

2014-11-11

## Ledande mindre forskningsområden samt framtidsområden vid Samhällsvetenskapliga fakulteten, Stockholms universitet 2014

Följande 17 forskningsområden har av Nämnden för forskningsfrågor vid Samhällsvetenskapliga fakulteten befunnits vara ledande mindre forskningsområden eller framtidsområden. Områdena presenteras i alfabetisk ordning. Vid varje område återfinns en kort presentation på engelska skriven av respektive område.

### Kriterier

Identifierbara områden som kvalitativt bedömts hålla hög kvalitet och som har producerat doktorer men som har en mindre volym, speciellt när det gäller externa medel. Här finns också nya områden med större volym men som ännu inte fått fram egna doktorer i någon större omfattning.

### *Allmän statistikproduktion*

#### Statistiska institutionen

This research area comprises all aspects of production concerning official statistics and similar types of statistics. Thus it includes data collection methods, assessment of measurement errors, nonresponse issues, sampling, estimation, temporal issues of survey inference, register-based statistics, statistical disclosure control, response burden and total survey quality. Central decisions by the Swedish government and our perceptions of society are based on official statistics (e.g. is unemployment high or low); hence the quality of the statistics is crucial and research into assessment and improvement of quality is a vibrant area.

### *Design av planerade försök*

#### Statistiska institutionen

The statistical research area of experimental design has a history starting in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. During recent years progress in the research area has been made by applying numerical computations with computers. These developments have led to an increased impact of methods developed for practice. Overall, this research contains theory as well as the application of these statistical methods for a choice of experimental designs.

## Samhällsvetenskapliga fakultetsnämnden

## *Ekonomisk omvandling på mycket lång sikt*

### **Ekonomisk-historiska institutionen**

Explaining the mechanisms behind the division of the world into rich and poor regions is a central issue in the field of economic history. Whereas previous research focused on the immediate background of the Industrial Revolution and the transition to sustained growth beginning around 1800, it is now increasingly recognised that institutional (rather than technological) factors played a decisive role, and that the history of the formation of these institutions goes much further back in time. Further exploration of this long process includes investigations into the efficiency of institutions, relative price shifts, market integration, and the relevance of the Malthusian model.

## *Entreprenörskapsformer och hållbar utveckling*

### **Företagsekonomiska institutionen**

This research focuses on the entrepreneurship that has taken form as a protest against "traditional" entrepreneurship, where the idea of continual growth dominates. In other words, this alternative research analysis entrepreneurship criticizes but also wants to adjust traditional entrepreneurship so that it can contribute to a greater extent to a more sustainable society. The research seeks to conceptualise emerging, "alternative" forms of entrepreneurship - emphasising equality, social integration and ecological concerns - and to understand how they change conditions both for doing business and for the citizen.

## *Finansmarknadernas struktur*

### **Företagsekonomiska institutionen**

Financial market microstructure is a field of financial economics that studies how the interaction of investors and institutions generate markets with varying efficiency and liquidity depending on different rules and regulations. Research in financial market microstructure promotes the understanding of how markets can price assets accurately, how transaction costs can be minimized, and how assets and markets can be constructed to mitigate different types of risk.

## *Genus, arbete och ekonomisk omvandling*

### **Ekonomisk-historiska institutionen**

Gender Studies treats seemingly diverse topics, such as men's and women's different economic opportunities in medieval Sweden or, as in postcolonial studies, the global organisation of labour in an intersectional perspective. How people and communities have handled and managed their livelihood and how resources are allocated and distributed are key issues for gender economic historians. Research at the department has widened theoretically and empirically the economic historic scope through researching gendered informal economies, such as the sex market, pornography and domestic work.

## *Högskolepedagogik och pedagogisk filosofi*

### **Institutionen för pedagogik och didaktik**

This research combines empirical studies on students' learning processes in particular subject areas, with investigation of fundamental philosophical questions addressing the overall conditions for knowledge production in higher education. It deals with different aspects of feminist philosophy, analytical philosophy, critical theory as well as continental philosophy more generally, within the context of educational practice, policy, and discourse. A further interest is didactic school development, where researchers and teachers collaborate in praxis-developing projects aiming at qualifying teaching and expanding the conditions for learning.

## *Kriminalpolitik*

### **Kriminologiska institutionen**

The factors that determine crime policy are a field in their own right. It raises research questions such as: Why has imprisonment varied historically and between countries? How has the shift towards the risk society been reflected in crime policy? What new forms of control are emerging and how are they influencing traditional policing? Why has the crime victim and particularly the issue of men's violence against women become a public issue? How and why is drug policy defined and re-defined? What role do the media play in the shaping of criminal policy, and how can the change in sanctioning towards just deserts be legitimised by reference to the public sense of justice?

## *Livsförlopp och brott*

### **Kriminologiska institutionen**

The main purpose is to study the life courses of males and females and to explore processes of stability and change over time. What factors are linked to continuity in and desistance from crime? What impact do individual resources during childhood and adolescence, living conditions in adulthood, substance abuse and punishment have for criminal careers and pathways towards social inclusion and exclusion? What impact do structural factors have on these processes? The research area has both quantitative and qualitative parts. Different datasets and combination of methods provide possibilities for answering questions about stability and change, both within individuals and between different cohorts, and to make significant empirical, theoretical and methodological advances within the field.

## *Lärande-Hjärna-Praktik: transdisciplinära studier om språk i förskolan*

### **Barn- och ungdomsvetenskapliga institutionen**

The focus is on neuro-sensitive practices that enhance preschool children's communication, language and literacy skills. These are transdisciplinary studies that address the emerging fields of educational neuroscience and preschool didactics in order to, both critically and affirmatively, study, problematize and learn from what Cunha and Heckman (2007) have called the technologies of skill formation. Children's language development is seen as the effects of

events of interactions in complex networks of performative agents outside, as well as inside, the child's bodymind.

## *Lärandemiljöer, didaktisk utveckling och inkludering i skola och förskola*

### **Specialpedagogiska institutionen**

This research focused on describing, assessing and evaluating the special educational policies, activities, strategies and methods that are practiced. Moreover, it is concerned with identifying and implementing promising approaches that should be employed in educational situations and organisations in order to prevent difficulties that can arise in learning environments - intended in a broad meaning - and in order to support optimal learning, participation and equity in the educational system and in society.

## *Pedagogik och hälsa*

### **Institutionen för pedagogik och didaktik**

This research area addresses the construction of knowledge, communication, and processes of learning and meaning-making, which are salient phenomena from a pedagogical perspective, within the fields of health and illness, disability, caring and nursing—drawing on multiple theoretical and methodological perspectives. These issues are studied at the level of the individual, in terms of people's experiences and understandings of health and illness, as well as at the institutional and societal levels, in terms of social and cultural conceptions of health, illness, disability and interaction between professionals and the individual in various institutional settings.

## *Planering och policy*

### **Kulturgeografiska institutionen**

Research in the field of policy and planning is organised around urban and regional studies with a common focus on spatial relations, inequalities and interdependencies. Urban research deals primarily with questions concerning urban strategies, segregation and governance, whereas regional studies are primarily concerned with regional development together with rural and countryside planning. This research is oriented towards planning prerequisites, such as legislation; demographic changes; political and economic visions; political processes, such as participation and deliberative planning.

## *Politik och kön*

### **Statsvetenskapliga institutionen**

This research applies a gender perspective to political science. By gendering core concepts, such as democracy, citizenship, representation, state and international security, the study of politics is advanced. Contributions have been made to Swedish politics and government, comparative politics, politics and development, international politics and political theory. The research also focuses on gender quota systems, welfare state gender regimes, and conceptualisations of

sexualised violence and prostitution, as well as theory development in areas such as intersectionality, gender/nation and discourse analysis. This research is widening the scope of issues addressed within the political science discipline.

### *Politik och lärande om miljö*

#### **Statsvetenskapliga institutionen**

A key area of this research is global environmental policy, and in particular issues related to international climate policy, the UN negotiations on sustainable development and a new climate agreement beyond 2012 and the EU's environmental policy together with a concern for the role large-scale technologies such as storage and capture of carbon dioxide plays in the policy process nationally and internationally. A second research area is environmental policies and policies in different countries with focus on the role of government in environmental issues, and what explains the differences between countries in environmental performance. A third area of research is related to learning and participation in relation to environmental and natural resource issues.

### *Redovisning från insidan och ut*

#### **Företagsekonomiska institutionen**

This research is concerned not only with studying accounting practices involving the production of measurements but also how these measurements are disseminated and (maybe) also consumed. The proposition guiding the research is that by studying accounting practices there is a possibility to contribute beyond accounting studies. In particular, the research has been focusing on the way accounting is consumed and how measurements are part of how families, organisations and societies are formed.

### *Social interaktion: diskursiv teori*

#### **Barn- och ungdomsvetenskapliga institutionen**

Another research area has its focus on detailed analyses of language use and language related phenomena. It involves both alternative readings of social and political documents and the study of social interaction and meaning making in mundane communication. These fields are explored through discourse analysis - including narrative and rhetorical analysis - and through conversation analysis or linguistically oriented ethnography.