Program VR-konferens "Demokrati och offentlig förvaltning", 15-16 mars 2017. UPPDATERAT 3 MARS.

Institutet för framtidsstudier, Holländargatan 13, 4 tr, Stockholm.

<u>Onsdag 15 mars</u>

12.00-13.00 LUNCH. *Institutet för framtidsstudier, Holländargatan 13, 4 tr.*

13-14.30 Föreläsning: Simone Abrams, Durham University,
Caring and Sharing: Democratic imaginaries in question

14.40-15.10 Tyllströms papper. Kommentator: Johan Alvehus.

15.10-15.50 Thomassons papper. Kommentator: Carl Dahlström.

FIKA

16.10-16.50 Dahlströms & Holmgrens paper. Kommentator: Gissur Erlingsson.

17.30 MIDDAG. Restaurang Pong, Drottninggatan 71C.

(19.30 Föreläsning om amerikansk politik med författaren och historikern Thomas Frank, Kulturhuset)

<u>Torsdag 16/3</u>

9.00-9.40 Nordblads paper. Kommentator: Annelie Sjölander-Lindqvist.

9.40-10.20 Alvehus & Kastbergs papper. Kommentator: Josef Pallas.

FIKA

10.40-11.20 Sjölander-Lindqvists m fl papper. Kommentator: Julia Nordblad.

11.20-12.00 Fredriksson & Pallas m fl papper. Kommentator: Stefan Svallfors.

12.00-12.30 Utvärdering, planering för nästa års konferens

12.30 LUNCH. Svea konferens och matsal, Holländargatan 10.

Abstracts

Johan Alvehus & Gustaf Kastberg
First teacher – actions and strategies

This article is about professions in transformation and the empirical case is the teaching profession. More specifically, it is about an attempt to strengthen the profession by introducing a new career step, first teachers. The aim of the study is to scrutinize what first teachers do and how they establish the position in the school system. What we observe is a range of activities, but that it differs between teachers in different settings to what extent they engage in new activities. A preliminary interpretation is that the introduction of first teachers helps strengthening the teacher profession at a collegial level. The empirical investigation was carried out in a qualitative longitudinal study.

Carl Dahlström & Mikael Holmgren
The Link between Appointments and Appropriations in the Politics of Administrative Design

In this paper, we analyze the relationship between political control of agency decision-making and the size of agency budgets. Scholars of bureaucratic and distributive politics have respectively highlighted how political leaders can use personnel management and resource allocation to advance their agendas: with the power of appointment, they can influence the policy priorities of unruly bureaucrats; and with the power of the purse, they can funnel resources towards favored constituencies. We argue that political decisions about agency appointments and appropriations can be understood as part of the same general delegation process, with political leaders strategically matching responsive personnel and prioritized resources across policy issues and over time. To buttress this conjecture, we examine four decades worth of data from the Swedish central bureaucracy, covering all agency appropriations and leadership appointment between 1971 and 2014, and show that agencies systematically receive more generous allocations when the appointing and appropriating governments are from the same ideological bloc. We thereby affirm the strategic considerations highlighted by previous works in both bureaucratic and distributive politics, but also shed new light on how the appropriations and appointment processes are linked.

Tine Ustad Figenschou, Magnus Fredriksson, Heidi Houlberg Salomonsen & Josef Pallas
Mediatization in Translation – The Nordic Experience

What do similarities and differences between media systems and politico administrative systems in Denmark, Norway and Sweden mean for how mediatization is translated an unfolds in government agencies? M*ediatization* highlights transformations of the interactions between media and organizations. The concept captures the challenges organizations in public sectors encounter when they are about to handle changes not only in the media system, but also in the politico-administrative settings. Early research on mediatization often regarded organizations' adaptions to media's norms, values, principles and working routines as strategic process that unfolds alongside rather generic pathways. However, recent efforts suggest that these processes are better

understood if we pay attention to how mediatization is interpreted and translated in relation to local circumstances and prerequisites. The argument put forward in this conceptual paper is that processes of mediatization are embedded both in local contexts into which mediatization is translated, and in the institutional conditions residing at the level of media systems and politico-administrative regimes. Regarding the former the Nordic countries broadly falls within the same Nordic media system, whereas there are distinctive differences when the latter are considered.

Having this perspective as a point of departure our paper aims to identify central conditions that might be theorized as affecting the translations of mediatization into and within government agencies in Denmark, Norway and Sweden. In particular, we are interested in how similarities and differences between the administrative systems in these countries influence the way mediatization unfolds. Here we pay attention to three central characteristics – formal organizing, degree of autonomy and level of competition.

Julia Nordblad
The Changing Temporalities of *Intérêt Général*: French Forest Politics 1827–1848

The character of climate change temporality – wicked, non-linear, (so far) slow paced, lagging yet irreversible and stretching thousands of years into the future – has risen the stakes of the issue of political conceptions of the long-term. This paper takes on an historical example of how the long-term has been politically conceived, represented and legitimized. The case is specific and small-scale: a time-limited French law restricting clear-cutting of forests that was in effect between 1827 and 1848. As an historical object of study, forest politics concentrate some of the central temporal aspects of the climate crisis of our time. Since trees grow slowly, politicians and administrations are necessarily faced with the long-term when discussing forest policy. The forest has its own unrushed temporality and throughout history, politicians have grappled with the challenge of turning that organic and material long-termism into political time. In the 19th century, forests were also believed to affect both the weather locally and the water supply regionally. Therefore, historians have discussed a 19th century climate concept in this context. The 1827 law against clear-cuttings was recurrently debated during the time it was in effect, and in this debate subtle conceptual changes can be observed. One such change is the way in which the temporality implied in the concept *intérêt général* (general interest) – an important and highly contested concept at the time – was extended during the two decades of the debate. In the 1830s, the law restricting forest owners' rights was debated mainly with arguments referring to the present. The *intérêt général* was often related to the effects it had on the climate. In the late 1840s the use of the concept changed. The *intérêt général* was now often evoked as a matter of future citizens and of the long-term, calling for protection from the shortsighted *intérêt particulier* of the landowners. This paper describes the changing temporality of *intérêt général* and discusses it in relation to a general radicalization of political rhetoric during the 1830s and 40s. Finally, it is argued that the different concepts of general interest in this period mirror diverging views on such fundamental issues as human driving forces, the demarcation line between economy and politics, and the mechanics of political representation.

Annelie Sjölander-Lindqvist, Camilla Sandström, Jani Pellikka, Juha Hiedanpää, Ketil Skogen, Olve Krange
Between politics and management: Governing Large Carnivores in Fennoscandia

It is widely acknowledged that socio-cultural and political dimensions are as influential as the biophysical environment for the effective management of human-wildlife interactions. On one hand, managing the complex socio-ecological conflicts over the presence of large carnivores and disagreement about the burdens and benefits of conservation initiatives without destroying neither wildlife nor human viability and welfare. On the other hand, managing requires a delicate balance between local concerns for rural communities' survival and property vulnerability alongside with international concerns for saving threatened species. Environmental collaborative governance, mostly in terms of decentralization and inclusion of stakeholders, has therefore increasingly become advocated as a useful way of handling conflicting goals, balancing different interests and reconciling local concerns without compromising wildlife population viability. The three countries in Fennoscandia— Finland, Norway, and Sweden—are no exception. In all three countries new approaches to large carnivore management have emerged since 2000, including some elements of collaborative governance. By comparing three cases of environmental collaborative governance that have been initiated to promote large carnivore recovery amidst many human land uses, this chapter synthesize and advance knowledge on the challenges, incentives for and constraints on collaborative governance.

In the proposed chapter 1) we compare the policies and institutional design in Fennoscandian countries to explore each model's capacity to find a balance between different interests and demands. We also 2) compare how different stakeholders and communities of interest and practice perceive, conceptualize and understand their participation in decentralized large carnivore management. We analyse the contextual and implicit framings in terms of selections, attributions of meaning, and normativity.

Anna Thomasson
Hybridization of public services and its consequences for transparency and control

Background and research question: In focus of this paper is the role and behavior of the board of directors in hybrid arrangements. Especially interesting is how the relationship between members of the board and internal and external stakeholders influence how the members of the board interpret and manage in the hybrid context.

Hybrid organizations are generally considered as organizations that blend characteristics from more than one type of organization and/or sector (public, private and third sector). Because hybrid organizations operate in more than one sector and have adopted characteristics from more than one type of organization, they are influenced by stakeholders with often contradictory expectations and demands. Previous research on hybrid organizations has focused mainly on defining the phenomenon and its characteristic, i.e. structural issues. Until now few studies have investigated how the ambiguous context and the conflicting demands from stakeholders influence how members of the organization interpret and manage the hybrid context, which includes board members. Hence, the question asked in this paper is:

How does the ambiguous context of hybrid organizations influence the identity of board members and how does this identity influence how they govern hybrid organizations and manage stakeholder relations?

Theory: In order to investigate the research question a framework consisting of institutional theory and identity will be developed. Focus will be on the concept of institutional logics related to identity and how members of boards interpret and adhere to different institutional logics. By applying this perspective this study will draw on the previous studies of hybrid organizations.

Method: This study is based on empirical data from in-depth interviews with board members of corporations owned by local governments in Sweden. The study aims to unpack individual interpretations and the factors influencing those interpretations.

Findings and contributions: The results of this study show how the interpretation of the hybrid context influences how individual board members govern an organization. The underlying mechanisms seem to be personal and political preferences. Thus individual board members own interest and political belief thus influence decisions made by the board. If one logic becomes dominant on a board the other is likely to be less influential. The question in those cases is to what extent the organization then in fact is a hybrid organization. If one logic dominates the organization is not a hybrid organization. This study thus increases our knowledge of how hybrid organizations are created by showing that it is not only the structure of an organization or legal aspect that makes it hybrid, but also the identity of the people governing the organization. The results of the study also show that if the board composition changes over time it is possible that the dominant logic of the board also changes and with that the hybrid character of the organization.

Anna Tyllström
What Passes Through the Revolving Door: Public Relations Consultants as Carriers of Politicization and Corporatization

Relying on institutional theory, I analyze the revolving door of politics in the light of two idea-type institutions – the "political organization" and "corporation", each with its own set of institutional characteristics and role expectations. By providing unique interview data with "revolvers" at different stages of the journey between politics and corporate sphere, I shed light not only on what makes the revolving doors move, but also what passes through them in terms of the actual ideas and knowledge carried by people, and how it changes as individuals increase their skill set. By seeing the revolving door phenomenon as a new mode of corporate-political interaction, through which dominant ideals of management and governance are channeled, and various types of knowledge is spread, I propose the phenomenon to be an instantiation of, and a driving forces behind, major institutional transformations such as 1) a corporatization of politics, 2) politicization of corporations, and 3) isomorphism of organizations and professionals across institutional boundaries.