

THURSDAY, 27 JUNE

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09.00 - 10.30	Parallel Sessions 17, 18 and 19, Building B
10.30 - 11.00	Coffee break
11.00 - 12.30	Plenary Session, Room A-1.020, Building A Keynote: Professor Havi Carel <i>Finding joy within medical limits: beyond Aristotle on flourishing and virtue</i>
12.30 - 13.30	Lunch, Cantina, Building A
13.30 - 15.00	Parallel Sessions 20, 21 and 22, Building B
15.00 - 15.15	Coffee break,
15.15 - 16.45	Parallel session 23, building B
17.00 - 17.45	Business meeting

EVENING

19.30 Fish soup and Jazz music at Varden Vista Point

PARALLEL SESSION, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 AND 23

17	18	19	20	21	22	23
B135	B136	B139	B135	B136	B139	B135

PARALLEL SESSION 17: THEORETICAL ISSUES

TIME	TITLE	PRESENTER
09.00 - 09.30	<i>How do you find yourself? A hermeneutic-phenomenologically informed understanding of our emotional lives.</i>	Eatough, Virginia Birkbeck University of London, UK
09.30 - 10.00	<i>Life's Trajectory: Movement, Rest, Possibilities</i>	Galvin, Kate Professor University of Brighton UK
10.00 - 10.30	<i>What Does Qing Mean? Rethinking Affectivity in the Cultural Context</i>	Peng, Rong-Bang Assistant Professor Tzu Chi University, Taiwan
10.30 - 11.00	Coffee Brake	

Associate Professor Eatough, Virginia

09.00 - 09.30

How do you find yourself? A hermeneutic-phenomenologically informed understanding of our emotional lives.

Recent developments in cultural studies/critical theory described as the 'affective turn' reflect a shift from a preoccupation with language and discourse (the 'linguistic turn') to one with the body, materiality and power. The turn is a turn away not only from language and discourse but from conscious life with all that that entails: how as embodied, situated, finite beings we are "bearers of understanding of the world." (Inkpen, 2016:27) Giving weight to ideas of embodiment, corporeality, affect and how they are implicated in our emotional lives is to be welcomed but the subsequent denial of subjectivity and signifi-

tion less so. I offer another way of thinking about emotional lives, namely that of a phenomenological psychology perspective which proposes that Heidegger's discussion of *Befindlichkeit* (literally "how-one-finds-oneself-ness") and *Stimmung* (typically translated as "mood" or "attunement") provides useful ways of understanding concrete situations in which people talk about things like emotions, moods and feelings. I question the idea of affects' ineffability which places it beyond language by emphasising how language is disclosive of how we find ourselves in the world, drawing attention to its imaginative and creative capacities. I place interpretation at the heart of the endeavour to understand emotional life and illustrative examples are given in support of my argument.

Professor Galvin, Kate

09.30 - 10.00

Professor Bob Mugerauer

Life's Trajectory: Movement, Rest, Possibilities

Multiple phenomenologies of life's trajectory fruitfully focus on the alternating pulses of movement and rest—through the times of suffering and joy (Heidegger's whole corpus on homecoming; Jaeger, 1975; Seamon, 1985). Applying the archetypal scheme with a lifeworld approach for healthcare, Galvin and Todres' "dwelling-mobility" lattice explores directions for caring in regard to both well-being and suffering (2013). This presentation aims to further unfold the latter's existential theory by comparing it with Heidegger's explication of Aristotle's analysis of life as always being "in movement," that is, in a state or condition of "moved-ness": we are always underway,

even in dwelling, so that even our rest is a kind of movement (the static—movement—having-been completed—comes only with death) (1924, 1939). Specifically, the Aristotelian-Heideggerian view that movements are changes in modes of being (for example, in moods) is an interpretation in terms of multiplicity. We have emerging possibilities for transformation during the course of life and our maturation. This idea will be used in coordination with Galvin-Todres' core lattice to elaborate how our task in factual life is to understand concretely what is here and now present at each moment, what decisive directions we might take in relation to our individual and shared worlds, and how professionals might enhance their practices of care.

Assistant Professor Peng, Rong-Bang

10.00 - 10.30

What Does Qing Mean? Rethinking Affectivity in the Cultural Context

Affectivity is a fundamental dimension of the human experience; our everyday existence is permeated by a multitude of human experiences. However, for quite some time, the mainstream perspective of psychology on affectivity has been restricted by an inadequate conceptualization of "emotion," and as a result become quite ignorant of complexity of affective experiences. In recent years, there has been a wave of affective research in the social sciences, which to a certain extent might be seen as a discontent of the narrow vision provided by psychology' emo-

tion research. The author of this paper proposes that, in order to break away from our habitual way of conceptualizing affective experiences, it will be beneficial to rethink affectivity by way of a detour—that is, to examine how affectivity is considered in a language other than English. Qing in Chinese stands for the root of a varieties of affective terms, the author of this paper will explore the semantic network of Qing and then utilizes it as a basis to discuss the conceptualization of affectivity in the Chinese cultural context. The Chinese way of conceptualizing affectivity will also be compared to Heidegger's phenomenological understanding of *Befindlichkeit* and *Stimmung*.

PARALLEL SESSION 18: LIVED EXPERIENCE

TIME	TITLE	PRESENTER
09.00 - 09.30	<i>Narrative of Joy: How Mattering Brings Joy and Psychological Life that Flourishes.</i>	La Fleur, Richard and Louis Boynton PhD and Lecturer University of West Georgia, US
09.30 - 10.00	<i>Living the dream, but not without hardship: Stories about making sense of self-directed weight loss and leaving severe obesity for the long-term</i>	Raaheim, Målfrid Professor University of Bergen, Norway
10.00 - 10.30	<i>Being with and beside each other when life falls apart</i>	Herholdt-Lomholdt, Sine Maria Associate Professor Ålborg University, Denmark
10.30 - 11.00	Coffee Brake	

PhD and Lecturer La Fleur, Richard

09.00 - 09.30

PhD, LPC, NCC and CPCS Louis Boynton

Narrative of Joy: How Mattering Brings Joy and Psychological Life that Flourishes.

Within the US, many people are living in a negative condition known as *mauvaise foior* “Bad Faith”. This term was coined by Jean-Paul Sartre, a 20th century French philosopher and it connected to the notion that people believe they no longer have the freedom to make choices because the fear the consequences of making the wrong choice. This is evident and is demonstrated by an increase in a lack of social capital,

decreased income inequality, drug addiction, high suicide rates, and increasing dependency on technology for life’s pleasures.

As a potential area of applied research, we assert that using by incorporating new narratives of mattering and virtues as daily life practices, a number of psychological interventions can be created to promote flourishing and well-being. Our hope is that by focusing on a new narrative of mattering and flourishing we can create a new standard.

Professor Raaheim, Målfrid

09.30 - 10.00

Professor Christian Moltu and Associate Professor Eli Natvik

Living the dream, but not without hardship: Stories about making sense of self-directed weight loss and leaving severe obesity for the long-term

This presentation explores thematic outcomes from nursing dissertations that used a phenomenological method to focus on the phenomena of death, suffering and joy. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global was searched using key words: death, suffering, joy, phenomenology, and nursing. The majority of studies used hermeneutic phenomenology as the research approach. Fourteen studies addressed the phenomenon of death. Analysis of the studies revealed two major overarching themes; separating and connecting. Participants tended to interpret their experiences as resulting in separation or isolation that occurred before they were able to socially reconnect. Examples of separating included disengaging, aloneness, isolation, and socially distant. Reconnecting, feeling attachment, and family bonds were examples of connect-

ing themes. Eleven dissertations addressed suffering as either the phenomenon or as an essential theme in the findings. The overarching theme was that suffering existed in a personal space where the individual, nurse and/or family felt alone or isolated, and yet, it was a privileged place, a space to dwell alone. Many of the expressions of suffering included a transformation of acceptance that suffering must exist in order to go from disharmony to harmony. Four dissertations found joy as a theme. The essential themes focused on the tension between joy and sorrow and the progression of disintegration and falling apart to the joy of reintegration and subsequent spiritual metamorphosis resulting in a transformation. The theme throughout the 29 dissertations was the tension between death, suffering and joy. That tension evolved from separation, solitude, and disengagement to re-integration, transformation and transcendence.

Assistant Professor Herholdt-Lomholdt, Sine M. 10.00 - 10.30

Being with and beside each other when life falls apart

Among other disciplines, nurses are present in life-situations affected by sorrow, powerlessness, suffering and death. The phenomena of 'being there' with or beside another human being when life falls apart has been expressed in different ways. Carl Rogers describe empathy as an ability to accept and understand the perspectives and feelings of others (Rogers, 1962; 1975). Joyce Travelbee prefer the concept of sympathy and include dimensions of compassion (Travelbee, 1997) while others (e.g., Corso, 2012; Gonzales & Melton, 2017; Larisey, 2012; Laskowski & Pellicore, 2002) use Jungs archetype 'the wounded healer' to describe how nurses can use their own fragility and brokenness to ease suffering. In a phenomenological action research project titled: 'Moments of beauty in nursing – a source of professional

development and innovation', I, from an ontological perspective, inquire into the being of nurses when they are present and together with patients in situations embedded with mortality and despair. Through phenomenological descriptions and reflections a concept of 'shared sensitive presence' rise. 'Shared sensitive presence' refers to situations, where nurse and patient both are under the impression from communal life phenomena, while the phenomenon unfold. For example, nurse and patient in togetherness sense and share mortality as a communal human ground and existential reality. In this presentation, I will describe, explore and discuss 'shared sensitive presence' as a phenomenon that seems to exist in nurse's practice. The phenomena will be clarified using Baumgartens concept: 'sensitive recognition' and through the lenses of Heidegger.

PARALLEL SESSION 19: METHOD AND METHODOLOGY

TIME	TITLE	PRESENTER
09.00 - 09.30	<i>Transformation and Transcendence: Joy, Sorrow and Death Through the Lens of Phenomenological Dissertations and Nursing</i>	Frederickson, Keville, Professors Pace University, New York, US
09.30 - 10.00	<i>What is the Role of Phenomenology in Healthcare Research? : Investigating the Status of Recent Japanese Health Research Using Phenomenology</i>	Ueda, Kayoko Researcher Kawasaki University of Medical Welfare Japan
10.00 - 10.30	<i>Measuring experience of the body in eating disorders – measuring what?</i>	Ravneng Johansen, Henrik Research Fellow Nortug, Birgit Associate Professor Innlandet University College, Norway

Professor Frederickson, Keville

09.00 - 09.30

Professor Rhonda Maneval and Assistant Professor Eileen Engelke

Transformation and Transcendence: Joy, Sorrow and Death Through the Lens of Phenomenological Dissertations and Nursing

This presentation explores thematic outcomes from nursing dissertations that used a phenomenological method to focus on the phenomena of death, suffering and joy. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global was searched using key words: death, suffering, joy, phenomenology, and nursing. The majority of studies used hermeneutic phenomenology as the research approach. Fourteen studies addressed the phenomenon of death. Analysis of the studies revealed two major overarching themes; separating and connecting. Participants tended to interpret their experiences as resulting in separation or isolation that occurred before they were able to socially reconnect. Examples of separating included disengaging, aloneness, isolation, and socially distant. Reconnecting, feeling attachment, and family bonds were examples of connecting themes.

Eleven dissertations addressed suffering as either the phenomenon or as an essential theme in the findings. The overarching theme was that suffering existed in a personal space where the individual, nurse and/or family felt alone or isolated, and yet, it was a privileged place, a space to dwell alone.. Many of the expressions of suffering included a transformation of acceptance that suffering must exist in order to go from disharmony to harmony. Four dissertations found joy as a theme. The essential themes focused on the tension between joy and sorrow and the progression of disintegration and falling apart to the joy of reintegration and subsequent spiritual metamorphosis resulting in a transformation. . The theme throughout the 29 dissertations was the tension between death, suffering and joy. That tension evolved from separation, solitude, and disengagement to re-integration, transformation and transcendence.

Researcher Ueda, Kayoko

09.30 - 10.00

What is the Role of Phenomenology in Healthcare Research? : Investigating the Status of Recent Japanese Health Research Using Phenomenology

Phenomenology is now one of the qualitative method used in healthcare research. In international journals, phenomenology is the third most commonly used method, following grounded theory approach and ethnography. However, in Japan, it has been reported that the phenomenological method had been used in only 6% of qualitative articles in healthcare (Saiki, 2010). The aim of this paper is to clarify the status of recent Japanese health research using phenomenology, and to highlight the features and issues for developing phenomenology as a qualitative method. Searching the Database of Japan Medical Abstracts Society, there were 95 studies using phenomenology conducted within the past 5 years (2013–2017). They were categorized by four items; academic fields, subjects, methodo-

logical aspects, and aims of research. The results revealed four recurring themes in phenomenological studies; 1) exploring how to overcome serious life crises, 2) focusing on needs and meanings in daily life, 3) examining of the existing values in healthcare, and 4) challenging present-day issues in interpersonal support. In conclusion, phenomenological health research in Japan aims mainly to understand the meaning of people's existential experiences in suffering and struggling. Human care services would require that all professionals should understand the user's life world to provide him/her with genuine support. On the other hand, as the phenomenological approach has many variations based on the idea of philosophy, methodological research to systematize phenomenological methods according to those characteristics would be necessary in making phenomenological healthcare research more effective and accessible.

Research Fellow Ravneng Johansen, Henrik and 10.00 - 10.30

Associate Professor Nordtug, Birgit

Measuring experience of the body in eating disorders – measuring what?

The scientific literature on treatment of eating disorders has since the early days of Hilde Bruch in the 1960s pointed out that a fundamental characteristic of this category of patients is disturbed experience of the body. This has been viewed as a relatively stable experience – independent of the relationship and the context within which the patient is situated at a given time (Sand 2015). Consequently, researchers and therapists have measured these patients' body experience with standardized questionnaires. Various treatment-methods have been used to change these patients' experience of the body, for example psychomotoric physiotherapy. It is, however, interesting that also psychomotoric physiotherapists grounding their practice on

phenomenological theory of the body use such questionnaires (see for example Austad 2018, Danielsen 2013, Hognes Berg 2016). It testifies a strong belief on the possibility of these questionnaires to communicate these patients' body experience. In this paper, we reflect upon what these questionnaires measure, and the mode of communication they invite to in the relationship between patient and therapist/researcher. How do they influence the patient's way of experiencing and talking about bodily sensitivity and presence? How do they influence the understanding of bodily experience in eating disorders? And what kind of knowledge do they represent? These questions and others are explored in light of examples of such questionnaires and ideas from phenomenology of the body and semiotics.

PARALLEL SESSION 20: EDUCATION

TIME	TITLE	PRESENTER
13.30 - 14.00	<i>Key pedagogical insights during phenomenology instruction</i>	Murai, Naoko Professor Kyoto Women's University, Japan
14.00 - 14.30	<i>Learning & Identity Formation as a Life-and-Death Force</i>	Rebelo Dennis Professor Roger Williams University, US
14.30 - 15.00	<i>Connecting with those suffering: comforting concern and care</i>	KU, Yu-Chun Professor National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan

Professor Murai, Naoko

13.30 - 14.00

Key pedagogical insights during phenomenology instruction

Student teachers may encounter pedagogical moments in which they must do something pedagogically right for children in the same way as in-service teachers. In such pedagogical moments, teachers don't have sufficient time to deliberate which way is best for this child(ren), but have to act at that moment for the sake of child(ren)'s future happiness (van Manen, 1991). I advise my student teachers to reflect on their pedagogical moments which they encountered at their practice teaching and to write them phenomenologically. At first, writing phenomenologically was not easy for them, so we read the phenomenological writings such as van den Berg's "Sick in Bed." And we tried to analyze why such writings were lively to express our daily lives and we could become sympathetic with the experiences of the authors. We came to the conclusion that using rhetorical expressions and efforts to express teachers'

and child(ren)'s bodily feelings were important. So student teachers tried to adhere to these rules to write down their own experiences of pedagogical moments which they encountered during practice teachings. They read the descriptions repeatedly and rewrote them until these writings became evocative. Next, we discussed the themes that were evoked in the writings. In this presentation, I would like to raise examples written by student teachers in order to examine the fundamental pedagogical themes. One student wrote about a boy who was given the authority to decide who became the "it" player of tag play during school recess time. At that time, she felt relieved because it allowed her to avoid fights among other children. However, she had been worrying about the boy even though this incident occurred about half a year ago. She wrote about the incident phenomenologically and we discussed the results.

Professor Rebelo, Dennis

14.00 - 14.30

Learning & Identity Formation as a Life-and-Death Force

This descriptive phenomenological study examines how learning can promote work role identity evolution. Understanding identity formation through learning moments (college certificate program and formal university education) can be experienced metaphorically as a death or life force, as described by adult learners wrangling with identity evolution within their workplaces. By contrasting the emerging themes discovered from this formal study of "learning as a life-or-death force in identity formation," a contraction and expansion of identity

can be viewed as linked to death, life, or in particular contexts, both are held in a tension-creating phenomenon. This study unveils some of the ways individuals have learned to: (1) know how one's life-work narrative weaves into learning experiences, and, (2) episodic story tell at work, with the intention to evolve one's work-life narrative. Lastly, it sheds light as to how framing, mindset, cultural influences and organizational culture encourage such life giving positive learning identity claims, or, squelches personalized storytelling to promote how learning can positively promote new identity claims.

Professor KU, Yu-Chun

14.30 - 15.00

Researcher Ming-Hung WU

Connecting with those suffering: comforting concern and care

This study applies an action research methodology and phenomenological understanding approach. It presents a case study to analyze the situation of suffering learners in Taiwan's education system and explores ways that people from helping professions can learn and gain an understanding from the lives of those suffering. Through these insights, strategies can be formulated to communicate with the system and affect positive change. For students with adaptation difficulties and refusal for schooling, it is common to blame an individual's personal traits or lack of social adaptation ability. A "pathological prescription" framework often serves as the basis for counseling, consultation and correction to the kids. Over the past two decades, psychiatry has received greater attention in Taiwan. Now, these students are

often referred to the medical system for subsequent medical analysis and heavily rely on drug treatment. This study focuses on a junior high school dropout as a case study subject. By analyzing this subject, we seek to understand how the support system (education, social welfare and medical care) causes suffering and oppression for these types of students. Many students choose to remain silent and endure as a means of "getting through it." The support system overlooks these students and they are spared from the process of undergoing "correction." The subject of this case used vitality and strength to resist, and gave our research team the opportunity to better understand the suffering and present a strategy that "connects" with

PARALLEL SESSION 21: THEORETICAL - EXISTENCE

TIME	TITLE	PRESENTER
13.30 - 14.00	<i>How can Heidegger's methodologically approach inform empirical studies?</i>	Angel, Sanne Professor Århus University and Molde University College, DK/NO
14.00 - 14.30	<i>Joy, Suffering and Death – the multiple reverberations of threats to bodily existence</i>	James, Susan Associate Professor Laurentian University, Canada
14.30 - 15.00	<i>Who Will I Be Then? Existential Reflections on Coping with Despair, Suffering, and Grief</i>	Churchill, Scott D. Professor University of Dallas, US

Professor Angel, Sanne

13.30 - 14.00

How can Heidegger's methodologically approach inform empirical studies?

Heidegger is mostly acknowledged for his philosophy on being. However, in his work on the philosophy on being, he addressed methodological issues, many of which are developed further by other philosophers. Therefore, it would be interesting to discuss whether Heidegger's approach can further inform nursing science research. I want to investigate what we can learn from Heidegger himself. Remembering his philosophical errand, the question we may ask is how can empirical studies in nursing benefit from the method he emphasises? Focusing on his thoroughness in formulating the question on being, he explains how the research question decides the method. Thereby, he provides an argumentation for investigating "Dasein's everyday interpretation of the self" (BT §64:366). Access to the other per-

son's perspective is possible due to the relation between discourse, state-of-mind and understanding (BT §34). Further interpretation builds on what the nurse already knows in form of forehaving, fore-sight and fore-concept. The investigation is further strengthened by being concrete about what the nurse is asking about (das Gefragtes), and where she search the answer (das Befragtes). This could for example be the narratives of people suffering from spinal cord injury that was the window to the insight looked for: "that which is to be found out by the asking (das Erfragte)" (BT §2:24-5). In this presentation I will illustrate these examples with a study of life after spinal cord injury for further discussion of the value Heidegger's methodologically approach in relation to inform empirical studies in nursing science research.

Associate Professor James, Susan

14.00 - 14.30

Professor Emerita Brenda Cameron

Joy, Suffering and Death – the multiple reverberations of threats to bodily existence

Last year, we began a phenomenological exploration of the experiences of personal health crises that threaten one's existence. We raised questions about the challenges of understanding the sense of body as the body's structure and function changes. We wrote about what it is like when morbidity and mortality take central stage in one's life. Yet at the same time, we are positioned in our worlds and within our relations and continue to discover the "me" that existed before illness and disability. Moments of joy are at times paradoxical – co-existing with fear, uncertainty, suffering. A sunny day, a chat with

a friend, the accomplishments of grandchildren, watching one's octogenarian mother finding a talent on television. None of these cure the stranger the body has become or even remove one's attention to that body – but remind one that life is complicated and multi-faceted. Jean Luc Marion (2009, *Corpus*) warns us that even as morbidity and mortality clearly show themselves in our bodies, the body remains as stranger and contingency. He adds, that one must be careful in writing about the body because there is a fine line between writing about the experience of the body and getting caught in signifying it. In this paper, we focus on these paradoxes.

Professor Churchill, Scott D.

14.30 - 15.00

Who Will I Be Then? Existential Reflections on Coping with Despair, Suffering, and Grief

Existentially, we invest ourselves in our bodies, in our relations with others, and in our constituting a world that becomes a part of who we are. But our bodies eventually start to break down, whether through aging our trauma; our relationships with significant others become ruptured in the break-up of commitments, as well as in the deaths of our loved ones. And when catastrophic events strike, such as a major hurricane, earthquake, tsunami, or political upheaval, we may find ourselves facing the loss of our happiness, of our sense of security, and some-

times the loss of those whom we love. When bad things happen to us, how are we affected by it? And how are we prepared to cope? Traditional research methods can show by means of "regression analyses" that physical injury, loss of one's home, loss of one's job, or diagnosis of terminal illness can "predict" for anxiety, depression, suicidality, etc. The question is, putting aside all the possible "effects" that life events can have on us, how do we begin to cope with such challenging circumstances? How do we adapt when things go terribly wrong? What do we call upon in ourselves to get us through hard times?

PARALLEL SESSION 22: PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

TIME	TITLE	PRESENTER
13.30 - 14.00	<i>Social reintegration of ex-prisoners in England</i>	Eines, Trude Fløystad Associate Professor Molde University College, Norway
14.00 - 14.30	<i>Inclusive Place-Making in Spartanburg, South Carolina: Amplifying Latin-American Voices through Community-Based Research</i>	Hughes, Kathleen Student Researcher Wofford College, US
14.30 - 15.00	<i>Exploring ex-offenders subjective perspectives of help and support that they found helpful to stop offending</i>	Sæbjørnsen, Siv Associate Professor Molde University College, Norway

Associate Professor Eines, Trude Fløystad

13.30 - 14.00

Senior Lecturer Cecilie Katrine Utheim Grønvik, and Associate Professor Siv Sæbjørnsen

Social reintegration of ex-prisoners in England

Background Ex-prisoners often face challenges related to a successful reintegration back into the community. Different criminal justice agencies support ex-prisoners, in a period when they have a high risk of recidivism. The aim of this paper is to examine newly released ex-prisoners experiences. Design/methodology/ approach This qualitative study is based on semi-structured interviews with six newly released ex-prisoners in England. We used a thematic content approach to analyse the data. Findings The ex-prisoners seemed to meet a range of barriers in the society, which could negatively affect their way of coping

with the situation. The findings indicate the ex-prisoners need of economic assistance, housing and social support provided by different parts of the criminal justice system in England. Conclusions Structural factors, such as housing and economic support reduce their need to commit new crimes. The desistance from offending is an active, continual process which requires ex-prisoners to have the motivation not to re-offend. Initiatives, such as mentoring and continuing support, help ex-prisoners to overcome crises that emerge. Keywords: Ex-prisoners, ex-offenders, experiences, qualitative design, England, social support

Student Researcher Hughes, Kathleen

14.00 - 14.30

Research Team: Marianna Gonzalez, Mayra Lomeli-Garcia and Sandra Lopez: Student Researchers, Laura Barbas-Rhoden and Christine Dinkins: Faculty Collaborators

Inclusive Place-Making in Spartanburg, South Carolina: Amplifying Latin-American Voices through Community-Based Research

Faculty Collaborator In response to a growing local interest in “place-making” work, our team developed and carried out a research project centered on the ideas of inclusive place, community, and health, with a focus on the inclusion of the growing Latinx community in the Spartanburg area. The goal of this research was (1) to inform the implementation of upcoming community projects and (2) to be available to community leaders as a complement to existing quantitative data about areas related to the research focus. Our qualitative approach sought to respect the “Don’t do anything for us without us” imperative for inclusive community work and aimed to include and amplify the voices of those who will be affected by coming community projects,

in informing the implementation of those projects. Methods included (1) phenomenological observations as participant-observers or bystander-observers in community spaces and (2) semi-structured interviews with community members to elicit narratives around questions such as: • What makes a community space sana (Spanish for safe, healthy, wholesome; a place where families and children are out-and-about) for you and your family? • Tell me about a time you and/or your family felt that a community space was sana. • Tell me about a time you and your family did not feel that a community space was sana. • What aspects of a community space or building send the message to you that you and your family are welcome? Data analysis illuminated themes including Families, Children, Youth, and Relationships; Sensory appeal of a place; Non-Verbal Communication and Pleasantries.

Associate Professor Sæbjørnsen, Siv

14.30 - 15.00

Assistant Professor Eli Sjo

Exploring ex-offenders subjective perspectives of help and support that they found helpful to stop offending

Background: Preventing re-offending is a political goal in Norway. The fact that re-offenders often suffer from complex problems, such as drug addiction, mental health difficulties and neglect in childhood, complicates the provision of the right help needed to contribute prevention of re-offending. Crux Kalfarhuset has successfully helped many offenders to stop offending and to live a high quality, crime free life. Crux Kalfarhuset offers a range of services, support and activities to ex-offenders and their relatives in a long-term perspective. In this paper we ask what are the keys to Crux Kalfarhuset’s success stories?

Design: This multi method study is based on semi-structured interviews with three ex-offenders, and Q methodology, involving 22 ex-offenders. Interview data was subjected to qualitative content analysis. Q sort data was analysed by Q Factor Analysis using the statistical software program PQMethod. Emerging Q

Factors were subjected to abductive interpretation. Further analysis of the findings was approached using a recovery perspective and Honneth’s theory of recognition.

Findings: Individual help and support, collective activities and particular characteristics and attitudes of their helpers seemed to be valued by the study participants. Four Q factors emerged: 1) From long-term chaos and drug addiction to thriving and stability; 2) Personal contact and trustful relation most important; 3) Safety and thriving at and with CRUX Kalfarhuset, and 4) Free from social anxiety disorder, included and equal.

Conclusion: Kind of help and support that contribute to offenders’ achievement of a drug and crime free life varies along with individual needs. However, this study indicates that a recovery oriented practice; multi-mode experiences of recognition and long-term support are important keys to prevent re-offending and to achieve a qualitatively good life.

PARALLEL SESSION 23: LIVED EXPERIENCE

TIME	TITLE	PRESENTER
15.15 - 15.45	<i>The significance and nature of hope as experienced by the next of kin to critically ill patients in the Intensive Care Unit</i>	Valle, Marianne Assistant professor Molde Hospital, Norway
15.45 - 16.15	<i>"It's really hard to describe": Grasping the felt sense and emotional attunement of parental intuition</i>	Shaw, Rakel Senior lecturer Birkbeck College, UK

Assistant Professor Valle, Marianne

15.15 - 15.45

The significance and nature of hope as experienced by the next of kin to critically ill patients in the Intensive Care Unit

Aim: To examine and increase understanding of diverse aspects of hope as experienced by the next of kin when someone close to them is critically ill in intensive care unit (ICU).

Design: A qualitative study with a phenomenological approach.

Method: The data were collected through five in-depth interviews with next of kin at the ICU in Central Norway. Data were interpreted to gain a deeper understanding on hope in an acute and critical context.

Results: The analysis presents six main themes:

- 1) Hope for survival
- 2) Hope for contact with the patient
- 3) Hope that things will turn out well
- 4) Hope for a good day
- 5) Hope for return to a normal life.

Hope kept next of kin going during a difficult time and was strengthened when they saw their loved one responding positively to treatment provided by the ICU.

Senior Lecturer Shaw, Rakesh

15.45 - 16.15

Research Fellow Gemma Heath, Doctor of Philosophy Lisa Thackeray and Reader in Philosophy

Virginia Eatough

“It’s really hard to describe”: Grasping the felt sense and emotional attunement of parental intuition

With birth often comes joy. With that joy comes a new sense of responsibility. This joy is threatened when there is a feeling that something isn’t right. In our research with parents of hospitalised children we heard stories of concern, magnified by a sense of not being listened to by healthcare staff. Parents found themselves presenting a ‘knowledgeable self’, scared of being perceived by staff as an over-anxious parent. Nevertheless, parents ‘just knew’ that ‘something wasn’t right’. This led us to investigate the phenomenon of parental intuition. We asked parents to describe concrete examples of parental intuition in the context of illness. Parents described an embodied felt sense of a “gut feeling” and “my heart going ten to the dozen” as they tried to decipher this intuitive feeling. There was talk of the child being “out of sorts”, “not right in herself”; while parents felt “in my tummy” that “something didn’t sit right with me”. Parents read the signs, usually triggered by a change, a sudden shift in behaviour or

demeanour, which led them to question what was wrong. As well as the “gut feeling”, believability required physical evidence, temperature changes, changes in eating or sleeping behaviour, together with consultations with knowledgeable others (friends, family). Parents were doubtful about whether this was “instinct” (or intuition), but it was clear that working through what could be wrong was effortful; intuition demands work.

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