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Jönsson, Sten (2021) *När molnen hopar sig - svensk företagsledning förr och nu*. Göteborg: BAS Handelshögskolan vid Göteborgs universitet.

In 1995 Sten Jönsson published the book *Goda Utsikter* based on interviews with about 20 of the most respected business leaders. In his conclusion he made the prophesies that technological differentiation would cause challenges and that divisional structure is unsuitable for Swedish corporations. Therefore the strategy process should be looked upon as "focusing, mobilizing, breakthrough, stabilizing" (i.e. as betterment projects).

This is the follow up book with the same design.

The prophesies are largely confirmed, but some new ones are posted.

In this book the focus is on "customer-value-in-use" which requires closeness to the customer and service (not only engineering of products) and the related need for talent management, and the old fashioned idea that the board of directors could take an active part in the strategy process is unrealistic. It was unrealistic in 1995, and it is even more unrealistic today with the increased complexity and tempo.



bokbidrag/
book chapters

Björner, Emma, Dybtsyna, Elena & Lundberg, Erik (2021). Chinese tourism consumption vis-à-vis tourism development strategies in the Arctic. Lee, Young-Sook (ed.). *Asian Mobilities Consumption in a Changing Arctic*. London: Routledge, 29-42.

The current national Arctic strategies of Sweden, Norway, and Finland consider tourism as a key industry and point out its significance for sustainable development in the region. Concurrently, China's Arctic Policy talks about China being the source of tourists to the Arctic. Additionally, the tourism industry's own strategies recognise that the Asian market shows strong growth in the number of travellers over the last decade. Further, there is great potential in the longer term. This chapter addresses how tourism development and destination branding is portrayed in policy and strategy documents dealing with the Arctic and how that corresponds with Chinese tourism consumption in the case of the Swedish Arctic. The findings show that, at all levels, tourism development and destination branding as portrayed in policies and strategies are increasingly tied to all three pillars of sustainability, even though economic and environmental aspects still dominate. Furthermore, relevant Chinese consumption patterns are elaborated upon. These patterns indicate that Chinese tourists are both similar to and different from Western travellers and have certain traits, partly influenced by cultural and Confucian values. Policies and strategy documents should be aligned with this notion in order to facilitate sustainable tourism development in the Arctic.

Czarniawska, Barbara (2021). Narrative approaches to social science. Silverman, David (ed.). *Qualitative research*. London: Sage, 395–409.

The aim of this chapter is to introduce students to the use of narrative methodology as a research tool. It contains a guide to how narrative methods can be applied in fieldwork; how to interpret narratives produced or collected in the field; and how to use insights from narratology in composing scientific texts.

Diedrich, Andreas (2021). Culture Brokering in Integration Support Efforts for Refugees. Chavan, Meena & Taksa, Lucy (eds.). *Intercultural Management in Practice: Learning to Lead Diverse Global Organizations*. Australia: Emerald Group Publishing, 69–81.

The integration of refugees into the labor market and society is widely seen as one of the most profound challenges of our times, and many support initiatives are underway to help refugees enter the labor market and the new society in general. This chapter explores the role of intermediary figures who are at home in more than one cultural context and mediate and support others in bridging cultural boundaries, so-called culture brokers, in these efforts. It deals with how cultural brokering is enacted as part of labor market integration support efforts for refugees and explores the potential consequences of such organizing efforts for the refugees targeted as well as the decision-makers. The chapter argues that the success or failure of culture brokering is better understood as the result of the actions of the many involved in organizing than as being dependent on the skills, attributes, and experiences of the individual culture broker. It draws on observations from a qualitative field study undertaken between 2017 and 2019 of two integration support initiatives in Gothenburg, Sweden's second largest city.

Eriksson-Zetterquist, Ulla (2021). "Jag är också kränkt..." - om förståelsen av diskriminering". Boréus, Kristina, Neergaard, Anders & Sohl, Lena (red.). *Ojämlika arbetsplatser. Hierarkier, diskriminering och strategier för jämlikhet*. Lund: Kriterium, 239 - 268.

I en analys av 2044 berättelser om upplevda kränkningar, visade det sig att medan 56 procent av berättelserna beskrev kränkningar som stämmer in på de grunder till diskriminering som beskrivs i lagstiftningen, var det så många som 35 procent som angav annan grund för upplevelsen av kränkning.

Berättelserna är hämtade från en enkät genomförd inom Försvarsmakten.

I enkäten definierades diskriminering med grund i diskrimineringslagstiftningen.

Trots det var det många som rapporterade om upplevd kränkning, till exempel i relation till professionell tillhörighet (här mellan civila och officerare).

Med hjälp av Boltanski och Thévenots utveckling av olika värdesystem, visar analysen på hur kränkningar relaterade till diskrimineringslagstiftningen, respektive upplevda kränkningar relaterade till andra grunder, rättfärdigas på olika 'worlds of justification'.

Sjölander-Lindqvist, Annelie (2021). Introduction to heritage and development: the agency of heritage in rural and urban development practices. Stegmeijer, Eva & Veldpaus, Loes (eds.). *A Research Agenda for Heritage Planning: Perspectives from Europe*. Cheltenham, UK & Northampton, MA, USA: Edward Elgar Publishing, 157-162.

This chapter explores a variety of cases around development in relation to heritage. In planning, heritage and development were long seen as opposites, so that heritage had to be protected from development. In recent decades, this narrative has changed; now, heritage is often argued to be a crucial asset in urban development and regeneration processes (Corten et al. 2014). Heritage is seen as an integral part of society that can be pivotal in supporting cohesion and providing routes towards smarter, more sustainable and more inclusive societies in the longer term, as also evidenced by its inclusion in the Sustainable Development Goals (UN 2016).

Sjölander-Lindqvist, Annelie, De Jong, Anna, Garrido Puig, Róma, Romeo, Giuseppa & Skoglund, Wilhelm (2021). Gastronomy and creative entrepreneurship in rural tourism: encouraging sustainable community development. Stegmeijer, Eva & Veldpaus, Loes (eds.). *A Research Agenda for Heritage Planning: Perspectives from Europe*. Cheltenham, UK & Northampton, MA, USA: Edward Elgar Publishing, 187-200.

The tourism sector and associated planning processes are increasingly considered important arenas for facilitating territorial economic, social and ecological sustainability (McAreavey and McDonagh 2011; WTO 2018). This includes the rediscovery of tangible and intangible natural and cultural resources, which both entrepreneurs and planners understand to be vital for rural development (cf. Boniface 2001; Skoglund and Sjölander-Lindqvist 2020). Within development policies, sustainability narratives are heavily utilized to emphasize the potentials of gastronomy tourism as a form of diversification for rural and urban areas. According to the Framework Convention on Tourism Ethics (WTO 2017), tourism has the potential to contribute, both directly and indirectly, to the achievement of sustainable development as outlined in Agenda 2030. Tourism, featured as a target for inclusive and sustainable economic growth, sustainable consumption/production and the sustainable use of land, oceans and marine resources, can be a powerful driver for the revitalization of, for example, redundant buildings and open spaces. It can also provide opportunities for sustaining traditional and contemporary cultural values. This requires raising awareness among different actors of the role historical, cultural and social factors can play in the sustainable management of heritage resources (Fava and Guardia Bassols 2017; de Jong and Varley 2018; 188 A research agenda for heritage planning McAreavey and McDonagh 2011), as well as understanding the potentials and limitations of current efforts, policies and agendas.

Sjölander-Lindqvist, Annelie & Gillberg, Nanna (2021). (IT) La presenza dei cani nella gestione del COVID-19. Comfort, compagnia, continuità, comunità / (ENG) Comfort, Companionship, Continuity, and Community. Fava, Nadia (ed.). *La città nella casa-The city in the house*. Padova: Edizioni Bette, 83 - 98.

La dichiarazione della pandemia Covid-19, 11 marzo 2020 determina cambiamenti a scala globale, inclusa l'università. La docenza si converte da presenziale a da remoto e diventiamo tutti "apprendisti". L'autrice coglie l'occasione per comprendere le dinamiche del cambiamento con gli studenti invitandoli a un progetto fotografico sull'esilio forzato dalla pandemia, durante la quale la città entra nella casa e la casa cambia di significato e l'inutile diventa essenziale. Gli studenti hanno eseguito una serie di foto, che rappresentano "la città nella casa" mostrando gli spazi dell'abitare, del movimento, del lavoro e del divertimento rintracciati nell'intimità del luogo dove hanno trascorso il confinamento. Le foto sono accompagnate da brevi testi dove gli autori mettono in dubbio la quotidianità, la relazione con i familiari e gli animali, seguendo il metodo di ricerca che propone George Perec in "Specie di spazi". Le foto ed i commenti degli studenti sono esaminate e commentate da prospettive complementari come l'antropologia, l'architettura, l'urbanistica, e la psichiatria con l'intento di esplorare nuove prospettive e paure di un mondo in cambiamento.

artiklar/journal articles

Arman, Rebecka, Gillberg, Nanna & Norbäck, Maria (2021). Alone at work: Isolation, competition and co-dependency in flexibilised retail. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*, 42(4): 1254-1281. doi: 10.1177/0143831x19861669 39(6): 1243–1261.

Previous studies of flexibilisation through employer-controlled flexible scheduling and off-site isolated work have shown how such practices have detrimental effects on workers' wellbeing. This qualitative study, set in Swedish retail, adds to previous findings by showing how flexible scheduling practices that include irregular variation of work hours and headcount have consequences also for worker interaction in the workplace. Even on-site work can be experienced as isolating if workers are 'spread too thin' in efforts to reduce labour costs. Set in two different retail settings, the study demonstrates and discusses how inter-employee competition and co-dependency are created, respectively. The authors also discuss how the flexibilisation described in this study reduced possibilities for face-to-face meetings and communication between co-workers, between workers and managers, and between workers and union representatives. Finally, it is discussed how the kind of flexibilisation described in this study coincides with defeatism and barriers to collective voice as well as action.

Berlin, Johan, Jansson, Magnus, Karlsson, David & Carlström, Eric (2021).

Involuntary backsourcing in the public sector - From conflict to collaboration.

Public Administration (E-pub ahead of print). doi: 10.1111/padm.12740

The aim of this study is to contribute to the literature on how involuntary backsourcing in public organisations is performed in practice and how it affects the relationship between principal and agent.

The study focuses on two questions;

1) Which stages characterise the process when public contracts are involuntary terminated?

2) How does involuntary backsourcing affect the relationship between principal and agent during the transfer period?

The study's case concerns public backsourcing in Sweden, in particular, how a metropolitan municipality manages involuntary backsourcing. This study provides in-depth insights into backsourcing and its practice, as well the degree to which the conflict dimension between the parties is affected. The study shows - paradoxically - that the relationship between principal and agent during the transition phase is characterised by dependence, mutual exchange of information, collaboration and less conflict. The study contributes to developing the theory of backsourcing, particularly the behaviour that is played out between principal and agent in the transition stage.

The findings identify the need for public organisations which make outsourcing decisions to have contingency plans for bringing operations back in-house. There is little alignment between problems and solutions. In conclusion, the paper recommends that in communicating nanotechnology to the public: (i) the objectives of communication should be defined; (ii) previous research should be used responsibly; (iii) communication strategies should be adapted to the context; and (iv) effort should not be spent trying to develop a generic framework for communication.

Bešić, Almina, Diedrich, Andreas & Aigner, Petra (2021). Organising labour market integration support for refugees in Austria and Sweden during the Covid-19 pandemic. *Comparative Migration Studies*, 9 (1): 18–48. doi: 10.1186/s40878-021-00264-y

This paper addresses the question of how the Covid-19 pandemic has affected the labour market integration support (LMIS) organised for refugees in Austria and Sweden, and the potential consequences of the changes unfolding. LMIS for refugees is a complex phenomenon involving actors at different interwoven levels—the macro-national level, the meso-organisational level and the micro-individual level. However, the complexities and consequences of such processes for the labour market integration of refugees have so far received limited attention. The current Covid-19 pandemic actualises the need to gain a better understanding of how integration support is organised across the different levels and how the pandemic itself impacts such support. Thus, the article seeks to understand how the pandemic affects the LMIS organised for refugees in Austria and Sweden, two countries with a large refugee population and diverging responses to the pandemic. Based on 29 semi-structured interviews and three focus group workshops, the results highlight in particular three developments: (a) a further entrenching of broader, macro-national level developments related to integration support already underway prior to the pandemic; (b) further mainstreaming of activities; and (c) increased volatility of work. Overall, the pandemic has brought to the fore the interrelation of different levels in the organising of LMIS for refugees and has contributed to a stabilisation of already ongoing activities.

Boholm, Max (2021). Twenty-five years of cyber threats in the news: a study of Swedish newspaper coverage (1995–2019). *Journal of Cybersecurity*, 7(1): 16. doi: 10.1093/cybsec/tyab016

This paper explores how cyber threats are represented in Swedish newspapers. The sample comprises 1269 articles from three newspapers (Aftonbladet, Göteborgs-Posten, and Svenska Dagbladet) covering 25 years (1995–2019). The study provides a text-near and detailed analysis of the threats covered. The study analyzes these threats along several dimensions: their modality (e.g. unauthorized access or manipulation); to what extent ambiguous themes (e.g. attack, crime, and warfare) are specified in context; how cyber-threat coverage has changed over time; and the event orientation of the coverage, i.e. whether articles address topical events and, if so, which ones. There are five main findings. First, the Swedish newspaper cybersecurity discourse covers multiple threats; in total, 34 themes (present in at least 4% of articles) have been identified. Second, the representation of cyber threats varies in specificity. While generic themes such as attack and warfare are mostly specified in terms of their modality, they sometimes are not, leaving the representation vague. Third, this study, given its general approach, provides insights into media representations of particular cyber threats. For example, this study finds the meaning of “hacking” in the media to be more diversified and nuanced than previously assumed (e.g. as simply meaning “computer break-in”). Fourth, newspaper coverage of cyber threats has changed over time, in both quantity (i.e. the amount of coverage has increased) and quality, as three general trends have been observed: the “state-ification” and militarization of threats (i.e. increased attention to, e.g. nations and warfare as threats), the “organization-ification of threats (i.e. increased attention to, e.g. government agencies and companies as threats), and the diversification and hyping of threats (i.e. cumulatively more threats are added to the cybersecurity discourse, although attention to particular threats is sometimes restricted in time). Finally, parallel to coverage of particular topical events (e.g. the “I love you” virus), newspaper representations of cyber threats largely exemplify “amplification without the event,” i.e. threats are covered without linking them to topical events, as is otherwise typical of news reports. The findings in relation to previous studies of cybersecurity discourse and the implications for informal learning and threat perception are discussed.

Brembeck, Helene, Cochoy, Franck & Hawkins, Gay (2021). Letting go: economies of Detachment. *Consumption Markets & Culture*, (2)4: 307-312. doi: 10.1080/10253866.2020.1840760

Recent scholarship in STS and cultural studies has shown that understanding attachment as an inherently positive social process and detachment as an inherently negative market process is highly debatable. As Callon (forthcoming) has demonstrated, market organizations and dynamics involve myriad processes of attachment – good and bad. Recent work within the new economic sociology has documented how the arts of attachment are implicated in the technical, organizational and social functions of markets (Cochoy, Deville, and McFall 2017). This work highlights the complexities of market attachments as both material links and subjective or affective ties. It also foregrounds attachment as a variable relation, often dependent on its implied other: detachment. However, while the first term of this relation is relatively well known, the second is seriously under-researched and deserves far more attention (Le Velly and Goulet 2015). The aim of this special issue is to address this serious imbalance and investigate economies of detachment. In different ways the papers collected in this special issue explore four key questions:

What is detachment? How does it work and what are the theoretical underpinnings and implications of this concept?

How do markets provoke attitudes and dispositions of detachment?

How do practices and strategies of detachment configure and “re-agence” markets?

How do detachment strategies become qualified as political and with what consequences?

Carlström, Eric, Jansson, Magnus, Karlsson, David & Berlin, Johan (2021) Quasi-backsourcing in the Public Sector – The Challenge of Withdrawing from an Intertwined and Long-standing Relationship. *International Journal of Public Administration*. (E-pub ahead of print) doi: 10.1080/01900692.2021.1995411

The aim of this study is to map the process involved in terminating a long-standing business relationship in a public context. It employed an exploratory study to interview 35 politicians, senior- and middle managers, ambulance- and dispatch centre staff and representatives of a regional alliance of patients. Growing criticism from a county council towards a contractor ended in a decision to bring services back in-house. However, terminating the contract failed and instead a state of quasi-backsourcing emerged. Only parts of the services were taken back in-house, with few reported benefits. The study suggests that caution is needed in relation to backsourcing services from a closely intertwined contractor.

Cinque, Serena, Sjölander-Lindqvist, Annelie & Sandstrom Camilla (2021) Frontline bureaucrats in wildlife management: Caught in the dilemma between effectiveness and responsiveness. *Environmental Policy and Governance*. (E-pub ahead of print). doi: 10.1002/eet.1956

Frontline bureaucrats are positioned at the interface between citizens and the state. They convert political resolution into action and in effect form the core of many public decisions through interaction and communication with both the recipients of those decisions and upper management levels that initiate them. However, dilemmas often arise when frontline bureaucrats attempt to translate political goals and strategies into local administrative praxis. The case of large carnivore management in Sweden will be used to demonstrate the insuperable difficulties that can arise when managers simultaneously need to balance the bureaucratic tasks of planning, executing, and evaluating performed decisions with attending to calls for increased responsiveness to public values in order to improve the delivery of service. This responsiveness is typically reflected through the new principles of public participation and collaboration, which are added to the bureaucracy to support the integration of broader sets of interests, experiences, and knowledge. In such an environment, the work of frontline managers becomes even more crucial in order to balance and align policy goals with the need to enhance public involvement. Our study reveals that in striving to meet the formal policy requirement to implement and lead collaboration (which in turn creates the central dilemma that concerns us here) managers develop strategies to secure effectiveness rather than responsiveness. Actually, they have few possibilities to do, otherwise when the latest policy edict clearly instructs the authorities to oversee the effective implementation and achievement of goals, leaving little opportunity to pursue genuine collaboration.

Diedrich, Andreas (2021). Organizing Labour market integration support for immigrants in Sweden. *Annales des Mines-Realites industrielles*, 2: 109-113. FFE

Integration is described by many societal stakeholders and by media as one of the major contemporary challenges facing society in Sweden. This article reviews some important labour market integration measures for immigrants in Sweden and outlines some of the insights from recent studies of how the measures are organized in practice. The article illustrates that while LMI support for immigrants is heavily subsidized by the state and administered through the Swedish Public Employment Service, much of the actual support efforts are provided by other public, private and social/nonprofit organizations who collaborate in projects or as part of local agreements. This creates a complexity in practice that is not necessarily conducive to a more sustainable integration of immigrants into the labour market.

Djédou Martin, Amalaman, Simon, Kouabenan Badou & Ouattara, Syna (2021). Processus de gestion des conflits aux antécédents sorcellaires au niveau juridique et communautaire à Korhogo en Côte d'Ivoire. *Revue Africaine d'Anthropologie, Nyansa-Pô*, 51:74 (E-pub ahead of print).

Cet article examine le phénomène de la sorcellerie et ses nombreuses formes de violence qui traversent les âges et les générations en Côte d'Ivoire. La montée de la violence associée à la sorcellerie au cours des dernières décennies, malgré la modernisation de nos sociétés et l'affirmation d'une justice moderne, bâtie autour d'idéaux scientifiques et démocratiques, interpelle la communauté scientifique. En effet, la gestion de ces conflits est complexe tant au niveau communautaire que juridique en raison de l'affaiblissement des institutions sociales et de l'irrationalité des faits. Cette étude, réalisée dans la ville de Korhogo dans le nord de la Côte d'Ivoire, au sein de la communauté sénoufo, analyse de manière comparative, les processus de gestion des conflits avec antécédents de sorcellerie au niveau juridique et communautaire dans cette partie du pays. Les données de cette étude qualitative, ont été collectées à travers une vingtaine d'entretiens semi-structurés et des recherches documentaires. Au terme des travaux, la comparaison des procédures juridiques modernes à celles de la justice communautaire, en matière de gestion des délits de sorcellerie, a révélé de nombreuses différences tant dans le processus que dans la logique de fonctionnement de ces deux institutions. En effet, sur le plan juridique, les conflits avec des antécédents de sorcellerie sont traités en liaison avec l'article 205 du code pénal ivoirien, qui ne contient aucune clarification conceptuelle entre charlatanisme, sorcellerie et magie. Il ne donne aucune instruction ni aucun élément sur lequel le juge doit se référer pendant le procès. Le procès n'a aucune signification sociale ni même communautaire. Au niveau communautaire, le processus autrefois basé sur un procès rituel autour de juges « fétichistes » a pratiquement disparu. Ces procédures traditionnelles, visant à l'établissement pacifique de la vérité, visaient à réparer le lien social et à protéger la paix communautaire à travers les sacrifices de restauration de la victime.

Dressel, Sabrina, Sjölander-Lindqvist, Annelie, Johansson, Maria, Sandström, Camilla & Ericsson, Göran (2021). Achieving Social and Ecological Outcomes in Collaborative Environmental Governance: Good Examples from Swedish Moose Management. *Sustainability*, 13 (4): 2329. doi: 10.3390/su13042329

Collaborative governance approaches have been suggested as strategies to handle wicked environmental problems. Evaluations have found promising examples of effective natural resource governance, but also highlighted the importance of social-ecological context and institutional design. The aim of this study was to identify factors that contribute to the achievement of social and ecological sustainability within Swedish moose (*Alces alces*) management. In 2012, a multi-level collaborative governance regime was implemented to decrease conflicts among stakeholders. We carried out semi-structured interviews with six 'good examples' (i.e., Moose Management Groups that showed positive social and ecological outcomes). We found that 'good examples' collectively identified existing knowledge gaps and management challenges and used their discretionary power to develop procedural arrangements that are adapted to the social-ecological context, their theory of change, and attributes of local actors. This contributed to the creation of bridging social capital and principled engagement across governance levels. Thus, our results indicate the existence of higher-order social learning as well as a positive feedback from within-level collaboration dynamics to between-level collaboration. Furthermore, our study illustrates the importance of institutional flexibility to utilize the existing knowledge across stakeholder groups and to allow for adaptations based on the social learning process.

Eriksson-Zetterquist, Ulla, Hansson, Magnus & Nilsson, Fredrik (2021). On the use and usefulness of theories and perspectives: A reply to Brunsson. *Scandinavian Journal of Management*, 37(4). doi: 10.1016/j.scaman.2021.101178

The present paper is a reply to Brunsson (2021b), who wrote a commentary on the edited volume *Theories and Perspectives in Business Administration* (Eriksson-Zetterquist, Hansson & Nilsson, 2020). Although we agree with Brunsson on several points, we nevertheless argue that students need to learn about different theories and perspectives. First, the use of theories and perspectives as analytical tools will help students to describe and analyze a certain phenomenon. Second, to be able to theorize students need to acquire fundamental knowledge of the background and the specificities of the theory or perspective in use. Third, an awareness of the diversity of theories and perspectives that exists within the business administration discipline is a prerequisite to being able to contribute to the creation of new knowledge. Finally, we do not agree with Brunsson that the multitude of theories and perspectives in the business administration discipline is a sign of “an inferiority complex”. It is the outcome of the vitality and viability of the discipline.

Gärling, Tommy & Jansson, Magnus (2021). Sustainable investment: Consequences for psychological well-being. *Sustainability*, 13:16. doi: 10.3390/su13169256

This paper sets the stage for research on sustainable investment (SI) related to psychological well-being (PWB). It recognizes the threat of current global consumption levels to exceed the planetary boundaries and asks what roles financial markets may play in reducing these threats without compromising PWB. SI integrates environmental (E), social (S), and governance (G) factors alongside financial factors in investments in company shares and bonds as well as through active engagement in companies. Barriers to ESG integration include lower short-term financial performance, higher financial risks, and insufficient ESG screening by investors. A brief review of PWB shows that reliable and valid measurement methods have been developed, that the resulting measures complement economic and social national welfare indicators, and that health, sufficient material welfare, income equality, and non-material consumption are important determinants of PWB. The challenge is to globally reduce private material consumption levels in affluent countries. It is suggested that one role SI may play is in investing or actively engaging in companies that efficiently meet an increasing consumer demand of non-material consumption. Future research should address this role of SI.

Jansson, Magnus, Carlström, Eric, Karlsson, David & Berlin, Johan (2021) Drivers of outsourcing and backsourcing in the public sector — From idealism to pragmatism. *Financial Accountability & Management*, 37(3):262–278. doi: 10.1111/faam.12273

Local governments are bringing previously outsourced services back in-house. Research into explanations for sourcing decisions in the public sector is growing, however, few researchers have investigated drivers of both outsourcing and backsourcing in local public-governance organizations. In this study we utilize transaction cost economic theory (TCE) and political ideology to investigate underlying motives of sourcing in local public governance organizations. Based on a 2018 survey of chief financial officers (CEO) in all of Sweden's 290 municipalities, this study shows that backsourcing is strongly associated with outsourcing and that outsourcing and backsourcing should not be understood as opposite phenomena, rather as interdependent phenomena in a dynamic sourcing strategy. Outsourcing and backsourcing are driven in part by different factors: outsourcing by political ambitions and economic factors relating to TCE, while managerial and pragmatic concerns are foregrounded for backsourcing.

Kent, Alexandra (2021). Outsourcing Outreach: 'Counter-translation' of Outreach Activities at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia. *Südostasien aktuell - Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs*, (E-pub ahead of print). doi: 10.1177/18681034211058741

This article examines the outreach activities of the ongoing trials in the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC). The ECCC was designed to hold the leaders of Cambodia's notoriously violent Khmer Rouge regime (1975–1979) accountable. Outreach programmes have now become part of transitional justice initiatives as means to anchor their work in local and national consciousness in target countries. Using ethnographic data gathered in 2019–2020, this article explores how outreach activities have changed over time as they have become subject to new influences. I focus in particular on how some local actors have begun appropriating them in ways that represent a 'counter-translation' of the intentions originally propagated by the architects of the ECCC.

Liff, Roy & Wikström, Ewa (2021). Lower-status experts' influence on health-care managers' decision-making. *Journal of Health Organization and Management*, 35(9): 245-264. doi: 10.1108/JHOM-11-2020-0446

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to investigate and theoretically explain how line managers and lowerstatus experts work together in public health-care organizations. Hence, this study explores how lower-status experts influence line managers' decision-making and task prioritizing in order to guide staff experts' cooperation and performance improvements.

Design/methodology/approach – The authors used a qualitative method for data collection and analysis of the experts' and line managers' explanations about their cooperation. A theoretical approach of experts' identity positioning, in terms of differences and similarities, was used in analyzing the interaction between managers and experts.

Findings – This study shows that similarities and differences in positioning acts exist simultaneously. Similarity is constructed by way of strategic and professional alignment with the line managers' core tasks. Differences stem from the distinction between knowledge-grounded skills and professional attributes such as language, analytical tools, and jargon. Lower-status experts need to leave their entrenched positions and match the professional status of line managers in both knowledge aspirations and appearance to reach a respected approach of experts' identity positioning.

Originality/value – Unlike many previous studies, this study demonstrates that similarities and differences in positioning acts exist simultaneously.

Liff, Roy & Wikström, Ewa (2021). Rumours and gossip demand continuous action by managers in daily working life. *Culture and Organization*, 27(6): 456-475. doi: 10.1080/14759551.2021.1884681

The aim of this qualitative study was to investigate why and how informal information such as rumours gains relevance for managers in relation to their workplace situations. The results demonstrated rumours not only played a role as a supplement to formal information in this study; the relationship between rumours and formal information was shown to be a relatively dynamic, complex interaction in which the various sources of information were feeding each other. Without using this informal information, it was difficult for the managers in this study to gain insight into how they should act, and to act timely. Confidence in their leadership can be harmed if managers do not listen to informal information, and that negative effects on leadership can occur when rumours switch to gossip. We concluded, from a process view on rumours, that the ability of managers to include informal information in their daily work can create trust.

Mellander, Elias & Petersson McIntyre, Magdalena (2021). Fashionable detachments: wardrobes, bodies and the desire to let go. *Consumption Markets & Culture*, 24(4): 343-356. doi: 10.1080/10253866.2020.1802258

Consumers are increasingly asked to “empty out their closets,” to “de-clutter” or in other ways detach themselves from the textile surplus of their wardrobes. In this article, fashion is examined as a process of detachment. Building on ethnographic wardrobe interviews, wardrobe clearances and group discussions with consumers, detachment is viewed as a fundamental, yet underexamined, process of fashion practices. Drawing on the queer phenomenology of Sarah Ahmed, we observe how the informants express a desire to detach themselves from the fast fashion system and become more sustainable, less dependent on consumption and more oriented toward emotional investment. Being oriented towards specific pieces of clothing allowed for attachment to that which is already here thus opening up for a relationship with clothing based on joy and care, rather than the unsustainable focus on the newly produced.

Mellander, Elias (2021). Med krisen som framtidshorisont. *Kulturella perspektiv - Svensk etnologisk tidskrift*, 30(2-3):1-8. <https://publicera.kb.se/kp/article/view/1459> (hämtad 2022-02-02).

Under 2010- och 2020-talen har intresset för den form av subkulturella krisberedskap som kallas prepping etablerat sig i Sverige. Dess kulturella rötter återfinns i en nordamerikansk kontext, men numera finns en uppsjö inhemska handböcker, bloggar, poddar och forum i sociala medier. Centralt inom preppingen är förberedelsen inför potentiella framtida kriser genom lagrandet av mat och materiel, övandet av färdigheter samt etablerandet av sociala nätverk. Utifrån etnografiska intervjuer med personer som preppar diskuteras spänningsfältet mellan den föreställda och faktiska krisen. Vilka specifika förberedelser som bedöms som nödvändiga är avhängigt förståelsen av samtid och framtid samt de potentiella kriser som hägrar där, vilket kan vara allt från kortvariga störningar i samhällelig infrastruktur till mer dystopiska utsikter. I och med covid-19 har såväl föreställningar som faktiska förberedelser bland dem som preppar både utmanats och bekräftats. Även om pandemin inte motsvarade den föreställda krisen, erbjöd de faktiska förberedelserna ändå en form av trygghet.

Nilsson-Lindén, Hanna, Diedrich, Andreas & Baumann, Henrikke (2021). Life cycle work: A process study of the emergence and performance of life cycle practice. *Organization & Environment*, 34(1): 99-122. doi: 10.1177/1086026619893971

Life cycle management (LCM) is a concept that goes beyond traditional corporate environmental management, due to its focus on a product's entire life cycle. The spread of such concepts is usually understood in terms of processes of "diffusion," whereby ideas spread over time by some inexplicable force. However, diffusion has proven less adequate to describe how ideas spreads in practice. Here, we address this oversight by studying the emergence and performance of what we refer to as life cycle practices. Drawing on an analysis of the development of a sustainability portfolio within a globally operating manufacturing company, we illustrate the kinds of life cycle work involved in dealing with local activities and interests, connecting activities and interests into action nets, performing life cycle practices, and spreading the life cycle idea. Finally, we discuss implications of life cycle work for research in the field of organization and management studies and for LCM research.

Norbäck, Maria (2021). Back to the future of journalist work? *Entrepreneurial subjectivity and freelance journalism in Sweden. Journalism*. doi: 10.1177/14648849211033131

This article adds to our knowledge of precarious journalist work in advanced welfare states. By drawing on the literature on neoliberal governmentality, it explores how entrepreneurial subjects are constituted, and the particular role of freelance work in this process. The article is based on interviews with 52 freelance journalists in Sweden. The study illustrates how the impermanent and marketized forms of freelance work enforces an entrepreneurial subjectivity onto the individuals who engage in it - a subject position which in turn seems to be necessary when it comes to making it in a fierce freelance market. In this way, the neoliberal discourse of entrepreneurship has a performative effect in that it helps to produce the kind of entrepreneurial subjects needed in order for a competitive precarious labour market to function. At the end of the article, I discuss how the particular role of the Swedish setting, that is, an advanced welfare state with strong worker protection, paradoxically seems to amplify the precarious work done by some professionals as it only protects those on the 'inside' of traditional employment, while leaving increasing groups of outsiders, such as freelance journalists, exposed to precarization.

Ouattara, Syna & Amalaman, Djedou, Martin (2021). Croyances, perceptions et attitudes des populations face à la pandémie du Covid-19 en Afrique de l'Ouest: cas d'Abidjan en Côte d'Ivoire. *Revue Africaine des Sciences Sociales et de la Santé Publique*. 3(2), 117-132. <http://www.revue-rasp.org/index.php/rasp/article/view/148/85> (hämtad 2022-02-02).

Cet article explore les croyances et perceptions des populations face à la pandémie du Covid-19 et les activités de la riposte à Abidjan. Depuis décembre 2019, le monde entier est confronté à une pandémie de Covid-19. Pour répondre à cette pandémie à l'instar de tous les gouvernements du monde, le gouvernement ivoirien a mis en oeuvre plusieurs mesures populationnelles, comme la distanciation physique, le lavage des mains, le confinement et le port du masque, etc., afin de limiter la propagation de cette maladie dans le pays. L'adhésion de la population aux recommandations de la santé publique est garante de l'efficacité de ces mesures pour limiter la propagation du virus. Les attitudes des populations face à une affection dépendent très souvent de leurs croyances et perceptions de la pathologie en question ainsi que leur confiance dans les autorités. Il s'appuie sur une étude qualitative menée auprès d'une cinquantaine de personnes de différents groupes sociaux à travers la ville d'Abidjan dans les mois initiaux du Covid-19 en Côte d'Ivoire. En outre, des informations sur le Covid 19 dans les médias locaux et internationaux ont été recueillies pour approfondir notre réflexion. Les résultats montrent que, si certaines personnes adhèrent aux mesures et recommandations sanitaires proposées par les autorités et les appliquent, d'autres sont plus sceptiques et nient même l'existence du Covid-19. L'article montre également que le scepticisme affecte négativement les différentes attitudes et comportements des personnes concernant le respect des mesures sociales et de santé publique. En outre, en explorant la réalité sur le terrain l'article montre aussi que connaître les mesures préventives ne signifie pas automatiquement les accepter ni les mettre en oeuvre.

Ouattara, Syna & Århem, Nikolas (2021). Fighting Ebola in the Shadow of Conspiracy Theories and Sorcery Suspicions: Reflections on the West African EVD Outbreak (2013 – 2016) in Guinea Conakry. *Cahiers d'Études africaines*, LXI(1):9-39. doi: 10.4000/etudesafricaines.33151

The Ebola virus outbreak in West Africa claimed more than 11,000 lives between 2013-2016. The source is believed to have been a single infection of a small boy, caused by contact with a bat. A huge international effort was mobilized to stem the spread of the disease. However, these efforts were hampered by a strong and sometimes violent resistance against the relief workers. This article focuses on the resistance in Guinea, arguing that the resistance was fueled by conspiracy theories, often originating in urban centers and communicated via social media. The conspiracy theories then merged with local sorcery beliefs, producing narratives in which Ebola relief workers and local politicians were presented as implicated in a sinister occult plot.

Petersson McIntyre, Magdalena (2021). Back on the barricades: New feminisms and market innovation in the consultancy field. *Feminist Encounters: A Journal of Critical Studies in Culture and Politics*, 5 (2): 23. <https://www.lectitopublishing.nl/Article/Detail/back-on-the-barricades-new-feminisms-and-market-innovation-in-the-consultancy-field-11159> (hämtad 2022-02-03).

The enhanced role given to innovation in capitalist societies has resulted in a development where even matters such as gender equality are assessed and rewarded based on their innovation potential. Markets, innovations and companies are believed to possess and offer solutions to gender inequalities, a development that relies on the commodification of gender equality. This paper is based on an ethnographic study of the field of gender equality consultancy with the aim of critically investigating the belief that gender inequality can be solved with innovations. Focusing on clients, market demand, innovative and sellable solutions, and profits, gender consultancy illustrates how markets have become a model for equality work. The interviewed consultants created new products, thought up new words and concepts, and emphasised gain for the client. Innovation discourse iterates technocratic approaches to social and cultural problems. However, the paper argues that innovation discourse is a 'doing' that is open for re-configuration. By searching for new business models based on the principle of 'together in ways that matter', the interviewed consultants also worked to contribute to a more equal and fair society. Thus, the commodification of gender equality simultaneously opens up possibilities to re-code and reappropriate the concept of 'innovation'.

Petersson McIntyre, Magdalena (2021). Commodifying feminism: Economic choice and agency in the context of lifestyle influencers and gender consultants. *Gender, Work and Organization*, 28(3):1059–1078. doi: 10.1111/gwao.12627

Feminism has in recent years become a more widespread ingredient in commercial and organizational contexts. This article examines two professional groups, lifestyle influencers and gender equality consultants, that both engage in the commodification of a feminist message and its relation to femininity. The purpose is to examine how questions of feminism, femininity and entrepreneurship is made sense of in these contexts? Different concepts have been used in feminist theorizing to discuss commodification processes in relation to feminism, most frequently 'post-feminism' and 'choice feminism', concepts that are often related to a de-politicization of feminism and seen as expression of neoliberal economic thinking in which all aspects of life become a resource for entrepreneurialism. Building on in-depth interviews and ethnographic and digital observations, this article argues that these new feminisms are far from de-politicized. On the contrary, they made sense to the interviewees because they gave recognition to the things they found important in life, in ways the interviewees had not experienced before. The appeal of 'choice' was an outcome of a perceived lack of choice, a matter of performing resistance to the culturally defined choices these individuals felt were presented to them.

Petersson McIntyre, Magdalena (2021), "It's not all 'bout the money": (Un) doing the gendered economy. *NORA - Nordic Journal of Feminist and Gender Research*, 29(4): 275-289. doi: 10.1080/08038740.2021.1894232

During the past decade, gender equality has increasingly been motivated by economic gain, and has been described as a key to economic growth and "good for business". This article draws on an ethnographic study of professional gender equality consultants in order to explore the effects of market feminism. The participants use entrepreneurship as a form of activism and try to make a difference regarding issues of gender by selling equality as a commercial service. By understanding markets as "performative", the article characterizes the relationship between markets and feminism as one that is multi-faceted and plural, in order to explore the possibility to "take back the economy". Many of the consultants who were interviewed for this study talked about making money on feminism as empowering and subversive, and as something that actually added value to gender issues. They claim that this is done by questioning what is valued in a society, and who should be paid and for what. The purpose of this article is to examine these gender consultants' "ways of performing" the relationships that exist between markets, money, and feminism, and the feminist agencies that these performances afford them. In performing market feminism, these consultants create a disruption in established narratives within the economy, private enterprise, and economic growth. The article thus points to the importance of challenging these narratives in order to build more feminist economies.

Petersson McIntyre, Magdalena (2021). Shame, Blame, and Passion: Affects of (Un) sustainable Wardrobes. *Fashion Theory*, 25(6): 735-755. doi: 10.1080/1362704x.2019.1676506

In order to change consumption patterns into something that is more sustainable, it is essential that we consider the various and conflicting meanings clothes have in people's lives. This article presents an analysis of diaries written by consumers of different ages and occupations over a period of three months in 2015. These consumers documented their clothing and shoe purchases, took inventory of the contents of their wardrobes, and reflected upon their clothing consumption. The aim of this study is to examine consumers' use and consumption of clothing and how they deal with dissonances in relation to what they see as 'sustainable'. What motivated their consumption? What compromises did they make? and What were the processes that determined their choices? The authors of the diaries claimed that they wanted to consume clothing in a sustainable manner, but they found that they did not. Direct criticism of the fashion system was often elusive and difficult for them to articulate. Consequently, instead of asking for the creation of a different fashion system, the authors of the diaries blamed themselves for their failures with respect to sustainable clothing consumption. Drawing on Affect Theory, the article discusses how emotional attachments informed the authors' relationships with their wardrobes and the conflicting emotions surrounding the pleasure and pain of fashion. In their texts, they provided a number of different explanations as to why they bought, kept, and used clothes to justify why they consumed clothing even if they did not want to consume or felt that they should not. The diarists also remarked on how this made them feel about their consumption. Some claimed to "love" fashion. Others wrote they "hated fashion", whilst others stated that they "didn't care at all". However, as was the case for all of the authors, the dream of owning a 'perfect' wardrobe pervaded their texts and worked as a way for them to deal with the dilemmas, contradictions, and struggles of fashion.

Rimmel, Gunnar (2021). Angry Birds–The Use of International Union for the Conservation of Nature Categories as Biodiversity Disclosures in Extinction Accounting. *Social and Environmental Accountability Journal*, 41(1-2): 98-123. doi: 10.1080/0969160X.2021.1881577

The purpose of this research is to provide an account of whether extinction accounting and the use of IUCN categories offers a valuable and feasible addition to biodiversity disclosures for an organisation that has a professional interest in conservation programmes. Specifically, when and where IUCN categories can be used as biodiversity disclosures to address the threat of extinction. This study is based on a single anomalous case a Nordic zoo, located in Sweden, which has focused its operations exclusively on the conservation of threatened species and is the only zoo in Europe to do so. In order to comprehend the use of IUCN categories the annual report and the corporate website of Nordic Zoo have been examined. An open-ended interview with zoo management has been conducted to learn the intentions behind such specific disclosures and the use of IUCN categories. The findings of this study reveal that IUCN categories are appropriate biodiversity disclosures for highlighting extinction threats to various species. In an organisation with a professional interest in practicing conservation programmes, IUCN categories play a central role in communicating with stakeholders. This study demonstrates that biodiversity disclosures are part of a sincere effort to report on conservation.

Rinaldi, Chiara, Giovanardi, Massimo & Lucarelli, Andrea (2021). Keeping a foot in both camps: Sustainability, city branding and boundary spanners. *Cities*, 115: 103236. doi: 10.1016/j.cities.2021.103236

This study critically examines sustainable development (SD) within the contemporary practices of city branding, a prominent business philosophy that underpins market-led development strategies of urban areas. In pursuing uniqueness, different cities often seem to hint at the very same themes of differentiation, and this reflects the tendency to embrace pre-given sets of place-development discourses. This work casts a critical perspective on SD as one of the global passe-partout themes that has become particularly prominent in contemporary city-brand management practices. In particular, the theory-practice gap in city branding for SD is emphasized and interpreted through the lens of glocalization theories. This viewpoint identifies responsibilized boundary spanners as agents located between the global and local levels that act as mediators in multi-stakeholder networks, ultimately fostering capacities to implement collective actions in city-branding practices.

This paper conducts an inductive case study to build a theory on the role of family in both the host and home countries in immigrant entrepreneurs' attempts at creating entrepreneurial opportunities. We used the perspectives of the opportunity creation process and family social capital. We relied on data collected from four cases of immigrant entrepreneurs from Lebanon, Syria, Cameroon and Mexico who have established businesses in Sweden. The paper identified three sources of family social capital: family duties, family trust and family support as being relevant for creating opportunities. While family duties triggered the process of forming an entrepreneurial idea, this process was advanced by the existence of family trust. Family support was then the building block for launching an entrepreneurial idea. By identifying these three sources of family social capital we show that families in the host and home countries contribute to immigrant entrepreneurs' opportunity creation in different ways.

Roos, Magnus & Kazemi, Ali (2021). Personality traits and Internet usage across generation cohorts: Insights from a nationally representative study. *Current psychology*, 40:1287–1297. doi: 10.1007/s12144-018-0033-2

Studies examining the relationship between personality and Internet usage have usually used small and non-representative samples. In the present study, we examine the relationship between the Five Factor Model of Personality and Internet usage in a large nationally representative Swedish sample (N = 1694). Neuroticism was negatively associated with overall Internet usage, whereas extraversion and openness to experience were shown to be positively associated with overall Internet usage. However, exploring these associations across categories of Internet usage and generation cohorts revealed some other interesting patterns. Specifically, neuroticism was negatively associated with using the Internet for activities relating to information and duties but not for leisure and social activities. Extraversion was positively associated with using the Internet for leisure and social activities among DotNets (born 1977 – 1999), whereas among Dutifuls (born 1910 – 1945) and Baby Boomers (born 1946 – 1964) extraversion was positively associated with using the Internet for information and duty activities. Openness to experience was positively associated with Internet usage but only among Baby Boomers. Conscientiousness was a significant predictor of Internet usage only for DotNets and GenXers (born 1965 – 1976). In these cohorts, conscientiousness was positively associated with using the Internet for information and duty activities but negatively associated with using the Internet for leisure and social activities. Apparently, understanding the relationship between personality and Internet usage is not possible without considering the modifying role of categories of Internet usage and generation cohorts. The implications of the results for theory and practice are discussed in detail.

Sayed, Zehra & Agndal, Henrik (2021). Offshore outsourcing of R&D to emerging markets: information systems as tools of neo-colonial control. *Critical Perspectives on International Business*. (E-pub ahead of print). doi: 10.1108/cpoib-07-2020-0089

Purpose: This paper analyzes how information systems (IS) can serve as tools of neo-colonial control in offshore outsourcing of research and development work. It draws on critical work examining business and knowledge process outsourcing.

Design/methodology/approach: The paper reports an empirical study of how laboratory information management systems (LIMS) shape offshore outsourcing practices involving Western client firms and Indian contract research organizations (CROs) in the pharmaceutical industry. The study adopted a multi-actor perspective, involving interviews with representatives of Western clients, Indian CROs, system validation auditors, and software vendors. The analysis was iterative and interpretative, guided by postcolonial sensitivity to themes of power and control.

Findings: The study found that LIMS act as tools of neo-colonial control at three levels. As Western clients specify particular brands of LIMS, they create a hierarchy among local CROs and impact the development of the local LIMS industry. At inter-organizational level, LIMS shape relationships by allowing remote, real-time and retrospective surveillance of CROs' work. At individual level, the ability of LIMS to support micro-modularizing of research leads to routinization of scientific discovery, negatively impacting scientists' work satisfaction.

Originality/value: By examining multiple actors' perceptions of IS, this paper looks beyond the rhetoric of system efficiency characteristic of most international business research. As it explores dynamics of power and control surrounding IS, it also questions the proposition that outsourcing of high-end work will move emerging economies upstream in the value chain.

Stenberg, J., Thuvander, L., Kain, J.-H., Adelfio, M. (2021). Linking research, education and citizen codesign: compact cities as social intensification. *SN Social Sciences*, 1(10), 248. doi: 10.1007/s43545-021-00257-9

Both research and policy argue for more compact cities, but there is little clarity regarding which urban qualities must be made more compact to achieve the purported benefits. This paper discusses an example of how to conduct immersive and localised studies by connecting research and education to community outreach. Three potential positive outcomes of linking are examined: (a) linking may improve research activities, (b) linking may have a positive impact on student learning, and (c) better valorisation of research results may be achieved. Within a master's course, architectural students used codesign methods to investigate how the compact city concept can be understood and applied at the neighbourhood level; this assignment was formulated within a research project. The researchers performed observations and feedback tutorials, and the students applied mixed methods, including a literature review, meetings with researchers and stakeholders, site analysis, interviews and a pop-up workshop with residents, strategy development, design proposals, and feedback meetings with critics and local stakeholders. The results show that this linking may contribute significantly to research activities, as the results of a collaborative process between students and local residents were noteworthy. Rather than focusing on the physical environment, the residents argued that the starting point for urban development should be the social aspects. The residents helped the students understand what social aspects to focus on and how to think about certain locations. In terms of education, the collaboration gave students access to the latest research. Better valorisation of research results was achieved with actors at the local level. However, higher up in the municipal hierarchy, valorisation remained a challenge. Linking research and education to community outreach is not particularly common, even if linking all three activities has the potential to lead to systemic change.

Wahlström, Gunnar (2021). The use of multidimensional information in credit decisions: a study from the inside of a successful bank. *International Journal of Economics and Accounting*, (E-pub ahead of print). doi: 10.1504/IJEA.2021.10039509

This study explores credit decisions in a bank that, according to Standard and Poor, is one of the largest in the world in terms of assets and that Moody's has described as one of the least likely banks in the world to default. This study reveals that local credit officers, who were geographically close to their customers, had great freedom in credit decisions, regardless of the size of the loan. Larger credit decisions must be confirmed by headquarters. Once confirmed, the local officer handled the credit further. Freedom for local credit officers worked as a device to motivate to work beyond the formal system of risk measurement, to seek complex information in their face-to-face meetings with customers. The described approach to credit decisions was set by strict control through the use of numbers, as top management could step in if middle managers or local credit officers were incompetent.

Westman Andersson, Gunilla, Gillberg, Nanna & Miniscalco, Carmela (2021). Parents of Children Diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder: What Do They Expect and Experience from Preschools? *Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment*, 17:3025–3037. doi: 10.2147/NDT.S324291

In Sweden, children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) as well as other children in need of special support, according to the law should be provided stimulation and support for their development in their preschools. Parents of children diagnosed with ASD have been shown to struggle to ensure the right to support for their child from society, including in preschool. This study reports parent expectations and experiences when having a child diagnosed with ASD in preschool. Methods: A questionnaire with 12 open-ended and 9 multiple-choice questions was completed by parents of 26 children (3 girls, 23 boys, mean age 4:3 years). The children had been diagnosed with ASD within the last year. The data were analyzed using a qualitative inductive approach with a content analysis of the open-ended questions. Findings and Conclusions: This study shows that parents expect competence and knowledge about ASD among preschool staff, including the principal. They need continuous dialogue between parents and the preschool staff and expect individualized support for their child. Concerns about their child in preschool frequently occurred.

Wulff, Gabriella (2021). Reflections – Pandemic Possibilities in Sweden – From a Room with a View. *The European Sociologist. Issue 46(2). European Sociological Association.* <https://www.europeansociologist.org/issue-46-pandemic-impossibilities-vol-2/reflections-pandemic-possibilities-sweden-room-view> (hämtad 2022-02-04)

Intro: Before entering into a discussion of how the COVID-19 pandemic is changing social life across the world, I first want to make a clarification that I regard the question and the answer as twofold. First, the pandemic itself has changed our social life, in terms of an increased number of people in need of healthcare to a greater extent than a normal flu or cold, and we have also seen that the mortality rates are higher due to the spread of COVID-19. Moreover, to a certain extent there has been more people staying home sick, meaning fewer people working to uphold the society. Hence, there has been a change in societal life as fewer people are engaged in their everyday work and more resources are needed in the healthcare sector.

övrigt utvalt/
selected other
publications

Rapporter/reports

Boholm, Max (2021) *Is IT safe? En studie av den publika diskursen av informationssäkerhet i Sverige: Populärvetenskaplig sammanfattning av ett postdok-projekt*. Stockholm: Myndigheten för samhällsskydd och beredskap (MSB). <https://rib.msb.se/filer/pdf/29705.pdf> (Hämtad 2022-02-04).

Diedrich, Andreas & Hellgren Hanna (2021). *Att organisera integration av nyanlända och andra utrikesfödda personer på den svenska arbetsmarknaden – från "flyktningkrisen" till COVID-19 pandemin*. GRI-rapport 2021:1. Göteborg: Gothenburg Research Institute, Handelshögskolan vid Göteborgs universitet. <http://hdl.handle.net/2077/69750> (Hämtad 2022-02-04).

Hillén, Sandra (2021). *Läsfrämjande i praktiken. En rapport om projektet Stärkta bibliotek - Staden där vi läser!* Göteborg: Kulturförvaltningen Göteborg. <https://goteborg.se/wps/wcm/connect/745e219a-d112-4353-948a-b3d52f1826b9/L%C3%A4sfr%C3%A4mjande+i+praktiken++En+rapport+om+projektet+St%C3%A4rkt+bibliotek.pdf?MOD=AJPERES> (Hämtad 2022-02-04).

Holmberg, Ulrika (2021). *Konsumtionsrapporten 2021*. Göteborg: Gothenburg Research Institute, Handelshögskolan vid Göteborgs universitet. https://www.gu.se/sites/default/files/2021-12/TE_konsumtionsrapporten%202021_korr.pdf (Hämtad 2022-02-04).

Holmberg, Ulrika, Hansson, Lena & Post, Anna (2021). *Äldres matinköp i förändring. Tillgänglighet och digitalisering i pandemitider*. Forskningsrapport 2021:6. Stockholm: Handelsrådet. https://handelsradet.se/app/uploads/2021/12/Rapport-2021_63.pdf (Hämtad 2022-02-14).

Sjölander-Lindqvist, Annelie, Larsson, Simon & Juliana Bennett (2021). *Att leva nära stora rovdjur. Perspektiv på psykosociala och socioekonomiska konsekvenser*. Stockholm: Naturvårdsverket. <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/om-oss/publikationer/7000/att-leva-nara-stora-rovdjur> (Hämtad 2022-02-04).

Sörum, Niklas (2021). *Användarperspektivet - Delstudie: Tillgångsbaserad konsumtion ur ett konsumtionsforskningsperspektiv.* Kapitel i rapport. Göteborg: Göteborgs Stad. <https://goteborg.se/wps/portal/start/miljo/det-har-kan-du-gora/sharing-city-goteborg> (Hämtad 2022-02-04).

Sörum, Niklas (2021). *Tillgångsbaserad konsumtion ur ett konsumtionsforskningsperspektiv. Testbädden Sharing City Göteborg, 2018–2020.* Göteborg: Göteborgs Stad. <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/59e86b55aeb625e2140eec1a/t/603cd3858c227a557e1f9161/1614599047525/Delstudie+användarpespektivet+i+delningsekonomi+Niklas+Sörum+GU.pdf> (Hämtad 2022-02-04).

Ek Österberg, Emma, Norbäck, Maria, Zapata, Patrik & Zapata Campos, Maria José (2021). *Kommunen som upphandlare, entreprenör och arbetsgivare i arbetsmarknadsintegration av utrikesfödda.* Göteborg: Förvaltningshögskolans rapporter/Göteborgs universitet. <https://gupea.ub.gu.se/handle/2077/69836> (Hämtad 2022-02-04).

Zapata Campos, Maria, José, Zapata, Patrik & Kain, Jaan-Henrik (2021). *Inclusive and sustainable waste governance: Strengthening innovative linkages between local governments and waste picker organisations.* Visby: Swedish International Centre for Local Democracy. https://icld.se/app/uploads/2021/09/ICLD_PolicyBrief_17_Web.pdf (Hämtad 2022-02-04).

konferensbidrag /conference contributions

Adolfsson, Caroline, Björner, Emma, Jernsand, Kraff, Helena, Nyström, Marcus, Omondi, Lilian, Osanami Törngren, Sayaka, Pederson, Thomas & Ulver, Sofia (2021). *Collaborative introspection as a methodological tool of reflexivity - from multidisciplinary to transdisciplinary co-production*. International Transdisciplinarity Conference (ITD21), 13-17 Sept: Creating spaces and cultivating mindsets for learning and experimentation. (Offentliggjort, men ej förlagsutgivet).

Aronsson, Lars, Björner, Emma & Jernsand, Eva Maria (2021). *Place making taking place: the New Mill Town*. 29th Nordic Symposium on Tourism and Hospitality Research, 21-23 Sept. Shaping mobile futures: Challenges and possibilities in precarious times. (Offentliggjort, men ej förlagsutgivet).

Besic, Almina & Diedrich, Andreas (2021) *What's in a colour? Translating EU migration policy harmonization into practice*. Paper presented at the 37th EGOS Colloquium (online), Frie: University, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 8-10 July, 2021.

Blomkvist, Marita, Sabelfeld, Svetlana, Crawford, Louise & Haslam, Jim (2021). *Implementing Transnational Non-Financial Accounting Regulation in Extractive Industries: Lost in Local Translation?* Paper presented at the Critical Perspectives on Accounting virtual workshop in Sept 8th, 2021 (Paper i proceeding, refereegranskad).

Brorström, Sara & Diedrich, Andreas (2021) *Inclusive integration? – On the challenges of establishing and maintaining inclusive practices in the settlement support for recent refugees*. The EURAM conference (online), Montreal, Canada, 16-18 June, 2021.

Hansson, Lena, Ulrika Holmberg & Post, Anna (2021) *Grocery shopping among elderly during Corona - Changing practices or temporary disruption?* NRW2021 - The 7th Nordic Retail and Wholesale Conference. (Offentliggjort, men inte publicerat).

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