

## Abstrakty wygłoszonych referatów podczas:

### 1st International Scientific Conference of Research on Family Services

Konferencja odbyła się w Toruniu, w dniach 11-13 marca, w ramach programu: „Kooperacja efektywna i skuteczna”

Research on Family Services will take place on March 11-13, 2019 in Torun. This conference is organized by the Center for Family Research in Torun.

The main objective of the conference is to enable and promote a scientific debate on family services and institutions providing such services. The International Scientific Conference of Research on Family Research aims to launch a discussion on the cooperation of local institutions supporting families. The primary goal is to create an interdisciplinary debate and a common platform where researchers can exchange and compare their research findings, experiences, identify good practices and action recommendations on children and family welfare.

On the first day of the conference (March 11) at 9.30 in the meeting hall at the Faculty of Economic Sciences and Management of the Nicolaus Copernicus University will take place Opening Session, dedicated to the program of the conference and the exchange of ideas. During the Opening Session will be presentations by prof. Brian Taylor from Ulster University in Belfast, Ignacio Socias from prof. Steven Sek Yum Ngai from Chinese University of Hong Kong and dr Jarosław Przeperski from The Center for Family Research Nicolaus Copernicus in Toruń.

The participants of the conference are scientists from foreign academic centers. Among the 60 invited participants, 40 people are representatives of 22 countries from 5 continents. Among the speakers will be participants from King's College London (Great Britain), Osaka University (Japan), Princeton University (USA), Chinese University of Hong Kong (China), University of Auckland (New Zealand), University of Kenya, Ulster

University (Northern Ireland), Birgham Young University (USA), LomonosovMoscowUniversity (Russia), Doha International Family Institute Qatar (Qatar), Durres University (Albania), VIA University College (Denmark), University of Zagreb (Croatia), Saint Petersburg University (Russia), Democritus University of Thrace (Cyprus), Ecole Universitaire Internationale (Italy), University of Pablo de Olavide (Spain), University of Sheffield (Great Britain), University of Salford (Great Britain), Utrecht University (Netherlands), The 1st International Scientific Conference of Maria Kopp Institute (Hungary), Ankara Yildirim University (Turkey).

The conference is organized within the project "Cooperation - efficient and effective" co-financed by the European Union under the European Social Fund - Priority II. Effective public policies for the labor market, economy and education, Measure 2.5 Effective social assistance, Operational Program Knowledge Education Development 2014-2020.

**Profesor Steven Sek-Yum Ngai**

**Chinese University of Hong Kong**

### **A Validation Study of the Chinese Version of the Parental Bonding Instrument**

Context:

Although the Parental Bonding Instrument (PBI) has been widely used to measure parenting behavior in terms of parental care and overprotection, its development using Western samples has cast doubt on its applicability among family services researchers and practitioners who work in non-Western contexts.

Methods:

A validation study was conducted to investigate the psychometric properties of the Chinese version of the PBI by using survey data collected from a sample of 1,997 Chinese adolescents in Hong Kong.

Findings:

Our results supported a 4-factor structure representing caring, indifferent, overprotective, and autonomous parenting behaviors that we confirmed to be applicable to paternal and maternal parenting behaviors. Results of Cronbach's alpha tests indicated that the measure is

of good reliability, and correlations between the PBI and character strengths confirmed the scale's good concurrent validity. Parenting differences emerged regarding parental and children's gender.

Conclusion:

Overall, the Chinese version of the PBI proved to be a psychometrically robust measure for capturing adolescents' perceptions of parenting behaviors in Hong Kong. This result has direct relevance to the 1st International Scientific Conference of Research on Family Services to be held in Torun, Poland on March 11-13, 2019. Available literature has stressed the need for research directed toward the early identification of problematic parenting behavior. Given that such detection depends on the use of psychometrically sound instrumentation, we hope that our findings regarding the Chinese version of the PBI are of substantial interest and use to researchers and practitioners concerned with family well-being and adolescent development.

**Profesor Brian Taylor**

**Ulster University in Belfast**

**Tytuł wystąpienia**

**Profesor Mika Aotake**

**Osaka University Law School**

**Legal measures against child abuse in Japan**

Context:

The number of people who consult the child guidance center about child abuse is increasing in Japan. When we see the data in detail, the rate of emotional abuse is the highest among 4 different types of abuse—physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect and emotional abuse. The problem of emotional abuse is that it is not easy to find from outside. Moreover Japanese

people traditionally tend to hide family affair. As a result it is difficult to find the child abuse in Japan.

Methods:

This reserch examines the leagal measures against child abuse and point out the well-working side and the negative side. The main measure against child abuse in japan is child guidance centers act. From the point of view, that finding child abuse earlier is important, anyone who notice a child abuse must report it to the child guidance center. And the law for children's walfare in the future is also important. In a short term, the center can place the children in the shelter and protect them from abusing adults. And in a long term, foster family system, and adoption system, parents' custody right in civil code are prepared.

Findings: The measures of the child guidance center act meets the problem of child abuse in japan. But the system of civil law, which support children for a longer term, should be proved more.

Conclusion: The measure against child abuse must be taken both in a long term and in a short term.

**Profesor Tatyana Folomeeva**

**Lomonosov Moscow State University**

**Cultural memory in the family meal representations**

**Profesor Agapi Kandylaki**

**Democritus University of Thrace**

**Families in Crises and Children risk in Cyprus : A children – focused parenting  
empowerment**

**Andri Androikou**

**Democritus University of Thrace**

**FOINIKAS : Multi- Level Approach to Support Familie in local environment**

**Profesor Martina Grassi**

**Ecole Universitaire Internationale**

**Sons,violence : The synergy beetwen families and institutiones as a resource. A  
multidisciplinary approach**

**Profesor Sabina Margis**

**Ecole Universitaire Internationale**

**Families of tomorrow : What solutions to the involution?**

**Ignacio Socias**

**International Federation for Family Development**

**Tytuł wystąpienia**

**Profesor Oleksandr Dluhopolskyi**

**Ternopil National Economic University**

**The role of education in formation the ecological consciousness of modern family**

Context:

In the context of interdisciplinary research, the formation of the ecological consciousness of modern family as a way of being, is important today, in which people feel a direct connection with the natural world, trying to preserve it for posterity. Therefore, not only the growth of well-being, but also active educational work aimed at the formation of the ecological culture of the family is important to achieve these goals.

Methods:

Investigating the connection between economic and environmental development is often confined to financial and economic interactions, leaving out the educational and scientific components of the problem. It is assumed that not only the level of income affects the Environmental Performance Index (EPI), but also factor of the family education and its general environmental awareness may also depend on the nature of the public choice of preferences for the benefit of the environment, reflected in the higher values of the EPI.

On the basis of the above hypothesis, the paper attempts to assess the impact of educational level of modern family, the level of science and technology development as on general ecological environment, as well as on individual elements that reflect the state of the environment. For the formation of the initial analytical matrix, available country ratings and databases, developed by renowned educational, scientific and financial institutions, were used. The obtained matrix of the output data is used for correlation, regression and canonical analysis using the package of statistical programs STATISTICA

Findings:

As a result of such regression analysis, were obtained models for two groups of countries:

1)  $EPI = 13,71 + 70,56EI + 0,08GovExEdGDP + 0,42GovExEdtotalGE + 3,79RD$ , when  $EPI < 73,41$   
(low developed countries);

2)  $EPI = 60,29 + 29,66EI + 0,84GovExEdGDP - 0,33GovExEdtotalGE + 0,01RD$ , when  $EPI > 73,41$   
(high developed countries).

Conclusion:

Thus, as a result of the canonical analysis, a strong link was found between the processes of state implementation policy in the field of education and science and a set of criteria that characterize the state of the environment in the country. Moreover, the key role in this process is played by indicators of the expected year numbers of studying children and the average length of training adults, which adequately reflect the state of the education system in the country.

**Heba Al Fara**

**Doha International Family Institute Qatar**

## Vulnerability of Female Headed Households in Crisis Settings Challenge to Access to Aid

### Context:

Research has shown that the vulnerability of female headed households is hugely exacerbated during crisis settings, such as wars and conflict. However, little research has uncovered the unique challenges that single women face in accessing humanitarian aid, for themselves and for their dependents, before, during and immediately following a crisis.

### Method:

Using a gendered life-course perspective, this study aimed to critically examine the challenges that female headed households face in accessing humanitarian aid in crisis settings. These include the social (including familial), cultural, health, logistical as well as economic challenges to access. This study examined the aforementioned challenges within three major stages in the life-course of female headed household during crisis, namely: pre-crisis, during a crisis, as well as post-crisis. This study utilized secondary research studies, papers and reports to provide a qualitative examination of the major challenges experienced during these three major stages.

### Findings and Conclusion:

This study found that although social, cultural, health, logistical as well as economic challenges limit female headed households' access to humanitarian aid, female headed households are nonetheless active agents in providing for their dependents during a crisis. As a result, female headed households must be empowered economically, socially and politically, using effective and sustainable techniques such as: technological tools that enable access to them before, during and post crisis; integrating a gendered perspective in the provision of humanitarian aid in the short and long term; and abiding by international conventions and protocols that protect their dignity and human rights. This examination is critical for humanitarian aid actors, policy makers, governments, and other decision makers to effectively address the challenges experienced by female headed households.

**PhD Jane Wathuta**

**Strathmore Institute of Family Studies & Ethics, Strathmore University in Kenya**

**Protecting the Kenyan Family by Working to Achieve Sustainable Development Goal**

**Health Targets 3.1 and 3.2**

**Context:** This paper aims to showcase two noteworthy technology-driven family services currently available in Kenya to decrease maternal and newborn mortality ratios in the country. One is the Beyond Zero Initiative by the First Lady and the other is Linda Mama, a public funded health scheme under the auspices of the Kenyan Ministry of Labor and Social Protection. This description is set against the backdrop of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Health target goals 3.1 and 3.2 to reduce maternal deaths, and to end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, taking into account the existing disparity across regions and countries.

**Methods:** A detailed study and careful review of the Beyond Zero and Linda Mama Initiatives from their inception to-date. The website material is the primary source, and the respective Offices the secondary source, in case of need.

**Findings:** Preliminary assessment is made of the manner and extent to which these two initiatives are designed and actually working to meet the maternal and newborn needs particularly of the most vulnerable and marginalized women and children across the Kenyan population.

**Conclusion:** There are several ongoing homegrown efforts geared towards attaining the United Nations SDG 3 to ensure healthy lives and to promote wellbeing for all at all ages, as well as achieving the constitutional guarantee in Kenya of recognizing and protecting the family, the natural and fundamental unit of society.

**PhD Abdifath Abdi Hared**

**Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University**

**The Challenges of Good Governance in Somalia**

Context:

Somalia, for many years to date, has been the worst in performing good governance practices in the world. The public institutions have been lacking the courage to produce effective policies to good governance. As a result of this, governance in Somalia is characterized by poor performance, inadequate policies, poor institutional performance, lack of an independent judiciary, corruption, low of participation of the people in policy development and decision-making process. This study examines the challenges of good governance in Somalia and its impact on family development by emphasizing common principles of good governance such as accountability, rule of law, participation, effectiveness and efficiency and the rule of law. Assessing the challenges of good governance, both quantitative and qualitative data were used. The data was collected from both primary and secondary sources and analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software. The findings of this study revealed that there are several challenges contributed to the lack of good governance applications in Somalia. These include clan supremacy, corruption, limited democratic culture, lack of adequate and appropriate laws, political challenges, and threats to peace. The researcher considers clan supremacy the most challenging factor to good governance in Somalia because, since the formation of the Somalia state in 1960, the clan identity has been the basis of political power; and the will of the society has not been given attention. The study found that good governance in Somalia is rare in practice since 1991.

Methods: Quantitative and Qualitative research method

Findings: The study observed that there is a poor achievement in many principles of good governance in Somalia.

Conclusion: The study found that, practicing good governance in Somalia will be crucial towards increasing trust between the family structure and the government., Additionally promoting good governance will be a vital for building strong families and democratic environment not just within the country but across the Horn of Africa.

## University of Zagreb

### Importance and Development of the Dialogue in Family – an Empirical-Philosophical Perspective

#### Context:

According to the empirical results of several different studies conducted in the Republic of Croatia (European Values Studies, Christian identity and quality of marriage and family life, etc...), married couples emphasized that willingness to discuss the existing problems or topics that are important to the stability of marriage and family is one of the most important values for the successful marriage.

The question of dialogue is also one of the most important topics since the beginning of Western philosophical thought. It is a process in which the aspiration is to know the truth, considered by certain authors to be a part of the human nature.

In the first part, we will present empirical data regarding the importance of dialogue in family, between spouses themselves, as well as between spouses and children.

In the second part, we will discuss philosophical insights on dialogue: what is and why dialogue at all; what are the elemental features of its dynamism.

In conclusion, we will present the synthesis of empirical research and philosophical insights.

#### Methods:

- an analysis and comparison of existing empirical results on the issue in Croatia
- the elaboration and synthesis of philosophical insights on the phenomenon of family dialogue
- interdisciplinary synthesis

#### Findings:

The willingness to discuss the problems is one of the most important values for the successful marriage.

When communication between the partners ceases and endures, the stability of their marriage is endangered. It is important to emphasise the maintaining dialogue and knowing how to stimulate and implement it.

The richness of philosophical thought contains grateful insights for empowering dialogue within the family.

The dialogue gives opportunity for deeper insight into the personality of the partner and so it strengthens their communion.

The culture of conducting the dialogue is also passed from parents on to their children.

We will provide concrete suggestions how to stimulate and maintain dialogue.

Conclusion:

The importance of developing and nurturing dialogue in a contemporary family, but also in the institutions supporting families in Croatia.

**PhD Evaristo Barrera-Algarin**

**University of Pablo de Olavide**

**Experimental study on quality of life and overload in families caring for children with high intellectual capacities.**

**PhD Mary Baginsky**

**King's College London**

**Signs of Safety : Comprehensive assessment framework or tool to bring consistency?**

**PhD Lene Mosegaard Soebjerg**

**VIA University College**

**Testing a strategical tool in assessing about children at risk**

Context: This article presents the findings from a test of a statistically-based predictive risk model used to assess referrals in two Danish local governments.

A research project involving two research institutions and two local governments in Denmark aims at developing a predictive risk model that can improve assessment of referrals of children at risk through statistical analysis of historical data about the children. A statistical model has been developed and a test of the model is being undertaken in November 2018 in order to assess the technical functioning of the model. The model presents social workers with a risk score. During the test, a score is estimated by the social worker and a score is estimated by

the model. Furthermore, social workers' perception of the tool is evaluated in order to enhance the validity and value of the tool when assessing referrals.

The article presents the difference or agreement between the risk scores generated by the model and the social workers. Furthermore, it presents the social workers' perception of the tool and their response to working with a predictive risk model.

Methods: The test of the model is followed closely in a process evaluation which includes qualitative interviews, observations of the actual assessments of referrals and comparisons of the risk scores.

Findings: As the tool is currently being tested, all findings are preliminary. A preliminary finding is that although they are sceptical about using a statistical tool, the social workers in the participating local governments acknowledge the possibility of statistical methods improving assessment and decision-making.

Conclusion: The results of the test will be submitted in a conference paper in January 2019.

**PhD Julie Walsh**

**University of Sheffield UK**

**Everyday Bordering in England, Sweden and Bulgaria : social work decision making processes when working with migrant family members.**

Context: The global movement of people is a growing feature of contemporary life and it is essential that professionals that provide support services know how best to engage with migrant families with whom they work. Social workers in different countries do, however, have varied responsibilities to enact state bordering practices. This paper examines the ways in which social workers in three European countries enact these practices in their work with migrant families.

Methods: Analysis draws on data gathered during the 2015 European 'migration crises', as part of a broader study, funded by NORFACE. The paper focuses on data from focus groups conducted with social workers in Bulgaria (a transition country for migrants), Sweden and England ('receiving' countries).

Findings and conclusion: This paper applies the concept of ‘everyday bordering’ to the data set: whilst borders are traditionally physical and at the boundary between nation states, bordering practices increasingly permeate everyday life in bureaucratic and symbolic forms. Discussion shows that ‘everyday bordering’ practices are present in social work decision-making processes in each country, but the forms they take vary across contexts. Analysis also shows that, in each country, social workers recognise the ways in which immigration control can impact on the families with whom they work, but that they can also inadvertently contribute to the ‘othering’ of migrant populations. Subsequently, these practices may have a negative impact on the willingness of migrant families to engage with services and the impact on a migrant family’s sense of belonging is potentially far reaching.

**PhD Irene de Haan**

**University of Auckland New Zealand**

**Place-based family support**

Context:

Based on a current New Zealand practice research project designed to explore and document good practice in partnering with families in preventive, holistic family support work, this paper makes an innovative contribution to knowledge about what works ‘on the ground’.

Methods:

The research involves a collaborative symposium with participants from 15 exemplary, non-profit, family support organisations from throughout New Zealand. Each was tasked with presenting a set of standardised slides demonstrating:

their values and ‘kaupapa’ (over-arching principles/policy)

strategies for engaging families

practical aspects of how they work, especially details of what they ‘actually do’

why they work in these ways

Findings:

Organisations aiming to support families must recognise the cumulative stress that besets families and develop strategies and capabilities to address the complexity of families’ lives.

Families face interlocking problems, including social disadvantage; substance abuse; relationship problems; and isolation. Good family support work requires a holistic approach that addresses multiple intersecting issues. Eight elements of such an approach were identified: openness; easy access; sustained relationships; connection; belonging; narrative approach; relational practice; strengths/resilience perspective; congruence; and optimism. A key message was that good family support work is responsive to local conditions and to families' diversity of circumstances and culture. The study highlights the importance of place-based practice.

Conclusion:

In communities where families struggle with cumulative stress there is a need to develop local practice responses that will restore dignity and create 'ripples' of preventive effects. This is fundamental to promoting well-being and preventing family violence and other serious problems.

**PhD Celine Braga**

**Instituto Universitario de Lisboa – ISCTE**

**Social policies and families : particularities presented by family assisted in the area of Social Assistance**

**Maria Inês Amaro**

**Instituto Universitario de Lisboa – ISCTE**

**Social policies and families : particularities presented by family assisted in the area of Social Assistance**

**PhD Mary Beecher**

**ITT Chicago Kent School**

**Home education in the United States : A Prism for teh Analysis of the Relationship between Family and the State**

**PhD Svetlana Fedotova**

**Lomonosow Moscow State University**

**Cultural memory in the family meal representations**

J.Assman distinguishes two forms of collective memory – cultural and communicative. Collective memory is transmitted and represented through the holidays meaningful in culture. Sharing a meal is considered to be the part of the holiday, and it is not just an ordinary act of cooking and eating, but a symbolic indicator of cultural experience. We assume that the study of social representations about family and festive meal can identify the key elements of cultural and communicative memory; and also determine the main directions of differences in these phenomena.

As a methodological tool for the collection and analysis of data the method of A.S. de Rossa was used. The study involved 108 people ( $m=26$ ;  $sd = 3,75$ ): 49 Russians and 59 from Azerbaijan.

The representations about family meal is characterized by a greater appeal to the category of time and to the categories of relationships and emotions. There are more mundane elements at the second level of associations, especially revealing the category "Food".

Symbolic attributes have particular importance for the representations about festive meal. More than that, the category "Time" in the representation is divided into preparatory causing internal tension and the sacred time of the celebration.

The particular structure of social representation both about family and about festive meal are identified. The representations have specific distinctions on the emotional and substantial level. However, the representations among Azerbaijanis and Russians have similar components which can indicate the common history's role in the ideas formation or demonstrate general trends in the concept formation.

**PhD Evis Garunja**

**Durres University Albania**

**Social protection a guarantee for a strong family. Responsibilities and cooperation will  
between icharged institutions. Albanian case.**

#### Context:

Social service support to the families is a major national concern. The legislation defines the conditions under which families in difficulties can benefit from state assistance. But the situation remains problematic.

#### Objective

This study provided data on the concrete support offered to the families with socio-economic problems by public authorities and NGOs.

#### Methods:

Data for this study were drawn from the National Social Services database, Local Government officers and active NGOs. In addition, household demographic data and data on families with socio-economic problems were collected. These data's were compared with national census data. Legal framework and studies on this issue will help on identification of factors, undertaken actions and mechanisms to improve the situation.

#### Findings:

Findings indicated that families in Albania are passing through difficulties on raising their children, economic and social problems caused by several factors like as unemployment, gender violence and inequality, high standard of living, schools abandonment, migration, divorce, poverty. Mostly, families need the support of the authorities on offering them protection and help. Public and local authorities in collaboration with NGOs try to fulfill their needs, but much more need to be done. Moreover, these families are exposed to risk factors and the authority should be more vigilant to action when it's needed.

#### Conclusion:

These findings underscore the importance of establishing a more rigorous interdisciplinary, scientific research agenda to inform about the necessary services on supporting the families in need. How to improve the quality of these services, the direct measures and their impact on the improvement of families life's.

**Mariyam Shamukhamedova**

**Lomonosow Moscow University in Uzbekistan**

## The interrelation of implicit parental perceptions about upbringing with a realizable type of upbringing.

### Context:

The article discusses the main factors influencing the formation of a harmonious and disharmonious type of parental upbringing and presents the results of a study of the interrelation of implicit perceptions about the upbringing of parents of 7-8 years old children with the type of upbringing implemented by the parents.

### Methods:

The study involved 51 parents from Uzbekistan, whose children were between the ages of 7 and 8 and were first graders. For the study of parental perceptions was used the method of the survey, which was carried out by using techniques such as: 1) the method of "Parental essay" in the form of unfinished sentences by A.A.Shvedovskaya; 2) method of "analysis of family relationships" by E.G.Eidemiller and V.V. Justitsky; 3) method of free association. Also, the subjects were given sociodemographic questions and open-ended questions about the idea of ideal parent and ideal child.

### Findings:

In the course of the study, it was possible to identify parental ideas about upbringing, about the image of an ideal child and an ideal parent and their relationship with the type of upbringing.

### Conclusion:

The results indicate the need for further study of the factors that influence the formation of the type of parental behavior, as well as to study the relationship of conscious and unconscious ideas of parents about upbringing.

**Nanne Isokuortti**

**University of Helsinki**

**Implementation effectiveness of the Reclaiming Social Work model : findings from a mixed methods study**

Context: The crisis of child protection systems is one of the most topical social issues at our time, not only in Finland but also in other Western countries. In order to reform the malfunctioning system, the Reclaiming Social Work (RSW) model is being piloted nationwide in Finland in 2017-2019. The RSW model is an evidence-informed practice model developed in Hackney children's social care in England. The model was designed to improve the quality of service by integrating systemic family therapy with social work practice. Despite the growing body of implementation research, there is limited knowledge of transportability of complex social interventions, such as the RSW model, between countries. This presentation presents findings from a mixed methods study that analyses implementation effectiveness, namely the success of implementation, of the RSW model in Finland. Methods: The research adapts implementation evaluation framework by Meyers et al. (2012). In order to provide an in-depth understanding of the implementation, the data consists of questionnaires and interviews that are collected from multiple stakeholders (e.g. service users, social workers) from selected three child protection organisations. Findings: Findings illustrate that the implementation of the RSW model is still in an initial implementation phase. The Finnish adaptation as such is incomplete and the support for implementation has been insufficient. Findings elucidate the complexity of the RSW model and the complex nature of child protection services as an implementation environment. Conclusion: The results contribute to previous transportability research of complex interventions and offer useful methodological knowledge about combining social work research and implementation science.

**Elina Aaltio**

**University of Helsinki**

**Implementation effectiveness of the Reclaiming Social Work model : findings form a mixed  
methods study**

**Andrei Novikov**

**Saint Petersburg University**

**Institutions supporting in Russia**

Context:

In 2014, the concept of state family policy in Russia for the period up to 2025 was adopted. The goals of the concept include supporting, strengthening and protecting the family and values of family life.

The guardianship body in Russia is the state executive authority of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation, which is responsible for guardianship. The functions of the guardianship include the supervision of the rights of minors (including those with parents), the settlement of disputes between parents related to the competence of the guardianship authorities (disputes about parenting and some others).

The family is supported by state budgetary institutions of social services and municipal budgetary institutions of complex service of the population of the region. They provide assistance to families experiencing regulatory (experienced by all families and related to the family life cycle and the age of children) and non-regulatory (experienced by part of families) functioning crises.

Non-governmental public organizations provide support to families in difficult life situations. These organizations specialize in providing assistance to certain categories of families - large families, families with disabled children, and help to protect weak family members from family violence.

Methods:

institutional and comparative legal method

Findings:

There is a need to coordinate the actions of state and non-governmental institutions; overcome distrust of non-governmental institutions; encourage the initiative of non-governmental actors to assist families

Conclusion: can talk about a high level of family support in Russia from the side of various governmental institutions and civil society institutions

**Deanna Edwards**

**University of Salford UK**

**Examining the efficacy of Family Group Conference in child protection context.**

**Ardak Orakbayeva**

**Stypendysta z Programu Stypendialnego Rządu RP dla Młodych Naukowców**

**Social responsibility of mass media in development/decomposition of family values in**

**Kazakhstan and Russia**

Context:

2017 – Year of Family according to the decision of Council of heads of states of the CIS (16.09.2016, Kyrgyz Republic, Bishkek)

The lack of specific value orientations and reconsideration of moral norms in modern society directly affected the institution of the family: decrease in the number of marriages; the increase in the number of divorces; decrease in birth rate; a large number of single-parent families; typical model of single-child family.

Mass media plays a very important role in this. As they have information, educational functions, the function of public opinion, criticism and control. Printed publications, television, radio, the Internet wittingly or unwittingly spread various family models, which are subsequently deposited in the human mind. As a result, people seek to follow them when creating their own family. Therefore, mass media has huge responsibility for the formation of family values.

Now in mass media the family issues of positive orientation are not popular, and preference is given to political, economic news, information about the life of show business stars, often scandalous.

Methods: To analyze the trends of mass media on the formation of the modern manner of family in Kazakhstan and Russia. Demonstration of fragments from TV shows, movies, advertising.

Findings: Taxpayers' money should be directed to the permanent, reasonable and talented production of movies, cartoons, advertising to promote legal marriage, large families and strong family.

Conclusion: The potential of mass media on formation of positive family values is great, but is not realized. The youth waits for good movies, TV shows, programs that would seriously

prepare them for family life. There is not enough place in mass media for positive manner of family, motherhood and childhood. Modern art does not contribute to the strengthening of the family.

**Victoria Nagornova**

**Lomonosow Moscow State University**

**Associative model of <family holiday> phenomenon of young people.**

In the context of studying the life of young families, we conducted a study consisting of two parts: the study of everyday life and the study of holiday events. The first part of the study showed us a low degree of reflection on this aspect of life, but a high consistency of attitudes of different generations on aspects of life (in particular, its economic component, which was studied in most detail by us). We obtained the opposite results when studying social representations about holidays: using the method of A. S. de Rossa, we obtained data on the representation of young people ( $m = 20$ ,  $sd = 3.4$ ) on such concepts as “holiday” and “family holiday”. As a result, an extremely homogeneous, well-structured, detailed scheme of representations about the holiday was obtained. Regardless of the presence of the word “family” in the stimulus material, it is present in both schemes, and, as we can conclude, is the core and a mandatory attribute of this phenomenon. But what struck us was the high content of brightly negatively words and words with negative connotation in the “family holiday” model.

On the basis of the obtained results, we made conclusions about the prolongation of teenage crises and tensions with parents. And also, besides this, this technique projectively acted as an excellent diagnostic tool for understanding the atmosphere in families.

**Martijn Bool**

**Ulrecht University**

**What counts' for the client, assessment and ownership**



**Andras Szekely**  
**The Maria Kopp Institute**  
**Family-friendly workplaces in Hungary**