

Interrelation of sensation of subjective well-being and features of suicidal ideation among adolescents who are brought up in the family and outside the family

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ABSTRACT

The authors of the article note the mysteriousness, sometimes the inexplicability of the inner world of the modern teenager and seek to understand the psychological meaning of adolescent suicide. Suicidal behavior of teenagers is a kind of thinking and an anomalous form of acts of an inert type, an extremely difficult way of escape from solving acute problems. It is also confirmed that the peculiarities of feeling of subjective well-being in adolescence determine the development of the personality. The authors attempted to construct an empirical picture of the sense of subjective control in children raised outside the family, to prove that these experimental data differ from those of children who are brought up in the family. The task of the study was to find out the peculiarities of the connections of these indicators with the appearance of suicidal intentions. The qualitative content of components of subjective well-being, such as tension and sensitivity, psycho - emotional symptomatology, mood changes, the importance of the social environment, self-esteem of health and satisfaction with daily activities are described. The possible preconditions of suicidal intentions, their interrelation with sensations of subjective well-being in adolescents who are brought up in boarding homes and families are considered. It was revealed that the subjective well-being of adolescents who are brought up in a boarding school need more correction, but this does not exclude the need for psychological work with children who are brought up in the family. The problem areas of adolescents who are brought up in a boarding house are: cognitive development, which manifests itself in low motivation for learning and self-development, as well as low awareness; interpersonal relations in the control group in the family are of a conflict nature; emotional-volitional sphere is characterized by increased instability, a tendency to uncontrollable mood swings; behavioral reactions are predominantly non-adaptive, with a tendency toward suicidal forms; interpersonal relations in reference groups are more likely to be distrustful and conflictual contact, with a high need for communication with peers of both groups. Adolescents of both groups have a low and average level of suicidal intentions. The most vulnerable to suicidal intentions are the interpersonal relations zones in the reference group, the emotional-volitional sphere, and the conflicts that are experienced have a particular personal significance for the adolescent. The study is aimed at finding possible risk points for teenage suicide in order to prevent it.

Keywords: *subjective well-being, suicide, suicidal intentions, suicidal risk, family, adolescents.*

Introduction

Reports of the World Health Organization over the past five years have noted that suicidal behavior in adolescents under the age of 13 is an exceptionally rare phenomenon, but from the age of 14-15 the number of teenage suicides sharply increases, reaching a maximum of 16-19 years. The conditional nature of the boundaries between suicides, attempts and suicidal attempts in adolescents is indicated by leading suicidologists A.G. Ambrumova, V.T. Kondrashenko, Brooksbank, A.A. Alexandrov, Melhem N.M., Brent D.A., Ziegler M., Salzinger S., Rosario M., Feldman R.S., J.A. Bridge, Greenhouse J.B., Weldon A.H. [1,16,17,19,20, 21,24]. Researchers A.Ye.Lichko, A.Sultanov, D.D.Fedotov, E.Shir, Afifi T.O., Boman J., Fleisher W., Reinherz H.Z., Tanner J.L., Berger S.R. note that internal, subjective forms of suicidal behavior include suicidal thoughts; suicidal judgments; suicidal feelings, suicidal ideas leading to suicidal intentions, the depth of which leads to external suicidal manifestations [7,8,18,20,22]. The mechanism of transformation of internal forms of suicidal behavior into the external plan and methods of studying this phenomenon is still an unresolved scientific problem [6,20,21,23]. The authors suggested that these phenomena have special connections with the sense of subjective well-being of adolescents raising outside the family and in the family [1,9,11,15,17]. The theoretical basis of the presented research was the results of foreign and domestic scientists I. Langmeier, Z. Mateichik, J. Bowlby, I.V. Dubrovina, M.I. Lisinoy, B.C. Mukhina, A.M. Parishioners, N.N. Tolstykh, L.M. Shipitsina, Borges G, Benjet C, Medina-Mora ME, the content of which was devoted to children being brought up in residential institutions [5,10,12,13,18,22]. In modern psychology there is no single approach to the definition of the concept of subjective well-being (N. Bradburn, E. Diner, N. Schwartz, M. Argyle, Brent D.A., Mann J., Reinherz H.Z., Tanner J.L., Berger S.R., Fergusson D. M., Boden J.M., Khorwood L.Yu., MV Sokolova, L.V. Kulikov, R.M. Shamionov, etc.) [4,14,16,24]. The analysis of works devoted to the study of the attitude of man to himself shows a wide variety of psychological categories used to describe his content. The authors of this article were based on the research of R.M. Shamionov and understood by subjective well-being the concept expressing a person's own attitude to his personality, life and processes, which is of significant importance to the individual from the point of view of the acquired normative concepts of the external and internal environment and characterized by a sense of satisfaction [16].

Comparative analysis of empirical indicators of teenagers raised outside the family and in the family was important for revealing a contradictory picture of the complex inner world of the developing personality, finding the points of its risk, as well as a more accurate choice of the targets of psychotherapeutic work with adolescents. The empirical study was organized to identify the characteristics of subjective well-being and manifestations of suicidal intentions, as well as to discover the special interrelationships of these phenomena among adolescents who are brought up in boarding homes and families. The socioeconomic and political instability that has developed in Russia in the last ten years has led to a significant increase in the number of children and adolescents without parental care [2,3,4]. There was an urgent need to formulate the strategy and tactics of their psychological support.

Material and methods of research

The study was conducted on the basis of a secondary school with teenagers brought up in the family and on the basis of a sanatorium boarding school, with teenagers being brought up in a boarding school. The sample was made by teenagers, aged 13-14 years, brought up in a boarding house and a family. The study involved 50 people. In the first group there were 25 people (15 boys, 10 girls) raised in a boarding house. The children were physically and mentally healthy. In the opinion of teachers, deviant behavior in children was not revealed. Children were sociable, not conflict, with a stable psyche, without sudden mood swings. The control group also had 25 adolescents (14 boys, 11 girls), 16 live in a full family and are brought up by two parents and 9 are brought up by one parent (mother). Families, in which teenagers are brought up, were characterized as socially stable, with an average level of material prosperity. Children did not go to a psychiatrist. Teachers had no complaints about their conduct. As a result of the survey, both parents and adolescents noted a benevolent family atmosphere. Teenagers did not feel alienated by their parents. They said that parents give them enough attention, parents are strict in education, and do not use cruelty to children. Also, teenagers brought up in families said that there are conflicts with parents, which are based on parents' lack of understanding of hobbies, lack of diligence in studying and pastime of children.

The following methods will be used:

- theoretical: comparative analysis and generalization;
- experimental psychological: clinical-psychological conversation, the scale of subjective well-being G. Peru (adaptation of M.V. Sokolova), screening technique "Anxiety signal" (G.A.Epanchintseva, T.N. Kozlovskaya, A.I.Erzin).
- the reliability of the results obtained was ensured by the use of mathematical statistics methods: the SPSS 17.0 software package (with which a nonparametric method of comparing the means (the Mann-Whitney U criterion for independent samples) was applied [15].

Results

The results of the study of the subjective well-being of adolescents who are brought up in the family and boarding school are presented in Table 1.

The study of the level of subjective well-being showed that the most pronounced values were obtained in adolescents from both groups in all indicators, except for the "self-assessment of health" scale. The overall indicator of subjective well-being (the sum of all the results) revealed the difference between a group of teenagers from a boarding school and a group of teenagers from families. The results of the group of respondents-children from the orphanage can be attributed to the average values, which indicate a low expression of quality. Adolescents had a feeling of moderate subjective well-being, they have no serious problems, but they could not talk about full emotional comfort. Among the adolescents of this group, respondents were identified who showed a high level of dissatisfaction, which indicates the presence of uncomfortable self-perception, a decrease in volitional control of behavior, internal tension, reduced self-understanding and future prospects. Also in this group it was noted that only 24% of adolescents (6 people) subjective well-being are characterized by satisfaction with life and acceptance of one's own personality.

In adolescents who are brought up in families, the overall indicator of subjective well-being was in the range of moderate emotional comfort. Teenagers from this group also did not experience serious emotional problems, were confident enough, active, successfully interacted with others, adequately controlled their behavior. Often, adolescent control groups tend to be aware of themselves as carriers of positive qualities and, in a sense, are satisfied with themselves, while the teenager's critical attitude to himself, his dissatisfaction with his own behavior and incomplete acceptance of himself is noted. Also in this group were 4 people (16%), whose subjective well-being on all scales is characterized by dissatisfaction with life and non-acceptance of own personality.

An analysis of the results for each of the scales also revealed differences between adolescent groups. The results corresponding to low (non-expressed) values were obtained in terms of "self-assessment of health" in groups of adolescents who are brought up in both the boarding home and in the family. This means that subjectively physical health, an experience of health, of a general physical form does not bother them.

Higher values (9.5) on the "intensity and sensitivity" scale were observed in adolescents from the orphanage than in children brought up in families (5.5). The groups have values below the average. It can not be said that the subjective experience of the severity of the work (for example, learning activity) is characteristic of adolescents. They do not have much need to interact with others or in need of solitude. At the same time, teenagers who were brought up in the family had lower results. And this means that adolescents are more self-confident, independent, are inclined to rely on their own forces in the activities they are engaged in, while self-control can be unstable, and depends on prioritization. The indicator of the scale "psycho – emotional symptomatology" in both groups of adolescents corresponds to low values (7.5, 7.0). Such manifestations as: anxiety, excessive acuteness of reactions to insignificant obstacles, increased excitability and irritability are not characteristic for adolescents of both groups.

A difference was found between the results of a group of respondents on the scale of "mood changes" - children from a boarding school (8.0) and a group of children brought up in a family (5.0). The results of a group of teenagers from the orphanage are above average. These results indicate a reduced optimistic mode of perception among adolescents of the first group, a negative perception of one's

own personality, and a low evaluation of one's merits. Teenagers of the second group are optimistic about themselves and their future, and also perceive themselves positively as a person.

In addition, different indicators were obtained on the scale "the importance of the social environment". The results for children from the orphanage are more pronounced (9.5) compared to the results of adolescents from families (7.5), while they do not go beyond average values. The importance of the social environment remains an important component of subjective well-being.

But the experience of loneliness is more pronounced for children from the orphanage. It is more difficult for them to make their own decisions; they are more distrust of others. The results of both groups do not go beyond the average values, which indicate the satisfaction with daily activities, activity in many spheres of life, whereby the teenager aspires to self-expression.

Nevertheless, according to the "satisfaction with daily activities" scale, the values obtained in the group of children from the orphanage (8.5) are higher than those obtained in the group of teenagers brought up in the family (5.5).

All the mean values obtained in the group indicate the average level of subjective well-being, which is also confirmed by the value of the overall indicator. Adolescents who are brought up in a boarding school are characterized by a general negative background of perception of themselves and their lives. It is noted that almost the third part of adolescents who are brought up outside the family are painfully critical to their own personality, while the negative evaluation of oneself can manifest itself in various forms: from describing oneself in the comic light to self-abasement. The accusation of one's actions may be combined with an expression of anger and vexation of others, so the lack of attention and care on the part of adults is brightly compensated in the search for close relationships with peers. Adolescents who are brought up in families are characterized by a general positive background of their perception of themselves and their lives, while more than 20% of children perceive themselves to be very critical, a negative evaluation of themselves may manifest itself in different forms and be unstable. The interpersonal relations with others are complex, which is manifested in a contradictory desire for communication and mistrust, the fear of being rejected and not understood by other people. Almost all components of subjective well-being have the most positive indicators in the group of adolescents raised in the family, when considering the mean sample values.

A comparative analysis (according to U-Mann-Whitney) of the characteristics of subjective well-being (Table 2) in the groups showed that statistically significant differences in the scales "psycho – emotional symptomatology", "the importance of the social environment" and "self – esteem of health" in adolescents who are brought up in a boarding house and families, was not revealed.

Thus, unstable self-regulation, propensity to impulsive reactions, the desire for immediate satisfaction of needs is noted in adolescence regardless of living conditions. Adolescents of both groups are able to experience feelings of deep attachment in interpersonal relationships. External fencing is combined with the need for empathy from others. When establishing contacts, adolescents tend to focus on internal criteria and ignore the generally accepted estimates and judgments, which can be expressed in the formation of interest groups and subcultures. Misunderstanding by others and difficulties in interpersonal communication enhance the sense of inner tension, accompanied by a sense of loneliness. Low values on the scale of health indicate a carefree attitude towards one's condition. The authors note statistically significant differences in the "tension and sensitivity" scale in groups of adolescents living in a boarding home and a family. The indicators are significantly lower in the second group, which indicates a subjective experience of the severity of learning activity, living conditions, the need for privacy, and also points to the increased anxiety, doubtfulness and indecisiveness of adolescents from the boarding home.

Also statistically significant differences were obtained on the scale of "mood changes", the values are higher in the experimental group. Adolescents of this group differ mainly in their negative perception of their own personality, their lives, their low value, their high self-criticism. Adolescents from families as a whole have a positive background of perceiving themselves by statistical analysis of data, they value themselves for their actions and achievements, while also being selective in these assessments of themselves.

Statistically significant differences were obtained on the scale "satisfaction with daily activities". A high score was noted among adolescents who are brought up in a boarding home, which testifies to the experience of boredom in everyday activities, dissatisfaction with their present, reduced activity in many spheres of life. Teenagers who are brought up in families are more socially active; they are partially satisfied with their lives, because they have a desire for more diversified hobbies that for some reason are not available to them in the present.

The general indicator of subjective well-being also noted statistically significant differences. The high level of dissatisfaction in the experimental group indicates the presence of uncomfortable self-perception, a decrease in volitional control of behavior, internal tension, reduced self-understanding and future prospects. Adolescents who are brought up in a boarding home often expect a negative attitude towards them from others, experience difficulties in interpersonal contacts. Acceptance of one's self, self-satisfaction and one's qualities is typical for many respondents who have relatives. They see the prospects for their future, have an idea of the lack of what they want to achieve. Children with families are less susceptible to doubts and disagreement with themselves.

The general indicator of subjective well-being also noted statistically significant differences. A high level of risk of suicidal intentions in the experimental group indicates the presence of uncomfortable self-perception, a decrease in volitional control of behavior, internal tension. The arrogance of a teenager, his conviction that it is impossible to survive psycho traumatic events, indicate the immaturity of the person's views, low adaptive possibilities and the lack of predictive abilities.

The subjective well-being of adolescents who are brought up in a boarding school is characterized by the presence of emotional discomfort, inability to treat themselves and others without negative coloring. They often experience negative emotional states, manifested in painful experiences of anxiety, anxiety, fear, affective tension, self-doubt, depression, gloomy premonitions. Also, a small percentage of adolescents (8-24%) was noted in this group, subjective well-being on separate scales of which is characterized by life satisfaction and self-acceptance.

The subjective well-being of adolescents who are brought up in families is characterized by the presence of predominantly emotional satisfaction. Adolescents in this group have a high level of self-acceptance, positive self-esteem, and are also confident in their abilities and abilities. They are oriented towards a positive attitude on the part of others. Also in this group, there were a small percentage of adolescents (4-12%), subjective well-being on separate scales of which is characterized by dissatisfaction with life, non-acceptance of self, dissatisfaction with self, serious internal contradictions, isolation, low contact and distrust towards others.

Thus, adolescents are equally inherent in the instability of the emotional sphere, difficulties in activities that require significant volitional efforts. The social environment is the most important and significant for adolescents, the establishment of interpersonal contacts has a leading character in their lives. Teens pay little attention to their health. According to other scales of the questionnaire, statistically significant differences were noted, which indicate that the subjective well-being of adolescents being brought up in a boarding school differs, mainly by the negative perception of one's own personality and life, by a low assessment of one's abilities and prospects, Slightly expressed motivation to achieve the goal. Subjective well-being of adolescents who are brought up in the family is characterized mainly by a positive perception of oneself and one's life, and a sufficient level of independence and confidence is shown.

The next stage of the work was the identification of suicidal intentions, which are an indicator of the propensity to suicidal behavior.

An analysis of the results of the screening method "Anxiety signal" (G.A. Epanchintseva, T.N. Kozlovskaya) in the group of adolescents who are brought up in a boarding house is presented in Table 3.

Thus, 2 out of 25 respondents have a normative indicator on the "Cognitive Development" scale. 13 children are characterized by a borderline state on this scale, and 10 have marked violations in the cognitive sphere. The authors noted that interest in cognitive activity among adolescents is reduced, low scores on issues related to self-development attest to this. The same unit included issues of general

awareness and awareness of adolescents and noted that 16 children do not know the number of the "hotline" in their city, and 20 believe that criminal responsibility in Russia comes from 18 years. 2 teenagers celebrate a good relationship with their parents on the scale "Interpersonal relations in the family". Relations in the family are extremely unstable in 9 children, the family is not at all an authoritative link for 14 teenagers, relations with parents are of a conflict nature, there is no mutual understanding and support between family members.

Analysis of the results on the scale "Health" showed that 19 teenagers deny having any symptoms of physical ill health. Respondents of this group did not notice any significant violations due to their health condition; however, 6 children indicated that they sometimes experience fatigue, headaches, and eating disorders.

The indices of 3 teenagers correspond to the average statistical norm according to the scale "Features of development of the emotional-volitional sphere". 14 children note emotional instability, lability, sensitivity to critical remarks. They have extreme self-esteem - the most positive or negative. The values for this scale are extremely pronounced in 6 adolescents, which indicates an increased emotional excitability, lack of control of emotions, both positive and negative, uncontrolled mood swings, with a predominance of negative experiences.

According to the scale "Behavioral reactions: adaptation-disadaptation", 3 teenagers have normative indices, without pronounced behavioral reactions to the surrounding reality, these teenagers are optimistic about life. 14 children have a borderline in this indicator, 6 children have high values. This category of adolescents needs comprehensive psychological and pedagogical assistance, since this particular block contained the greatest number of questions related to suicidal intentions. The behavior of these adolescents is characterized by egocentrism and the prevalence of protective mechanisms over coping strategies.

The average score on the general scale "Anxiety Signal" in the sample of children brought up in the boarding home is 171, with $\sigma = 23.3$. Thus, 16% of adolescents (4 people) had a low level of suicidal intentions, 28% (7 people) had an average level and 56% (14 people) had a high level. Then the authors analyzed the results obtained in a group of teenagers brought up in families according to the screening method "Anxiety signal". The obtained numerical characteristics are presented in Table 3.

Thus, 16 out of 25 respondents have a normative indicator on the "Cognitive Development" scale. The borderline condition for this scale is typical for 7 adolescents, while 2 have marked violations in the cognitive sphere. The authors noted that interest in cognitive activity among adolescents is reduced, low scores on issues related to self-development attest to this. The same unit included issues of awareness of adolescents and noted that 10 people do not know the number of the "hotline" in their city, and 7 believes that criminal responsibility in Russia comes from 18 years.

7 teenagers celebrate good relations with parents on the scale "Interpersonal relations in the family". Relations in the family are extremely unstable in 14 children. 4 teenagers think that the family is not an authoritative link, relations with parents are of a conflict nature, and there is no mutual understanding and support between family members. Qualitative analysis of the results of this zone showed that parents are not the first to learn about their child's problems in 15 of the teenagers being studied, which indicates a low level of trust in the family. Comparing their family with the families of their classmates, 9 students believe that their family lives less interesting.

Analysis of the results on the scale "Health" showed that 20 adolescents deny having any symptoms of physical ill health. 5 children sometimes experience fatigue, headaches, eating disorders. Respondents of this group did not notice any significant violations for health reasons.

The indicators on the scale "Peculiarities of development of the emotional-volitional sphere" correspond to the average statistical norm in 5 teenagers. 15 children note emotional instability, lability, sensitivity to critical remarks, irritability. The values for this scale are extremely pronounced in 5 children, which indicate an increased emotional excitability, uncontrolled mood swings, with a predominance of negative experiences.

Normative indicators on the scale "Behavioral reactions: adaptation-disadaptation" are noted in 18 adolescents, without pronounced behavioral reactions to the surrounding reality, these adolescents are optimistic about life and their future, they occupy an active social position. According to this indicator, the borderline condition is observed in 4 children, 3 children have high values. This category of adolescents needs comprehensive psychological and pedagogical assistance, since this particular block contained the greatest number of questions related to suicidal intentions. The behavior of such adolescents is characterized by the prevalence of protective mechanisms over coping strategies, low stress tolerance, lack of adaptive behavior skills.

The normative values on the scale "Interpersonal relations in reference groups" are noted in 6 children, such adolescents are characterized by sociability, social activity. The results of 14 children correspond to the borderline state, and in 5 children high values were obtained. Adolescents of this group are characterized by selective contact, categorical and intolerant of peer mistakes, while the sphere of communication is very important for a teenager. Qualitative analysis showed that adolescents prefer virtual communication more often, feel more confident and relaxed with such communication.

The average score for the general scale "Alarm signal" in the sample is 127, with $\sigma = 13.5$. So, 60% of adolescents (15 people) had a low level of suicidal intentions, 28% (7 people) had an average level and 12% (3 people) had a high level.

A general analysis of the results showed that high rates in the group of children from the orphanage, corresponding to the level of the alarm signal, were obtained on the scales "Interpersonal Relations in the Family" (33,31) and "Interpersonal Relations in Reference Groups," which indicates that the data zones are most vulnerable to suicidal intentions. Indicators of the average values for the group of children who are brought up in the family, corresponding to the level of the alarm signal among adolescents who are brought up in the family are absent. But one of the high indicators corresponding to the borderline state was obtained on the scales "Interpersonal Relations in the Family" (25.14), "Peculiarities of the Emotional and Volitional Sphere" (26.18), "Interpersonal Relations in Reference Groups" (27.58), which indicates that these zones are the most vulnerable to suicidal intentions. According to other scales in the group of teenagers who are brought up in the boarding school, the average values are in the range of the borderline state, and in the group of children from families - in the range of normative indicators. Both groups have low values on the scale "Health" (12,28 and 12,52), which indicates a lack of interest and excessive attention to one's own physical condition.

Thus, adolescents of both groups need complex psychological and pedagogical support, since the conflicts experienced have a special personal significance for the adolescent. The arrogance of a teenager, his conviction that it is impossible to survive psycho traumatic events, indicate the immaturity of the person's views, low adaptive capabilities and prognostic abilities.

Comparative analysis of the characteristics of suicidal intentions in groups of teenagers brought up in a boarding home and family (according to U-Mann-Whitney, table 4) showed that on the scales "Health", "Emotional-volitional sphere" and "Interpersonal relations in reference groups". There were no statistically significant differences in adolescents who were brought up in a boarding home and families. Thus, regardless of living conditions, adolescents tend to have impulsive reactions, emotional lability, mood swings, and a weakening of emotional self-control. Interpersonal relations in reference groups acquire special significance for adolescents. Misunderstandings from others, conflict relations increase the sense of inner tension, accompanied by a sense of loneliness. Low values on the scale of health indicate a carefree attitude towards one's condition. The authors noted statistically significant differences in the scale of "cognitive development" in the groups of adolescents living in the boarding house and the family. The rates are significantly lower in the second group. Interest in cognitive activity among adolescents is reduced, low scores on issues related to self-development attest to this. In the experimental group, low rates were also noted for issues related to general awareness. On the "interpersonal relations in the family" scale, statistically significant differences were also obtained, the values are higher in the experimental group, which indicates a low level of trust, relations with parents are more often of a conflict nature. In adolescents in the control group, this indicator is in the border zone, which also indicates that there are disagreements and misunderstandings in these families. On the scale of "behavioral reactions", statistically significant differences were obtained, a high score was given to adolescents raised in a boarding home, which indicates the existence of deviant forms of

behavior. Adolescent behavior is characterized by egocentrism, the prevalence of protective mechanisms over coping strategies, with low adaptation at the social level, there is a tendency toward suicidal behavior. The general indicator of subjective well-being also noted statistically significant differences.

Высокий уровень риска суицидальных намерений в экспериментальной группе подростков, воспитывающихся в интернате, свидетельствует о наличии дискомфортного самоощущения, снижении волевого контроля поведения, внутренней напряженности. Самонадеянность подростка, его убежденность в том, что психотравмирующие события невозможно пережить, указывают на незрелость взглядов личности, низкие адаптационные возможности и прогностические способности.

Conclusion

The general level of subjective well-being and the level of suicidal intentions of adolescents who are brought up in a boarding school and in a family have statistically significant differences, which reveal a significant influence of the surrounding social environment on the development of the individual.

1. Subjective well-being of adolescents who are brought up in a boarding school is characterized by the presence of emotional discomfort, negative attitude towards oneself and others, negative emotional state.
2. The subjective well-being of adolescents raised in families is characterized by the presence of predominantly emotional satisfaction, a high level of self-acceptance, predominantly positive self-esteem, a positive perception of oneself and one's life.
3. Problem areas, adolescents who are brought up in a boarding house are: cognitive development, which manifests itself in low motivation for learning and self-development, as well as low awareness; interpersonal relations in the family are of a conflict nature; emotional-volitional sphere is characterized by increased instability, a tendency to uncontrollable mood swings; behavioral reactions are predominantly non-adaptive, with a tendency toward suicidal forms; interpersonal relations in reference groups are more likely to be distrustful and conflictual contact, with a high need for communication with peers.
4. Adolescents who are brought up in families have a low and average level of suicidal intentions. The most vulnerable to suicidal intentions are the zones of interpersonal relations in the family and the reference group, the emotional-volitional sphere, and the conflicts that are experienced have a special personal significance for the adolescent.

The conducted research allows to draw a conclusion about the importance of subjective well-being and self-acceptance, as the lack of suicidal intentions in the structure of the individual. The subjective well-being of adolescents who are brought up in a boarding school is more in need of correction, since for this group there are higher values for a number of indicators, but this does not exclude the need for psychological work with children who are brought up in a family aimed at forming a positive self-relationship and overcoming alienation in adolescents.

An empirical study has shown that children who are brought up in residential care establish qualitative differences in subjective well-being. In the study, this group of adolescents had a high level of tension, sensitivity, and psychoemotional symptoms. Also high rates of suicidal risk in this group were noted, which reveals the presence of psychological self-alienation, more pronounced in adolescents who are brought up in a boarding school. It differs mainly in the negative perception of one's own personality, low evaluation of one's own merits, lack of independence in decision-making, distrust of others.

Adolescents from the family treat themselves more often than not. But attitudes toward oneself are very complex, even if they are low on their individual qualities, successes, they do not cease to love themselves. The subjective well-being of adolescents who are brought up in the family is characterized mainly by a positive perception of one's own personality and life. Consequently, they have less self-alienation.

In the opinion of the authors, it is expedient to use group forms of work with adolescents during psychological correction, since the corrective effect can be achieved not only by the directing activity of the psychologist, but also by intragroup processes involving adolescents.

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Table 1 - Results of studying the components of subjective well-being of adolescents who are brought up in a boarding house and in a family

Scale of the questionnaire	M (adolescents who are brought up in the family)	M (adolescents who are brought up in a boarding house)
Tension and sensitivity	9,5	5,5
Psychoemotional symptoms	7,5	7,0
Mood Changes	8,0	5,0
The Importance of the Social Environment	9,5	7,5
Self-evaluation of health	3,5	3,0
Satisfaction with daily activities	8,5	5,5
Total	61	43

Note: hereinafter M - the average value in the points of the questionnaire

Table 2 - Comparative analysis (by Mann-Whitney U criterion) of characteristics of subjective well-being in groups

Scale of the questionnaire	Average Score		U _{emp}	Value* boarding house
	boarding house	family		
Tension and sensitivity	9,5	5,5	222,5	0,05
Psychoemotional Symptomatology	7,5	7,0	243	Not significant
Mood Changes	8,0	5,0	224	0,05
The Importance of the Social Environment	9,5	7,5	242	Not significant
Self-evaluation of health	3,5	3,0	239	Not significant
Satisfaction with daily activities	8,5	5,5	221	0,05
Total	61	43	222,5	0,05

* at $n_1=n_2=25$ $U=227$ for $p \leq 0,05$, $U=192$ for $p \leq 0,01$

Table 3- Results obtained by the method of "Anxiety signal" in a group of adolescents who are brought up in a boarding house

Scale of the questionnaire	M (adolescents who are brought up in the family)	M (adolescents who are brought up in a boarding house)
Cognitive development	17,55	27,75
Interpersonal relationships in the family	25,14	
Health	12,52	12,28
Emotional-volitional sphere	26,18	27,28
Behavioral Reactions	16,33	28,53
Interpersonal relations in reference groups	27,58	31,68
Total	127,15	171,29

Table 4 - Comparative analysis of the characteristics of suicidal intentions in groups of adolescents who are brought up in a boarding house and a family (according to Mann-Whitney U)

Scale of the questionnaire	Average Score		U _{emp}	Value*
	boarding house	family		
Cognitive development	27,75	17,55	220,5	0,05
Interpersonal relationships in the family	33,31	25,14	223	0,05
Health	12,28	12,52	245	N o t significant
Emotional-volitional sphere	27,28	26,18	242	N o t significant
Behavioral Reactions	28,53	16,33	219	0,05
Interpersonal relations in reference groups	31,68	27,58	241	N o t significant
Total	171,29	127,15	225,5	0,05

* at $n_1=n_2=25$ $U=227$ for $p\leq 0,05$, $U=192$ for $p\leq 0,01$.