INAUGURATION OF FULL PROFESSORS AND CONFERMENT OF PHDS 2014

VISION

We build an international university in Jönköping which attracts highly qualified, inventive and enterprising people from all around the world. We contribute to sustainable economic, social and cultural prosperity in the region where we reside, making way for knowledge based innovation and enterprise.

CONTENTS

NATTEN GICK HÄN OCH DET GRYDDE TILL DAG OCH DE SEGLADE STÄNDIGT

These are the final words of the second song of the Odyssey, according to Erland Lagerlöf's Swedish translation. *But all night long and into the dawn the ship ploughed her way.* The story reminds us that if we want to arrive at where we aim, we need to have the determination and strength to act so that we can overcome the unforeseen obstacles on the way. You may recall that it took Odysseus and his crew ten years to sail from Troy to Ithaca.

In ten years from now at Jönköping University, when we gather once again to celebrate new professors and doctors, we hope that someone will tell the story of how we have built an even stronger international university here in Jönköping. How we managed to attract even more innovative and enterprising people from all around the world. How our education was increased by over 30 per cent and how our research more than tripled in volume. How accreditation was won and how we became ranked as one of the top 50 universities under 50 years, as we went from high quality to excellence.

Into the dawn, the ship ploughed her way.

This year at Jönköping University, we celebrate our 20th anniversary as a private university. Many people have contributed in many different ways to the Jönköping University Foundation and its schools. People have, through hard work, set our course in the right direction. People have conquered the battles, one by one, of the right to award doctorates. People have, through research and collaborations in Sweden and across national boundaries, paved the way for innovation and new solutions.

All night long, the ship ploughed her way.

Today at Jönköping University, we celebrate the homecoming of some of our brave academic sailors. Today we welcome 12 new professors and 3 new honorary doctors, we congratulate 49 new doctors and we award a prize for teaching excellence. We will gather around the tables, listen to the stories of these people and share their joy. Like Odysseus they have been caught between the Scylla of academic excellence and the Charybdis of external funding. They have fought the one-eyed giant of ignorance and they have nearly been wrecked by the strong winds released by peer review. Their success is the success of Jönköping University.

All night long and into the dawn the ship ploughed her way.

President

INAUGURATION AND CONFERMENT CEREMONY

The inauguration of full professors and conferment of PhDs takes place every other year at Jönköping University in September. During the impressive ceremony, doctorates are conferred and new professors are inaugurated / welcomed to the university. Also, the honorary doctors are conferred and awarded with the insignia. During the Academic Ceremony this year, Jönköping University Pedagogic Prize is awarded for the first time. Winner of the prize for 2014 is Madelene Zetterlind, university lecturer at the School of Engineering.

PROFESSORS

KLAS BORELL

PROFESSOR AT THE SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES AND AT THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION

> “Social movements can be seen as a specific form of collective action.”

Klas Borell defended his thesis in sociology, *Disciplinary strategies*, at Uppsala University in 1989. The study focuses on changes to the Swedish Armed Forces' control and management strategies during a period of far-reaching social and military reforms, from the turn of the twentieth century until the present day. Professor Borell's later research has often addressed issues at the cutting edge between the fields of sociology and social work and he has written extensively on issues as diverse as social exclusion and social conflict, late modern families and on the social significance of religion.

He has worked as Professor of Sociology at Mid Sweden University and as visiting professor and visiting scholar at several foreign universities: In 2007-2008 he was the Mildred Miller Foundation Professor at Columbus State University, USA; in 2005-2006 the Whittlesey Professor at the American University of Beirut, Lebanon; and in 2002-2003 visiting scholar at St. Olaf College, USA.

Professor Borell has a strong pedagogical commitment, and has written several textbooks and received pedagogical prizes.

He is currently the project manager for SimChild. SimChild is a computer based simulation of social workers assessments of children under risk with the purpose to promote social work student's professional skills. SimChild is supported by the Swedish Governmental Agency for Innovation Systems (VINNOVA).

Professor Borell has acted as an expert for Swedish research councils, and has frequently been engaged as a reviewer for international journals and publishers. Between 2012 and 2014 he was editor of the Swedish Sociological Association's journal *Sociologisk Forskning* (Sociological Research).

Klas Borell was appointed Professor of Sociology at the School of Education and Communication in Jönköping in September 2012 and Professor of Social Work at the School of Health Sciences in Jönköping in April 2013.

SOCIOLOGY/SOCIAL WORK

Social Movements

Social movements are a core sociological research area, and have been at the centre of Professor Borell's recent research in various ways. Social movements can be seen as a specific form of collective action, in which the aim is to achieve social change. However, what constitutes a desirable change is open to interpretation. Campaigns to keep drugs criminalised and campaigns to decriminalise drugs are both examples of social movements. In actual fact, social movements are often parts of interactive fields in which the appearance of one movement can be seen as a condition for the appearance of other movements, counter-movements, and where the rhetoric developed by one movement results in counter-rhetoric in another. From this perspective, examples such as protests against establishing mosques and the appearance of support groups for mosque projects have been studied.

Together with Professor Arne Gerdner, Professor Borell has used the Swedish Muslim Congregation project to study local Muslim organisations in Sweden, including the function and organisation of these communities, their social work and their exposure to hate crimes. The study is the first of its kind in Europe. Professor Borell has also studied the spread of anti-Muslim prejudice and hate crimes against Muslims in Europe and North America.

In other studies, Professor Borell shows that the rise in hate crime legislation in Europe and North America – and the maintenance of such legislation – can be largely seen as a consequence of the activities of social movements. Concrete definitions of hate crime are thought to be dependent to no small degree on minorities' ability to mobilise support for their cause, and the level of reports of such crimes is also thought to be dependent on the local mobilisation capability of minority organisations.

In a recently initiated theoretically oriented research project together with geographer Åsa Westermark, the reactions of neighbours against unwanted establishments are studied from a social movement perspective. The starting point is that local protests against such diverse establishments as sheltered housing for people with mental illnesses, airports and mines can be regarded as social movements, and that such movements wrestle with challenges that are reminiscent of those encountered by other social movements; in order to have their demands heard, they must formulate problem definitions that are seen to be legitimate, and must deal with the restrictions on action and opportunities to act that are linked with institutional and cultural conditions. By systematically comparing such diverse local protest movements, the opportunity arises to illustrate the reasons behind striking differences in their success. Why do some of these movements collapse before they have even gathered momentum while others succeed in establishing more continuous operations and forging alliances with other social players?

ANDERS BROSTRÖM

PROFESSOR AT THE SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES

> “Awareness is growing of the importance of sleep as a health factor.”

Anders Broström was born in 1963, and grew up mainly in Skänninge. He completed a degree in nursing at Linköping University's Faculty of Health Sciences in 1988. He then worked at Linköping University Hospital's Cardiology Clinic until 2005 while teaching at the Faculty of Health Sciences. His doctoral thesis at Linköping University in 2004 dealt with sleep and breathing difficulties among patients with heart failure. After defending his thesis, he worked as a research assistant at the Department of Clinical Neurophysiology at Linköping University Hospital. In 2009, he was employed as a senior lecturer and associate professor at the School of Health Sciences in Jönköping.

For the last ten years, his research has focused on sleep-related breathing disorders, or sleep apnea, and adherence to treatment for nocturnal breathing difficulties (CPAP treatment). He has also carried out research linked to insomnia, depression, nutrition and cognitive disorders in patients with different types of heart disease. He has developed many instruments that are used to evaluate various clinical and behavioural aspects relating to adherence to CPAP treatment for sleep apnea.

He acts as supervisor for a number of doctoral students, has published in scientifically reviewed journals and has been engaged as a reviewer for grading committees and for expert commissions. He is also assistant editor of a scientific journal focusing on heart disease.

Anders Broström was appointed Professor of Nursing at the School of Health Sciences in Jönköping in February 2013.

NURSING
Is Sleeping Dangerous?

More and more people in our society suffer from poor sleep. Awareness is growing of the importance of sleep as a health factor. Sleep-related breathing disorders, or sleep apnoea as it its referred to in healthcare and medicine, is a common cause of disturbed sleep.

How does this affect the life and health of the individual? CPAP treatment (Continuous Positive Airway Pressure, involving pressurised air being blown through a nose mask at night) can avoid nocturnal interruptions to breathing entirely, but the treatment can be hard to use and support from nursing staff for increased use is therefore of great value.

The COMPAP study is a long-term study being carried out at three different CPAP clinics in Sweden. The participants in the study have obstructive sleep apnoea and are treated with CPAP. The study aims to identify and describe psychosocial factors that affect adherence to night-time CPAP treatment, and to analyse how these interact with other objective factors linked to the disease.

Another current study within the field of nocturnal breathing difficulties is Hypersleep, which is being carried out within primary care. The study participants have high blood pressure, with or without sleep apnoea.

The study has two subsidiary aims: to investigate the relationship between risk factors for obstructive sleep apnoea and their significance in terms of quality of life, risk of heart disease and death, and to investigate the effect of CPAP treatment and increased patient education on quality of life, risk of heart disease and death. A 5-year follow up has been carried out 2013 and 2014.

ÅKE WAHLIN

PROFESSOR AT THE SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES

> The gerontologist strives towards application and opportunities to improve and influence empirical reality.

Åke Wahlin was originally a clinical psychologist, working mainly with dementia sufferers and dementia diagnostics. He defended his doctoral thesis in psychology at Karolinska Institutet on 8 March 1996. He has previously worked at Karolinska Institutet and at Stockholm University, where he was also a professor.

In his research, Professor Wahlin strives to obtain a comprehensive picture of the ageing human through interdisciplinary efforts.

During his career, he has worked on major population studies in Sweden and Canada, and is leading a population study on ageing in Bangladesh. This has largely involved basic research, but his interests also encompass clinical and applied research. This has been his main field of research since joining Jönköping University.

Professor Wahlin is the coordinator for the International Network of Public Health and Ageing (INOPA), a network that includes population-based studies in Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Finland, India, the Netherlands, Sweden and Vietnam.

Åke Wahlin was appointed Professor of Gerontology at the School of Health Sciences in Jönköping in July 2013.

GERONTOLOGY

Gerontology as Everyday Research

A gerontologist works with seemingly diverse issues, within a number of different scientific domains (psychology, biology, medicine and sociology). This is only natural, as gerontology is an interdisciplinary branch of knowledge. However, gerontologists essentially deal with just two subjects: age and ageing.

Age and ageing are two different entities, quite simply because we age at different rates. If everyone aged at the same rate, we could draw conclusions about a specific 60-year-old, for example, on the grounds of their age. However, this is not possible. And this becomes less possible the older the person in question is, in chronological terms. This is due to the individual differences that increase with time. 80-year-olds are therefore more different to each other in significant respects than 50-year-olds. Fifty-year-olds are, in turn, more different to each other than 20-year-olds. Furthermore, the label 'old' is in some sense arbitrary, and relates to our perception of ageing.

For a gerontologist, there is ordinary ageing, which happens to everyone, and pathological ageing, which does not happen to everyone. We normally classify pathological ageing under geriatrics, but this is a practical classification and in reality a geriatrician must also deal with gerontological issues. And a gerontologist must deal with geriatric issues. If, that is, we are interested in the whole person.

In simple terms, ageing consists of two processes: One that leads to a loss of functionality and deterioration, and one that is characterised by growth that leads to the individual's highest level of maturity and sometimes to what can best be described as wisdom. Both processes take place in one and the same person during ageing. We can choose to emphasise one process or the other, but it is never a case of either/or. Both processes occur side-by-side in every person, in different proportions for each individual.

A gerontologist seeks to examine the reasons why ageing follows one course or the other, both internally and externally. A gerontologist also looks for these reasons over time, from the foetal stage up to the present. This is because influencing factors often involve a delay.

In the gerontologist's study of ageing, the identification of mechanisms that can be influenced is the critical point towards which research aims. The gerontologist strives towards application and opportunities to improve and influence empirical reality. These changes and improvements are sometimes best achieved at individual level, and can relate to psychology, biology, medicine or sociology. Sometimes they are best achieved at organisational level, for example through the way healthcare is organised and operated. At other times, social changes – such as changes relating to logistics and housing – are required. One important aspect of this involves applied research. The applications are best identified in everyday life together with the people who are affected. In this sense, gerontology can be called everyday research.

ARNE DAHLE

PROFESSOR AT THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

> Our long-term goal is to be able to simulate and predict the complete casting process and properties from molten metal to final product.

Arne Dahle obtained his PhD in Metallurgy from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology in Trondheim, Norway, where he also received an honorary doctorate in 2010. His PhD was on solidification and mushy zone behaviour of aluminium alloys.

From 1997 to 2012, Arne Dahle was a professor in the Division of Materials at the School of Engineering at the University of Queensland in Brisbane, Australia.

His research is in the area of physical metallurgy of light alloys, with particular focus on solidification processing of light alloys, rheology of the mushy zone, casting defect formation, microstructural evolution and control, grain refinement and eutectic modification.

He has more than 250 publications. He is the creator of revolutionary hydrogen storage technology which is being commercialized by spin-off company Hydrexia in Australia, and has five patents. He has won awards for his research and teaching, including becoming Best Teacher at the University of Queensland in 2011.

Arne Dahle has also been expert assessor for the EU and various research offices in Europe, Canada and Australia, visiting Professor at EPFL Lausanne and Grenoble-INP, and member of the editorial board and regular reviewer for several journals.

Arne Dahle was appointed Professor in Materials and Manufacturing – Casting at the School of Engineering in Jönköping in September 2013.

MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURING – CASTING

The Exciting World of materials

Metal castings have been produced by mankind for thousands of years, and castings continue to be crucial for engineering applications. While the process has existed for a long time, our understanding of the solidification process and the formation of defects only started to develop in the 1950's. Our long-term goal is to be able to simulate and predict the complete casting process and properties, from molten metal to final product. Another goal is to be able to develop stronger and lighter, recyclable, alloys in order to reduce the environmental footprint and reduce emissions.

Casting involves the pouring of a molten metal into a mould with the desired shape. During cooling the metal solidifies. Millions of crystals are formed in the solidification process, and understanding and controlling their formation is essential in order to optimize the properties and performance of the castings. Furthermore, most metals contract during solidification, which can lead to undesired defects such as porosity and cracks.

The complexity of the casting process, which involves fluid flow, heat flow and the formation of microstructure is very challenging. Most engineering alloys contain a wide range of different elements, and small variations in composition can lead to widely different microstructures and defects. Thus, developing knowledge and simulation tools is very important for industry in order to optimize their processes and materials.

Understanding the solidification of metals is a challenge because metals are opaque. It is therefore not possible to directly observe how the microstructure forms during solidification. However, in the past few years, techniques have been developed, using X-rays and phase contrast, to enable direct observations of crystal growth during solidification of metals. These new methods therefore enable us to further understand the complex mechanisms during crystal growth.

ATTILA DIÓSZEGI

PROFESSOR AT THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

> Cast objects is one of the most important materials in human life and has helped to build today's civilization.

Attila Diószegi was born in 1962 in the city of Zilah and became an engineer in material science at Technical University of Cluj in Rumania in1984. His work career started up with employments as foundry technician at Rumanian foundries: IOB Bals and IAIFO Zalau. From 1986 he worked with foundry at Traryds Metallgjuteri in Sweden and as a foundry trainee at Scandinavian Foundry School in Jönköping. Between 1990 and 2005, Attila was employed at Volvo's Foundry in Skövde as pattern designer, casting simulation engineer, research engineer for development of cast materials and processes.

A PhD degree was obtained 2004, with a thesis entitled *On the Microstructure Formation and Mechanical Properties in Grey Cast Iron* from Linköping University in collaboration with the School of Engineering, Jönköping University. 2005 he became Assistant Professor in Component Technology at the School of Engineering. Further scientific merits were obtained 2008 as Associate Professor in Foundry Technology at the School of Engineering and 2010 as Associate Professor in Applied Foundry Technology at the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm. Since 2011 Attila Diószegi is a visiting professor at the Institute of Material Science at University of Miskolc, Hungary.

Attila Diószegi was appointed Professor of Foundry Technology at the School of Engineering in Jönköping in March 2013.

FOUNDRY TECHNOLOGY

From Witchcraft to Modern Science

Foundry technology is the science of producing cast metal objects with extensive properties and functionality. Cast objects is one of the most important materials in human life and has helped to build today's civilization. From the beginning, the knowledge of casting was considered superhuman. During the darker periods of history it was considered to be witchcraft while later on it was seen as prestigious handcraft. As basic knowledge of mathematics and physics were developed, the electricity was invented, the use of light- and later the electron microscope was introduced. The technology of casting has evolved into a modern science where today's castings is first produced by virtual simulation to test how it fits into future needs.

In today's global world, one can observe a restructuring of the world map of the areas that produce the technological advanced objects via casting. Sweden has a rich history in refining metallic materials and use it in technologically advanced ways. Today economic and human capital is being concentrated to develop and refine knowledge about casting, influencing the global tendencies.

The professorship in Foundry Technology was initiated and is financed by prominent Swedish companies like V olvo Powertrain AB and Scania CV AB, the Swedish Know-ledge Foundation programme for "Strategic Recruitment"and the School of Engineering. The existing research environment of Materials and Manufacturing at the School of Engineering, is collaborating with Swerea Swecast, the Swedish foundry research institute, representing a unique, national and international highly ranked environment called "Casting Innovation Centre".

The research area of Foundry Technology is interdisciplinary. The research include all cast alloys with focus on cast iron produced in both sand and permanent mould. Phenomenon connected to the casting production process, such as liquid metallurgy, mould filling, interaction between the moulding material – mould atmosphere – molten metal, nucleation and inoculation, solidification and crystal growth, volume change, interdendritic flow and defect formation are included in the research area. Furthermore the influence of microstructure and defects on the tensile properties, modelling and simulation of casting phenomenon are also exploited. A particular importance is dedicated for thermal analyses aiming to connect observed phenomenon to thermal processes and predict casting properties within the production process. Advances in Foundry Technology are strictly dependent beside the State-of-the-art research instruments, on own developed research methods and experimental activity in the foundry plants.

GLENN JOHANSSON

PROFESSOR AT THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

> “Industrialization places strict demands on an organisation’s ability to work in an integrated manner.”

Glenn Johansson was born in 1967, and grew up in Uddevalla. After completing his technical upper secondary education and working as a design engineer, he began his undergraduate studies at Chalmers University of Technology where he completed a master’s degree in mechanical engineering in 1994. Immediately after graduating he took up a one-year project position at the research institute IVF Industriforskning & Utveckling AB (now SWEREA IVF). He then completed his doctoral studies at the multidisciplinary International Graduate School of Management and Industrial Engineering (IMIE) at the Institute of Technology, Linköping University. His studies resulted in a doctoral thesis entitled *Environmental Performance Requirements in Product Development – An Exploratory Study of Two Development Projects*, which he defended in 2001. He then returned to IVF Industriforskning & Utveckling AB, where he worked for three years.

He has been employed at the School of Engineering in Jönköping since 2004, initially as a senior lecturer and since 2010 as a docent, having been admitted as an unpaid docent at Chalmers University of Technology. His research interests relate to the organisation and management of product development activities.

Glenn Johansson was appointed Professor of Product Development, specialising in industrialisation and sustainability, at the School of Engineering in Jönköping in January 2014.

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Industrialisation and Sustainability

Product development is a complex activity, and can often be of decisive importance in terms of a company's competitiveness and profitability. The products that are developed must be attractive, and it must be possible to sell them at a price that customers are willing to pay. A product development project involves dealing with different interfaces, in other words the connections and interdependencies that exist between different organisational units, activities and technologies. One important interface concerns the fit between the product design and the capabilities of the production processes. It is therefore essential that production preparation activities are carried out within a product development project to ensure efficient start-up and full-scale production. The work involved in production preparation activities is called industrialisation, and places strict demands on an organisation's ability to work in an integrated manner.

Research has contributed knowledge about how integration can be created between product development and production, for example with the support of various methods and tools, as well as via organisational solutions. However, it is still a challenge for many companies to ensure that this integration works satisfactorily.

Current research shows that as companies become global to an ever greater extent, the integration between product development and production becomes increasingly complex as a result of the organisational and geographical distance that arises. These difficulties are attributed to factors such as differences in ways of working, competence, culture, language, etc.

Research that addresses sustainability considerations in product development has largely been focused on the environmental dimension, and has resulted in many methods and tools for analysing and improving a product's environmental performance. However, these methods and tools have only been used in industry to a relatively limited extent so far.

Other factors also appear to be central to a company's ability to take sustainability aspects into consideration in product development. Examples include management commitment, competence, motivation and the structure of the product development process. Although research has contributed knowledge about what influences a company's ability to take sustainability aspects into consideration in product development, recently published research suggests that companies – particularly small and medium-sized ones – experience difficulties, and that there are relatively few empirical studies showing how they achieve this in practice.

The industrial challenges in terms of industrialisation in a globalised context and taking sustainability aspects into consideration in product development indicate that there are many interesting research issues to be studied in future.

HENRIK LINDEROTH

PROFESSOR AT THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

> Within the construction industry there are unique conditions that restrict the opportunities for innovation and development to same extent.

Henrik Linderoth was born in 1962 in Varnhem. After completing a degree in energy engineering and a bachelor's degree in business administration at Umeå University, he defended his thesis in business administration at Umeå School of Business and Economics in 2000. His doctoral thesis studied the implementation of telemedicine within Västerbotten County Council, with a research focus on understanding how use is made of the opportunities offered by new information and communications technology.

From 2001 to 2004 he worked at Copenhagen Business School, before returning to Umeå School of Business and Economics. Between 2009-2013 he worked as a senior lecturer in business administration, specialising management accounting, at the University of Skövde. In 2011 Henrik Linderoth was promoted to associate professor in business administration.

Henrik Linderoth was appointed Professor of Construction Informatics at the School of Engineering in Jönköping in 2014.

CONSTRUCTION INFORMATICS

When the Focus is on the Lowest Investment Cost

The overall theme of Henrik Linderoth's research, which falls within the borderland between business administration and informatics, involves studying change processes that are supported or facilitated by information and communications technology (ICT). A particular area of interest in his research is studying encounters between the intentions behind the introduction of new technological systems and the context in which the technology will be used. This means that his research has largely focused on studying how organisations and industries work, in order to be able to understand – and, to a certain extent, predict – what happens when new technology or other innovations are introduced within an organisation or industry.

Within the construction industry, there are unique conditions that restrict the opportunities for innovation and development to some extent. Firstly, the industry works in projects because every building or construction project can be said to be unique in some way. Nevertheless, working in projects is not unique to the construction industry. Suppliers of large technological systems such as ABB and Ericsson also work in projects. However, what differentiates the construction industry from other industries is that building and construction projects are often awarded to the lowest tenderer. The problem with this is that the focus has been almost exclusively on the investment cost of a project, i.e. how much it costs to build.

As a result, life-cycle operating and maintenance costs take a back seat. In other words, the lowest investment cost rarely leads to the lowest overall life-cycle cost. A focus on the lowest investment cost also means that the 15-20 companies who can be involved in a normal-sized construction project are also usually procured at the lowest price. Every new project therefore involves a group of parties with limited experience of working together, making it more difficult to take advantage of the knowledge built up from previous projects in future projects.

These conditions also have consequences for how ICT is used in the industry. For example, there are no clear driving forces to invest in ICT in the best interests of the project. Instead, the investments made are targeted towards streamlining the individual company's operations. Furthermore, a learning process is required over time in order to benefit from the opportunities of new ICT, but this process is made more difficult by the constantly shifting constellation of companies involved in projects. However, the fact that these conditions prevail in the industry cannot be blamed entirely on the companies themselves. They have adapted to take account of the client historically having focused on the lowest investment cost instead of the life-cycle costs.

KRISTINA SÄFSTEN

PROFESSOR AT THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

> Production systems are often complex, and their development is central to the competitiveness of manufacturing companies.

Kristina Säfsten was born in 1964 in Stockholm and currently lives in Jönköping with her family. She has a master's degree in mechanical engineering and a PhD in assembly technology from Linköping University's Institute of Technology. She defended her thesis on evaluation of assembly systems in 2002. Immediately after graduating, she began working as a senior lecturer at the School of Engineering in Jönköping.

From an early stage she was involved in the work to obtain degree-awarding powers for research education in technology, and in 2011 the School was able to launch its own third-cycle education in industrial product realisation. That same year, she was admitted as a docent in production systems at the School of Engineering. From 2011 until 2013 she was Head of Research and Doctoral Programmes, and since October 2013 she has been Head of Doctoral Programmes.

Her own research focuses on the development of production systems, especially the interface between production and product development, and the possibility to achieve smooth and rapid production start-up. Another of her research interests relates to manufacturing strategies and lean production in small and medium-sized manufacturing companies. During her time at the School of Engineering, Professor Säfsten has been – and still is – project manager for several externally financed research projects, which are usually carried out together with researchers from other educational institutions and in close collaboration with manufacturing companies of all sizes. She has published several articles, as well as a couple of books and book chapters.

Kristina Säfsten was appointed Professor of Production Systems at the School of Engineering in Jönköping in July 2014.

PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

Production Systems: Development and Industrialisation

A production system includes the technology, people and organisation needed in order to meet an identified customer need. Production systems are often complex, and the development is central to the competitiveness of manufacturing companies. In recent years, the significance of production for Sweden has drawn attention. There has been growing interest in research within this field, which is gathering momentum nationally. However, the field is far-reaching and there are many different perspectives and areas.

Based on a systems perspective of production systems, in other words the components of the production system seen as a whole, the development of the production system is a highly topical aspect. One area relates to what the actual development process should look like. Various types of structured working methods and processes have been proposed, but their use is still relatively limited in practice. Another area relates to the choice of different solutions for the actual production system, such as layout, material flow and work organisation. Manufacturing strategies can provide support for making decisions on which type of production system is most suitable in order to contribute towards a company's competitiveness. Manufacturing
strategies can be a link between a company's business strategy and its production system, and can thus constitute part of the specification of requirements. Today, the philosophy of lean production plays a dominant role, and this too guides the choice of solutions. Since the majority of manufacturing companies are small or medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), it is also important when developing production systems to consider the circumstances that characterise such companies. For manufacturing SMEs, for example, a focus on day-to-day work, limited resources and difficulties in formulating long-term goals can pose additional challenges.

Another central research area is how the development of production systems can best be integrated with other processes in connection with product realisation. Product realisation covers all the tasks and activities that are necessary in order to develop solutions to a customer need and to achieve these. Developing production systems is part of product realisation, and the production system and the product developed must be adapted according to each other. The importance of close cooperation between production, product development and other functions such as purchasing has been brought to the fore in recent years, in the wake of the previously fairly extensive transfer of production away from Sweden. The final phase in the development of production systems is production start-up. This requires well executed industrialisation, in other words preparation ahead of full-scale production, which involves a number of very interesting challenges.

JOHAN E. EKLUND

PROFESSOR AT JÖNKÖPING INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS SCHOOL

> Understanding how regulatory policy affect incumbent firms, entrepreneurship and long run economic outcomes.

Johan E. Eklund was born and raised in Östergötland in Sweden. He earned a Master of Science in Economics from Linköping University. After studying in Vienna in Austria, Hamburg in Germany and Gent in Belgium he was subsequently also awarded Master in Law and Economics from University of Vienna.

In 2003 Johan E. Eklund joined the PhD programme in economics at Jönköping International Business School. In his PhD studies he also studied and worked on his dissertation at School of Public Policy and at the Centre for Public Choice at George Mason University, Washington DC.

Since finishing his PhD Johan E. Eklund has maintained a joint appointment with the Ratio Institute, and later Swedish Entrepreneurship Forum and Jönköping International Business School.

Currently Johan E. Eklund is research director at Swedish Entrepreneurship Forum. He is also engaged as Swedish Government Secretary for a committee on improving the business climate and conditions for entrepreneurship in Sweden.

In his research Johan E. Eklund currently focuses on how regulations and public policy influence firm dynamics and entrepreneurship. His work is naturally positioned towards both academic and policy audiences. His research has attracted attention from policy audience including the World Bank and the OECD. Internationally Johan E. Eklund maintains an active research and policy network.

Johan E. Eklund was appointed Professor in Economics at Jönköping International Business School in September 2014.

ECONOMICS

Regulations, Firm Dynamics and Entrepreneurship

Johan E. Eklund's research focuses jointly on law and economics, regulatory and institutional economics, and empirical economics methods. First, in an effort to understand how economic resources are allocated, Johan E. Eklund has studied the linkages between regulations, public policy and in particular firm dynamics and entrepreneurship. Within this area of law and economics, he has examined the allocation of capital as the driver of many subsequent activities, such as firm formation, competitiveness and entrepreneurship. He has also examined questions about legislation, regulations, and the effect of public policy on firms, entrepreneurship and growth.

Second, Johan E. Eklund has sought to combine methods and approaches from different disciplines within economics to the above-mentioned questions. In particular he has applied theories from law and economics and institutional economics to strengthen empirical study of firms, industries and growth trajectories across countries.

Johan E. Eklund is a quantitative social scientist, and employs economic analysis to understand topics and areas necessary for informing policy. His interest in institutional economics and public policy comes from experience living and working in several countries, with large differences in economic growth trajectories.

In his current research he is especially interested in entrepreneurship and devote a great deal of research activities toward understanding how regulatory policy affect incumbent firms, entrepreneurship and long run economic outcomes, including employment opportunities and economic growth.

Currently Johan E. Eklund is involved in several different research projects all closely related to the above-mentioned issues: 1) regulations, firm dynamics and entrepreneurship; 2) financial market regulations and financing and growth of small and medium sized enterprises; 3) labour market (skill) matching, education and business environment; 4) product market regulations and dynamics of competition.

ALMAS HESHMATI

PROFESSOR AT JÖNKÖPING INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS SCHOOL

> “Reaserch on a market design for trading electricity generated by renewable energy sources is crucial in order to enhance the development of renewable energy.”

Almas Heshmati defended his PhD thesis entitled *Estimating Technical Efficiency, Productivity Growth and Selectivity Bias Using Rotating Panel Data: An Application to Swedish Agriculture* and received his PhD degree of Doctor of Economics at Gothenburg University in 1994.

Almas Heshmati is Professor of Economics at Jönköping University. He held similar positions at Sogang University, Korea University, Seoul National University, and University of Kurdistan Hawler. He was Research Fellow at the World Institute for Development Economics Research during 2001-2004. From 1998 until 2001, he was an Associate Professor of Economics at the Stockholm School of Economics.

His research interests initially involved efficiency, productivity and growth with application to manufacturing and services. In recent years he has conducted research related to technology economics and policy, inequality, poverty, well-being and inclusive growth in Developing Asia. More recently he has conducted research related to energy, environment and economic development.

In addition to more than 100 journal articles Almas Heshmati has published books on EU Lisbon process, global inequality, East Asian manufacturing, Chinese economy, technology transfer, information technology, water resources, landmines, power generation, development economics, economic growth, sustainable development, and global value change.

Almas Heshmati was appointed Professor in Economics at Jönköping International Business School in March 2014.

ECONOMICS

Relationship Between Energy Use, Environmental Degradation, and Economic Growth and Development

Ongoing concerns about climate change have made renewable energy sources an important component of the world energy consumption. Scholars have applied different methodologies to examine the relationship between energy use, environmental degradation and economic growth of countries in order to analyze the effects of energy policies.

Research on a market design for trading electricity generated by renewable energy sources is crucial in order to enhance the deployment of renewable energy. Integration of distributed power generation by renewable energy sources and smart grids that trade renewable energy in small units is a promising combination. The focus here is on development of a marketplace for renewable energy sources, design a market mechanism for trading, and outlining the requirements for this market to function.

Circular economy is a sustainable development strategy proposed in 2002 by the central government of China, aiming to improve the efficiency of materials and energy use. This strategy has been implemented and developed in a number of pilot areas in China. Successful enforcement of a circular economy is seen as a way for China to tackle its problem of environmental degradation and resource scarcity. The aim is to conduct research on the concept, current practices, and assessment of the circular economy. The results helps to identify the underlying problems and challenges for this strategy.

Demand-side management is increasingly used as a tool to reliably meet electricity demands at peak time. Analysis of demand, customer base-line and demand response in the electricity market helps to mitigate climate change. In the literature, these aspects are studied independently. Attempt is made to study a combined model for a possible application and to discuss the implications of the results. A reduction of demand through different demand response programs during peak times enables saving costly electricity generation and at the same time reduce energy vulnerability.

The unprecedented deterioration of our global environment has increased the necessity to rely upon green economic policies as environmental management tools. The literature provide a picture of the best measures affecting the development and outcomes of green economy. Reviews of the recent developments in green economy provide information on its theoretical foundation, political background and developmental strategies towards genuine and sustainable development. These lead to a number of conclusions regarding measurement of improvements and identification of causal effects.

JOHAN KLAESSON

PROFESSOR AT JÖNKÖPING INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS SCHOOL

> “Throughout history economic growth have been accompanied by urbanization and the concentration of economic activities.”

Johan Klaesson was born in Jönköping in 1967. He holds a Master of Science in Economics from Uppsala University. He started his doctoral studies at the School of Business, Economics and Law in Gothenburg and subsequently transferred to Jönköping International Business School. He defended his doctoral thesis entitled *A Study of Localisation Economies and the Transport Sector in* 2001. The thesis contributes to the field of economics dealing with space and distance. The research of Johan Klaesson have deepened the knowledge about the causes and effects of the geographic concentration of economic activities.

Between 2001 and 2007 he was a research fellow in economics at Jönköping International Business School. Between 2004 and 2007 he also worked as an analyst and economist at The Swedish Board of Agriculture. In 2007 he was awarded docent at Jönköping International Business School. Since 2009 he is the director of the research center CEnSE (Centre for Entrepreneurship and Spatial Economics).

Johan Klaesson was appointed Professor in Economics at Jönköping International Business School in July 2014.

ECONOMICS

Urbanization and Economic Growth

The study of growth and development is an important topic. Incomes and the general standard of living is the outcome of the efficient use of resources. Economics can be characterized as the science of studying the behavior of individuals, households, and organizations using or managing scarce resources.

Throughout history economic growth have been accompanied by urbanization and the concentration of economic activities. This indicates that there exist a strong relationship between economic geography, efficiency and economic growth.

Economies of agglomeration is a term used to describe the benefits that firms and workers obtain by locating proximate to each other. The concept is closely related to the idea of economies of scale. As firms cluster together, their cost of production may decline. This results from allowing a greater division of labor and specialization. The very existence of cities can be interpreted as a consequence of such economies. The concentration of economic activities suggests that physical distance is important.

Three main sources for agglomeration economies can be identified: Information spillovers – in an economically dense area face-to-face contacts in planned or unplanned meetings are facilitated and (tacit) knowledge can be spread about the market environment. The bigger the place the more information will potentially spill over to the participants. Non-traded local inputs – in a dense place with many firms the market for specialized inputs will be more developed and more niche products or services can be supplied which enables increased efficiency. Local skilled-labor pool – an abundance of firms and workers close to each other may lower different costs through better matching and higher search efficiency on the labor market. Hiring and firing is cheaper for firms and the cost of losing a job may not be as high as in a place with fewer firms and workers.

The importance of geography and distance have sometimes been thought to diminish over time. Such claims have been put forward, e.g. when there have been improvements in transportation possibilities (railways, cars, flights) or communication possibilities (phone, fax, Internet). Looking at urbanization trends nationally or internationally is would seem that proximity is becoming more and more important. How should we understand this?

If transportation and communication becomes less costly it means that competition intensify. Then the remaining distinctive characteristics of a regional economy may become all the more important. Growth and development often go together with a more knowledge intense economy and complex knowledge may not easily be transmitted over longer distances.

PAUL NYSTEDT

PROFESSOR AT JÖNKÖPING INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS SCHOOL

> It is well known that individual health and wealth correlate with eachother.

Paul Nystedt was born in Jönköping in 1966. He studied at Lund University and received his PhD in Economics in 1999 with the thesis *Economic Aspects of Ageing*. The same year he was offered a tenure position as senior lecturer in economics at Linköping University and in the following year he was awarded "Lecturer of the year" by student organizations. In 2006 he was appointed Associate Professor. Paul Nystedt has worked as an evaluator for the Swedish National Agency for Higher Education and the Swedish Higher Education Authority, assessing the quality of university education in Economics in Sweden.

His main line of research concerns the associations between health, education, labour market and marital outcomes over the life course, and the interplay between individuals and institutions from this respect. The considered processes are studied in modern as well as historical societies. His work is characterized by crossing borders when it comes to the studied research questions as well as the methodological approaches and the analyzed data, which ranges from experimental to combined administrative large-scale register data. It involves national and international collaborations, also with researchers from other disciplines such as medicine, economic history and demography.

Paul Nystedt was appointed Professor in Economics at Jönköping International Business School in February 2014.

ECONOMICS

Health and Wealth Over the Life Cycle

Health and wealth are core components of human welfare and development, from an individualistic as well as a societal perspective. It is well known that individual health and wealth correlate with each other as well as with other entities such as education and marital status over the life course. People who are well educated and living in partnerships seems, on average, to be healthier, live longer and earn more. However, less is still known about the nature of the underlying mechanisms at work behind these correlations and how they evolve over the life course. It is also uncertain whether they are expressions of causal links or selection processes.

The golden standard in science for establishing causal relationships via counterfactual assessment is the randomized experiment. For practical as well as ethical reasons, such an approach is often unfeasible when it comes to issues of the associations between health, education, marriage and earnings. Therefore, empirically orientated social scientists have turned to so called "natural experiments" in which parts of populations are subject to, what could be perceived as, exogenously induced changes in their living conditions, e.g. via a policy shift. People subject to such a change may be thought of as constituting an artificial treatment group and their peers that do not, the corresponding control group, creating a situation, which optimally resembles the randomized control experiment. By the use of e.g. difference-in-difference, regression discontinuity, fixed effects and instrumental variable estimation designs, we have closed in on possible causal interpretations concerning some of these associations. Whereas there is an accumulating bulk of evidence revealing the general importance of early life conditions for adult outcomes, much is yet unknown when it comes to specific mechanisms and the existence of critical periods during early life development from this respect.

Deeper knowledge of how health, education, labour market and marital outcomes are tied together over the life-course is essential for the formation of labour market, health, and education policies. For instance, the value of public childhood health measures may be grossly underestimated if the implications of early life health for labor market and health outcomes later in life are not properly accounted for. If education has a causal effect on health, the societal value of education is underestimated when the focus is merely on its wage-benefits. Investments in education could then also be viewed as a direct means to increase welfare along two dimensions, health and wealth, as well as to mitigate some of the challenging socioeconomic differences and inequalities in these two entities.

PhDs

SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES

BODIL T ANDERSSON, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 9 November 2012 in Nursing on the dissertation *Radiographers' Professional Competence. Development of a context-specific instrument*.

ANNA KARIN AXELSSON, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 27 May 2014 in Disability Research on the dissertation *Children with profound intellectual and multiple disabilities and their participation in family activities*.

ELISABTH BERGGREN, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 7 December 2012 in Nursing on the dissertation *Daily life after Subarachnoid Haemorrhage. Identity construction, patients' and relatives' statements about patients' memory, emotional status and activities of living*.

BERIT BJÖRKMAN, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 5 June 2014 in Nursing on the dissertation *Children in the Radiology Department – a study of anxiety, pain, distress and verbal interaction*.

MARTINA BOSTRÖM, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 13 June 2014 in Gerontology on the dissertation *Sense of security for old persons - on who's terms? Views about and experiences of sense of security among old persons with need of help and care.*

SOFI FRISTEDT, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 12 October 2012 in Occupational Therapy on the dissertation *Occupational participation through community mobility among older men and women*.

MARJORIE M. GODFREY, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 5 September 2013 in Nursing on the dissertation *Improvement Capability at the Front Lines of Healthcare: Helping thorugh Leading and Coaching*.

MAGNUS ANDERSSON HAGIWARA, Doctor of Philosophy, defended his doctoral thesis 5 June 2014 in Quality improvement and Leadership in Health and Welfare on the dissertation *Development and Evaluation of a Computerised Decision Support System for use in prehospital care*.

BRITT-MARIE JACOBSSON, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 6 December 2013 in Oral Health on the dissertation *On Oral Health in Young Individuals with a Focus on Sweden and Vietnam. A Cultural Perspective*.

INGER JANSSON, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 11 April 2014 in Occupational Therapy on the dissertation *On the nature of work ability*.

LINDA JOHANSSON, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 14 June 2013 in Nursing on the dissertation *Foodwork and meals in everyday life among persons with dementia and their partners*.

IRÉNE JOSEPHSON, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 29 April 2013 in Disability Research on the dissertation *Space for participation - decision-makin processes in encounters between patients with non-specific low back pain and physiotherapists in primary care.*

ALKISTI ANASTASSAKI KÖHLER, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 14 December 2012 in Oral Health on the dissertation *On temporomandibular disorders: Time trends, associated factors, treatment need and treatment outcome*.

INGRID LARSSON, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 17 May 2013 in Health and Caring Sciences on the dissertation *Person-centred care in rheumatology nursing in patients undergoing biological therapy: An explorative and interventional study*.

ANNETTE NYGÅRDH, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 31 May 2013 in Nursing on the dissertation *A quality improvement project on empowerment in chronic kidney care – an interactive research approach*.

HELENA SELANDER, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 7 December 2012 in Occupational Therapy on the dissertation *Driving assessment and driving behaviour*.

SIGURVEIG H. SIGURðARDÓTTIR, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 8 March 2013 in Gerontology on the dissertation *Patterns of care and support in old age*.

CATARINA SJÖLANDER, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 30 November 2012 in Nursing on the dissertation *Consequences for family members of being informal caregivers to a person with advanced cancer*.

ANNE-SOFIE STRAND, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 14 May 2013 in Social Work on the dissertation *Truancy from student and school perspectives: An interview and document study.*

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION

KARIN ALNERVIK, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 22 November 2013 in Education on the dissertation *"Yes, that's also a way of thinking about it!": Pedagogical documentation as a tool for transformation in preschool.*

MARITA FALKMER, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 23 January 2013 in Disability Research on the dissertation *From Eye to Us – Prerequisites for and levels of participation in mainstream school of persons with Autism Spectrum Conditions*.

HÅKAN FLEISCHER, Doctor of Philosophy, defended his doctoral thesis 6 December 2013 in Education on the dissertation *One student – one computer: The quality of and conditions for knowledge formation in the digitalised school.*

ÅSA HIRSH, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 29 November 2013 in Education on the dissertation *The Individual Development Plan as Tool and Practice in Swedish compulsory school*.

GUNILLA LINDQVIST, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 13 December 2013 in Education on the dissertation *Who should do What to Whom? Occupational Groups' Views on Special Needs*.

ULLI SAMUELSSON, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 24 January 2014 in Education on the dissertation *Digital (in)equality? ICT use in school and pupils' technological capital.*

ANN SIMMEBORN FLEISCHER, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 24 May 2013 in Disability Research on the dissertation *"One wants to manage on one's own": Everyday student-life for students with Asperger Syndrome in higher education.*

CARL-JOHAN SVENSSON, Doctor of Philosophy, defended his doctoral thesis 5 June 2014 in Education on the dissertation *Festive, Popular, Crowed?: Public Debate about the Public Activities of the Swedish History Museum from The Swedish History to History of Sweden.*

ANN ÖHMAN SANDBERG, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 28 May 2014 in Education on the dissertation *Sustainable programme development: A study of expansive learning and partly shared objects.*

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

JENNY BÄCKSTRAND, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 12 December 2012 in Production systems on the dissertation *A Method for Customer-driven Purchasing –Aligning Supplier interaction and Customer-driven Manufacturing*.

JAKOB OLOFSSON, Doctor of Philosophy, defended his doctoral thesis 9 May 2014 in Industrial product realization – Materials and Manufacturing Process on the dissertation *Simulation of Microstructure-based Mechanical Behaviour of Cast Components*.

JÖNKÖPING INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS SCHOOL

HANNA ALMLÖF, Doctor of Laws, defended her doctoral thesis 29 August 2014 in Commercial Law on the dissertation *The Regulation of Organisation: An Evaluation from a Closely Held Company Perspective.*

MIKAELA BACKMAN, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 8 March 2013 in Economics on the dissertation *Regions. Human Capital and New Firm Formation*.

LINA BJERKE, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 4 May 2012 in Economics on the dissertation *Knowledge flows across space and firms*.

BÖRJE BOERS, Doctor of Philosophy, defended his doctoral thesis 13 September 2013 in Business Administration on the dissertation *Organizational Identity Construction in Family Businesses a dualities Perspective*.

INES CASANOVAS, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 15 March 2013 in Informatics on the dissertation *Online Education in Universities: Moving from Individual Adoption to Institutionalisation of an Information Technology Innovation*.

AHMED GHAZAWNEH, Doctor of Philosophy, defended his doctoral thesis 6 December 2012 in Informatics on the dissertation *Towards a Boundary Resources Theory of Software Platforms*.

BENJAMIN JULIEN HARTMANN, Doctor of Philosophy, defended his doctoral thesis 13 December 2013 in Business Administration on the dissertation *Consumption and Practice: Unfolding Consumptive Moments and the Entanglement with Productive Aspects*.

BERIT HARTMANN, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 17 January 2014 in Business Administration on the dissertation *Bridging the GAAP? IFRS in accounting practice*.

ANDREAS HÖGBERG, Doctor of Philosophy, defended his doctoral thesis 8 June 2012 in Economics on the dissertation *Corporate governance, legal origin and firm performance: an Asian perspective*.

ANNA JENKINS, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 23 November 2012 in Business Administration on the dissertation *After Firm Failure: Emotions, learning and re-entry*.

ANETTE JOHANSSON, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 27 June 2014 in Business Administration on the dissertation *Ways forward - Effectual and causal approaches to innovation in the Swedish magazine industry*.

JOHAN P LARSSON, Doctor of Philosophy, defended his doctoral thesis 11 April 2014 in Economics on the dissertation *Nonmarket Interactions and Density Externalities*.

RASHID MANSOOR, Doctor of Philosophy, defended his doctoral thesis 29 November 2013 in Statistics on the dissertation *Assessing Distributional Properties of High Dimensional Data*.

KRISTOFER MÅNSSON, Doctor of Philosophy, defended his doctoral thesis 10 April 2014 in Economics on the dissertation *Essays on Nonlinearities and Time Scales in Macroeconomics and Finance*.

PIA NILSSON, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 22 March 2013 in Economics on the dissertation *Price Formation in Real Estate Markets*.

ANN-SOPHIE SALLANDER, Doctor of Laws, defended her doctoral thesis 3 May 2013 in Commercial Law on the dissertation *Mutual Agreement Procedures in Tax Treaties.*

CRISTINA TRENTA, Doctor of Laws, defended her doctoral thesis 15 May 2013 in Commercial Law on the dissertation *VAT in Peer-to-Peer Content Distribution – Towards a Tax proposal for Decentralized Networks*.

ZANGIN ZEEBARI, Doctor of Philosophy, defended his doctoral thesis 16 November 2012 in Statistics on the dissertation *On Median and Ridge Estimation of SURE Models*.

ÖZGE ÖNER, Doctor of Philosophy, defended her doctoral thesis 23 May 2014 in Economics on the dissertation *Retail Location.*

HONORARY DOCTORS

Honorary doctors, doctor honoris causa, are scientists, mainly from other countries, that the university researchers have established contacts with; or individuals who have not attained a doctoral degree formally but which the university would like to assign to the research community.

JOHN ELLIOTT

HONORARY DOCTOR AT JÖNKÖPING UNIVERSITY

Professor Emeritus at the University of East Anglia, UK, has been appointed Honorary Doctor at Jönköping University in recognition of his many years of leading international research within educational sciences and his influence on the development of school-based research at the School of Education and Communication.

The focus of Professor Elliott's research is on how professionals can become involved in the production of knowledge that is relevant to their work. Based on this interest, he has implemented and developed action research within education. His research is very much in line with the school-based research carried out at the School of Education and Communication. His focus is also in line with the research demanded by the region's educational managers.

Professor Elliott's research career spans almost five decades. He has founded several international networks and organisations in which he is actively involved. He has also founded two journals within the field.

MAUREEN KILKENNY

HONORARY DOCTOR AT JÖNKÖPING UNIVERSITY

Maureen Kilkenny, an Honorary Professor at the University of Minnesota, USA, has been appointed Honorary Doctor at Jönköping University in recognition of her leading international research in economic geography and regional economics, and for her important contributions to the development of research at Jönköping International Business School.

Professor Kilkenny is an internationally recognised researcher within her research fields of regional economics, agricultural economics and banking and finance, and has published an impressive number of articles. Her research has focused on areas such as why certain rural communities flourish while others fail, and she has developed an economic geography model for measuring green communities.

Professor Kilkenny has contributed towards the development of the research field, both at Jönköping International Business School and internationally. She has also been a keynote speaker at the Uddevalla Symposium.

URBAN BÄCKSTRÖM

HONORARY DOCTOR AT JÖNKÖPING UNIVERSITY

Urban Bäckström has been appointed Honorary Doctor at Jönköping University in recognition of his outstanding achievements as a commentator, writer and opinion-maker, having been highly influential in the Swedish business community for decades. His achievements include serving as Secretary of State in Carl Bildt's government, Managing Director of Skandia Liv, Governor of the Riksbank, Vice Chairman of the Board of NASDAQ OMX and CEO of the Confederation of Swedish Enterprise until 2014.

He has also been appointed in recognition of his significant contributions towards the development of Jönköping International Business School, especially as its chairman between 2003 and 2007, a period that featured considerable challenges. Urban Bäckström actively supported the foundation and development of the successful Center for Family Enterprise and Ownership (CeFEO). He has continued to give his active support to research, and he remains a source of inspiration to both staff and students as a passionate guest speaker.

In his role as CEO of the Confederation of Swedish Enterprise, Bäckstrom worked actively to ensure a focus on the challenges faced by Sweden's small and medium-sized businesses, such as ownership, internationalisation and entrepreneurship. This focus coincides well with Jönköping International Business School's profile.

INSIGNIA

THE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIN

The Presidential chain includes a gold medal of 18 carat gold. In the background the water of Lake Vättern and the forests of the region Småland are symbolized. The links of the chain symbolize the university's collaboration regionally, nationally and internationally. The Presidential chain is designed by Rune Karlzon and made by jeweler Thomas Snarberg.

THE DOCTORAL HAT

The doctoral hat symbolizes freedom but also power.
The university's doctoral hats are made by Lisa Franzén, Gothenburg.

THE DOCTORAL RING

Since 2006 there is a special doctoral ring for Jönköping University. The ring is designed by jeweler Björn Blomquist. It is of 18 carat gold and is adorned with a traditional laurel wreath and inside is the university's logo. The ring symbolizes fidelity.

THE DIPLOMA

The diploma is a confirmation that one is inaugurated/conferred at Jönköping University.
The diploma is designed by Rune Karlzon.

THE CEREMONIAL STAFF

The university ceremonial staff is made of wood from the region Småland; cherry, birch and aspen with elements of black oak and ebony. The staff is made by Bertil Johansson at Malmbäcksverken AB, and is a gift from The Foundation Träcentrum Nässjö.

Produced by the Marketing Departement at Jönköping University

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Photo: Patrik Svedberg

JÖNKÖPING UNIVERSITY