Clarke, 2006). This current study is part of the larger research project, "Young and Finland-Swedish".

Results: The results show that ninth-graders feel that the Finland-Swedish culture gives them a stable foundation in life that affects their identity, health and well-being in a positive way. The Finland-Swedish culture appears to be important for the youths' sense of belonging and happiness as well as a sense of stability in a changing world. The results illustrate that a positive ethnic minority identity can be a protective factor when it comes to the well-being of young people.

Keywords: Youth, health, well-being, identity, minority, Finland-Swedish

Exploring the Civic Engagement of Finnish Adolescents

Jacob Kurkiala, Lillemor Östman, Patrik Söderberg, Mikael Nygård, Pia Nyman-Kurkiala (Åbo Akademi University)

A number of studies show that young people take an interest in society and politics but tend to choose other channels to express their opinions and influence society, than older people do. The aim of this study was to investigate the patterns of civic participation among youth as well as its determinants, by using unique survey data from the Youth survey in Ostrobothnia. The survey was conducted

electronically. A total of 23 Finnish- and Swedish-speaking senior level schools in 14 municipalities in Ostrobothnia participated in the survey. For the present study, only 9th graders were included (N=1674, mean age = 15.0). The results show a higher level of engagement in relation to non-political activities whereas conventional and non-conventional political activities attract far less attention among youth. The results show a higher level of engagement in relation to non-political activities whereas conventional and non-conventional political activities attract far less attention among youth. The foremost explanations to civic engagement were to be found in gender as well as social and political resources, respectively.

Settling in Belgium. Unaccompanied Refugee Minors and how Experiences Before, During and After the Flight Impact Their Psychological Well-being

Malte Behrendt (Ghent University)

"Unaccompanied refugee minors" are children or youngsters who flee their home country without their parents or any adult legally responsible for them. Considering their young age and the absence of their primary caregiver they are especially vulnerable to adverse experiences at different stages of their migratory journey. Research has mainly focused on pre-departure traumatic experiences and post migration experiences such as daily stressors migrant children must cope with in the host society. However, little is known about the various experiences unaccompanied minors face while being on the move. In order to fill in this gap, the Childmove project aims at finding out about how the flight experiences of unaccompanied refugee minors affect their psychological well-being with regard to experiences in their country of origin, experiences they have during their journey, as well as experiences in the country of settlement. This study focusses on the experiences of minors arriving in Belgium. Using an integrative mixed-methods, cross-country and multi-sited approach, the minors' experiences are documented. By implementing a longitudinal research design, we aim to investigate the minors' psychological well-being through various stages of their trajectories. This method further helps us to create knowledge about how evolutions in the minors' psychological well-being are mediated by different traumatic experiences and daily stressors. More specifically, this study investigates the psychological impact and role of housing, reception and care structures in Belgium. Special attention will be given the concept of daily stressors and how the measurement of these can be operationalized. Besides quantitative methods like self-report questionnaires, qualitative methods like in-depth interviews are applied in order to grasp all aspects of the minors' complex situation.

Tidsskrift for Ungdomsforskning

Anders Bakken (OsloMet - Oslo Metropolitan University)

Tidsskrift for ungdomsforskning (Journal for Youth Research) was established in 2000 by the Department for Youth Research at Norwegian Social Research (NOVA), now part of Oslo Metropolitan University. NOVA is now in the process of relaunching Tidsskrift for ungdomsforskning

as a Nordic, Scandinavian language journal published by an academic publishing house. The aim of the journal will be to support the development of academic discussions on youth and youth related issues across the Nordic countries. The journal will publish peer-reviewed articles reporting on research carried out in or with relevance for the Nordic context. The journal will have a multidisciplinary profile, covering sociology, anthropology, psychology and educational research.

The Domestic Violence Research Program

Lars Roar Frøyland (OsloMet - Oslo Metropolitan University)

The Domestic Violence Research Program is a five-year research program conducted by Norwegian Social Research (NOVA) at OsloMet – Oslo Metropolitan University. It is financed by The Ministry of Justice and Public Security and The Ministry of Education and Research and runs from 2014 to 2019, with a 3.5 million EUR budget. The program is organized in four streams: 1) developmental trends, vulnerability and protection, 2) cultural understandings and underlying causes, 3) measures and systems in public and private sector, and 4) negative social control and forced marriages. Data from two large-scale surveys on the prevalence of violence among children and youth are utilized to explore a range of issues, including risk factors and time trends, poly-victimization, resilience, perpetration, and links between victimization and self-harming behavior. A range of support services for victims have also been studied using qualitative methods, including the Barnahus model, crisis shelters, support centers for victims of sexual abuse, and multi-agency collaborations. The program also explores attrition and victim support in the criminal system in cases of family violence. Other key themes are victims' interpretation of violence and rape, sexual relations with legal minors, and the boundaries of sexual violence. This research relates violence to cultural understandings of gender, intimacy, sexuality, agency etc. Finally, the project covers research on forced marriages and honor related violence in ethnic minority families, including support services, regulations, and policy frameworks.

Ungdata - Norwegian Youth Surveys

Silje Hartberg (OsloMet - Oslo Metropolitan University)

Ungdata is a cross-national data collection scheme, designed to conduct youth surveys at the municipal level in Norway. Ungdata is regarded as the most comprehensive source of information on adolescent health and well-being at the municipal and national levels. It is among other things used in municipal planning and developmental work related to public health and preventive measures aimed at young people. Ungdata cover various aspects of young people's lives, e.g. relationship with parents and friends, leisure activities, health issues, local environment, well-being, and school issues. The surveys also include questions about tobacco and drug use, and participation in various forms of antisocial behavior such as violence and bullying. NOVA, at OsloMet – Oslo Metropolitan University, is responsible for the national coordination of the project, while the regional Drug and

Alcohol Competence Centers are responsible for conducting the municipal surveys. Norwegian Directorate of Health, Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion, Ministry of Justice and Public Security and Ministry of Education and Research has supported the development of Ungdata financially. From 2015, Ungdata is financed through the national budget. The Ungdata material is collected online during school hours. The questionnaire has a fixed part, which is similar in all surveys. In addition, the form contains a number of elective questions that municipalities can choose based on interest and need. NOVA administers a national database, which contains all conducted surveys.

Participation in Sports Among Norwegian Youth

Marlene Persson (NOVA OsloMet)

Organized sport is an important activity for many young people in Norway. Still, participation varies with age, social background, place of residence etc. The aim of the research project is to gain new knowledge about the social position and status of sport participation among young people in Norway. Based on the national youth survey Ungdata (N=510.000) and qualitative fieldwork studies we will examine factors promoting participation in youth sport. The research project is a collaboration between NOVA, OsloMet and the Norwegian School of Sport Sciences. A grant from the Ministry of Culture to "Ungdatasenteret", will ensure a long-term commitment to the sport research based on results from Ungdata. The project is led by Anders Bakken at NOVA, OsloMet.

Inequality in Youth – A Qualitative, Longitudinal Research Database

Ingunn Eriksen (NOVA OsloMet)

How does inequality appear and develop during the years of adolescence in terms of education, health, leisure and risk? How do the individual trajectories unfold intertwined with social change, close relations and institutions?

Inequality in youth is a qualitative, longitudinal research database on youths in Norway, intended to work parallel to the quantitative Ungdata surveys. The database will consist of repeated interviews with 80 youths in four different communities in Norway, interviewed every other year from when they are 13 until they are 19 (2018-2024). We also wish to include interviews with their parents. Longitudinal Qualitative Research (LQR) is a powerful method that investigates lives through time. Following youths as they move from early adolescence to young adulthood, the Inequality in youth project intends to understand more about how adolescents experience central areas of their lives as they get older, as well as how biographical meaning reflects societal change. The method offers the possibility to understand how change is created, lived and experienced, as well as understanding youths' agency. We will do this through a prospective tracking in real time, following the same individuals from a young age over a period of time through repeated interviews.

Negotiate - Overcoming Early Job-insecurity in Europe Chirster Hyggen (NOVA OsloMet)

The poster presents Key findings and policy recommendations from the H2020 project NEGOTIATE - Overcoming early job-insecurity in Europe. NEGOTIATE is a research project centered on young people in Europe. It examines the long- and short-term consequences of experiencing job insecurity or labour market exclusion in the transition to adulthood. By actively involving national and European stakeholders, including young people themselves, the project will contribute to evidence-based and effective policies preventing the adverse effects of early job insecurity and youth unemployment. The project team has interviewed more than 200 young adults with experiences of unemployment and early job-insecurity. We implemented an employer centered experiment evaluating 20 000 fictive CV's from young applicants. In addition the team analyzed comparative and longitudinal secondary data-sources.

City Capital - Young Urban Finn's Relations to the City Space

Tarja Tolonen & Sinikka Aapola-Kari & Jenni Lahtinen & Matilda Wrede-Jäntti (University of Helsinki & Finnish Youth Research Network)

We present a new concept – city capital – to address young people's different knowledges about various aspects of city life, and their skills related to making use of the possibilities which can be found in the city. We focus on the ways young people in urban areas formulate meanings of different spaces, and the social and material relations connected to them. We look at young people's mobilities in their home-towns, how they utilize various public and private spaces, and also compare young people from different backgrounds. Our data was produced during participatory map-workshops organized with 74 ninth-graders from three different urban areas in Finland. The workshops were part of the qualitative longitudinal research project "Youth in time", coordinated by the Finnish Youth Research Network. First a thematic analysis was made of the young people's conversations in the map-workshops along with a visual analysis of the markings they made on the maps. Thereafter an intersectional analysis was done in order to visualize classed, gender and ethnic differences in young people's use of the urban spaces. This underlined that young people possess different types of city capital; that is knowledge and skills how to use the city space for their own actions. City capital is a form of cultural capital (see Bourdieu 1997/1986), which is intertwined with young people's social and economic capital, as well as with the material conditions of their home-towns. According to our findings, some young people have acquired a great amount of city capital: they make extensive use of urban spaces and move skillfully around their home town to find suitable spaces for social interaction and leisure activities. This is the result of their accumulated social, cultural and material resources. However, certain groups of young people demonstrated significantly more limited mobilities and knowledges, and it seems that they needed support from youth work and/or education in order to be able to accumulate their city capital. Also, controlling adults, racist

and sexist harassment and fear of violence seemed to restrict young people's mobility in the city.

Change in the Meanings of the Ethnicity in Everyday Life of Finnish Prisons

Helena Huhta (Finnish Youth Research Network)

This PhD studies everyday life in Finnish prisons from the perspective of ethnicity. The study examines ethnicity in terms of how it manifests, what meanings it is given, and what consequences it has in the social reality of prisons. In less than four decades, the number of foreign-national prisoners has increased from a few individuals to one sixth of all prisoners. Yet, little knowledge exists about social life in the most "total" institute of Finnish society. I collected the data for the study in two closed male prisons during a nine-month period of ethnographic field work. The data comprises 44 prisoner- and 25 officer interviews, and field notes on 105 observation days. The study reveals that meanings of ethnicity in the prison context are in a process of change. Ethnic categories continue to direct social behavior and group formations, but the significance of the categories in prisoner hierarchies is diminishing. I demonstrate this change on three levels: 1) the spatial organization of social order, 2) the micro level of one residential ward, and 3) the evolving relationship between prisoners and officers. In terms of equality, the prisons seem to fall behind other societal institution; and this can only partly be explained by the inmate culture and relations. Despite the general positive direction, much is still to be done in Finnish prisons to ensure equality and respond to the special needs of ethnic minorities.

In addition there will be posters from different Finnish youth research network's projects on display

Exhibitions and Film Screening

EXHIBITION: FINNISH PUNK FANZINES 1977–1982

Monday 5th November, 9:00–18:00 & Tuesday 6th
November, 9:00–18:00
*House of Science and Letters (Kirkkokatu 6), second floor
hallway*

Visit the exhibition about punk fanzines during “the first wave of punk” in the turn of the 1980s. The exhibition was put together to celebrate the publication of the online fanzine archive Oranssin pienlehtiarkisto 1977–1982. In the archive, nearly 900 punk, comic, underground and other fanzines are readable.

EXHIBITION: VISIBLE INVISIBILITY. YOUNG PEOPLE'S HYBRID REALITIES IN HELSINKI AND ST. PETERSBURG

Tuesday 6th November, at 18:00–19:00
*Helsinki Art Museum (Eteläinen Rautatiekatu 8), Corner
Gallery*

The exhibition Visible Invisibility invites visitors to dive into vivid and hidden forms of urban youth subcultures in Saint Petersburg and in Helsinki. The exhibition foregrounds the creative struggles for the right to belong to urban space and

asks who has the right to the space. The exhibition asks the question: on which terms is it possible for art and research to depict subcultural meanings? You will be able to enjoy a post-conference drink and discuss about the exhibition together with the research team.

CINEMA EVENT: TÄÄLTÄ TULLAAN ELÄMÄ! ("RIGHT ON MAN!" WITH ENGLISH SUBTITLES)

Wednesday 7th November, at 17:00
*The National Audiovisual Institute's Archive Cinema Orion
(Eerikinkatu 15)*

The movie is a part of a series of youth themed movies, screened as a homage to the 30th anniversary of the Finnish Youth Research Society. Right on man! (1980) is a depiction of a special education class and it was a breakthrough in portraying young people's everyday life and youth cultures in Helsinki. The movie tells about young people in the 1970's and 1980's in a realistic, rough around the edges, way. Even though the ending is not all sunshine and smiles, young people's hunger for life, gives the movie a glimpse of hope.

After the screening Mikko Salasuo (Leading Senior Researcher, Finnish Youth Research Network) and Sirpa Tani (Professor, University of Helsinki) will discuss some of the key themes of the film.

Conference Dinner / The 30th Anniversary of the Finnish Youth Research Society

The conference dinner will be held on Monday 5th November starting at 18.00 at the Old Student House Vanha (Mannerheimintie 3).

During the dinner you will be able to enjoy some good food, drinks and quite a few exciting programmes, which include music performances, hooping and speeches among other things.

PERFORMERS

Tea Tingria: "I am a hula hooper from Helsinki Finland, representing hoopdance, with multihooping and a twist of circus! Badass in performing, teaching hula hooping and making handcrafts including hula hoops and bags for props."
<https://www.facebook.com/TeaTingria/>

Bomstikidi: "Bomstikidi is a rap artist, who started telling her life story through rhymes six years ago. Originally from Espoo and nowadays residing in Helsinki, she is currently working on her debut album with producer Aqustiikka. The album will be combining sounds from boom bap and R&B to dub and trip hop. One thing is for sure, all of the songs come from personal experiences and lessons learned and

Bomstikidis main goal is to keep it as real as possible... and having fun while doing so."

<https://www.facebook.com/bomstikidibom/>

<https://soundcloud.com/bomstikidibom>

Foxcalyptica: A group of talented young cellists. Foxcalyptica is a cello quartet from Porolahti elementary school (Itä-Helsingin musiikkikoulu IHMU) in East Helsinki, who mainly plays classical music. The boys have been playing together for over 7 years and the group have performed, amongst other, as soloists in Musiikkitalo at the Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra Junior Concert.

Please note that, to attend the dinner, one had to sign up for it during registration to the conference.

Contact information

ORGANIZER

The conference is organized by the Finnish Youth Research Society/ the Finnish Youth Research Network.

ORGANIZING PARTNER

XVII Annual Conference of Youth Studies is organized in collaboration with University of Helsinki, discipline of Economic and Social History (Faculty of Social Sciences).

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

- Adjunct professor, Leading Senior Researcher **Mikko Salasuo** (Finnish Youth Research Network)
- Professor **Päivi Honkatukia** (University of Tampere)
- Researcher **Heta Mulari** (Finnish Youth Research Network)
- Professor **Sirpa Tani** (University of Helsinki)

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CONFERENCE VENUES

House of Science and Letters

Kirkkokatu 6
tel: +358 9 228 69 265

University Main Building

Fabianinkatu 33
tel: +358 2941 22647

Kaisa House (University Main Library)

Fabianinkatu 30
(other entrances at Kaisaniemenkatu 5 & Vuorikatu 7)
tel: +358 2941 23920

Finnish Literature Society

Hallituskatu 1
tel: +358 201 131 231

University Building Aurora

Siltavuorenpenger 10
tel: +358 2941 29700

Think Corner (Tiedekulma), Think Lounge

Yliopistonkatu 4
tel: +358 50 3119810 or +358 50 3119811

CONFERENCE DINNER

Old Student House Vanha

Mannerheimintie 3
tel: +358 9 6128 6450

1. House of Science and Letters
 2. University Main Building
 3. Kaisa House, University Main Library
 4. Finnish Literature Society, SKS
 5. University Building Aurora
 6. Think Corner
 7. Old Student House Vanha (Conference Dinner)