

## Sweden

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Albrecht, Frederike (2017). *The Social and Political Impact of Natural Disasters Investigating Attitudes and Media Coverage in the Wake of Disasters*. Uppsala: Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis. 61 p. (Serie: Digital Comprehensive Summaries of Uppsala Dissertations from the Faculty of Social)

Natural disasters are social and political phenomena. Social structures create vulnerability to natural hazards and governments are often seen as responsible for the effects of disasters. Do social trust, political trust, and government satisfaction therefore generally change following natural disasters? How can media coverage explain change in political attitudes? Prior research suggests that these variables are prone to change, but previous studies often focus on single cases, whereas this dissertation adopts a broader approach, examining multiple disasters. It investigates the social and political impact of natural disasters by examining their effect on social and political attitudes and by exploring media coverage as a mechanism underlying political consequences. The results reveal that natural disasters may have a comparatively frequent, although small and temporary, effect on social trust. Substantial effects are less likely. Social trust was found to decrease significantly when disasters cause nine or more fatalities (Paper I). Political attitudes were expected to be prone to change after natural disasters, but Paper II illustrates that political trust and government satisfaction among citizens are generally hardly affected by these events. Finally, media framing and the political claims of actors explained the variation in political consequences after disasters of similar severity. Paper III also illustrates the importance of the political context of natural disasters, as their occurrence can be strategically exploited by actors to further criticism towards the government in politically tense situations.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Almgren, Susanne (2017). *Users and producers Online News as Mediated Participation*. Jönköping: Jönköping University, School of Education and Communication. 148 p. (Serie: Dissertation. School of Education and Communication, 1652-7933 ; 33)

The purpose of this thesis is to illuminate principles that guide mediated participation, taking place through the interplay between users and news producers. Therefore, the study focuses both how spaces for participation are structured (by news producers) and those that exert participatory practices (news users). The research design thus has an approach that ties together analytical strands that previously have been studied separately. The research questions concern how the conditions comprising mediated participation – in terms of opportunities for users' participatory practices – differ between (1a) various types of online news sites, and (1b) various types of news, as well as how users exercise participatory practices (2a) on various types of news sites, and (2b) in connection to various types of news. The last research question (3) concerns how users express the connection to news producers, through participatory practices within participatory spaces. The thesis includes four papers, that together answer the research questions by applying content and text analyses to various types of news sites (big city national, local rural area, morning broadsheets and evening tabloids) and its content: news articles and features for user participation, such as comments and sharing news through social media (i.e., Facebook and Twitter).

[Fulltext>>](#)

Andersson, Anton B. (2017). *Networks and Success Access and Use of Social Capital among Young Adults in Sweden*. Stockholm: Department of Sociology, Stockholm University. (Serie: Stockholm studies in sociology, 0491-0885 ; 69)

The thesis explores the role of social capital in shaping inequality among young adults. Social capital is defined as resources embedded in a social network and the thesis investigates differences in access to social capital, and the effects in the labor market and the housing market. The thesis consists of four empirical studies and an introductory chapter that develops the theoretical and empirical background. All four studies measure social capital with ego network measures and the main measurement is the position generator that asks the respondent about contacts in occupational positions spanning the socioeconomic structure. Results show that family background factors and socioeconomic segregation affects access to social capital, and that social capital affects labor market and housing market outcomes. The thesis concludes that social capital is an important factor to understand unequal outcomes among young adults.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Björk, Åsa (2017). *Drama, hat och vänskap om ungdomars interaktioner i sociala medier*. Umeå: Umeå Universitet. 155 p. (Serie: Doktorsavhandlingar i pedagogiskt arbete, 1650-8858 ; 81)

Departing from narratives of young people, the aim of this thesis is to deepen the knowledge about the meaning of their social interactions in social media. In this qualitative study, young people's interactions when they use social media are studied in a Swedish context. The study constitutes an important contribution since it makes young people's voices heard. It is based on semi-structured interviews with 32 young people aged 13-15. The results show that young people do not use the term bullying when they define a situation that is of a negative nature. They use other terms such as hate and drama to define a situation they perceive to be negative, both in situations when they themselves are involved and in situations when they are among the audience. It depends on how they define the situation. Explanations for why drama, hate and negative actions occur can be understood based on on-going relation-building work and an effort to fit into a certain peer culture. The results also indicate that it is important to receive attention from significant others. In interaction with others, social skills are developed to navigate drama, hate, friendship, negative actions and relation-building efforts in social media. Social norms, gender norms and negotiating identities come to expression when the young people discuss self-presentations in pictures. Explanations as to why they choose to publish a certain kind of picture can be linked with complex relationship and identity construction processes where the young people position themselves and others in the struggle to doing gender and a desire to participate in a certain peer culture.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Borgen, Turid (2017). *Mellom samfunnsoppdrag og marked En studie av utviklingen av sjefredaktørrollen i utvalgte norske og svenske mediehus fra 1985 til 2015*. Stockholm: Institutionen för mediestudier, Stockholms universitet. 368 p. (Doktorsavhandlingar från JMK,1102-3015 ;48)

The dissertation analyses changes in the role of editors-in-chief in ten leading Norwegian and Swedish media houses – today owned by either Bonnier or Schibsted – in light of the potential tensions between journalistic ideals and market demands. This duality is studied over a period of 30 years, from 1985 to 2015. The most defining changes in the structural framework under which editors-in-chief work are the ongoing technological revolution, the transformation from an analogue into a digital society, and structural, economic changes related to this development. Methodologically, the study builds on data from qualitative in-depth interviews, mainly with 33 past and present editors-in-chief. It also contains a study of how the role of editors-in-chief has been reported and discussed in the magazines of two media branch organisations. The changing role of editors-in-chief is analysed within an institutional perspective.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Claesson, Nils (2017). *Spökmaskinen Sju förändringar och förflyttningar – gestaltningsprocesser i animerad film*. Stockholm: Stockholms konstnärliga högskola. 328 s. (Serie: X Position, 2002-603X ; 2)

The Ghost Machine is a practice-based research project that explores the process of embodiment in animated film. It describes the process of transfiguration from the artist's/auteur's point of view and not from an outside position. The dissertation follows the embodiment of a dramatic text, the Ghost Sonata by August Strindberg (1907), into an animated film. The starting point is my experience of the drama, at the age of thirteen, when staged by Ingmar Bergman at the Royal Dramatic Theatre. As a teenager, the world of the grown-ups seemed to be corrupt, twisted and ruled by violent power plays and economic sanctions, and this play confirmed my world view. Was I right, as a thirteen-year-old boy? What kind of world emerges in my version of the Ghost Sonata? In this thesis work, the films and the experimental research process meet the practice and art of writing. Using text, not as "theory" separated from "practice" but as a bodily art practice, creates a shifting border between the results and intentions of art and filmmaking, and the results of writing. At the same time a unity emerges where the results of the research process can be seen and experienced in the interaction between the texts and the artwork. The Ghost Machine is a totality where the text, films and artworks included in the project are equally important and must be seen as a unity.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Cupitt, Rebekah (2017). *Make difference Deafness and video technology at work*. Stockholm, Sweden: KTH Royal Institute of Technology. 350 p. (Serie: TRITA-CSC-A, 1653-5723 ; 17/03)

Video meetings are a regular part of work at Swedish television's editorial for programming in Swedish Sign Language (SVT Teckenspråk). In the process of creating television programming in Swedish Sign Language, SVT employees communicate with and through technologies. This ethnographic exploration of video meetings at SVT Teckenspråk presents how deafness is reconfigured between hearing, interpreters, and video meeting technology within the context of a public service organisation. Concepts such as technology, meetings, organisations, and visibility are re-formulated from within the context of SVT Teckenspråk and interpreted using feminist and queer theory frameworks. These re-examined concepts are embedded in the history of SVT Teckenspråk and presented as part of the everyday way of holding video meetings. Technologies and people become intertwined and co-constitutive as moments of video meetings are subsequently understood not as human-technology 'interactions' but as intra-actions.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Deldén, Maria (2017). *Perspektiv på historiefilmlitteracitet en didaktisk studie av gymnasieelevers historiska och emotionella meningsskapande i mötet med spelfilm*. Umeå: Umeå universitet. 232 s. (Serie: Umeå studies in history and education ; 19)

The present study addresses what happens when historical feature film is used in history education. The purpose of this thesis is to develop new knowledge of historical film literacy through a study of the feature film's didactical potential in an educational context. This is carried out through an analysis of the historical meaning making among upper secondary students when viewing historical feature films, and special attention is paid to the importance of emotions in the students' meaning making through historical feature film. A focus of the study is the didactical dilemma, previously addressed in historical film research, that arises in the use of feature film in history or social studies education, in relation to educational context, film experience, and historical understanding.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Ekberg, Sara (2017). *The role of organizational integrity in responses to pressures A case study of Australian newspapers*. Jönköping: Jönköping University, Jönköping International Business School. 294 p. (Serie: JIBS Dissertation Series, 1403-0470 ; 116)

The purpose of the dissertation is to explore the role of organizational integrity in responses to pressures. Organizational integrity is a concept from old institutional theory; its definition is the fidelity to the organization's core values, distinctive competence, guiding principles, and mission. Studying this concept empirically will answer calls in institutional theory to focus more on the internal dynamics in terms of the responses to pressures, especially how the people in the organization balance the act to conform or resist pressures while striving for legitimacy. These calls have remained largely unanswered, and the question of how organizations adapt while remaining true to core values and competences remains something of a mystery. Joining the recent resurgence of Selznick's research, the aim of this dissertation is to contribute to the calls to focus on change and inertia together, and the role of values as the organization responds to pressures. Thus, change can be a threat to the organizational integrity and prompts members of the organization to preserve their familiar environment. However, this behavior creates a dilemma, since the maintenance of organizational integrity can be taken too far, to the point that the organization becomes rigid and unable to survive. Thus, it includes the organization finding a balance of staying true to its proclaimed mission and values without being too rigid and losing track of the changes in its environment. Therefore, by giving emphasis to the role of values, organizational integrity adds a new perspective and extends the understanding of how organizations respond to pressures.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Frigo, Alberto (2017). *Life-stowing from a Digital Media Perspective Past, Present and Future*. Stockholm: Södertörns högskol. 154 p. (Serie: Södertörn Doctoral Dissertations, 1652-7399 ; 139)

While both public opinion and scholars around the world are currently pointing out the danger of increasingly popular life-logging devices, this book articulates this debate by distinguishing between automatic and manual life-logging approaches. Since new definitions of life-logging have excluded the latter approach and have been mainly focused on effortless life-logging technologies such as Google Glass and Quantified Self applications in general, the second part of this thesis theoretically frames life-stowing. Through extensive etymological research, I have defined life-stowing as a manual and effortful practice conducted by life-stowers, individuals who devote their life to sampling reality in predefined frameworks. As part of this book, an historical overview introduces life-stowers and distinguishes between Apollonian and Dionysian varieties of these practitioners. Lastly, in order to understand the future reception of life-stowing, particularly in relation to digital media, I have disclosed my ongoing life-stowing project to a small audience.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Horbyk, Roman (2017). *Mediated Europes Discourse and Power in Ukraine, Russia and Poland During Euromaidan*. Huddinge: Södertörns högskola. 404 p. (Serie: Södertörn Doctoral Dissertations, 1652-7399 ; 149)

This study focuses on mediated representations of Europe during Euromaidan and the subsequent Ukraine–Russia crisis, analysing empirical material from Ukraine, Poland and Russia. The material includes articles from nine newspapers, diverse in terms of political and journalistic orientation, as well as interviews with journalists, foreign policymakers and experts, drawing also on relevant policy documents as well as online and historical sources. The material is examined from the following vantage points: Michel Foucault's discursive theory of power, postcolonial theory, Jürgen Habermas's theory of the public sphere, Pierre Bourdieu's field theory, Jacques Derrida's hauntology and Ernesto Laclau's concept of the empty signifier. The methods of analysis include conceptual history (Reinhart Koselleck), critical linguistics and qualitative discourse analysis (a discourse-historical approach inspired by the Vienna school) and quantitative content analysis (in Klaus Krippendorff's interpretation). The national narratives of Europe in Ukraine, Russia and Poland are characterised by a dependence on the West. Historically, these narratives vacillated between idealising admiration, materialist pragmatics and geopolitical demonising. They have been present in each country to some extent, intertwined with their own identification. These discourses of Europe were rekindled and developed on during Euromaidan (2013–2014). Nine major Ukrainian, Russian and Polish newspapers with diverse orientations struggled to define Europe as a continent, as the EU or as a set of values.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Jonsson, Peder (2017). *Kommunikationsmodeller inom public relations*. Stockholm: KTH 386 s. (Serie: TRITA-IEO, 1100-7982 ; 2017:05)

Once a year for over forty years public relations' practitioners in Sweden gathers, the political week in Almedalen, in the town of Visby. There they exchange knowledge and experience on all types of subjects using different and common communication models whether they are aware of them or not. The research on communication models is sparse, with one exception: Grunig's model. Both practitioners and researches believe them to be important, even strategic. But too little knowledge about the models as such negatively impacts the understanding of public relations' activities. It also contributes to the view that public relations is frittered. The thesis studies and analyses communication models of public relations.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Josefsson, Pernilla (2017). *Higher education meets private use of social media technologies An explorative study of students' use*. KTH Royal Institute of Technology Royal Institute of Technology, 62 s. (Serie: TRITA-CSC-A, 1653-5723 ; 09)

The work in this thesis sets out to explore how students perceive social media use in the context of higher education. More precisely, the focus is on students' use of, experience with, and attitudes toward the integration of social media into their learning environment. To complement this, teachers' incentives for including social media have been studied; to some extent their communication, attitudes, and online activity were also analyzed. The four different studies included in this thesis incorporated three major types of social media technologies.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Ledin, Johanna (2017). *Annan-orientering i masskommunicerande brevtexter en tentativ modell*. Örebro: Örebro University. 239 s. (Serie: Studier från Örebro i svenska språket, 1653-9869 ; 15)

The aim of this thesis is to operationalise the concept of other-orientation. Based on an explorative approach, a tentative model for analysing the marks of other-orientation is developed. The model consists of four grammatical and pragmatic categories in language: deixis, speech acts, modality, and evaluative words. The process of finding out the significant marks in each category and develop a model has been an interplay between a thorough linguistic coding, an interpretative, evaluating reading, and abductive reasoning in a step-by-step process. Theoretically the study is based on dialogism. From this perspective, the very fact that human nature is social indicates that other-orientation is a constituent component in every communicative act. For that reason, the challenge has not been to prove that other-orientation exists in texts, but to explore how a text is made interactive, contextual, dynamic and other-oriented by means of grammatical and pragmatic selectives such as words, phrases, and clauses. The data consists of eight personally addressed mass communication letters about everyday matters.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Lindh, Maria (2017). *Cloudy talks: Exploring accounts about cloud computing*. Borås: Högskolan i Borås. 96 p (Serie: Skrifter från Valfrid, 1103-6990 ; 62)

The aim of this thesis is to discuss the character, purpose, and use of the language surrounding new technology, specifically cloud computing. The thesis is situated within library and information science. Its theoretical basis and argumentation builds upon notions articulated by Berger and Luckmann (1966), known as "the social construction of reality", and upon conceptual metaphor theory developed by Lakoff and Johnson (2003). The thesis discusses the consequences of how cloud computing is explained and legitimised by various actors, such as cloud providers, computer scientists, IT professionals, business leaders, and strategic staff in organisations that had implemented cloud services. It builds on four articles that are based on diverse empirical materials and methods.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Ljungcrantz, Desireé (2017). *Skrubbsår: Berättelser om ur hiv föreställs och erfars i samtida Sverige*. Makadam Förlag 240 s. (Serie: Linköping Studies in Arts and Science, 0282-9800 ; 714)

This thesis is a transdisciplinary cultural study on the imaginaries and experiences of HIV as a chronic illness in Sweden between 2005 and 2014. HIV narratives are analyzed through a theoretical merging of a queer, vulnerable illness phenomenology and the construction of the feminist figurations: the HIV threshold, abrasion, bandages and sharp small stones. The material is in-depth interviews, auto-fiction, and popular culture representations. In in-depth interviews with people living with HIV and in auto-fictive texts, the thesis explores when and how HIV is becoming palpable in everyday life. An analysis of the ways in which HIV and protagonist with HIV are portrayed in popular culture is undertaken through the reading of HIV narratives.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Lövgren, Daniel (2017). *Dancing Together Alone Inconsistencies and Contradictions of Strategic Communication in Swedish Universities*. Uppsala: Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis. 221 p. (Serie: Uppsala Studies in Media and Communication, 1651-4777 ; 13)

Organizations increasingly use communication as a strategic function to maneuver in a challenging, complex, and demanding social landscape. Based on assumptions of centralized control and planning, the strategic communication concept aims for coordination and consistency of communication. Implied is a view of actors as intentional, rational, and deliberate decision makers. Such a conventional view on strategic communication, however, cannot satisfactorily explain the underlying characteristics of communication practices in contemporary organizations. Nor does it explain how organizational members in their everyday work interpret and relate to such practices. This thesis adopts neo-institutional theory and the translation approach to study how strategic communication operates along an institutionalized recipe for communication that through various translations is reformulated to fit local organizational contexts and preferences of the people occupying these contexts.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Malmström, Martin (2017). *Synen på skrivande : Föreställningar om skrivande i mediedebatter och gymnasieskolans läroplaner*. Lund University (Media-Tryck) 346 s.

This dissertation is about the view of writing. One of the intentions of the study is to analyse different notions of writing that become manifest in media debates about student writing. Another intention is to analyse conceptions of writing in curricula and course plans for upper secondary school in Sweden from 1970 to 2011. Drawing from theories of critical discourse analysis, the study aims at answering what is said about student writing, describing the language tools the debaters use, and discussing and explaining how and why the discursive struggle about the view of writing evolves and develops. The source material consists of newspaper articles and periodicals from the 70's, the 90's and our time in mostly Swedish, and some American, publications and the curricula and course plans of Lgy 70, Lpf 94 and Gy 2011. The results show that there is and has been a popular discourse of writing in Sweden about the students' lacking writing abilities.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Martinez, Carolina (2017). *Targeting Children Online : Young internet users and producers in the commercial media environment*. Media and Communication Studies, Lund. (Serie: Lund Studies in Media and Communication 22)

Children's daily internet usage takes place to a large extent in a commercial environment, where advertising and the sale of virtual goods are ever-present parts of the online experience. The overall goal of this thesis is to contribute to a critical understanding of children's commercial online environment as spaces for children's everyday life activities and participation, and as spaces for commercial interests that seek to target children and monetize their internet usage. Two papers analyze the perspectives of children, namely, how children view and engage with online advertising. Two papers explore the perspectives of producers involved in advertising to children online, with a focus on how these producers represent themselves, their practices and the child audience. In addition to this, one paper analyzes what participatory opportunities are provided to users in children's virtual worlds, and how participation is constrained by the commercial strategies (the sale of virtual goods and VIP membership). This paper also looks into the ways in which the producer discursively represents the virtual world, and how the users relate tactically to the commercial strategies.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Mehrabov, Ilkin (2017). *"All Watched Over by Machines of Loving Grace" Activist Practices in an Era of Mediatized Surveillance*. Karlstad: Karlstads universitet. 88 s. (Serie: Karlstad University Studies, 1403-8099 ; 2017:8)

One of the defining features of contemporary zeitgeist is that we live in an era of mediatization – a metaprocess, through (and by) which all everyday relations increasingly depend on networked media technologies and online communication channels. Due to rapid developments in digital electronics, all these Internet- or mobile-enabled platforms, and devices, are prone to the processes of quantification and datafication, and as such, surveillance is a principal dimension that lies at the core of mediatization. Through five peer-reviewed academic articles and the cover text, this dissertation provides a multi-faceted analysis of the complex relationships – built by Azerbaijan's and Turkey's state intelligence, security and law enforcement agencies with a number of local, and global, private information, entertainment and telecommunications companies.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Pasay, Sarah Linden (2017). *Stable Media in the Age of Revolutions Depictions of Economic Matters in British and Swedish State Newspapers, 1770–1820*. Uppsala: Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis 254 p. (Serie: Uppsala Studies in Economic History, 0346-6493 ; 108)

The dissertation examines how economic matters were depicted between 1770 and 1820 in two European kingdoms. Britain and Sweden are studied during this Age of Revolutions from the state's perspective; state-managed newspapers are examined, one from Britain, the London Gazette, and two from Sweden, Stockholms Post-Tidningar and Inrikes Tidningar. These were stable types of media that transformed slowly alongside the changing popular press. State-managed newspapers were produced both to inform and manage the loyalty of populations. Aside from the continued development of the centralized state, this was also the time when Enlightenment ideals were spreading, the public sphere was transforming, notions of the nation and nationalism were developing, and communication strategies were changing; these concepts are the basis for the model of the development of modernity used in this study. Economic matters are seen as existing in a value-realm model that gradually disintegrated over time, expressing the birth of the modern world. This model included political, social-cultural, and technological values, in addition to economic matters. This disintegration involved a sense of uniformity. In both Britain and Sweden, economic objects, practices, ideas, and discourses received similar treatments over time. This process was, however, non-linear and not complete by the dawn of industrial transformation.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Snodgrass, Eric (2017). *Executions Power and Expression in Networked and Computational Media*. Malmö: Malmö University 332 p. (Serie: New Media, Public Spheres and Forms of Expression)

This research looks at questions of power and expression as they are composed in various ways within networked and computationally-informed situations of the present. Drawing from the term as it is originally invoked in practices of computing, the research puts forward execution as a central conceptual framework for its investigations. In a computer program, a program becomes executable when it is able to execute a set of procedures within a designated set of relations and affordances. Similarly, the concept of execution developed here looks at the ongoing negotiations of various formative relations and affordances (technical, cultural, material, political) in practices of execution, describing certain notable techniques applied towards the task of making things executable. The examples looked at include several dominant media and technology practices of the present, as well as several alternative practices that point to other possible modes of execution. In doing so, the research highlights certain politically-orientated issues involved in questions of execution, working to further develop specific approaches aimed at describing, questioning and intervening into practices of execution as they occur in the world.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Velkova, Julia (2017). *Media Technologies in the Making User-driven Software and Infrastructures for Computer Graphics Production*. Huddinge: Södertörns högskola. 254 p. (Serie: Södertörn Doctoral Dissertations, 1652-7399 ; 146)

Over the past few decades there have emerged greater possibilities for users and consumers of media to create or engage in the creation of digital media technologies. This PhD dissertation explores the ways in which the broadening of possibilities for making technologies, specifically software, has been taken advantage of by new producers of digital culture – freelancers, aspiring digital media creators and small studios – in the production of digital visual media. It is based on two empirical case studies that concern the making of free software for computer graphics animation production in two contexts: by a loose collective of anime fans in Siberia, Russia, and by a small animation studio in Amsterdam, Netherlands. The case studies are presented and analysed in the scope of four journal articles and one book chapter which form the core of the dissertation.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Warnicke, Camilla (2017). *Tolkning vid förmedlade samtal via Bildtelefoni.net interaktion och gemensamt meningsskapande*. Örebro: Örebro University. 101 s. (Serie: Studies from The Swedish Institute for Disability Research, 1650-1128 ; 85)

The Swedish Bildtelefoni.net is a service that people who use Swedish Sign Language (SSL) through a video phone can call in order to get in touch with people who speak through a telephone, or vice versa. In relayed calls via the Swedish video relay service (FBT), the interlocutors have different access to the visual arena and the auditive space. They are also physically separated from each other. An interpreter, working in a studio, enables the interaction across the different media, and the interpreter is the only person who has direct contact with both users of the service. FBT has been provided in Sweden since 1996, and is administrated by The Swedish Post and Telecom Authority (PTS). The overall aim of the dissertation is to describe, analyse and discuss participants' interaction and their joint construction of meaning within FBT. The theoretical and methodological frameworks for the dissertation are dialogism and Conversation Analysis (CA).

[Fulltext>>](#)

Wass, Sofie (2017). *The importance of eHealth innovations Lessons about patient accessible information*. Jönköping: Jönköping University, Jönköping International Business School. 60 p. (Serie: JIBS Dissertation Series, 1403-0470 ; 117)

Access to digital information and communication has an increasing importance in both the work of healthcare professionals and in patients' everyday life and has transformed what we do and how we carry out activities. It changes the way in which healthcare is delivered, how information is exchanged within and between organizations and how patients and other actors access and manage information. Currently, innovation is imperative in the healthcare sector and today there is a focus on how different eHealth services can improve healthcare. With increased access to various eHealth services, there is a need to know more about the impact of eHealth innovations on healthcare. The aim of this thesis is to acquire more knowledge about eHealth innovations in healthcare. The focus is on prerequisites to realize innovative eHealth services and eHealth services that provide patients with access to health information. The theoretical background addresses innovation, services and business models. This thesis is a compilatory work and includes five qualitative research papers.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Wikström, Peter (2017). *I tweet like I talk Aspects of speech and writing on Twitter*. Karlstad: Karlstads universitet. 117 p. (Serie: Karlstad University Studies, 1403-8099 ; 2017:44)

This dissertation investigates linguistic and metalinguistic practices in everyday Twitter discourse in relation to aspects of speech and writing. The overarching aim is to investigate how the spoken–written interface is reconfigured in the digital writing spaces of social media. The dissertation comprises four empirical case studies and six chapters. The first study investigates communicative functions of hashtags in a speech act pragmatic framework, focalizing tagging practices that not only mark topics or organize hypertextual interaction, but rather have more specific locally meaningful functions. Two studies investigate reported speech in tweets, focusing on quotatives typically associated with informal conversational interaction (e.g., BE like). The studies identify strategies by which Twitter users animate (Tannen, 2007) speech reports. Further, one of the studies explores how such animating practices are afforded (Hutchby, 2001). Lexically, orthographically, and with images, but primarily through typography, users make voice, gesture, and stance present in their tweets, digitally re-embodying the rich nonverbal expressivity of animation in talk. Finally, a study investigates notions of talk-like tweeting from an emic perspective, showing users' negotiations of how tweets can and should correspond to speech in relation to social identity, linguistic competence, and personal authenticity. Six chapters situate and synthesize the case studies in an expanded theoretical framework.

[Fulltext>>](#)

Zuiderveld, Maria (2017). *Battling the 'Invisible Nets'. Gender in the fields of journalism in sub-Saharan Africa*. Göteborg : Department of Journalism, Media and Communication, University of Gothenburg. 90 p. (Serie: Doctoral Theses / Doktorsavhandlingar Institutionen för journalistik, medier och kommunikation : [14] )

Battling the 'invisible nets' studies journalism as a gendered practice in sub-Saharan Africa. This thesis analyses the gender logic in the field of journalism by examining how structures of gender, class and race interact to create barriers and opportunities for black women journalists and media managers. The empirical focus is on South Africa but also includes Zambia, Nigeria, Ethiopia and Uganda. The theoretical framework is inspired by French socio- logist Pierre Bourdieu and the appropriation of his theories by Toril Moi. Inspired by an ethnographic approach, five empirical studies examine the lived experiences of black women journalists. The thesis also examines how gender logic operates in the field of journalism in South Africa on a detailed level by analysing reporting and editorial discussions concerning a specific gender-sensitive topic during the 2010 FIFA World Cup. The results of the thesis show the South African context is unique in the way it shapes opportunities and obstacles for women in the field of journalism, and how black women journalists act in order to navigate the 'invisible nets' and succeed in the field.

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