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ULLA HALONEN & LINA VAN AER- SCHOT & TOMI OINAS:

CASE MANAGEMENT OF SERVICES TO PERSONS WITH MEMORY DISORDERS AND THEIR CARERS DEFINES THE RECEIVED SUPPORT – ADULT CHILDREN ARE IN A WEAKER POSITION THAN SPOUSES AS INFORMAL CARERS

The role of family members in the care of community dwelling older adults with memory disorders is already significant and is likely to increase. Memory illnesses become more common with longevity while care policies emphasize ageing in place. This study focuses on informational support, case management and services given to spouses and adult children who provide care for their loved ones with memory disorder. It is also studied what is the connection between different background factors on whether support

and services are offered and how the given information and case management are related to services that are offered. The data was collected with an electronic Carer's survey. The respondents were spouses and adult children of older adults with memory disorders. The analysis shows that generally, carers receive only a limited amount of information and that spouses receive more information than adult children. Case management is provided randomly even though accessing the needed services requires either information on them or case management. In the future, the equal amount of support to family members of an older adults with memory disorders has to be guaranteed. Especially, efforts must be made for sufficient amount of information and case management so that informal carers of those with memory disorders get the support they need.

MAIJA KALM-AKUBARDIA:

POWER CONTROLLED CAPABILITIES OF UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS LIVING IN MOSCOW

This ethnographic study asks why and how the society's power elite uses its power to regulate the capabilities of undocumented immigrants. The field work was conducted in Moscow and remotely with 15 long term undocumented individuals during 2017-2020. The study shows that undocumented individuals are active members of the society and its' national economy but their capabilities are manipulated and restricted. This research is based on Steven Lukes' Three Dimensions of Power (1974; 2005) and Martha Nussbaum's Capability Approach (2011). According to Steven Lukes' theory on power, the regulation of undocumented individuals takes place applied in decision making, in non-decision making through opinion-influencing in the society. By examining the given capabilities of undocumented immigrants, the study finds connections between the power theory of Lukes and the capability approach of Nussbaum. The power elite of the society benefits from the maintenance, politicizing and criminalizing or undocumented individuals that feeds the grey economy. Equal capabilities are in this study regarded as an unresolved human rights question.

ANU KINNUNEN & OSMO KONTULA

LIFE WITHOUT A PARTNER – HAPPINESS FACTORS OF SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN

This article examines the happiness of single men and women in relation to fac-

tors such as intimate relationships, experiences of loneliness, sportiness, alcohol consumption, religiosity, health, and socioeconomic position. The data consist of the responses of single men and women in the FINSEX survey (N=944). A binary logistic regression model and cross tabulations were used for the analysis. The study investigates whether happiness and the factors related to it are different for single men and women. The results showed that single women are generally happier than single men. Men are more likely to report difficulties in finding a partner when seeking one. Women's happiness is strongly connected with fewer experiences of loneliness. The happiness of single men is largely predicted by sportiness and a low number of psychosomatic symptoms.

HARRIET TERVONEN:

“WHERE DOES THE GUILT COME FROM, IT COMES FROM BEING A TOTAL FAULT”. EXPERIENCES OF CHILDHOOD INSECURITY IN RELIGIOUS FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS.

The article examines the role of emotions in building security in childhood emotional experiences. The article continues research discussions in which childhood experiences and children's place are analyzed as part of the practices of religious communities. For the material, four adults who have spent their childhood in religious family relationships have been interviewed. The material has been analyzed with data-driven content analysis, which focused on the descriptions of emotions and the meanings given to them. Emotional experiences that erode security are related to differences in family internal and external relationships, as

well as contradictions produced by religious doctrines. The results emphasize the importance of consulting the child's experience as well as dialogue with religious communities in order to ensure the realization of the child's right alongside

religious freedom. Social work requires an understanding of clients' worlds of experience and meaning, especially when it comes to the realization of children's rights.