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#### **TUULA-RIITTA VÄLIKOSKI & TARJA PÖSÖ & RAIIJA HUHTANEN:**

##### **ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AS INSTI- TUTIONAL COMMUNICATION AS PART OF CARE ORDER PREPARATIONS**

The article examines the administrative hearings organized by social workers as a part of care order preparations in child welfare. The opinions expressed by parents (custodians) and a child (over 12 years) influence the decision-making process. Thus, the hearing as an arena for communication is consequential. The institutional theory of organizations and sociocultural view of communication are a theoretical frame of this study. The data consists of transcribed hearings (n=16). The interaction and related relations between social workers and parties are thematically analyzed. The hearing is a formal event with asymmetric communication. Expert documents as non-human agencies expand the formality of the hearing. The institutional communication

includes also some features of a warmth and care between the parties and social workers. In communication, the parties are free to express their opinions. There are, however, some problems concerning the timing of the information given, the opinions expressed by the parties and the documentation of their views.

#### **MIINA ARAJÄRVI & KAARINA MÖNKKÖNEN & TARU KEKONI & TIMO TOIKKO:**

##### **THE PSYCHOSOCIAL EXPERTICE OF SO- CIAL WORK DEFINED BY INTERPROFES- SIONAL TEAM IN ADOLESCENT PSYCHIA- TRY**

Social workers work as specialists in youth psychiatry, bringing a social perspective to the multidisciplinary dialogue. In recent years care models in youth psychiatry have been developed. This has coincided with an effort to strengthen the role of specialists. This article examines the perceptions of psychosocial expertise in so-

cial work in the multidisciplinary and changing context of youth psychiatry outpatient care. The data consists of focus group interviews with professionals in youth psychiatry. In youth psychiatry, psychosocial social work is perceived as a double role, which encompasses mapping and evaluating the social abilities of the young person and the overall situation of the family, along with therapeutic care and service network coordination. In the interviews with professional groups, a shared view that the expertise of a social worker is founded on an understanding of the effects of mental symptoms on the social abilities of the young person, was emphasized.

**EIJA ERONEN:**

**”EVERYTHING LEFT OUT” – PERSONAL TIME IN MOTHERS’ PEER GROUP**

In this article, I examine mothers’ personal time provided by a peer group. The research question is: what does the personal time provided by a peer group mean to the mothers? The data consists of interviews with twenty-three mothers who participated in group activities and notes written during the participant observation. A phenomenological-hermeneutic approach was applied in the data analysis. The results reveal that personal time means to the mothers a respite, which refers to a withdrawal from caring for the child. It gives an opportunity to a breakaway, a withdrawal from everyday life. In difficult life situations the meaning of breakaway becomes a lifeline. Based

on the study, personal time provided by a peer group can be understood as a comprehensive withdrawal from both caring and from the everyday life in general.

**MARI KATTILAKOSKI  
& NIINA RANTAMÄKI:**

**LOCATING WELL-BEING – THE THEORETICAL MODEL OF RURAL LOCAL WELFARE SYSTEMS**

The article aims to deepen the understanding related to the factors impacting the formation of local welfare in the Finnish countryside. Our starting point is the theory of Local Welfare Systems which we develop further exploiting complexity thinking. Based on it we identified four dimensions that complement and expand the original theory: factors related to the formation of locality, holistic understanding of well-being, factors that promote citizen participation and cooperation between different stakeholders, and perspective for future. As a result, we present a comprehensive model of Rural Local Welfare Systems that in addition of human needs and resources takes into account the dimensions central for sustainable well-being and development.