

Peculiarities of the Relationship between the Psychological Climate and the Distribution of Roles in the Family

Особливості взаємозв'язку психологічного клімату та розподілу ролей у сім'ї

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the article is the determination of the peculiarities of the psychological climate and the distribution of roles in modern families, determination of the relationship between the studied factors.

Methods. The study was conducted using the following tests: UEA questionnaire (understanding, emotional attractiveness, authority) by A.N. Volkova; scale of family adaptation and cohesion (FACES-3); test on marital satisfaction (Yu.Ye. Alioshina, L.Ya. Gozman, O.M. Dubovska); questionnaire «Scale of love

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and sympathy» (Z. Rubin, modification by L.Ya. Gozman, Yu.Ye. Alioshina); methods of determining the peculiarities of the distribution of roles in the family (Yu.Ye. Alioshina, L.Ya. Gozman, O.M. Dubovska).

*Analysis of **the results of the research** didn't show any statistically significant difference in the performance of men and women at the level of family cohesion, both real and ideal. At the same time, from the point of view of women, the real adaptation in their families is higher than men think. According to women, in case of stressful situations, their family system will be able to adapt to new conditions. Men find their families less flexible. But the ideal family adaptation, according to men, should be lower than women think. The level of marital satisfaction, i.e. the degree of divergence of views on the ideal family adaptation and cohesion and the real characteristics of their own families in men is higher than in women. According to the results of the study, the author found that in general the level of marital satisfaction in men is higher than in women. It is noted that the level of love for men is also higher in relation to their wives than for women to men. Significant direct and inverse relationships between psychological climate factors and family roles have been identified, with a clear distinction between these relationships between women and men.*

Conclusions. *It can be stated that the psychological climate is a set of psychological conditions that contribute to or hinder the reunification of the family, a set of psychological states, moods, relationships of its members. Psychological climate is not a stable concept, it is created by members of each family, and it depends on their efforts what it will be like. The ability and desire to understand each other, to meet the needs of a partner in equality, to support the ideas of family members about family roles is part of the psychological climate of the family.*

Key words: *psychological climate of the family, distribution of roles in the family, family adaptation and cohesion, understanding, emotional attractiveness, authority, love, sympathy.*

Introduction

The relevance of the study is that the transformation of modern Ukrainian society is associated with contradictory processes in the spiritual sphere and is inseparable from the transformation of existing value systems. Views on the family as a process of reproduction of the socio-cultural component of

society, carried out through inheritance and transformation of values, norms, attitudes, patterns of behaviour of individuals, social groups and society as a whole, provides not only succession of generations but also integration of the entire social system.

In difficult, transitional periods of society's development, gender and family values remain stable regardless of change. Thus, the growing interest in the problems of the psychological climate of the family is natural and necessary in a transforming society. This becomes especially important in the case of family crisis, deformation of personal space, which, in its turn, affects the development of personality, its self-realization, self-actualization (Кришталь, 2007; Менабдишвили, 2014; Соломена, 2009; Олифирович, Зинкевич-Куземкина & Велента, 2006; Эйдемиллер, Добряков & Никольская, 2007; Маркова & Фальова, 2016; Маркова, Кожина, Кришталь & Вербовий, 2015; Onufriieva & Rudzevych, 2018; Lamanna & Riedmann, 2008; Peterson, Park, Pole, D'Andrea & Seligman, 2008; Ostman & Hansson, 2000).

Despite the high level of education of Ukrainian women (56% have higher education), researchers emphasize that our society maintains a patriarchal way of life, and traditionally family roles are in most cases distributed in such a way that they become a woman's responsibility or volunteer contribution of the husband (Дорожкіна, 2009; Соломена, 2009, etc.).

It is in the family that new ideas about the role of men and women in the modern world are formed, gender morality changes, and subcultural differentiation of gender and role identity is transformed. Researchers believe that the content of family roles depends on gender stereotypes and the culture in which they were formed (Соломена, 2009; Менабдишвили, 2014).

Purpose of the paper is the determination of peculiarities of the psychological climate and the distribution of roles in modern families, determination of the relationship between the studied factors.

Tasks of the paper

1. To analyze and theoretically summarize research on the peculiarities of the psychological climate in the family and the distribution of family roles.

2. To identify experimentally the gender differences in perceptions of the distribution of family roles and the psychological climate in the family.

3. To analyze the relationship between the psychological climate in the family and the distribution of family roles.

Research methods and techniques

Our study examined two conditionally distinct blocks: the distribution of family roles and the psychological climate of the family.

The study was conducted using the following tests: UEA questionnaire (understanding, emotional attractiveness, authority) by A.N. Volkova; scale of family adaptation and cohesion (FACES-3); test on marital satisfaction (Yu.Ye. Alioshina, L.Ya. Gozman, O.M. Dubovska); questionnaire «Scale of love and sympathy» (Z. Rubin, modification by L.Ya. Gozman, Yu.Ye. Alioshina); methods of determining the peculiarities of the distribution of roles in the family (Yu.Ye. Alioshina, L.Ya. Gozman, O.M. Dubovska).

To compare the sample averages belonging to two data sets, and to decide whether the mean values are statistically significant from each other, Student's T-test was used to determine the presence or absence of a relationship between the self-relationship of the subjects and their Pearson's correlation coefficient was used for perception and feeling of psychological well-being. Respondents were represented by the families from 8 to 12 age of experience, aged from 27 to 45 years old.

Results and discussions

Analysis of the results of the study of perceptions of the distribution of family roles in men and women who participated

in the study (Table 1) showed that a relatively small percentage of both men and women in the studied families seek to perform one or another family role. A low percentage (less than 50%) for most elections suggests that the analyzed family roles are performed by either the partner or the spouses together.

Table 1

Peculiarities of the distribution of family roles according to the choices of men and women

Family roles	Average scores		Student's T-test	Probability, p
	Men	Women		
1. Educational	7.15 ± 0.23	7.8 ± 0.21	–	p > 0.05
2. Emotional	6.95 ± 0.23	8.7 ± 0.24	2.5	p ≤ 0.05
3. Material support	5.6 ± 0.32	4.35 ± 0.07	2.3	p ≤ 0.05
4. Organization of entertainment	7.2 ± 0.25	7.05 ± 0.3	–	p > 0.05
5. The role of the master (mistress)	7.8 ± 0.35	7.5 ± 0.33	–	p > 0.05
6. Sexual partner	7.0 ± 0.3	9.3 ± 0.26	–	p > 0.05
7. Organization of family subculture	7.95 ± 0.18	7.05 ± 0.31	3.03	p ≤ 0.01

Thus, 25% of women and 5% of men take on the educational role exclusively, 45% of women and 10% of men perform economic duties independently.

Any woman doesn't take care of the family material support, 45% believe that this role is performed in the family by a man, 55% perform this role together. Half of the total number of women surveyed (50%) take on the role of «sexual partner», i.e. take activity and initiative in sexual relations, although traditionally the role of leader in sexual relations is assigned to a man. 10% of women believe that this is the role of a man, 40% emphasize that in their family this role is evenly distributed. A high percentage of women's choices on this issue may indicate an increase in women's activity.

25% of women try to take on the educational function, 5% of women try to avoid it, and 70% of women prefer to perform it together with their husbands. 35% of women take on the emotional function, 10% delegate it to their husbands, and 55% perform this role together with their spouses. The role in the organization of entertainment is assumed by 20% of women, the same number delegates this role to the man, 60% of women perform the role together with the man. 45% of women take care of household chores, in 15% it is the role of their husbands, and 40% of them are shared between the spouses. The role of the organizer of the family subculture is assumed by 10% of women, 30% believe that this role is performed by a man, 60% participate in the organization of the family subculture together with a partner.

According to the methodology for determining the distribution of roles in the family, high scores chosen by both men and women mean that the role is played by a woman in the family, and low – a man. Thus, men who have high choices (10–12 points) delegate one or another family role to a woman, and low (3–4 points) believe that they perform it independently.

The analysis of the results of the study showed that the educational role is assumed by 5% of men (low choice). 15% (high choice) of the surveyed men believe that it is better for the wife to cope with it, 80% (average choice) want to perform this role together with his wife.

20% of men take on an emotional role, 15% give it to their wives, and 65% perform it together with their spouses. 45% of men provide the material support for their families, 15% believe that this role belongs to the wife, and 40% perform this function on an equal footing with the wife. Household duties are performed by 10% of men, 45% delegate them to their wives, and 45% perform it together with their spouses. The role of sexual partner is assumed by 20% of men, 25% believe that this role is performed by the wife, 45% perform these functions on an equal footing with the wife. The organization

of the family subculture is undertaken by 10% of men, the same amount gives it to the wife, 80% of men participate in the organization of the family subculture as well as the wife.

Thus, there is a difference in the perceptions of women and men about the distribution of family roles. Consequently, according to women: 25% of them believe that they are engaged in upbringing alone, and according to men – only 15% of wives do it on their own. Similarly, there is no consensus on the performance of an emotional role. 35% of women believe that this role belongs to them alone, but men do not agree with this and believe that 15% of women perform this role independently. None of the women believe that she has the upper hand in material providing for the family, however, 15% of men believe that it is their wives who provide for the family to a greater extent than they do.

There is a statistically significant difference in the views of men and women on the performance of family roles on the scales «Emotional role», «Material support», «Organization of family subculture».

Thus, women are more willing to play an emotional role than men, and men do not share the view that the psychotherapeutic function belongs to the wife, in terms of family support, women are more willing to transfer this role to men alone than those willing to accept it. According to men, the organization of the family subculture should be mainly done by the wife, while women try not to perform this role alone.

The analysis of the results of the study of the degree of understanding, emotional attractiveness and respect of married partners (Table 2) showed the following.

10% of surveyed women show the lack of understanding of the husband, they do not have a clear picture of the partner's personality, they have difficulties in interpreting and explaining his thoughts, feelings and actions. 65% of women, on the other hand, have a picture of their partner's personality, subjectively feel knowledge of his individual characteristics.

25% of women have a moderately developed sense of such understanding.

Table 2

Degree of emotional attractiveness, understanding and respect of married partners

UEA indicators	Average scores		Student's T-test	Probability, p
	Men	Women		
1. Understanding	22.8 ± 0.8	25.5 ± 0.7	2.19	p ≤ 0.05
2. Emotional attractiveness	23 ± 0.55	22.85 ± 0.95	–	p > 0.05
3. Authority	22.4 ± 0.74	22.4 ± 0.61	–	p > 0.05

40% of women have difficulty communicating with their partner, feel tired of him. The same number of women in the group, 40%, on the contrary, wants to communicate with their husbands, feel their emotional appeal. 20% of women have average scores on this indicator. According to the scale of authority, 30% of women largely feel contempt for their husbands as individuals. Only 25% of women unconditionally agree to perceive their husbands as individuals, share their worldview, interests, opinions and even perceive them as a standard. In the majority of studied women (45%) this characteristic is expressed on average.

The analysis of men's results showed that 35% have a high understanding of their wife, do not have difficulty interpreting her behaviour, thoughts, feelings and aspirations and can easily take this into account when communicating with her. Another 35% of men, on the contrary, do not have this characteristic, their interpretation of the actions, thoughts and intentions of their wives are often wrong. Another 30% of men studied this quality is developed on average. More than a third part of the surveyed men (35%) show a high level of emotional attraction, believing that communicating with their wives is easy and pleasant for them, 30%, on the contrary,

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try to avoid communication with their wives. Accordingly, in 35% of men the desire for emotional contact with their wives is defined as average.

30% of men in the study group treat their wives with respect and highly value her point of view, ready to share her interests. The same amount – 30% – on the contrary, refers to the inner world of his wife with a certain contempt. 40% of men do not have a definite point of view on this issue.

Thus, only on the scale of «Understanding» there are statistically significant differences between men and women, and women show a higher level of empathy, they subjectively feel the knowledge of their partner, his passions, habits, understand his actions. Men, on the other hand, are less inclined to understand their wives. According to the scales «Emotional Attraction» and «Authority», no statistically significant differences were found between the choices of men and women.

The analysis of the results of the study of the feeling of family adaptation and cohesion by the method of «Diagnosis of family structure» is presented in Table 3.

Table 3

Indicators of family cohesion and adaptation

Indicators of family cohesion and adaptation	Average scores		Student's T-test	Probability, p
	Men	Women		
1. Real cohesion	27.95 ± 5.1	28.5 ± 5.7	–	p > 0.05
2. Ideal cohesion	29.95 ± 5.64	32.25 ± 5	–	p > 0.05
3. Real adaptation	23.65 ± 3.69	29.45 ± 4	2.11	p ≤ 0.05
4. Ideal adaptation	23.2 ± 3.7	29.15 ± 4.5	2.99	p ≤ 0.01
5. Marital satisfaction	–1.65 ± 1.7	–6.45 ± 3.64	2.06	p ≤ 0.05

The analysis of the results of the study showed that almost a third (30%) part of women show an extremely low, disunited level of real family cohesion. Members of these families are

autonomous and distant from each other. A quarter of the total number of surveyed women (25%) has a connected level of real family cohesion. Members of such families are too interdependent. 30% and 15% of women, respectively, show separate and connected levels of real family cohesion. It is believed that these levels of family cohesion are balanced and are indicators of the successful functioning of the family system.

As for the ideal family cohesion, women's opinions were equally divided. 25% of women have chosen different levels of family cohesion, which, in their opinion, can be called ideal – from separated to connected.

Women's choices for both real and ideal family adaptation were equally distributed – 25% for each choice. It should be noted that the extremely low, rigid, level of family adaptation indicates that the family system is not able to change under the influence of stressors. Another extreme, high, chaotic level also is not conducive to the normal functioning of the family. The family system in this case shows maximum flexibility, which does not always have a positive effect on its further functioning. At the same time, 25% of women have balanced, the most optimal levels of real family adaptation – structured and flexible.

The analysis of the results of the study by the method of «Diagnosis of family structure» of men showed that 35% of men consider the real cohesion of their family low, and the family – separated. 25% of men chose the optimal separate level as the level of real family cohesion, and another 15% chose the optimal connected level. 25% of men consider their family to be connected, and its members – dependent on each other.

In terms of ideal cohesion, 25% of the total number of men surveyed believe that all family members are separated and completely independent of each other. Another 25% of men point to the level when family members are reasonably separated but not divided as an ideal family cohesion. According

to 20% of men, it is the connected level that is an indicator of ideal family cohesion. Almost a third part of men (30%) believes that ideal family cohesion is expressed in the fact that all family members are interdependent.

40% of men surveyed believe that their families have the lowest, most rigid level of adaptation and find it difficult to adapt to change. 30% believe that families have a balanced structured level of adaptation and to some extent can adapt to change without harming the family system. Only 15% of men believe that their families have another balanced – flexible type of family adaptation, and that their families can also function normally despite stressful influences. Finally, another 15% of men believe that their families are characterized by a chaotic impact of family adaptation, which is characterized by too much flexibility.

The analysis of the results of the study did not reveal a statistically significant difference in the indicators of men and women at the level of family cohesion – both real and ideal. At the same time, from the point of view of women, the real adaptation in their families is higher than men think. According to women, in case of stressful situations, their family system will be able to adapt to new conditions. Men consider their families less flexible. But the ideal family adaptation, according to men, should be lower than women think. It can be assumed that men do not promote too much flexibility of the family system. The level of satisfaction with marriage, i.e. the degree of divergence of views on the ideal family adaptation and cohesion and the real characteristics of their own families in men is higher than in women.

The degree of marital satisfaction in the method of «Diagnosis of family structure» is determined indirectly. Therefore, in order to see how significant the differences in this indicator are in men and women, we used a special technique – a test of marital satisfaction. Indicators for this method are shown in Table 4.

Table 4

Degree of satisfaction with marriage in men and women
by the method of «Marital satisfaction»

Indicator	Average scores		Student's T-test	Probability, p
	Men	Women		
Marital satisfaction	24.85 ± 7	17.9 ± 4.38	2.02	p ≤ 0.05

In general, the level of satisfaction with marriage in men is higher than in women: 40% of men are completely satisfied with marriage, and among women only 15%. In addition, 55% of women are completely dissatisfied with their own marriage, and the number of completely dissatisfied men is 45%. This difference is statistically significant.

In the next step, we determined the levels of love and sympathy. The results are presented in Table 5.

Table 5

Indicators of love and sympathy in men and women
according to the method

Indicator	Average scores		Student's T-test	Probability, p
	Men	Women		
Love	19.3 ± 0.79	16.1 ± 1.48	2.11	p ≤ 0.05
Sympathy	15.05 ± 1.26	16.7 ± 1.46	–	p > 0.05

Among the surveyed women, 45% had a high level of love for their husbands. They show affection, care, experience a high degree of intimacy of their relationship. 35% of women believe that they have a low level of love for their partners, in 20% of women surveyed this level is average. 30% of the surveyed women feel sympathy for men, i.e. treat them with a certain respect and admiration. In 35% of the surveyed women the level of sympathy is low, in 35% – average. In general, love prevails over sympathy for men in 55% of women, sym-

pathy prevails over love in 35% of women, in 10% of women love and sympathy are the same.

Half of the total number of men surveyed (50%) have an average level of love for their wives, 35% – high and 25% – low. 20% of men have a high level of sympathy for their wives. 40% of men have an average level of sympathy and another 40% – low. In general, love prevails over sympathy for the wife in 75% of men, sympathy prevails over love in 20% of men, in 5% of men love and sympathy are the same.

The comparative analysis of the performance of women and men showed a difference on the love scale, and this difference is statistically significant. According to the sympathy scale, the average score in women is higher than in men, but this difference is not statistically significant.

The analysis of the relationship between the psychological climate in the family and the distribution of family roles in women showed the following (Table 6).

Understanding in women is characterized by a direct connection with the family role of the sexual partner. The more women tend to believe that they understand their husbands, can interpret their behavior, thoughts, feelings and intentions, the more they seek to show activity and initiative in sexual life.

The scale of emotional attraction shows a direct correlation with such a family role as the organization of the family subculture. The more a woman enjoys an emotional relationship with a man, the easier and more enjoyable it is to communicate with him, the more she tends to take on the role of spiritual leader of the family, organizer of family rituals, holidays etc.

The inverse correlation is noted between the authority scale and the family role of the entertainment organizer. Thus, the more a woman respects her husband, his views, tastes and beliefs, the less she pretends to plan alone the leisure, entertainment, weekends and holidays, and, conversely, the less respect for a man, the more a woman seeks to take on a role of the leisure organizer.

Table 6

Relationship between the psychological climate in the family and the distribution of family roles in women

Indicators of psychological climate / family roles	Educational	Emotional	Material support	Organization of entertainment	The role of the master (mistress)	Sexual partner	Organization of family subculture
Understanding						0.4681*	
Emotional attractiveness							0.4488*
Authority				-0.445*			
Real cohesion	-0.575**						
Ideal cohesion		-0.545*	-0.535*			-0.481*	-0.474*
Real adaptation	-0.482*	-0.449*				-0.527**	
Ideal adaptation		-0.505*	-0.529*			-0.497*	
Marital satisfaction (matching expectations)					0.619**		
Marital satisfaction				0.609**			
Love				0.468*	0.607**		
Sympathy				0.462*	0.706***		

* $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, *** $p \leq 0.001$.

The high real family cohesion has a negative effect on a woman's desire to play an educational role alone. The higher the real cohesion is, the more a woman seeks to share the role of child caregiver with her husband, and, conversely, the more divided the family is, the more a woman tries to take on an educational role. On the other hand, the authoritarian position of a woman in upbringing, the removal of a man from the educational process, can also contribute to the psychological separation of the family.

A woman's idea of ideal family cohesion is inversely correlated with her desire to perform several family roles. Thus, the higher, according to the wife, should be the cohesion of the family, the less she seeks to take on the role of family psychotherapist, to provide emotional support to family members alone. Similarly, women who believe that ideal family cohesion should take place at the level of cohesion, avoid the family role of breadwinner, organizer of the family subculture, and sexual partner.

There is an inverse correlation between the scales of real adaptation with the desire of a woman to perform some family roles. In particular, high family adaptability reduces a woman's need to fulfill her traditional educational role, manage the socialization process, moral development of the child, etc., and, conversely, the less the family adapts, the more a woman seeks to remove the father from upbringing. Also, the higher the adaptation of the family, the more flexible the family structure is, the less a woman seeks to take on the role of emotional leader, to individually meet the needs of family members in emotional understanding. Conversely, the more a woman seeks to provide emotional understanding, support and security for family members, the more favourable the level of family adaptation is. This may be due to the fact that focusing on the emotional needs of a family whose members can receive emotional relief from a woman at any time leads to a loss of ability to adapt to stressful situations. In addition, a high level

of real adaptation is inversely correlated with a woman's need to take the initiative in a couple's sex life.

A woman's perception of the level of ideal adaptation of the family also affects her desire to perform certain family roles. In particular, the more flexible she imagines the real adaptation, the less she seeks to provide emotional support to the family, to take on the role of breadwinner (and, consequently, the actual «head of the family»), the initiator of sexual life.

The difference in women's perceptions of the ideal family cohesion and adaptation to her real family life directly correlates with the fulfillment of her family role as a housewife. The more this role belongs to her, the more attention she has to pay to the organization and maintenance of life, the higher the discrepancy between her ideas and reality and, conversely, the more distributed economic functions between women and men, the less discrepancy between women's ideas about ideal family cohesion and adaptation and its real life.

The marriage satisfaction indicator is positively correlated with the family role of entertainment, so the more a woman pays attention to the leisure planning, the more she contributes to this planning and decision-making on weekends and holidays, the higher is her satisfaction with marriage, and on the contrary, reducing the role of women in the organization of entertainment contributes to increasing her dissatisfaction with marriage.

The scale of love has a direct connection with the performance of such family roles as entertainment organizer and housewife. The greater the love in a marital relationship is, the more a woman seeks to take on the role of leisure organizer and do household chores. Accordingly, the decline of love in the relationship of the spouses contributes to her rejection of these roles. On the other hand, these connections are interdependent: a woman's performance as a housewife and entertainment organizer can help maintain love between spouses,

if such a role distribution suits both the man and the woman. According to the scale of sympathy, we observe a similar relationship: in families where there is a high level of sympathy between a man and a woman, the role of organizer and planner of leisure, as well as the executor of household functions also belongs to the wife.

Let's consider the relationship between the psychological climate in the family and the distribution of family roles in men (Table 7).

Analyzing the data, we will again keep in mind that according to the methodology for determining the characteristics of the distribution of roles in the family, high scores of choice mean that the role is played by a woman in the family, and low – by a man. Thus, a direct correlation means that men seek to avoid a family role, and an inverse correlation means that they seek to fulfill it.

The scale of understanding on the indicators of the psychological climate directly correlates with the scale of education. Thus, the more a man feels his wife on an intuitive level, the more he understands her actions and thoughts, the more he trusts the role of the child's sole educator and the less he seeks to fulfill the role of educator. At the same time, there is inverse correlation on the performance of the emotional role. That is, the higher the husband's level of understanding of the wife, the more he seeks to take on the role of family psychotherapist, and, conversely, a low level of understanding may indicate a husband's refusal to provide emotional support in the family. Here, the relationship is likely to be completely interdependent – a man's predominant emotional support can help his wife better understand him. There is also a direct correlation between the indicator of understanding and the role of the organizer of the family subculture. The more a husband understands and feels his wife's actions, the higher the level of empathy, the less he strives to become the spiritual leader of the family and to establish family traditions.

Table 7

Relationship between the psychological climate in the family and the distribution of family roles in men

Indicators of psychological climate / family roles	Educational	Emotional	Material support	Organization of entertainment	The role of the master (mistress)	Sexual partner	Organization of family subculture
Understanding	0.663***	-0.561**					0.493*
Emotional attractiveness							
Authority							
Real cohesion			0.463*	0.455*			
Ideal cohesion		0.812***				-0.514*	-0.582**
Real adaptation			0.447*	0.441*			
Ideal adaptation							-0.584**
Marital satisfaction (matching expectations)				-0.453*			
Marital satisfaction				-0.551**	0.47*		
Love	0.505*				0.461*		
Sympathy		0.498*		-0.579**		-0.556**	

* $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, *** $p \leq 0.001$.

There was no significant relationship between indicators of emotional attraction and authority with the distribution of family roles in the men of the study group.

The scale of real family cohesion shows a direct correlation with the role of breadwinner. The higher the cohesion of the family, the less a man tends to take on the role of sole breadwinner, the head of the family, the more often he shares these functions with his wife. The same can be said about the role of entertainment organizer – in more cohesive families, a man does not seek to take on the role of leisure planner, on the other hand, the unconditional leadership of a man in this area can, on the contrary, contribute to family disunity.

The higher the ideal family cohesion, from the point of view of men, the more they tend to abandon the role of emotional support and, conversely, men seeking to take on the role of emotional leader in the family do not consider ideal cohesion too high. In addition, men who seek to take on the role of initiator of sexual life in the family also do not believe that the ideal family cohesion should be at a high, cohesive level.

There is an inverse correlation between the indicator of ideal cohesion and the role of the organizer of the family subculture, the higher the man represents cohesion, the more he seeks to become a spiritual leader of the family, wants to participate more in family traditions, family holidays. Men who see ideal cohesion as low tend to avoid this role and delegate it to their wives in whole or at least in part.

The analysis of the results of men showed a significant correlation of the scale of real adaptation with such a family role as material security. Thus, the higher the family's adaptation to stress and other negative conditions are, the less a man tends to perform the sole function of a breadwinner. But it may be that the refusal or inability for some reason by the husband to provide for the family alone, to share this function with the wife, helps to increase the family's adaptation to negative conditions, and, conversely, the husband's sole material

support can lead the family will not be prepared to the stress, her family system is rigid. After all, the role of breadwinner actually determines the decision on power and supremacy in the family. If such power is individual, it cannot promote the flexibility of adaptation of all family members. Similarly, the scale of real adaptation has a reliable direct connection with such a family role as the organization of entertainment. The more flexible the adaptation is, the less a man tends to take on this role and, conversely, with a rigid level of adaptation, men are more likely to plan leisure.

The high ideal adaptation, in the imagination of men, contributes to their role as a spiritual leader, organizer of the family subculture. The more flexible family adaptation should ideally be, from the point of view of men, the more they tend to organize family holidays, to introduce family traditions.

The discrepancy between the level of real cohesion and adaptation and what they represent a man can contribute to the fact that a man seeks to take on the role of entertainment organizer. Leisure is a very important component of family life and largely contributes to the feeling of satisfaction or, conversely, dissatisfaction. Thus, the discrepancy between the real and the ideal may contribute to the fact that, at least in this area, the man acted as he saw fit. This is indirectly confirmed by the correlation result on the indicator of marital satisfaction. The inverse correlation on the role of entertainment organizer is noted. Men who have this role in their families are therefore more satisfied with their marriage. Men who do not perform this role are less satisfied. We also see a direct correlation between the indicator of satisfaction with marriage and the role of the master. Men whose women take on housing functions are more satisfied with marriage than those whose women have completely or partially given up this role.

The less a man performs the role of master, the less he performs household functions, the higher his satisfaction with marriage is. The scale of love shows a direct correlation with

the role of the child's educator, the more love is manifested in the relationship between husband and wife, the more he seeks not to play the role of educator alone, but to share it with a woman. Insufficient love, on the contrary, contributes to a man's desire to carry out an authoritarian upbringing. In the same way, love directly correlates with the role of the master. The more it is proper to perform this role to the wife, the greater the love of the husband is. This is confirmed by the answers of women analyzed by us: the greater love in the relationship between husband and wife is manifested in cases where the role of mistress belongs to the wife.

Sympathy is characterized by a direct connection with the family's role as a psychotherapist. The more sympathy men have for their wives, the more they seek to give up the sole role of emotional leader of the family, and perform it with the wife through the recognition, perhaps, of her greater emotional sensuality. Sympathy also correlates with the role of entertainment organizer, but this time the correlation is reversed – the more a man tends to play the role of entertainment organizer, the more sympathy he feels for his wife. In addition, the inverse correlation of this indicator is marked with the role of a sexual partner, greater sympathy contributes to the fact that the man seeks to take the initiative and activity in the sexual life of the couple.

Conclusions

It can be stated that the psychological climate is a set of psychological conditions that contribute to or hinder the reunification of the family, a set of psychological states, moods, relationships of its members. Psychological climate is not a stable concept, it is created by members of each family, and it depends on their efforts what it will be like. The ability and desire to understand each other, to meet the needs of a partner in equality, to support the ideas of family members about family roles is part of the psychological climate of the family.

The article does not cover all aspects of the outlined issues. Scientific, researched conclusions should be consistent with the realities of family life, not only the features of the role relationships of family members affect the psychological climate, but it, in turn, affects the family roles of its members, their worldview, self-esteem, self-regulation and family viability in general.

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Фальова Олена. Особливості взаємозв’язку психологічного клімату та розподілу ролей у сім’ї

АНОТАЦІЯ

Мета статті – встановити особливості психологічного клімату та розподілу сімейних ролей у сучасних родинах, визначити взаємозв’язки між досліджуваними чинниками.

Методи. Дослідження було проведено за допомогою таких тестів, як: Опитувальник РЕА (розуміння, емоційна привабливість, авторитетність) А.Н. Волкова; Шкала сімейної адаптації та згуртованості (FACES–3); Тест на задоволеність шлюбом (Ю.Є. Альошина, Л.Я. Гозман, О.М. Дубовська); опитувальник «Шкала любові та симпатії» (З. Рубін, модифікація Л.Я. Гозмана, Ю.Є. Альошиної); Методика визначення особливостей розподілу ролей у сім’ї (Ю.Є. Альошина, Л.Я. Гозман, О.М. Дубовська).

Аналіз **результатів дослідження** показав відсутність статистично значущої різниці у чоловічих і жіночих показниках рівня сімейної згурто-

ваності, як реальної, так і ідеальної. Однак, із точки зору жінок реальна адаптація у їх родинх вища, ніж вважають чоловіки. На думку жінок, у випадку стресових ситуацій їх сімейна система зможе пристосуватися до нових умов. Чоловіки вважають їх родини менш гнучкими. Але й ідеальна сімейна адаптація, на думку чоловіків, має бути нижча, ніж вважають жінки. Рівень задоволеності шлюбом, тобто ступінь розходження поглядів на ідеальні сімейні адаптацію й згуртованість і реальні характеристики власних родин, у чоловіків вищий, ніж у жінок. За результатами дослідження виявлено, що загалом рівень задоволеності шлюбом у чоловіків вищий, ніж у жінок. Відзначено, що рівень любові у чоловіків також вищий стосовно своїх дружин, ніж у жінок щодо чоловіків. Виявлено значущі прямі та зворотні зв'язки між чинниками психологічного клімату й сімейними ролями, причому чітко визначено різницю в цих взаємозв'язках у жінок і чоловіків.

Висновки. Можна констатувати, що психологічний клімат – це комплекс психологічних умов, що сприяють або перешкоджають об'єднанню родини, сукупність психологічних станів, настроїв, відносин її членів. Психологічний клімат – не стійке поняття, його створюють члени кожної родини, і саме від їх зусиль залежить, яким він буде. Уміння і бажання розуміти один одного, задовольняти потреби партнера в рівноправності, підтримувати уявлення членів родини про сімейні ролі є складовою психологічного клімату сім'ї.

Ключові слова: психологічний клімат сім'ї, розподіл ролей у сім'ї, сімейна адаптація та згуртованість, розуміння, емоційна привабливість, авторитетність, любов, симпатія.

Фалёва Елена. Особенности взаимосвязи психологического климата и распределения ролей в семье

АННОТАЦИЯ

Цель статьи – установить особенности психологического климата и распределения семейных ролей в современных семьях, определить взаимосвязи между исследуемыми факторами.

Методы. Исследование было проведено с помощью следующих тестов, среди которых: Опросник РЭА (понимание, эмоциональная привлекательность, авторитетность) А.Н. Волкова; Шкала семейной адаптации и сплоченности (FACES–3); Тест на удовлетворенность браком (Ю.Е. Але-

шина, Л.Я. Гозман, Е.М. Дубовская); опросник «Шкала любви и симпатии» (З. Рубин, модификация Л.Я. Гозмана, Ю.Е. Алешиной); Методика определения особенностей распределения ролей в семье (Ю.Е. Алешина, Л.Я. Гозман, Е.М. Дубовская).

Анализ **результатов исследования** показал отсутствие статистически значимой разницы в мужских и женских показателях уровня семейной сплоченности, как реальной, так и идеальной. В то же время, с точки зрения женщин реальная адаптация в их семьях выше, чем считают мужчины. По мнению женщин, в случае стрессовых ситуаций их семейная система сможет приспособиться к новым условиям. Мужчины считают их семьи менее гибкими. Но и идеальная семейная адаптация, по мнению мужчин, должна быть ниже, чем считают женщины. Уровень удовлетворенности браком, то есть степень различия взглядов на идеальные семейные адаптацию и сплоченность, и реальные характеристики собственных семей, у мужчин выше, чем у женщин. По результатам исследования выявлено, что в целом уровень удовлетворенности браком у мужчин выше, чем у женщин. Отмечено, что уровень любви у мужчин также выше по отношению к своим женам, чем у женщин к мужьям. Выявлены значимые прямые и обратные связи между факторами психологического климата и семейными ролями, причем четко определено различие в этих взаимосвязях у женщин и мужчин.

Выводы. Можно констатировать, что психологический климат – это комплекс психологических условий, способствующих или препятствующих объединению семьи, совокупность психологических состояний, настроений, отношений ее членов. Психологический климат – не устойчивое понятие, его создают члены каждой семьи, и именно от их усилий зависит, каким он будет. Умение и желание понимать друг друга, удовлетворять потребности партнера в равноправии, поддерживать представление членов семьи о семейных ролях является составной частью психологического климата семьи.

Ключевые слова: психологический климат семьи, распределение ролей в семье, семейная адаптация и сплоченность, понимание, эмоциональная привлекательность, авторитетность, любовь, симпатия.

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