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## ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS OF INTERACTION IN A RESPONDENTS' SUBGROUP ACCORDING TO SIBLING POSITION IN THE NUCLEAR FAMILY

**Abstract.** The article provides a review of the modern nuclear family's condition. I analyse scholarly works by leading local and foreign scientists in the line of parent–child, sibling relations. The peculiarities of the interaction between children and parents are highlighted from the position of the respondents, who have been grouped into subgroups according to the order of birth in the family hierarchy ( $N = 265$ ). The choice of methods for studying the family interaction of the respondents has been found. The aim is to study the level of development of parent–child and sibling relations, and compare the results in the “The first/middle/last child” subgroups. The methods are questionnaires used to establish the level of parent–child and sibling relationships; the statistical processing of empirical data and graphical presentation of the results were done using MS Excel and IBM SPSS Statistics (v. 27.0). The main positions based on the results of our research will be put into the basis for the development of specific recommendations, which will be useful and helpful in further work of practicing psychologists in the field of family counseling in such subsystems as marital sibling and parent-child relationships.

**Keywords:** child–parent and sibling relations; research of the family group; children by birth order in the nuclear family; educational competence of parents.

### 1. INTRODUCTION: RELATIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS IN THE MODERN NUCLEAR FAMILY

The relevance of research in the field of family issues is due to the fundamental crisis of the family, which is noted by demographers, sociologists, psychologists, and educators. Modern specialists are concerned about the growth of negative tendencies in the family situation and interfamilial relationships. At the same time, leading scientists note the emergence of such positive changes

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as increased choice freedom for men and women, position and relationship equality, more equality in the rights of family members, more opportunities for contacts between generations—in general, increasing society’s orientation towards the traditional family as a whole.

Currently, among the researchers of modern family issues, we can name such authors as: O. Almazova<sup>1</sup> (relationships between siblings), O. Blynova<sup>2</sup> (child–parent relationships in labor migrants’ families), O. Voskresenska<sup>3</sup> (parental influence on sibling rivalry), K. Golzberg (parenting problems due to the age difference between children in the family), J. Gorbaniuk<sup>4</sup> (family values of the modern youth), I. Diduk<sup>5</sup> (psychological peculiarities of the individual’s psychosocial development), M. Karpa<sup>6</sup> (peculiarities of sibling development in children with developmental difficulties), I. Kozlova<sup>7</sup> (peculiarities of sibling relationships in families with two children), I. Krupnyk<sup>8</sup> (peculiarities of ideas about the future family life of children from labor migrants’ families), M. Kuzmina<sup>9</sup> (the optimal age difference between siblings for their most favorable development), T. Mostafa<sup>10</sup> (impact of a complex family structure on children’s welfare), O. Posvistik<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Olga Almazova, *Pryviazannost k matery kak faktor vzaymootnosheni vrozlykh syblynhov*, doctoral dissertation (Moscow: Lomonosov Moscow State University, 2015), 199.

<sup>2</sup> Olena Blynova, “Osoblyvosti dytiacho-batkovskyykh vidnosyn u sim’iakh trudovykh mihrantiv,” *Teoretychni i prykladni problemy psykholohii*, no. 2 (2015): 30.

<sup>3</sup> Olena Voskresenska, “Vplyv batkiv na konkurentni vidnosyny syblinhiv,” *Visnyk Cherkaskoho universytetu*, series: *Pedahohichni nauky* (Cherkasy: Bohdan Khmelnytsky National University of Cherkasy, 2008), 149.

<sup>4</sup> Tetyana Yablonska, Oksana Artyukh, and Julia Gorbaniuk, “Family Values of Contemporary Ukrainian Youth in Across-Cultural Context,” *Roczniki Teologiczne* 67 (2020): 159.

<sup>5</sup> Inna Diduk, *Vzaiemny mizh ditmy v sim’i yak chynnyk yikh psykosotsialnoho rozvytku*, doctoral dissertation (Kyiv: Kostyuk Institute of Psychology, 2001), 20.

<sup>6</sup> Maria Karpa, “Vplyv naiavnosti nepovnospravnoi dytyny v sim’i na psykosotsialnyi rozvytok yii syblinhiv.” *Naukovi zapysky Instytutu psykholohii im. H.S. Kostiuka APN Ukrainy* 26, no. 2 (2005): 223.

<sup>7</sup> Iryna Kozlova, “Osobennosti syblynhovykh otnosheni v dvukhdetnykh semiakh,” *Psykhologicheskiye yssledovaniya* 4 (2010).

<sup>8</sup> Ivan Krupnyk, “Problemy doslidzhennia osoblyvostei uiavlennia pro maibutnie simeine zhyttia ditei z rodyn trudovykh mihrantiv,” *Naukovyi visnyk Khersonskoho derzhavnoho universytetu*, series: *Psykhol. nauky* 1, no. 1 (2016): 146.

<sup>9</sup> Maria Kuzmina, “Syblynhy, yly Kayn y Avel v odnoi kvartyre,” *Shkolnyi psykholoh* 17 (2000), accessed September 24, 2021, <http://www.psy.1september.ru/?year=2000&num=17>.

<sup>10</sup> Tarek Mostafa, Ludovica Gambaro, and Heather Joshi, “The Impact of Complex Family Structure on Child Well-being: Evidence from Siblings,” *Journal of Marriage and Family* 80, no. 4 (2017): 902.

<sup>11</sup> Olesia Posvistak, *Teoretyko-istorychni osnovy psykholohii sim’i* (Khmelnytskyi: KhNU, 2017), 402.

(formation of family psychology), K. Hank<sup>12</sup> (behavior aspects in family relationships), S. Tsyura<sup>13</sup> (characteristic features of the pedagogical environment of sibling development), Deniz Yucel<sup>14</sup> (relationships in nuclear families), T. Yablonska<sup>15</sup> (psychological foundations for the child's identity development in the system of family relationships).<sup>16</sup>

In the scientific research of the leading scientists the importance of studying the family as a holistic phenomenon is emphasized, taking into consideration the interaction unfolding in three subsystems; namely, the attention is focused on the marital and parent-child relationships. The psychological features of another subsystem of family relationships, interaction between siblings, is the least developed problem in family psychology. So, siblings (or colloquially *sibs*) is a genetic term denoting descendants of the same parents.

The aim of our study (2018–2022)<sup>17</sup> was to study individual psychological peculiarities of the adolescent persons who live together with their siblings in nuclear families; that is, the theoretical foundation and empirical study of mutual relations between siblings in the nuclear family.

When developing a model of empirical research, we rely on the following main factors in the relationship development between siblings: gender and age, socio-psychological, social, psychological. In our opinion, such parameters as the order of child birth, the age distance between children, the sex of children should be included in the *gender* and *age* factor. Among the *social factors*, we consider such important components as parental attitude towards children, which determines the relationship between siblings, the elder siblings' influence on the formation of the juniors' social skills; the impact of the sibling's gender on the identity formation, care for the younger, as a condition which contributes to the formation of social behavior and a sense of responsibility of the elder sibling, the financial status of the

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<sup>12</sup> Hank Karste and Anja Steinbach, "Intergenerational Solidarity and Intragenerational Relations between Adult Siblings," *Social Science Research* 76 (2018): 55.

<sup>13</sup> Svitlana Tsiura, "Kharakterni osoblyvosti pedahohichnoho seredovysshcha rozvytku syblinhiv," *Visnyk Lvivskoho universytetu*, series: *Pedahohichna* 30 (2016): 149.

<sup>14</sup> Deniz Yucel, Donna Bobbitt-Zeher, and Downey Douglas, "Quality Matters: Sibling Relationships and Friendship Nominations among Adolescents," *Child indicators research* 11 (2018): 523.

<sup>15</sup> Tetyana Yablonska, "Aktualni problemy doslidzhen suchasnoi sim'i v Ukraini," *Ukrainskyi sotsium* 2, no. 4 (2004): 80.

<sup>16</sup> Hanna Krupnyk, "Vzaiemyny u nuklearnii sim'i mizh syblinhamy ta yikh batkamy." In *Psykhologichni resursy v umovakh zhyttievoi ta suspilnoi kryzy: sotsialnyi ta osobystisnyi vymiry*, ed. Olena Blynova and Victoria Kazibekova (Kherson: FOP Vyshehmyrskyi, 2021), 343–63.

<sup>17</sup> Hanna Krupnyk, "Ohliad suchasnykh zakordonnykh doslidzhen u simeinii syblinhovii pid-systemi," *Sotsiokulturni ta psykhologichni vymiry stanovlennia osobystosti*, Materials of the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Scientific and Practical Conference, ed. Olena Blynova and Natalia Tavrovetska (Kherson: Kherson State University, FOP Vyshehmyrsky V.S., 2019), 139.

family, the family type. We see the *psychological factors* of the development of relationships between siblings in the necessity of the detailed study of such indicators as the character, self-esteem, attitude to each other, psychological and practical willingness to cooperate, siblings' individual psychological characteristics, the nature of relationships according to the sex, marital status, parental status; the general emotional level which the parental couple has. The *socio-psychological* factors are emotional family relationships, existing affections of family members, the psychological climate in the family, value orientations and cultural level of the adult members, the parents' attitudes to the children, parenting style, information about the socio-psychological state of the nuclear family.

Based on the above, a theoretical model of sibling interaction was developed.

Table 1. The theoretical model of sibling interaction

Sibling interaction	
The influence of personal characteristics on the development of relationships between children in the family: (temperament, self-esteem, achievement motivation, behavior in a conflict, personal developmental deviations, stress resistance, intelligence)	M. Alekseeva, D. Daniels, I. Diduk, M. Koshonova, G. Craig, M. Mykolaychuk, R. Plomin, M. Ratter, L. Sazonova, S. Stocker, A. Thomas, S. Chess, Angst, Blake, L. Bond, Ernst, D. Gibs, E. Teti
Influence of gender and age factors on the relationships between siblings	A. Adler, A. Berje, R. Gerson, T. Dumitrashku, M. McGoldrick, R. May, M. Poro, J. Rembovsky, R. Richardson, G. Homentauskas
The parenting style influences the child's personality formation: authoritarian, democratic, liberal	E. McCobby, S. Martin
The influence of relations between children in the family: competition, compromise, ignoring, affection, rivalry, cooperation	A. Adler, O. Almazova, J. Dunn, I. Diduk, D. Levy
The influence of the sibling interaction experience on the building of social contacts in the future	O. Almazova, V. Bedford, D. Winnicott, S. Minukhin, W. Toman
Ideas about future family life	I. Krupnyk, Y. Pantyukhina, M. Tereshchenko, M. Fomicheva

The consequences of a divorce in the family of one of the siblings on the possibility of a repetition of such a tendency for his brother or sister	E.Vuijst, A. R. Poortman, M. Das, R. Gaalen
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This model lays the basis for the building of our empirical study aimed at studying thoroughly<sup>18</sup> relationships between siblings.

## 2. METHODOLOGICAL BASIS FOR A STUDY OF FAMILY RELATIONS

As regards empirical research methods, the study uses my questionnaire, developed to determine the following:

- the family type (complete or incomplete), the number of children in the family, and the age difference between them;
- psychodiagnostic techniques developed for psychometric assessment and differentiation of normative and dysfunctional sibling relationships;
- the diagnosis of sibling communication, which is focused on identifying the following characteristics: trust and mutual understanding in sibling communication, the similarity of views, common symbols of the family, ease of communication between siblings, studying the child's affection for family members and identifying peculiarities of the child's life in the family.

In a complex application, this battery of techniques made it possible to explore the relationships between siblings in terms of subjective perception of closeness.

The statistical methods for processing experimental data were computer programs IBM SPSS Statistics (version 27.0) and Excel, which were used with the following qualitative analysis and generalization of the results.

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<sup>18</sup> Hanna Krupnyk, "Empyrychno-metodychne zabezpechennia vyvchennia chynnykiv, shcho vplyvaiut na rozvytok mizhosobystisnykh stosunkiv syblinhiv," *Teoriia i praktyka suchasnoi psykholohii* 6, no. 1 (2019): 127.

Table 2. Methodological tools for studying the factors which reveal the contents of the relationships between siblings in the nuclear family

	Methods	Criteria	Indicators
1	Author's questionnaire	Revealing detailed information about the respondent	Gender and age factors Social factors Psychological factors Socio-psychological factors
2	The Analysis of Family Anxiety test by E. Eidemiller and V. Justitskis	Measurement of the respondent's personal anxiety in the family	Guilt feeling Anxiety Tension
3	Psychogeometric test by S. Dellinger, adapted by A. Alekseev, L. Hromova)	Determining the type of personality in order to obtain a detailed characteristic of personal qualities and behavioral characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inconsistency and unpredictability of actions, curiosity, lively interest in everything that happens and courage, excessive credulity, suggestibility</li> <li>▪ Tendency to leadership, energy, self-confidence, the need to manage the situation</li> <li>▪ Hard-working, diligence, the need to complete the work started, perseverance, endurance, patience and methodicalness, attention to details</li> <li>▪ Benevolence, communication skills, high sensitivity, developed empathy, non-conflict behavior</li> <li>▪ Creativity, creation, independence, aspiration for generating new ideas and methods of work, unrestraint, expressiveness</li> </ul>

4	The Brother–Sister Questionnaire by S. A. Graham-Bermann, S. E. Culter (modified by M. Kravtsova)	Psychometric assessment and differentiation of normative and dysfunctional sibling relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Empathy</li> <li>▪ Boundary Support</li> <li>▪ Similarity</li> <li>▪ Compulsion</li> </ul>
5	The Parent–Child Interaction questionnaire by I. Markovska	Diagnosis of parent–child relationships and interactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Undemanding–demanding</li> <li>▪ Softness–strictness</li> <li>▪ Autonomy–control</li> <li>▪ Emotional distance–closeness</li> <li>▪ Rejection–acceptance</li> <li>▪ Lack of cooperation–cooperation</li> <li>▪ Disagreement–agreement</li> <li>▪ Inconsistency–consistency</li> <li>▪ Parents’ authority</li> <li>▪ Satisfaction with relationship with child (parents)</li> </ul>
6	The Significant Events in the Life Path of the Family method by O. Kopzhova, modified by T. Zaeko	Study of family history and peculiarities of perception of family events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Perception productivity of the life path images</li> <li>▪ Estimation of events</li> <li>▪ Degree of events’ influence on the individual</li> <li>▪ Average time of retrospection and anticipation of events</li> <li>▪ Contents of events</li> </ul>
7	The TIPI-RU questionnaire by S. Gosling, P. Rentfrew, and W. Swann	Study of personality traits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extraversion / introversion</li> <li>▪ Friendliness / antagonism</li> <li>▪ Integrity / goal setting problems</li> <li>▪ Neuroticism / emotional stability</li> <li>▪ Openness / closeness to experience</li> </ul>

This sample of diagnostic methods provides an opportunity for investigating the interpersonal relationships of siblings, studying the personality traits of adolescents, the parents' influence on the formation of a positive or negative attitude to their own siblings, the effectiveness of relationships, and the formation of constructive or destructive conditions for the development of the aforementioned relationships.<sup>19</sup>

### 3. RESULTS

A total of 265 respondents' was processed, whose age ranged from 15 to 20 years, the average age was 16.82. Of these, 23.4% were male and 76.6% were female. The data of the author's questionnaire were processed with IBM SPSS Statistics (27.0):  $\chi^2 = 1.374$ ,  $p = 0.05$ ;  $df = 2$ ;  $\phi = 0.072$ ; Cramér's  $V = 0.072$ . The nuclear family's structure: complete—65.7%, divorced—21.8%, re-married—12.5%.  $\chi^2 = 10.850$ ,  $p = 0.025$ ,  $df = 4$ ,  $\phi = 0.202$ , Cramér's  $V = 0.143$ .

The average statistics about children in the family in order of birth are:

- ♦ The first-born (47.5%) is on average 16.55 years old, the next children in this family are 6.17 years, 9.29 and 11.3 younger, respectively.
- ♦ The second child (41.1%) is on average 16.90 years old, the oldest child is 7.84 years older, and next children are 6.63 and 10.3 years younger, respectively.
- ♦ The third child (9.1%) is on average 17.33 years old, the older children are 11.42 and 6.8 years older, and the next children are 6.33 and 9.33 years younger, respectively.
- ♦ The fourth child (2.3%) is on average 16.67 years old, the older children are 13.66 years older, as well as 11.16 and 8.66 years older, and the next child is 4.67 years younger, respectively.

We grouped this sample into the following subgroups: the first child in the order of birth in the family hierarchy, the middle, and the last child. Figure 1 shows the average age of the respondents.

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<sup>19</sup> Aleksey Bodalev and Vladimir Stolyn, eds., "Obshchaia psikhodyahnostyka" (Moscow: MHU, 1987), 206–21.



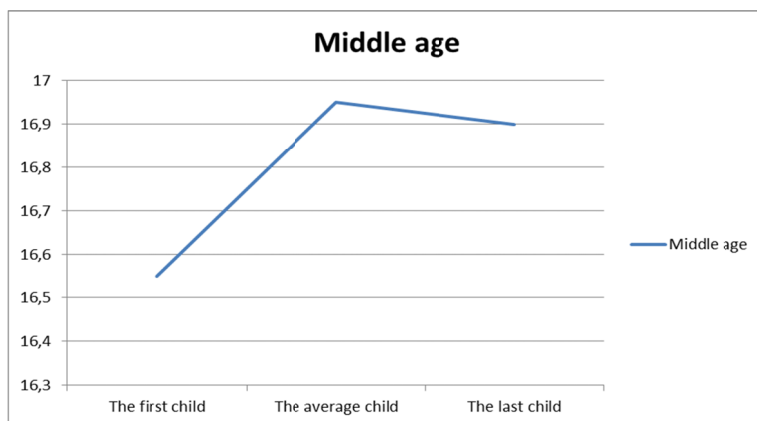


Figure 1. The average age of the respondents

It was found out that the first child does not have a warm relationship with either parent (3.2%), as well as the last child in the order of birth in the family hierarchy (5.2%). The first child (7.2%), the middle child (12.0%), and the last child (11.3%) have warm relationships with their fathers. The first child (71.2%), the middle child (64.0%), and the last child (58.3%) have warm relationships with their mothers. The first child (18.4%), the middle child (24.0%), and the last child (25.2%) have warm relationships with both parents.  $\chi^2 = 5.827$ ;  $p = 0.05$ ;  $df = 6$ ;  $\phi = 0.148$ ; Cramér's  $V = 0.105$ .

From the answers of the subjects, we can come to the conclusion that the more children are in the parental family, the more of them are planned in their own family, while the middle and last child from the nuclear family plan a relatively large difference between their future children.

Table 3. Analysis of family anxiety

	First child	Middle child	Last child
Guilt	1.07	1.24	0.99
Anxiety	1.46	1.58	1.44
Tension	1.80	2.10	1.90

Most of our respondents have not shown a high level of family anxiety. However, the middle child turned out to be more sensitive to experiencing negative tendencies than the eldest and youngest children.

Table 4. Psychogeometric test  
 ( $\chi^2 = 6.670, p = 0.05, df = 8, \varphi = 0.159, \text{Cramér's } V = 0.112$ )

	First child	Middle child	Last child
Hardworking	8.8%	4.0%	7.8%
Inclined to leadership	27.2%	16.0%	23.5%
Curious	9.6%	4.0%	5.2%
Friendly	24.8%	32.0%	33.0%
Creative	29.6%	44.0%	30.4%

The first children are more hardworking, curious, and inclined to show leadership qualities. The last children in the order of birth in the family hierarchy are more friendly. But the more creative are the middle children in the family.

Table 5. Brother–sister questionnaire

First child's relationships with their siblings				
	Empathy	Boundary Support	Similarity	Compulsion
First child	—	—	—	—
Middle child	47.08	11.60	19.88	10.88
Last child	47.70	9.63	19.35	9.16
Second child's relationships with their siblings				
	Empathy	Boundary Support	Similarity	Compulsion
First child	47.92	15.68	20.90	9.93
Middle child	53.50	10.00	26.00	10.50
Last child	45.79	9.43	19.07	7.43
Third child's relationships with their siblings				
	Empathy	Boundary Support	Similarity	Compulsion

First child	47.52	14.78	21.35	8.83
Middle child	46.79	13.25	20.46	10.21
Last child	52.40	15.20	24.20	7.20
Fourth child's relationships with their siblings				
	Empathy	Boundary Support	Similarity	Compulsion
First child	47.25	13.50	20.50	8.50
Middle child	48.14	12.43	18.14	11.57
Last child	—	—	—	—

The average level on the Empathy scale was revealed, in general, for all the respondents to their siblings. A low level on the Boundary Support scale was found only in firstborns, which indicates their readiness to invade the space of another person, and the rest of the respondents show an average level. The Similarity scale between all respondents and their siblings was also found at the average level.

The first, second, and third children have shown a low level on the Compulsion scale in relation to their siblings, which indicates a low level of dominance and control; and the fourth child has shown the average level of Compulsion in relation to their brothers or sisters.

Table 6. Relationship with the mother

	Strictness	Softness	Control	Closeness	Acceptance	Cooperation	Consent	Consistency	Authority	Satisfaction with relationship
First child	14.37	11.88	14.99	18.73	19.19	17.66	15.33	17.11	18.26	19.78
Middle child	13.80	11.12	14.58	18.36	19.44	17.60	14.96	16.26	17.88	20.16
Last child	14.10	11.84	15.49	18.37	19.42	17.25	15.38	17.17	18.20	19.90

The mother of the firstborn is more demanding, but also close, authoritative, and ready to cooperate; the mother is softer, more accepting, and mutually

satisfying in relations to her average child. With the last child, however, she shows herself as a controlling one, her actions are consistent and coordinated.

Table 7. Relationship with the father

	Strictness	Softness	Control	Closeness	Acceptance	Cooperation	Consent	Consistency	Authority	Satisfaction with relationship
First child	13.52	11.90	14.27	15.78	18.86	15.32	14.55	17.21	16.46	17.85
Middle child	13.32	10.82	13.48	16.32	19.07	16.05	14.57	16.41	16.46	19.43
Last child	13.02	11.45	14.19	16.38	19.43	15.57	14.92	17.59	16.89	18.66

The father is more demanding and controlling in relation to his eldest child; he shows softness, cooperation, and mutual satisfaction in relation to the average child; but with the youngest child, he is close, accepting, authoritative, in the relationship shows consent and consistency. The general results of the survey indicate that, in general, the respondents' relations with their parents are positive.

Table 8. Significant events in the life path of the family

	Past		Future	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
First child	2.97	0.70	1.49	0.03
Middle child	3.42	0.75	1.42	0.00
Last child	3.16	0.72	1.49	0.07

The middle children remember most past events, both positive and negative; the first and last child reveal future positive expectations; but the last child has some negative expectations for the future.

Table 9. Method "TIPU-RU"

	Extraver- sion	Benevolence	Conscien- tiousness	Emotional stability	Openness to new experiences
First child	10.42	8.54	10.72	8.44	10.44
Middle child	10.72	9.48	10.56	7.96	11.12
Last child	9.42	8.86	10.08	7.59	9.83

The firstborn shows higher indicators on the Conscientiousness and Emotional stability scales, but the average child has higher Extraversion, Benevolence and Openness to new experiences indicators.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

The general results of the survey show that, in general, the respondents' relations with their parents are positive. When studying sibling interaction, we could find out that most respondents had and still have good relations with brothers/sisters.

First children are more hardworking, curious, inclined to leadership qualities; they have a warm relationship with their mothers. The mother is described by this subgroup of respondents as closer, authoritative and cooperative, yet demanding. As for the relationships with the father, he is demanding and controlling in relation to his eldest child, who scores highly on the "Conscientiousness" and "Emotional stability" scales.

The average child has turned out to be more sensitive to experiencing negative tendencies than the oldest and youngest, they have had the warmest relationship with their father. These children are creative, more similar, and empathic towards those siblings, who have a slight age difference with them. They clearly maintain the boundaries with their senior sibling. But the relationship with the last child in the order of birth in the family hierarchy is often manifested in the form of compulsion and the children's inability to find a compromise solution during arguments. The mother is softer, more accepting towards the average child, and there is mutual satisfaction in their relationship, she is willing to cooperate. The children from the "middle child" subgroup have high scores on such scales as Extraversion, Benevolence and Openness to new experiences. But the subgroup "Last Child" indicates the mutual warmth in the relationship with both parents.

The children in this sample are more benevolent. Mothers in relation to them manifest themselves as controlling; however, their actions are consistent and coordinated. The father is described as close, accepting, authoritative; he demonstrates consent and consistency in the relationships.

## 5. DISCUSSION

In the course of our research, we also relied on the findings of modern scientists who have studied sibling relationships in nuclear families and have similar conclusions. Thus, Hank Karsten and Steinbach Anja in their research work provide evidence to prove the existence of partially compensatory relationships: more frequent conflicts between generations not only imply more frequent conflicts between siblings but, on the contrary, bigger closeness. That is, the conflict between generations has not only a negative but also a positive component.<sup>20</sup>

Alexander C. Jensen and Susan M. McHale pay attention to less conflict and more warmth from both mother and father primarily for second-born children of adolescence. The greater disagreements in affection were due to the greater maternal conflict and less warmth to the firstborns. Parents set an example for firstborns, and firstborns set an example for younger siblings.<sup>21</sup>

Scientists Yucel Deniz, Bobbitt-Zeher Donna, Downey Douglas B. have been researching the issue of the relationships' quality between brothers and sisters, and friendship among adolescents: the best social skills are shown by respondents brought up in nuclear families with their siblings, and family relationships shape people's ability to form and maintain relationships with other people outside the family.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> Hank and Steinbach, "Intergenerational solidarity," 55.

<sup>21</sup> Alexander Jensen and Susan MChale, "Mothers', fathers', and siblings' perceptions of parents' differential treatment of siblings: Links with family relationship qualities," *Journal of Adolescence* 60 (2017): 119.

<sup>22</sup> Yucel, Bobbitt-Zeher, and Douglas, "Quality Matters: Sibling Relationships and Friendship Nominations among Adolescents," 523.

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INTERAKCJE W RODZINIE NUKLEARNEJ.  
ANALIZA WYNIKÓW ZE WZGLĘDU NA POZYCJE OSÓB  
W PRZEDMIOTOWEJ GRUPIE BADAWCZEJ

Streszczenie

W artykule dokonano przeglądu kondycji współczesnej rodziny nuklearnej. Przeanalizowano prace naukowe czołowych współczesnych naukowców na linii rodzic–dziecko oraz rodzeństwo. Osobliwości interakcji między w przedmiotowym zakresie zostały naświetlone z pozycji respondentów, którzy zostali pogrupowani w podgrupy według kolejności urodzenia w hierarchii rodzinnej ( $N = 265$ ). W opracowaniu założono metodę badania respondentów w ramach tzw. interakcji rodzinnych. Celem niniejszego tekstu jest analiza poziomu rozwoju relacji rodzic–dziecko i rodzeństwo oraz porównanie wyników w podgrupach “Pierwsze dziecko”, “Środkowe dziecko”, “Ostatnie dziecko”. W tym celu opracowane zostały kwestionariusze do określenia poziomu rozwoju ww. relacji, metody statystyczne służące opracowaniu danych empirycznych oraz graficzna prezentacja wyników. Wszystkie powyższe metody przeprowadzone zostały przy użyciu arkusza kalkulacyjnego MS Excel oraz aplikacji IBM SPSS Statistics (wersja 27.0). Głównym wnioskiem opracowania są kluczowe stanowiska sformułowane na podstawie przeprowadzonych badań, dające podstawę do opracowania konkretnych rekomendacji. Stają się one przedmiotem w dalszej pracy psychologów praktyków w zakresie poradnictwa rodzinnego w takich podsystemach, jak relacje małżeńskie rodzeństwo i rodzic–dziecko.

**Słowa kluczowe:** relacje dziecko–rodzic i rodzeństwo; badania grupy rodzinnej; dzieci według kolejności urodzenia w rodzinie nuklearnej; kompetencje wychowawcze rodziców.