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HANNARIKKA LINNAVUORI & ELINA STENVALL:

CHILDREN'S AND YOUNG ADULTS' EXPERIENCES OF DECISION MAKING CONCERNING DUAL RESIDENCE

This article explores children's and young adults' dual residence by using a longitudinal qualitative approach. We used content analysis to find out young adults' experiences of decision making concerning dual residence in childhood and compared them to those of children. Our theoretical starting point is based on John Agnew's (2002) thinking on how both individual and societal motives affect people's decision making. Basically, we discovered that dual residence can change and vary within individuals, families and across time. It is important that children have a say when considering their living arrangements. However, children's participation is not simple: they need to be heard but not end up carrying the burden of responsibility over the deci-

sion. Dual residence can be the best living arrangement after separation if it is child-centered and the opinions of the child are respected. It can also be the worst arrangement if it is against the child's own opinion. Every child is unique even within the same family: the solutions should thus be made individually.

ANNA JUNTUNEN:

YOUNG PEOPLE AND LIVING SENSE OF AGENCY IN TURNING POINTS OF THE LIFE COURSE

In this article, I study the turning points in the life courses of young people aged between 14 and 20 from the perspective of agency. Sense of agency refers to the experience of having an opportunity to make choices and to execute them (Gordon 2005). The data consist of interviews with young people, their life spirals as well as photographs of people and objects that are important to them. The results consist of the following three main themes: 1. ex-

periences of social support, responsibility and solidarity, 2. experiences of autonomy and 3. self-efficacy. These results indicate that sense of agency in young people fluctuates during the social, institutional, random and empowering turning points in their life course. The sense of agency cannot be examined as a dichotomy of either strong or weak, since young people generally possess several different agencies based on circumstances. The turning points can shape the sense of agency in young people and, conversely, the sense of agency can affect young people's attitudes towards life across the multiple turning points of their life.

EEVA EKQVIST & KATJA KUUSISTO:

ADULT SOCIAL WORK CLIENTS' FUTURE EXPECTATIONS AND HOPES

This study explored 1) how adult social work clients see their future, 2) what factors indicate the risk of negative future expectations and 3) what kind of hopes they have for future. The study involved 272 clients who completed a client satisfaction survey. Future expectations were related to independent variables, such as age, sex, duration of unemployment and clientship, interaction with social worker, goal oriented social work and responding to clients' service needs. The main finding was that clients who felt that their needs were not met were six times more likely worried about their future than those whose needs were met. In addition, when the level of goal orientedness decreased, the risk of negative future expectations

increased. Clients' hopes for future concerned especially employment, education and financial situation.

KARI SORONEN:

THE MEANING OF EMOTIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EXPERIENTIAL EXPERTISE

This study focuses on the meaning of emotional experiences in the development of experiential expertise. The research question is two-folded: a) What kind of emotional experiences do mental health experts by experience link with their own processes? b) What meanings they attach to the emotional experiences in their narration? The research data consist of two focus group interviews. The analysis was content oriented. First, I observed the meanings given to emotional expressions and followed by categorizing these expressions into groups that represent the development of experiential expertise. The results include six phases that are described as transitions in the development of experiential expertise: chaos, recognition, acceptance, sharing, confidence building, and in the last place, continuation and abandonment. This study shows the holistic meaning of emotional experiences for nascent experiential expertise.