# Reciprocal relations in constructing daily rhythm that supports young unemployed people getting work and education 

Korvela Pirjo, University of Helsinki, Finland

Faculty of Behavioural Sciences, Department of Teacher Education, Home Economics

Cambridge, Feb 7, 2013

A passenger or the driver of own daily life?

## Drifting daily life

- Daily rhythm almost upside down

■ Social media, internet, TV, games, etc. keep awake until early morning
■ Come late to school (labour market training) or work
■ Do not recognize own dreams concerning the future

## Three Forms of Daily life (Jonsson, 2006)



## The four to six sequences of a day in families with children under school age (Korvela, 2003)



The concept of sequence offers an understanding on daily life as constructed of routines and practices in a particular order.

## Working with Sequence Method

| Before |  | After |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Functioning | Sequence Method Interview on daily routines | Functioning |
| Not Functioning: <br> 1) Topic for SqM |  |  |
|  | Sequence Map |  |
| 2) SqM is not applicable, or task is not priored | Discussions |  |
|  |  | Functioning: <br> 2) SqM is not applicable |
| 3) Other support |  | 3) Other support |

## Sequence map



## Number and quality of

 client's resources| Need for constructing client's daily structure | LEVEL 1 | LEVEL 2 <br> Coach supports young people for | yes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Daily life is running smoothly, minimal support. |  |  |
|  | no |  |  |
|  |  |  | LEVEL 3 |
|  |  | daily structure and running client's own daily life. | Coach and client construct client's daily |
|  |  |  | life together. |

## Research

- Data
- Discussions between client and coach in constructing daily rhythm

