

UDC 316: [364-3+364.2+364.642](470.11)(045)

DOI: 10.17238/issn2221-2698.2019.36.110

Recovery technology of social work — an important condition for maintaining and ensuring family safety (case of the Arkhangelsk Oblast) *

© Anna B. FEDULOVA, Cand. Sci. (Phil.), Associate Professor

E-mail: fedulova.ann@mail.ru

Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov, Arkhangelsk, Russia

Abstract. Ensuring the social security of the modern family is an urgent issue and a priority of the national policy of the Russian Federation. In contemporary society, the relationship between the social security system and the resource of the family is visible. Family resource acts as a set of potentials aimed at maintaining the stability of the family and the development of its competence in solving family problems. So, the technology of social work aimed at enhancing the resources of the family is essential. The same is fair for the role of the immediate environment in supporting the family since it becomes an active subject in solving family problems. Such an instrument is restoration technologies focused on the resource potential of the family and the resources of social capital. These technologies are widely used in foreign social work and are a promising area for the Russian one. The use of these technologies can be a factor in increasing the effectiveness of family institutional resources in the social protection of the population. Also, the author analyzed the role of recovery technologies in ensuring the social security of the family and examined the use of these technologies in the Arkhangelsk Oblast.

Keywords: *social security of the family, recovery technologies of social work, social work with the family, family trouble, family in a socially dangerous situation, institutional resources, family resources, social capital.*

Introduction

Currently, the sphere of family and childhood is exposed to various threats of social, psychological, and economic nature. The impact of social risks at a person and society is considered a primary destabilizing factor by some researchers [1, Voroncov D.B., Vorontcova A.V.; 2, Dregalo A.A. Ulyanovsky V.I.; 3, Stanislavsky P.V.]. Shraga M.H. rightly pointed it, human social security as a humanistic concept was based on the belief that the idea of “security” had covered the basic needs and rights of the people: food, housing, health, education, meaningful work, environmental protection, etc. [4, Shraga M.H., Kudrya L.I.]. Modern risk society, on the one hand, projects many stressors that impact on the individual and social environment. On the other hand, a way of life in a society can act as a stress factor for the individual and the social group.

Families of the Arkhangelsk Oblast experience the same problems as the family at risk. Risk indicators are the weak economic development of the territory (except for the Nenets AO); technological backwardness of the leading industrial enterprises, i.e., forestry and pulp and paper industry; the loss of the benefits of a high income in the 2000s.; natural decrease and steady out-

* For citation:

Fedulova A.B. Recovery technology of social work — an important condition for maintaining and ensuring family safety (case of the Arkhangelsk Oblast). *Arktika i Sever* [Arctic and North], 2019, no. 36, pp. 110–127. DOI: 10.17238/issn2221-2698.2019.36.110

migration caused by the poor quality of life; the poor housing improvement, underdevelopment of Arkhangelsk as a service center¹.

Rating of the quality of life in Russia, published by "RIA Novosti": in 2018, the Arkhangelsk oblast got 75th place among the 85 subjects of the Russian Federation (in 2017 — 74th, in 2016 — 71st, in 2015 — 74th)². In the North-Arctic region of the Russian Federation, rating point analysis of quality of life is the lowest in the Arkhangelsk Oblast — 35.676 (the Republic of Karelia — 36.324, the Nenets Autonomous Okrug — 39.255, the Komi Republic — 39.984, the Murmansk Oblast — 47.308).

Analysis of the family lived in the Arkhangelsk Oblast, suggests the instability of the socio-economic situation. It means the social differentiation, the growth of the stereotypical family problems (i.e., unavailability of the home purchase and improvement of housing, and lack of decent income), psychological factors complicating the social well-being of family members, and intense incredulity for the authorities in the territory.

Thus, socio-economic and political instability in the area directly or indirectly affects the family and its members. A part of the family is not ready for self-help and does not have enough family resources. Such families are in the category of families in a socially dangerous situation, i.e., when parents or legal representatives are not able to exercise proper care and negatively impact on family well-being³. According to statistics provided by the information and analytical reference, in the Arkhangelsk Oblast, in 2017, the category "socially dangerous position" increased by 1185 families with 2103 children in total. By January 1, 2018, the public institutions of social services for families and children had been registered 1620 families in socially dangerous situations⁴.

In general, the presence of social risk families complicates quality of life, and it is a security threat. In this regard, it is urgent to ensure the social security of the family, i.e., the interaction between a family and the environment, safe and protected from the risks, preserving the values of family integration. Social security is inextricably linked to the quality of life and is expressed in the creation of favorable conditions of life and the activities of state institutions and civil society aimed at practical solutions to the economic, demographic, political, and other problems of the community.

Currently, it is necessary to strengthen and support a family as it is the most effective investment of moral, cultural, and social capital. In this context, social security of families serves

¹Nezavisimyy institut sotsial'noy politiki. Social'nyy atlas rossiyskikh regionov [Independent Institute for Social Policy. Social Atlas of Russian Regions]. URL: <http://www.socpol.ru/atlas/portraits/arkh.shtml> (accessed 03 March 2019). (In Russ.)

²Reyting rossiyskikh regionov po kachestvu zhizni [Rating of Russian territories for quality of life]. URL: <https://ria.ru/20190218/1550940417.html> (accessed 10 March 2019). (In Russ.)

³A family with children at risk, as well as a family where parents or other legal representatives of the minors do not fulfill their obligations and (or) have negative impact on children's behavior or mistreated them. Article 1 of the Federal Law, 24.06.1999 No. 129 -FZ "On Principles of prevention of neglect and juvenile delinquency". (In Russ.)

⁴Ivanova E.A., ed. O polozhenii detey i semey, imeyushchikh detey, v Arhangel'skoj oblasti v 2017 godu: informatsionno-analiticheskie materialy [On the situation of children and families with children in the Arkhangelsk Oblast in 2017: information and analytical materials]. Arkhangelsk, 2018. p. 102. (In Russ.)

protection from violations of the vital interests and social rights and freedoms: the right to live; to work and be fair paid; the right to education; health and medical care rights; the right on affordable vacation, and the right to a guaranteed social protection and state social services. Modern components of social work in the Russian Federation and the totality of local institutional resources contributed to the development of a model of social security of the family in the Arkhangelsk Oblast. The model is a set of social, economic, psychological, and other measures in the Oblast [5, Fedulova A.B., Turalkina N.A.].

The social security family model is aimed at systematization and coordination of formal social institutions to assist and support the family to increase its effectiveness and the internal resources of the family to get out of the crisis. The components of the model: the macro-component, i.e., social policy, a meso-component, i.e., institutional and extra-institutional regional authorities and social services and a micro-component, i.e., resources of families, social work with clients (individual or group).

A unique role in the social security of the family is for the institutional resources of agencies and services of social protection and support to the family, i.e., instruments of the state policy. One of the priorities of the institutions of the Arkhangelsk Oblast is the creation of a social and rehabilitation model for families and children⁵, aimed at enhancing the internal resources of the family, prevention, and detection of child abuse. However, it is possible, if the region will actively use the social support of families with children, new preventive measures, and authorities and institutions will have a well-honed system of interdepartmental work.

In this case, social work with the family should focus on different types of families, and the family should be able to select a form of social support. In this regard, it is crucial to understand how the current system of social protection and assistance can effectively solve the problem of different types of families, as well and whether the current system is ready to apply innovative approaches to solving these problems.

Social work with the family: challenges and prospects for social security

Currently, the traditional social work with families is gradually losing its effectiveness due to the lack of material and human resources agencies, a large paperwork load for specialists working for family rehabilitation. 80–90% of their time is paperwork: maintenance of personnel files, requests, inquiries, statements, reports, and responses. Also, we observe a lack of well-functioning inter-agency cooperation between the authorities and services and, as a result, duplication of services. Working with the family is underrepresented preventive work, which should contribute to the early detection of circumstances and causes of social deviance in the family, prevention, and mitigation. It is important to note, it is often relatively prosperous families and families, balancing

⁵ Ivanova E.A., ed. *O polozhenii detey i semey, imeyushchikh detey, v Arhangel'skoj oblasti v 2017 godu: informatsionno-analiticheskie materialy* [On the situation of children and families with children in the Arkhangelsk Oblast in 2017: information and analytical materials]. Arkhangelsk, 2018. p. 110. (In Russ.)

on edge, do not seek social support to specialized institutions, which contributes to late detection of family trouble and often triggers the “postponement of problems.”

As the Ombudsman for Children in Moscow, Yevgeny Bunimovich pointed: “in recent years, we are faced with children's problems that arise in families of not a poor level000. Perhaps, it is due to the general state of anxiety and aggression in a society that is broadcasting in the family”. Often family problems become systemic, and they could be the reason for the removal of a child from the family. At the same time, “often, if the guardianship authorities sue restriction or deprivation of parental rights, the road to this side spelled out thoroughly. But the reverse, to restore — not at all”⁶.

According to Chudova S.G. and Zakharova T.V., deficiencies of contemporary social work with the family in Russia are late detection of family troubles; the consideration of individual family members issues, rather than the family as a whole, considering the lack of internal resources of the family; paternalistic approach to solving the problems of the family, when the social worker tries to solve the problem for the customer; the imposition of the customer personal value system that leads to the fact that the client loses self-esteem and develops a feeling of complete dependence on specialist, i.e., formed a dependent position [6, Chudova S.G., Zakharova T.V., pp. 255–257].

Thus, the traditional social work technology is focused on families at risk. It has become ineffective. Security by engaging only the external institutional resources (existing agencies and services of the social care system) is not enough. Foreign practice means the family-focused work on early prevention, considering the restorative approach, i.e. when the family is independent and autonomous in making decisions about its development. It uses social capital resources and social support networks [7, Wheelock J., Jones K.; 8, Prang K.H., Newnam S., Berecki-Gisolf J.; 9, Tømmerås T., Kjølbli J.].

In many countries, it is a practice of temporary child placement in a professional replacement family for a period of crisis while social work with parents is going on to restore family relationships. Also, foreign specialists use the technology of early prevention of family trouble, when the family is offered to evaluate the problem and find a solution with the support of experts. The added value is to involve the community in help and support. Thus, there is the inclusion of social networks in social work that promotes awareness of participants' positions and interests about other people, understanding the benefits of the other part, searching a way out of the problem, as well as a culture of communication and trust between people. It is of relevance for modern social work in Russia when “the complaint on a child crying from a nearby apartment we considered snitching”⁷.

⁶ Sokolov D. Zhaloby na detskiy plach iz sosedney kvartiry u nas schitayutsya stukachestvom [Complaints about a baby crying from a nearby apartment we considered snitching]. *Sobesednik* [Interlocutor], 2019, no. 12, p. 7. (In Russ.)

⁷ Ibid.

In Russia, the current system of social work is focused primarily on high-risk families. Preventive action with the family often is a formality and does not allow to speak about the effectiveness of social work. Family resource mobilization in preventive work of social services will let the family bear the responsibility for solving the problems and thereby ensure the social security of the family and each of its members, as well as improve the efficiency of current social work.

The need for an early start to addressing emerging problems of the family, incl. for their timely decisions and preservation of family, led to the search for new approaches to social work with the family. Such a tool uses the resources mentioned above, performs remediation technologies focused on the family, and contributed to the actualization of its resource potential. These technologies are widely used in foreign social work and are a promising direction in Russia, as many scholars and experts note by many researchers and experts [10, Abashina A.D., Zilinskikh I.A.; 11, Appolonova A.A.; 12, Kotlyarova V.V., Savchenko S.V.; 13, Khovanskaya T.V.].

Rehabilitation technologies typical for Russia and foreign countries include family group conferences (family conferences), network family therapy, restorative mediation (direct and shuttle), school reconciliation services, community circles, the social partnership, the network of social contacts, etc. [10, Abashina A.D., Zilinskikh I.A.; 14, Levintseva E.H.; 15; 16, Konopleva S.V.; 17, Maksudov R.R.; 18, Mukhametgalieva S.H.; 19, Vasetskaya A.S.; 20, Hagemann O.; 21, Doolan M.; 22, Pagee van R. Van., 23, Jackson S., Morris K.]. Also, various types of rehabilitation programs could be defined: "The meeting of reparation", "Family Reconciliation", "Circles of Care", "School-Conference", "Restorative Justice", "School parent council", etc. [15; 24, Karnozova L. M.].

In Russia, the restorative approach is relevant to territorial and school reconciliation services. In 2016, 18 RF territories had 102 reconciliation service centers [24, Karnozova L.M.], 23 provinces had 852 school reconciliation services in total⁸. In 2017, 121 Reconciliation Services in 15 territories operated (data provided by the areas) [25, Karnozova L.M.], and it is generally insufficient. Additional commonly used recovery technology is remediation (direct — 68.7%, and the shuttle — 4.4% of all programs); the less mastered technique is a family group conference (less than 1%). Currently, the most popular is the restorative justice program for juvenile crimes [24–25].

The use of rehabilitation technologies in Russia faces some challenges: the complexity and time-consuming preparation and use of the technology, unavailability of experts for rehabilitation programs, the lack of administrative regulation of reconciliation services based on social institutions, insufficient financial and personnel support, low family interest in solving problems [26, Fedulova A.B.; 27, Gerasimov D.E., Khovanskaya T.V.].

⁸ Konovalov A.Yu. Monitoring deyatelnosti shkol'nyh sluzhb primireniya za 2016 god, provodimyj v ramkah Vserossijskoj associacii vosstanovitel'noj mediacii [Monitor the activities of the school reconciliation services for the year 2016 held within the All-Russian Association of Restorative Mediation]. URL: www.8-926-145-87-01.ru (accessed 19 January 2019). (In Russ.)

Rehabilitation approach in the Arkhangelsk Oblast

Previous research [5; 26] revealed that in the Arkhangelsk Oblast, the activities of formal institutions to address issues of social protection and family support, as well as the provision of social services is inadequate. First, the institutions are not provided with full financial and human capacity to implement enough prevention work and support families at risk. Secondly, prevention activities have insufficient efficiency due to lack of interest and awareness in this direction and low efficiency of the standard technologies of social work with families at risk. Third, the activities of the agencies are generic. The “patronage-punishing” method is revealing. It reduces the role of early detection and prevention of family trouble. Fourth, the social work activities lack methods and techniques of social work to develop family resources and the use of family building potential [5, Fedulova A.B., Turalkina N.A., p. 123].

Now, the reorganization of the current social institutions is taking place to help families and minors by optimizing management. It will require additional time to deal with organizational and methodological issues, but also it may lead to an increase in the quality of public services.

Under these conditions, it will not adequately ensure the social security of families in the area. The impact of social risks often makes family low-resource. The inability to independently overcome crisis will contribute to the family's transition to the category of socially dangerous situations, which complicates its functioning, makes social support measures problematic.

In the Arkhangelsk Oblast, rehabilitation technologies of social work received its development in 2011. It was possible within the project “Children and young people at risk in the Barents Region 2008–2012” [28, p. 44]. This direction is still an innovative approach to regional social work. E.g., 68 experts were trained to work with the method of family group conference. By 2016 only three institutions of the area had such specialists: SBI AO “Center “Nadezhda” (Arkhangelsk); MSI SEI School No 4 (its division “Center “Garmonija”, Novodvinsk); SBSI AO “Kargopol social rehabilitation center for minors” (Kargopol). These institutions apply the method [29, pp. 73–74].

In June 2015, six municipalities of the Arkhangelsk Oblast had nine reconciliation services and 23 employed mediators. After the approval of the Concept⁹, the number of reconciliation services reached 14 in 10 municipalities (Arkhangelsk, Severodvinsk, the Kargopolskiy District, Koryazhma, the Ustyanskiy District, Velsk, Kotlas, Privodinskoe municipality in the Kotlas raion, Konoshskiy raion, and Novodvinsk); the number of mediators is 43¹⁰.

⁹ Ob utverzhdenii Konceptsii razvitiya do 2017 goda seti sluzhb mediatsii v tselyakh realizatsii vosstanovitel'nogo pravosudiya v otnoshenii detei, v tom chisle sovershivshikh obshchestvenno opasnye deyaniya, no ne dostigshikh vozrasta, s kotorogo nastupaet ugolovnaya otvetstvennost': rasporyazhenie Pravitel'stva Rossiiskoy Federatsii ot 30.07.2014, No. 1430 [On approval of the Concept of development up to 2017 for network mediation services for the implementation of rehabilitation justice for children, including those committed socially dangerous acts, but have not reached the age of criminal responsibility: Decree of the RF Government. 30 July 2014, No. 1430]. URL: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_82134 (accessed 20 May 2018). (In Russ.)

¹⁰ Informatsiya po realizatsii Konceptsii razvitiya do 2017 goda seti sluzhb mediatsii (primireniya) v Arhangel'skoi oblasti [Information on the use of the Concept of development up to 2017 for network services of mediation (conciliation) in the Arkhangelsk region]. URL: <http://nadejdaarh.ru/poleznaya-informatsiya/vosstanovitelnye-tehnologii/> in-

In comparison with the data for 2015–2016, the number of reconciliation services increased in 2017. In general, the monitoring proved the growth and strengthening of reconciliation services due to the systematic work of the territorial institutions. In the Arkhangelsk Oblast, a two-tier system of services has been established: Local TSU and territorial service of reconciliation work for rehabilitation programs and provide methodological support and coordination services [25, Karnozova L.M., p. 171].

Following the decree of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Arkhangelsk Oblast, information and methodological support of reconciliation services are the responsibility of the SBI AO “Center “Nadezhda”. The center has a license apply rehabilitation technologies: “Mediation in the restorative justice”, “Regenerative technologies for school reconciliation services for teachers”, “Regenerative technologies as a method of settling family disputes involving children”, and “Family Conference — an effective method of working with the family”.

According to the materials of the Public Center “Judicial and legal reform” in the Arkhangelsk Oblast for 2016, territorial services of reconciliation received 411 applications. The total number of participants in completed programs amounted to — 460 [24, Karnozova L.M., p. 112]. In 2017, 608 requests were sent, and the total number of participants reached 779 [25, Karnozova L.M.]. According to the monitoring, in 2015, among 30 school services of reconciliation, only eight schools had systematic reconciliation activities. In 2016, the restoration programs involved 35 teachers [27, Gerasimov D.E., Khovanskaya T.V., pp. 83–84].

The need for remediation technologies in the area remains high. Although the Arkhangelsk oblast is a leader in the development of restorative justice in criminal proceedings against minors [25], recovery technologies focused on families are poorly represented.

To justify the urgency of remediation technologies in modern social work, in 2018, the NArFU Department of Social Work and Social Security completed a study aimed at studying the local experience of remediation for families in a socially dangerous situation. The empirical part of the study included two phases: questionnaire, aimed at exploring the problems and opportunities for restoration in the area and expert interviews with the local specialists.

The questionnaire (n = 74 people) was attended by students (35%) and teachers of the department and other educational institutions of the Arkhangelsk Oblast (19%), professionals (46%) of social care institutions for families and children (Arkhangelsk, Velsk, Senkursk, Kargopol, Ustjani, and Nyandoma). The selection of respondents was due to the approach to the study. The respondents act as experts in the analysis of professional social work, which is not available (maybe presented incorrectly) for respondents without knowing the categorical apparatus of social work, or those who are not familiar with its practice and therefore are not willing to see, define and understand the need for scientific knowledge to solve problems of social work.

The second phase was expert interviews (n = 4 people) with specialists using remedial technologies. The study involved specialists of SBI AO "Center "Nadezhda" (Arkhangelsk), MEI School No. 4 (its division "Center "Garmonija", Novodvinsk), SBSI AO "Shenkursky KTSSO" (Shenkursk, the Arkhangelsk Oblast), SBCI AO "Arkhangelsk CSHF&K" (Arkhangelsk).

The first phase of the study (the questionnaire) determined the level of awareness of remediation technologies. We analyzed the willingness of respondents to build an open dialogue with the customer, marked difficulties in using remediation technologies at social institutions, and identified the primary sources of public information on remediation technologies.

The study revealed most respondents were informed about the rehabilitation technologies and consider them relevant and promising direction. Rehabilitation technology should be introduced and developed at social care institutions. The success of the restorative approach when working with the family requires a high readiness of society, families, and professionals to the formation of trust and alignment of an open dialogue with experts and the immediate environment.

According to the study, only a part of families and professionals is ready for the development of such forms of cooperation. 41% of teachers, 36% of students, and 24% of specialists are not ready-to-use recovery programs. The high preparedness for remediation technologies was shown by students (49%) and professionals (35%) familiar with remediation and practiced it. However, the willingness to apply does not mean its use. Despite the high motivation of professionals to adopt new forms of a "customer-specialist" interaction, the lack of human and funding, as well as the operating system for services, limit opportunities for active use of recovery programs when working with the family and minors.

The unavailability of respondents to the use of restorative practices is due to the difficulties of their application. Among the problems, respondents noted low awareness of the rehabilitation technologies (24.3%), inadequate infrastructure facilities, lack of financing (14.9%), small commitment and paternalism of family members (13.5%), the complexity of adaptation for these technologies to the social work in Russia (13.5%), low social capital of Russian citizens (12.2%).

Low awareness of the rehabilitation technologies was called the primary difficulty. According to respondents, the most effective sources of public information are websites of institutions and active promotion in social networks and media (32.4%), social advertising: stands, billboards, commercials (21.6%), information and handouts of social institutions: booklets, leaflets (17.6%), and media coverage of regenerative technologies in social work (16.2%).

Successful application of remediation technologies is only possible if customers are willing to take responsibility for decisions and their consequences. Most of the teachers surveyed (39%) agree: clients can resolve problems and deal with difficulties. Most experts (46%) and students (42%) only partially agree with that statement, believing that this is possible only if the family has needed personal and institutional resources. Among the students: 21% disagree with the state-

ment and consider the families are not ready to take responsibility for solving family problems, preferring to shift it to the professionals.

Expert interviews (the second phase of the study) proved remediation in social work was promising in the area. The current social support of a family, most often, does not allow a family to bear responsibility for its well-being and change a dependent position. The use of recovery technologies, as noted by experts, will enhance the personal potential of family members to get out of the crisis and will make it possible to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of external institutional resources to ensure the social security of the family at the institutional and extra-institutional levels.

The specialists note current difficulties in the use of remediation in the Arkhangelsk Oblast: low motivation of family members to change the situation; the territorial remoteness of families in need of assistance; time and costs of preparing and carrying out rehabilitation programs; the lack of a standard results evaluation system; unavailability of experts for rehabilitation programs and additional professional capacity, and the unwillingness of social institutions management for the introduction and use of remediation, associated with the specifics of the state and municipal order for social services, as well as the low public awareness of the innovative forms of social work in the area.

Conclusion

Social security of the family is a priority for the Russian national policy, and the foundation of the local social system following the “Strategy for the Development of the Russian Arctic and National Security for the period until 2020”. In this context, social work with the family becomes risk management, a resource social security of a family and its members. Professional social work combines social protection and social support, helps people to solve social problems, and adapt to changes.

According to Ulrich Beck's “risk society” concept, risk management will be possible after the transition towards a higher stage of development, i.e., reflexive modernity, which is the ability of social actors to realize and maintain a constant theoretical understanding of their activities; it establishes security measures and assesses the prospects for individual and collective exposure to risk [30, Beck U.]. In this connection, a unique role in social security should be assigned to a family.

The restorative approach in social work with the family is a tool for updating family resources and social safety. The use of this approach will increase the efficiency of external institutional family resources (resources of public bodies and services) and make the recipients of social services full actors of interaction, and thereby helping to improve the social security of the family.

The activities of social institutions for the prevention of family trouble are not accompanied by a qualitative change in the work at the primary level. It may be due to the prevalence of the traditional forms of social work of “sanction” nature and promote family closeness — social

rehabilitation centers underrepresented family-oriented practice. Often specialists assist the family in deep crisis and not ready to solve their problems without specialists.

To increase the effectiveness of preventive work with families in Russia should be aimed at restoring family and the parent-child relationships and be focused on the preservation of the family and the upbringing of children. It is essential to use family resources activating technology. These technologies are the restorative justice programs: restorative mediation, school service of reconciliation, community circles, and family conference.

These technologies have been widely developed in the foreign practice of work with families and minors as a technology-focused on family resources. In this case, the use of social capital resources. Its main components are confidence in each other, a tendency to cooperate in the common interest, not only with their friends but also strangers, personal responsibility for what is happening, a manifestation of civic culture.

Value of remediation technologies is that they are aimed at enhancing family capacity for self out of difficult situations, focused on strengthening and restoration of family, the family's ability to be responsible for the solving family problems, and in our view, serve a link between the conditions of social security formation in a Russian family: the availability of the family and institutional resources of the current state system of social protection and family support.

The analysis of legal documents regulating the social safety of family, the results of the study and social work practice in Russia and abroad allowed us to conclude the use of recovery technologies is essential and urgent resource providing social security of a Russian family, as resource-based approach in work with the family accumulates two components: institutional resources expressed by the formal representation of public and private institutions of social care, family support system and extra-institutional resources, due to the presence of informal resources of kinship and friendship ties, and resources of social support networks.

The use of rehabilitation technologies in the area is an essential field of modern professionalization of social work. The action plan until 2020 in the Arkhangelsk Oblast within the Decade of childhood means the development of technologies within the program "Children and young people at risk" in the Arkhangelsk Oblast in 2018–2020. It shows the readiness of the area to apply the restorative approach. However, the use of this approach is a complex process that requires a reorganization of the current social work with families.

It is necessary: to train professionals and keep their motivation work for rehabilitation programs; to get additional financial support for institutions; interest and support of such technologies by the management of institutions; to have methodological support and exchange of experience between specialists.

In general, the successful implementation of remediation technologies needs to be adapted to the Russian system of social protection. It is also essential to review and amend the standards of social services, to have systemic training of experts capable of using regenerative technologies aimed at family resource, of securing remediation technologies at the legally, incl.

through the introduction of professional standards into practice, and to promote such programs among the population.

It is important to note, the use of remediation technologies in the Arkhangelsk Oblast may be promising for socially oriented non-profit organizations (CO NPO) in a public-private partnership system. In the Arkhangelsk Oblast, in 2018, 17 non-state providers of social services operated. It accounted for 24.2% of the service providers, and the share of recipients of non-state social services amounted to 5%¹¹. Moreover, almost no facilities for families and minors are observed among the non-state services. The territory has only one non-profit organization — “Center for work with citizens in a difficult situation “Doverie” (Severodvinsk) — uses recovery technologies.

Non-state social services (incl. CO NPO), in our opinion, are an effective way of ensuring the quality of service for families and minors and can also be an addition to the state social protection of families and children, based on state and municipal orders.

References

1. Vorontsov D.B., Vorontsova A.V. Sotsial'nye riski, vliyayushchie na sovremennuyu sem'i [Social Risks Affecting the Modern Family]. *Lichnost', sem'ya i obshchestvo: voprosy pedagogiki i psikhologii: sb. st. po mater. XLV mezhdunar. nauch.-prakt. konf [The Individual, the Family and Society: Pedagogical and Psychological Issues]*. Novosibirsk, SIBAC Publ., 2014, no. 10 (45). (In Russ.)
2. Dregalo A.A., Ulyanovskii V.I., eds. *Sotsiokul'turnaya dinamika sotsial'nogo prostranstva Severa: monografiya* [Sociocultural Dynamics of Social Environment of the North]. NArFU Publ., 2017, 252 p. (In Russ.)
3. Stanislavskiy P.V. Sotsial'naya zashchishchennost' semni, materinstva i detstva v Rossii v kontekste obespecheniya demograficheskoy bezopasnosti Rossii [Social safety of family, maternity and children in Russia in the context of providing demographic safety of Russia]. *Gumanitarnye, sotsial'no-ekonomicheskie i obshchestvennye nauki* [Humanities, Social-economic and Social Sciences], 2015, no. 10–1, pp. 104–108 (In Russ.)
4. Shraga M.Kh., ed. *Sotsial'naya bezopasnost' (bezopasnost' zhiznenedeyatel'nosti lyudey): uchebnoe posobie* [Social safety (human activity safety)]. Arkhangelsk, NArFU Publ., 2014, 280 p. (In Russ.)
5. Fedulova A.B., Tural'kina N.A. Strukturno-resursnyye elementy modeli sotsial'noy bezopasnosti sem'i v Arkhangel'skoy oblasti [Structural and resource components of the model of family's social safety in Arkhangelsk region]. *Izvestiya Komi nauchnogo tsentra UrO RAN* [Proceedings of the Komi Science Centre of the Ural Division of the Russian Academy of Sciences], 2018, no. 1 (33), pp. 118–126 (In Russ.)
6. Chudova S.G., Zakharova T.V. Sem'i, nakhodyashchiesya v sotsial'no opasnom polozhenii: spetsifika sotsial'noy raboty s uchetom ikh zhiznennykh strategiy [Families in socially dangerous situation: specifics of social work considering their life strategies]. *Sotsiologiya v sovremennom mire: nauka, obrazovanie, tvorchestvo* [Sociology in the modern world: science, education, creativity], 2013, no. 5, pp. 245–264 (In Russ.)
7. Wheelock J., Jones K. Grandparents are the next best thing: informal childcare for working parents in urban Britain. *Journal of social policy*, 2002, vol. 31, no. 3, pp. 441–463.
8. Prang K.H., Newnam S., Berecki-Gisolf J. The impact of family and work-related social support on musculoskeletal injury outcomes: a systematic review. *Journal of occupational rehabilitation*, 2015, vol. 25, no. 1, pp. 207–219.
9. Tømmerås T., Kjøbli J. Family resources and effects on child behavior problem interventions: a cumulative risk approach. *Journal of child and family studies*, 2017, vol. 26, no. 10, pp. 2936–2947.

¹¹ Gazeta Arkhangelsk. [Arkhangelsk Newspaper], 2019, no. 3 (4881). (In Russ.)

10. Abashina A.D., Zilinskikh I.A. Innovatsionnye tekhnologii v sisteme sotsial'noy raboty s sem'ey [Innovative technologies in system of social work with family]. *Vestnik TOGIRRO* [Herald of Tumen Regional State Institute of the Development of Regional Education], 2015, no. 1 (31), pp. 278–279 (In Russ.)
11. Appolonova A.A. Tekhnologizatsiya sotsial'noy raboty s sem'ey v sisteme sotsial'noy zashchity naseleniya [Technologies in social work with family in the system of social protection of the population]. *Tendentsii razvitiya nauki i obrazovaniya* [Tendencies of the development of science and education], 2018, no. 35–2, pp. 11–14 (In Russ.)
12. Kotlyarova V.V., Savchenko S.V. Tekhnologii i innovatsionnye metody sotsial'noy raboty s sem'ey [Technologies and innovative methods in social work with family]. *Alleya nauki* [Alley of Science], 2017, vol. 4, no. 10, pp. 319–322 (In Russ.)
13. Khovanskaya T.V. Sasha i vosstanovitel'nye tekhnologii [Sasha and rehabilitation technologies]. *Vestnik vosstanovitel'noy yustitsii* [Rehabilitation justice herald], 2016, no. 13, pp. 139–141 (In Russ.)
14. Liventseva E.N., Maksudov R.R., Kuznetsova A.N., Ryabinin A.L., eds. *Vosstanovitel'nyy podkhod v rabote spetsialistov sistemy profilaktiki pravonarusheniy i podderzhki sotsializatsii nesovershennoletnikh* [Rehabilitation approach in work of specialists of the system of prevention of crimes and support of minors' socialization]. Cherepovets Publ., 2015, 30 p. (In Russ.)
15. *Vosstanovitel'nye programmy v rabote s det'mi i sem'yami, nakhodyashchimisya v trudnoy zhiznennoy situatsii (sbornik materialov)*. [Rehabilitation programs in work with children and families in difficult life situation]. Moscow, Community Centre “Sudebno-pravovaya reforma” Publ., 2014, 152 p. (In Russ.)
16. Konopleva S.V. *Semeynye gruppovye konferentsii v Rossii: teoriya i praktika: metodicheskoe posobie* [Family group conferences in Russia: theory and practice]. Murmansk, 2012. 96 p. (In Russ.)
17. Maksudov R.R. *Programmy vosstanovitel'nogo razresheniya konfliktov ot unikal'nykh epizodov k zazhivleniyu sotsial'noy tkani* [Restorative conflict resolution programs from unique episodes to healing social tissue]. Moscow, Community Centre “Sudebno-pravovaya reforma”, 2012, 256 p. (In Russ.)
18. Mukhametgalieva S.Kh. Mediatsiya i vosstanovitel'nye tekhnologii kak forma profilaktiki pravonarusheniy nesovershennoletnikh [Mediation and rehabilitative technologies as a form of prevention of crimes among minors]. *Yuridicheskie i sotsial'no-pedagogicheskie aspekty profilaktiki pravonarusheniy nesovershennoletnikh i molodezhi. Materialy II Vserossiyskoy nauchno-prakticheskoy konferentsii (Elabuga, 17 aprelya, 2015 g.)* [Legal and socio-pedagogical aspects of prevention of crimes of minors and youth. Proc. II All-Russ. Sci. prac. Conf. (Elabuga, April 17th, 2015)]. Elabuga, 2015, pp. 17–20. (In Russ.)
19. Vasetskaya A.S. Vosstanovitel'nye praktiki v shkolakh: zarubezhnyy opyt [Rehabilitative technologies at school: foreign experience]. *Vestnik vosstanovitel'noy yustitsii. Vosstanovitel'nye programmy v rabote s det'mi i sem'yami, nakhodyashchimisya v trudnoy zhiznennoy situatsii* [Herald of rehabilitative justice. Rehabilitative programs at work with children and families in difficult life situation], 2018, no. 15, pp. 242–246 (In Russ.)
20. Khagemann Otmar Vosstanovitel'noe pravosudie kak obshchaya osnova dlya dvukh form konferentsiy v Germanii [Rehabilitative justice as a common base for 2 forms of conferences in Germany]. *Vestnik vosstanovitel'noy yustitsii. Vosstanovitel'nye programmy v rabote s det'mi i sem'yami, nakhodyashchimisya v trudnoy zhiznennoy situatsii* [Herald of rehabilitative justice. Rehabilitative programs at work with children and families in difficult life situation], 2018, no. 15, pp. 233–241 (In Russ.)
21. Doolan M. Family group conferences: a partnership method. Riepl B., Wilk L. & Berman Y. *Policies and Services for Children at Risk*. Vienna, European Centre, 2002, p. 107.
22. Pagee van R. Van. *Family Group Conferencing. Manual for Independent Coordinators*. Eigen Kracht — Center for Restorative Action, Zwolle, the Netherlands, 2006, pp. 3–64.
23. Jackson S., Morris K. Family group conferences: User empowerment or family self-reliance? A development from Lupton. *British journal of social work*, 1999, vol. 29, no. 4, 621 p.
24. Karnozova L.M. Monitoring deyatelnosti territorial'nykh sluzhb primireniya za 2016 god, provedenny v ramkakh Vserossiyskoy assotsiatsii vosstanovitel'noy mediatsii [Monitoring of work

- of territorial reconciliation services' in 2016, held in the frames of All-Russian Association of rehabilitative mediation]. *Vestnik vosstanovitel'noy yustitsii* [Herald of rehabilitative justice], 2017, no. 14, pp. 108–151 (In Russ.)
25. Karnozova L.M. Monitoring deyatelnosti territorial'nykh sluzhb primireniya za 2017 god, provedenny v ramkakh Vserossiyskoy assotsiatsii vosstanovitel'noy mediatsii [Monitoring of work of territorial reconciliation services' in 2017, held in the frames of All-Russian Association of rehabilitative mediation]. *Vestnik vosstanovitel'noy yustitsii. Vosstanovitel'nye programmy v rabote s det'mi i sem'yami, nakhodyashchimisya v trudnoy zhiznennoy situatsii* [Herald of rehabilitative justice. Rehabilitative programs at work with children and families in difficult life situation], 2018, no. 15, pp. 145–201. (In Russ.)
 26. Fedulova A.B. Problemy i vozmozhnosti primeneniya tekhnologii "Semeynye gruppovye konferentsii" v sotsial'noy rabote s sem'ey v Rossii [Problems and possibilities of applying the 'Family Group Conferences' technology in social work with family in Russia]. *Izvestiya Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Novaya Seriya. Seriya: Sotsiologiya i Politologiya* [Izvestia of Saratov University. New Series. Series: Sociology. Politology], 2018, pp. 269–273 (In Russ.)
 27. Gerasimova D.E., Khovanskaya T.V. Razvitie shkol'nykh sluzhb primireniya v Arkhangel'skoy oblasti [Development of reconciliation services at schools in Arkhangelsk region]. *Vestnik vosstanovitel'noy yustitsii* [Herald of rehabilitative justice], 2017, no. 14, pp. 82–84 (In Russ.)
 28. Karnozova L.M., ed. *Territorial'nye sluzhby primireniya: usloviya funktsionirovaniya i organizatsionnoe ustroystvo* [Territorial reconciliation services: conditions of functioning and organization]. Moscow, Community Centre "Sudebno-pravovaya reforma", 2015, 184 p. (In Russ.)
 29. *Vosstanovitel'nye programmy v rabote s det'mi i sem'yami, nakhodyashchimisya v trudnoy zhiznennoy situatsii. Rabota s trudnymi sluchayami (sbornik materialov)* [Rehabilitation programs in work with children and families in difficult life situation. Work with complicated cases]. Moscow, Community Centre "Sudebno-pravovaya reforma", 2018, 142 p. (In Russ.)
 30. Beck U. *Obshchestvo riska. Na puti k drugomu modernu* [Risk Society. On the way to alternative modern]. Moscow, Progress-Traditsiya, 2000, 384 p. (In Russ.)