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The personality profiles of modern parents bringing up a child with autism

ZOIA MIROSHNYK, YELYZAVETA DAVOIAN. **The personality profiles of modern parents bringing up a child with autism.** *The empirical results of study of personality of parents bringing up children with autism are stated in this article. The general results of the comparison of anamnesis of the families from the experimental and control groups are presented. Presented personality pleiades are formed according to the interrelations between psychological features " trait anxiety", "depression", "neuroticism", "psychoticism", "autistic traits", "systematization", "technical and exact-scientific direction", which were highlighted and described as a result of theoretical researches. The personality profiles of men and women who bringing up children with autism and neurotypical children were built on the basis of the abovementioned parents' psychological features. The comparative analysis od these profiles is performed.*

Key words: *personality, personality profiles, parents personality, psychological features, autism, social withdrawal.*

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Applicability. The issue of ethiology of autism was interested for scientists starting from the 19th century [26]. So far it has not received a final solution. The statistics of autism spectrum disorders prevalence increases for the last decades. In our study we rely on the data provided by Kryvyi Rih Psychoneurological Dispensary. The figures from year 2009 to year 2018 are given. Since year 2009, 34 children with early infantile autism were registered in Kryvyi Rih; year 2010 - 42 children; year 2011 - 45 children; year 2012 - 49 children, year 2013 - 45 children; in year 2016 - 99 persons; at the end of year 2018 the number of children with autism disorders increased to 127 persons. As we can see, the number of children who is registered with a diagnosis of "autism spectrum disorders" increases every year, so the issue of autism etiology is still important. Autism ethiology is considered on many sides. In particular, it is possible to give accent to three basic approaches: clinical, psychoanalytic and psychological. The clinical paradigm, in most of cases, considers that autism spectrum disorders are characterized by polyethiology [16], [17], [19], [18], [22], [23], [27], [36].

Polyethiology is expressed in genetic disorders, which may have hereditary nature; it may be expressed in congenital metabolic disorders; in organic disorders of central nervous system that may be provoked by internal or external factors. Despite the leading role of genetics in causation of autism spectrum disorders, it is considered that genotype may only set certain possible limits on phenotypic variability, and additional factors may determine the occurrence and development of the disorder [38].

The role of one of the additional factors may belong to the parents personality, namely the difficulties in the adaptation of mother to her child, what was considered by psychoanalysts (Winnicott D. [9], Bettelheim B [8], Green A. [13], Dolto F. [15]). Adaptation of the mother to her child is a leading factor in the further development of the baby. The woman's adaptation to the child may be affected by her personality, excitement (emotional state), feeling of danger and assistance from her husband and the State, behavior during pregnancy. All listed above may lead to depressed mood of woman and the mother's inability to interpret the baby's actions what determines the baby’s turning inward. The baby may turn inward not only from the mother, but also from the world. It may explain social withdrawal. The woman, unconsciously may objectivate the child, and the immature and unformed "ego" of the baby that is not yet capable to form psychological defense, may choose

the autistic state as a certain defense from negative maternal influences, and with them the influences of other environment, which through the mother will be perceived as negative.

The mentioned above views regarging autism ethiology (clinical and psychoanalytical) are applied and disseminated by the psychological position. Psychologists add the understanding of ethiology by structuring the symptoms of autism for better diagnosis and correction of these symptoms [4-7], [12], [21], [25-27], [29], [30], [33], [37]. Causes of autism, in the psychological paradigm, are seen in the lack of formation in early infancy of the subject of activity [39], depressive illnesses of the mother, hostile attitude of the mother towards the child, is the result of a certain psychological general state related to her history [31], [34]. It's not just the mother's personality may affect child's autism. H. Asperger [3], B.V. Khomulenko [34], Ye.M. Marchenko [3] write about the role of interaction between the child and the father as such that may influene occurrence of autistic states. Aggressiveness and cruelty of men in interactions with others (family, friends, child, woman, colleagues), the presence of masculinity complex, the specificity of communication - all these, according to the authors' opinion, may have an impact on the fact that the child will act as a kind of a symptom of the family by choosing autistic state. British scientist S. Baron-Cohen and his colleagues specify that autism may be the cause of asortative marriages between two people who have specific personality features, namely, a high level of systematization and a broad autism phenotype (the availability of autistic features, but without diagnosis of autism) [4-7]. The people described by the scientist have technical and exact-scientific sphere of interests, with sufficiently high intellectual abilities. Their description is similar to that of persons who have schizoid accentuation. The similar data was presented by H. Asperger when he was describing parents of teenagers with autism and people whose personality depends on intellect. He characterized them as follows: "<…> original with autistic inclinations <…>" [3, c. 94].

Amiri S., Ranjbar F., Hatami R. determine that among parents bringing up children with autism disorders there are more people with a high level of psychopathology than among parents bringing up children without autism (neurotypical). Melancholic personality disorder, persistent depression and negativity are the common mental illnesses among parents of children with autism. Mothers of children with autism had higher indices according to extended autism phenotype as opposed to the control group and higher level of stress, what scientists

relate to the following personality traits: neuroticism, excessive control. Scientists found out that depression and anxiety are higher in parents of children with autism than in parents of children without autism disorder [1]. Higher rates of shyness, social phobia and frequency of schizoid disorder in close family members of people who have autism were observed by M. Murphy, P. F. Bolton, A. Pickles, E. Fombonne, J. Piven and M. Rutter [24].

Contemporary foreign psychologists, in particular Xia Jing Li. with Wong K., Wu Y., Wong S [35] determined that parents of children with autism have higher scores according to the Eysenck personality questionnaire on the neuroticism and psychosis scales than parents of neurotypical children. The above mentioned scientists point to dependence of deepening or easing of autistic manifestations in a child on parental attitude and upbringing.

We think that interaction between parents and their child may depend on their personality profile and therefore affect the child's social withdrawal. The above theoretical summaries demonstrate *the relevance of research* of the personality profile of contemporary parents who are bringing up a child with autism in order to understand the ethiology of autism spectrum disorders.

The purpose of the article is presentation of results of empiric study of pleiads and profiles of personality of contemporary parents bringing up a child with autism.

Main points. Grounding on theoretical summaries that were stated above we distinguished certain personality traints with wich parents bringing up children with autism may be characterized. These traits included:

- autistic traits (individuality of of perception and thinking; attentional selection; concentration on a narrow range of interests; inner stress; suppression of aggressive impulses; communication is subject to a rigid (strict) system, which may contain certain characters (example, IT language); misunderstanding of the rules of conduct in different social situations; selectivity in interactions; sensitivity; ambivalence of wishes; fantasy formation; intellectualisation; projection; interest in systematization and details; emotional coldness; paradoxicality of emotional and behavioral manifestations) [4], [7], [10], [20], [23], [28];
- systematization (wish to find certain patterns in the environment, obtrusiveness), may manifest itself through professional interests,

namely the choice of specialties of technical, or exactly - scientific direction, in which a clear system is possible [4-6], [14];
- neuroticism (emotionality, anxiety, maladjustment, instability, obtrusiveness, depressiveness, hypochondria, guilt feeling) [23];
- psychoticism (asociality, pretentiousness, inadequate emotional reactions, high proneness to conflict, uncooperativeness, self-serving behavior, selfishness, indifference (emotional coldness) [23];
- trait anxiety (tendencies to perceive a sufficiently wide range of situations as threatening, responding to each of them with a certain reaction) [23];
- depression (hypochondriac conditions and psychosomatic manifestations, worsened mood, decreased energy, impairment in ability to be joyful, to be interested, to derive pleasure, to concentrate, chronic weakness, disturbed sleep, decreased appetite, thoughts of guilt and worthlessness, thoughts of suicide) [23], [22].

Diagnostic techniques for the distinguished psychological features of the personality of parents bringing up children with autism included: author's questionnaire "General Information about the Family", Spielberger-Hanin Personality Anxiety Scale, A.T. Beck's Depression Inventory, Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ), AQ test to identify autistic traits and SQ is the S. Baron-Cohen's systematization test. For the mathematical analysis of the quantitative indices of the questionnaire "General Information about the Family" we chose the φ * criteria by R. Fisher. To find linear relationships between the score indices of personality traits: anxiety, depression, neuroticism, psychoticism, autistic traits, systematization, educational and professional direction, we chose a correlation analysis by rxy K. Pearson. To form graphs of the psychological characteristics of the parents of both groups, we chose Mo (search for a score index, which is more often represented in the measurement of criteria for each group).

The groups were formed from parents living on the territory of the following cities of Ukraine: Kyiv, Irpin, Kharkiv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Slavutych, Kryvyi Rih and Ukrainian-speaking parents residing in Spain by means of the following experimental bases: Kryvyi Rih Psychoneurologic Dispensary, Studio of Modern Psychology and Psychoanalysis, Special School of the I – II stages “Kryvyi Rih Special School “Natkhnennia” (“Inspiration”) of Dnipropetrovsk Regional Council”, Kryvyi Rih Gymnasium No 58 of Kryvyi Rih City Council, social network “Facebook”

through the page of Dr. Theresa Cianciolo.

The main criterion for the selection of parents to the experimental group was the official diagnosis of autism in their child established by the psychoneurological dispensary or ADOS diagnostics. The main criterion for the control group was bringing up of neurotypical children. The purpose of forming the control group is to be able to perform comparative analysis of the personality profiles of parents.

The experimental group consisted of 110 persons, including 13 couples (both mother and father) who were diagnosed with the presented methods; 10 men (fathers) who were diagnosed at the time when mothers refused to participate in questionnaire and 74 women who were diagnosed at the time when their men (the child's father) refused to participate in the study. The persons who refused to participate in the full study agreed to provide their responses to some questions of the questionnaire.

The number of persons in the control group was 122. Among them 27 couples (both mother and father) who were diagnosed according to the above methods and 68 women who were interviewed and diagnosed at the time when their men (the child's father) refused to participate in the study. The persons who refused to participate in the full study agreed to provide their responses to some questions of the questionnaire.

Our contribution. Before the running of the main diagnostics and formation of personality profiles, we offered parents of the both groups to answer a questionnaire "General Information about the Family" to identify differences in the anamnesis of families bringing up children with autistic spectrum disorders and neurotypical children.

According to the results of the questionnaire, we may note the following: boys in the studied families are statistically more in the experimental group $\varphi * = 5.615$ ** (** - at the level of significance $p < 0.1$) than in the control group. For the both groups it was more typical, at the time of the survey, to bring up children of midchildhood or young adolescents. In our opinion, parents of preschoolers may still reject the diagnosis of autism, while parents of older teenagers may be interested in questions that no longer relate to the ethiology of autism. Therefore, parents in these categories participated in the study in smaller number. The prevalence in the control group of children of midchildhood and early adolescence, we associate with the specifics of the experimental bases and the interaction between parents and children of these age groups. In both groups, women and men, in most of cases, had professional interests in the technical or exact-scientific direction. It can be explained by the

fact that some of the respondents are the citizens of the industrial city of Kryvyi Rih, where educational institutions of technical direction and professional requirements in the relevant areas prevail. The differences were found only in second-degree relatives (grandparents). Another direction of education and activity is more typical for grandmothers (φ = 2,666 **) and gransfathers (φ = 2,617 **) from the control group. The age of parents of both groups corresponds to the average age of birth of children in Ukraine, namely 24-27 years [11]. Certain differences between the percentage indices are found in men. Men from the experimental group gave birth to children at the younger age of 18-24 years old (φ = 2.03 *). The category of parents bringing up three children was bigger in the experimental group (φ = 2.02 *). Parents bringing up 4 children were only in the experimental group (φ=3,823**). Women from the experimental group had more serious problems with the health that could affect development of the fetus and were expressed in the frequent risk of miscarriage in women (φ = 4.088 **) (every third) and diseases such as toxoplasmosis, low hemoglobin (φ= 2,49**). Women from the experimental group were more likely to experience psycho-traumatic situations (φ = 2.87 **). Psychotraumas could affect the course of pregnancy and further development of the child. It was more typical for the experimental group that newborns had certain diseases after delivery (φ = 2.28 **). Children of parents from the control group started to pronounce their first words at an earlier age of 8-12 months (φ = 8,972 **) as compared to children of parents from the experimental group. There was category of children in

Table 1.1.
Comparison of indices of psychological features of parents' personality

Psychological features	Experimental group n – 110		Control group n – 122		Fisher's φ*
	n	%	n	%	
Trait anxiety	54	49	53	43,4	-
Depression	49	44,5	48	39,4	-
Neuroticism	29	26,4	18	14,8	2,376**
Psychoticism	22	20	14	11,4	1,975*
Autistic traits	74	67,2	36	29,5	5,828**
Systematization	9	8,2	6	4,4	-

Note: ** – on the value level p<0,1

the experimental group who did not talk at all (φ=2,869**). The parents from the experimental group were characterized by unstable marital status during pregnancy (φ = 2,046 *) and in the first year after birth of the child (φ = 2,490 **).

After comparing the anamnesis of the both groups, we diagnosed such personality traits as: trait anxiety, depression, psychoticism, neuroticism, autistic traits and systematization. General results are shown in table 1.1. and on Figure 1.1.

Thus, high levels of personal anxiety and depression are typical for both groups.

According to the criterion of φ * R. Fisher, there were found significant differences between the percentage indices in personality features: neuroticism, psychoticism and autistic traits of the experimental group in relation to the control group. The parents from the experimental group showed more significant manifestations of neuroticism (φ=2,376**), psychoticism (φ=1,975*) and autistic traits of personality (φ=5,828**). Obtained result corresponds to the conclusions of researches of scientific practitioners, which were presented by us above, namely, about the prevalence of high rates of neuroticism, psychoticism and autistic traits in relatives of children with autism.

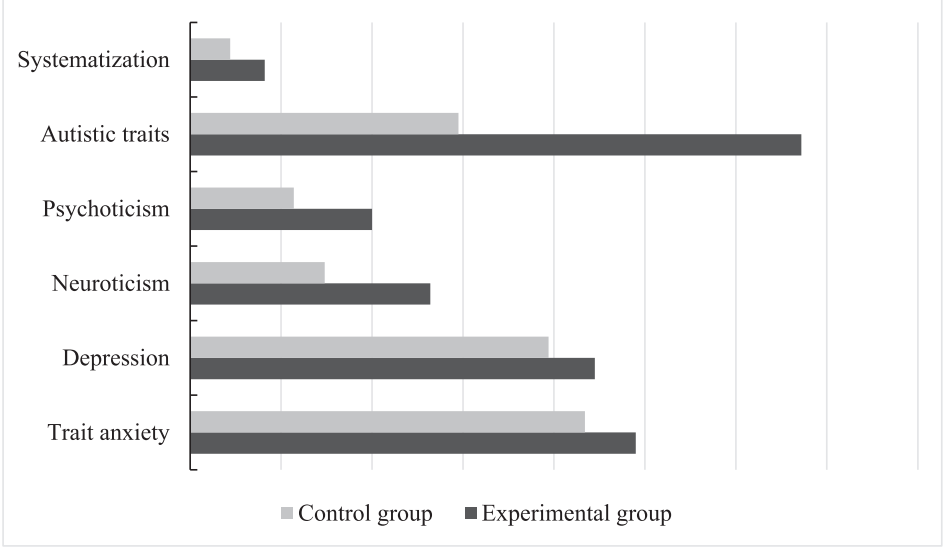

Fig. 1.1. Distribution of indices of psychological features of parents' personality

In relation to the above mentioned psychological features of personality, we performed correlation analysis of K. Pearson rxy. The results of correlation analysis regarding the experimental group are shown in Table 1.2, results regarding the control group are presented in Table 1.3.

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Designations: TD – technical direction; TA – trait anxiety; D – depression; N – neuroticism; P – psychoticism; AQ – autistic component; SQ – systematization.

Table 1.2.
Matrix of correlation relationship in the experimental group

	TD	TA	D	N	P	AQ	SQ
TD							
TA	0,27**						
D	-	0,59**					
N	-	0,48**	0,52**				
P	0,32**	0,46**	-	-0,23**			
AQ	0,65**	0,23**	0,18*	-	0,423**		
SQ	0,26**	-	-	-	0,41**	0,41**	

Note: * – on the value level p<0,05; ** – on the value level p<0,1

Table 1.3.
Matrix of correlation relationship in the control group

	TD	TA	D	N	P	AQ	SQ
TD							
TA	0,19*						
D	0,15*	0,52**					
N	0,15*	0,48**	0,41**				
P	-	0,36**	0,271**	0,31**			
AQ	0,33**	0,15*	-	-	0,20*		
SQ	-	-	-	-	0,23**		

Note: * – on the value level p<0,05; ** – on the value level p<0,1

Having analyzed the results of the data stated in the table, we can state the existence of interrelations between the indices of the level of personal anxiety and depression. Thus, the higher index of the level of trait anxiety, the higher indices of depression will be. Parents with a high level of trait anxiety will be characterized by depressive states. Also, correlation relationship between trait anxiety and neuroticism were established. We explain the obtained result with the fact that H. Eysenck considered anxiety to be a manifestation of neuroticism. Strong positive correlation relationships are observed between trait anxiety and autistic traits, between trait anxiety and psychoticism. Presence of such relationships can be explained by the similarity of traits that are part of these psychological personality features. As psychoticism indices increase, autistic traits and systematization indices will also increase. Probably it is related to adding of personal traits to psychoticism scale which will be manifested in the presence of autistic traits and systematization: severance of communications, strangeness, unsociability, egocentrism, what with autistic traits will be manifested in retreat from reality; possible perception of the outside world as threatening, suppression of aggression. Correlation relationships were found between the personal traits of the manifestation of technical and exact-scientific direction with autistic traits, systematization, psychoticism and trait anxiety. The traits of neuroticism are anxiety, emotional lability and maladjustment. For this reason, we see a positive relationship between depression and neuroticism indices. Negative, inverse correlation relationship was found between neuroticism and psychoticism.

Designations: TD – technical direction; TA – trait anxiety; D – depression; N – neuroticism; P – psychoticism; AQ – autistic component; SQ – systematization.

In both the experimental and control groups, positive correlation relationships were revealed between indices of trait anxiety and depression. The same deals with indices of correlation relationships betwenn depression and neuroticism. Strong correlation relationships between trait anxiety and psychoticism were revealed. We can explain this result by the similarity of manifestations of psychoticism and trait anxiety, that can manifest in detachment from the world and the perception of many external influences as hostile. Positive correlation relationships are observed between trait anxiety and neuroticism too. In contrast to the experimental group, no correlation relationships were found between the indices of technical and exact-scientific direction with systematization, and the correlation relationships between the indices of technical and exact-scientific direction and autistic traits have weaker nature. We consider that it is related to the lower presence of persons with autistic traits in the control group as opposed to the experimental group. Moderate relationships were found between psychoticism and autistic traits. The moderateness of the relationships can also be explained by the lower number of persons who demonstrated psychotic manifestations and autistic traits. In the control group, in contrast with the experimental group, correlation relationships were found between depression and psychoticism, neuroticism and psychoticism, and systematization and psychoticism. It can be explained by similiarity of those traits that compose these personality traits.

Thus, the experimental group shows greater number of strong relationships between personality traits, while the control group is observed with most of the moderate relationships. The experimental group showed no relationships between technical and exact-scientific educational direction and depsression, exact-scientific educational direction and neuroticism; between trait anxiety and systematization; between depression with psychoticism and systematization; between neuroticism with autistic traits and systematization. The control group showed absence of relationships between technical and exact-scientific educational direction with psychoticism and systematization; between trait anxiety with autistic traits and systematization; between depression with autistic traits and systematization; between neuroticism with autistic traits and systematization.

We visually showed the presented results of the correlation relationships in the form of pleiads. The experimental group – Figure 1.2, the control group – Figure 1.3.

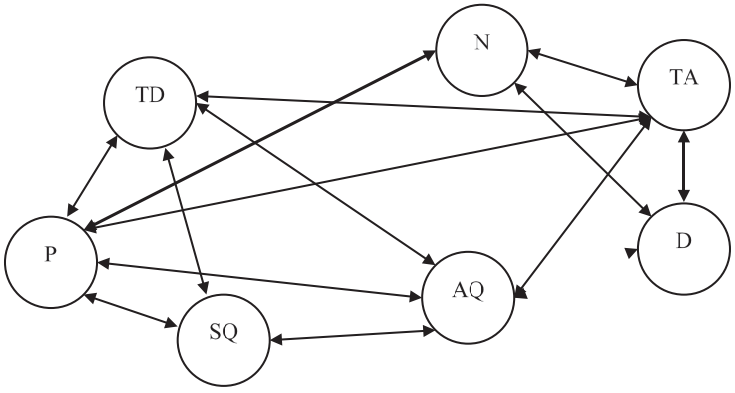

Fig. 1.2. Pleiads of psychological features of parents' personality of the experimental group
→ strong relationships, → moderate relationships, → reverse relationships

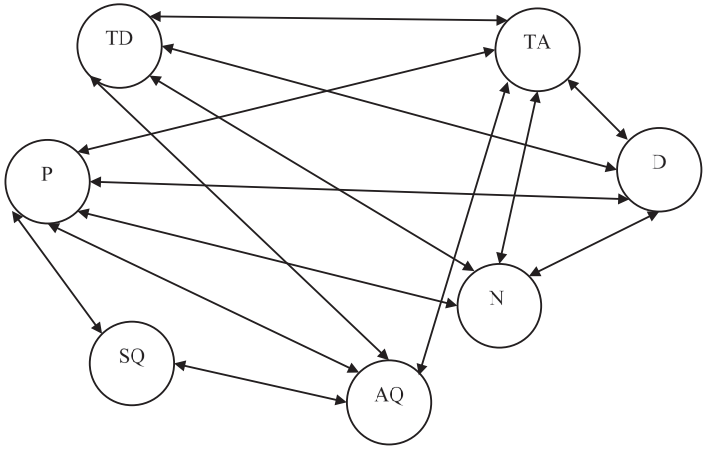

Fig. 1.3. Pleiads of psychological features of parents' personality of the control group
→ strong relationships, → moderate relationships

Having analyzed the pleiads of psychological features of personality of parents from the experimental group and the control group we may specify significant differences in visual representation of parents' personality from both groups. Thus, visual representation of interrelations between psychological features of parents' personality of the experimental group is more circular and close, with prevalence of the strong relationship between these psychological features. You can see unification of several expressed pleiads on the Figure. The first pleiad includes autistic traits, systematization and psychoticism with added technical and exact-scientific direction (autistic component). The second pleiad consists of trait anxiety, depression and neuroticism (neurotic component). Two pleiads are connected between themselves through relationship betwee trait anxiety, autistic traits, technical land exact-scientific direction, psychoticism. This connection forms the third pleiad where we can see more five connections: 1) traint anxiety, autistic traits, psychoticism; 2) autistic traits, systematization, psychoticism; 3) systematization, psychoticism, technical and exact-scientific direction; 4) autistic traits, systematization, technical and exact-scientific direction; 5) trait anxiety, psychoticism, technical and exact-scientific direction. We also may observe joining of two pleiads (neurotic and autistic components) through negative reverse relationship between neuroticism and psychoticism.

We also may observe several pleiads in the visual imaging of interrelations between psychological feature of personality of parents from the control group. The significant pleiad consists of: trait anxiety, depression, neuroticism and psychoticism (psychotic component), other are refered to the first one. The first inner pleiad dupliates clustering that we have observed in the experimental group, namely, trait anxiety, neuroticism and depression (neurotic component). The second inner pleiad consists of: depression, neuroticism, psychoticism; the third inner pleiad includes: depression, trait anxiety, psychoticism; the fourth pleiad includes: neuroticism, trait anxiety, psychoticism. As we may see, autistic traits, systematization, technical and exact-scientific direction have secundum status (aside) regarding the main pleiad and connect with it through strong relationship between psychoticism and neuroticism, depression, trait anxiety. Moderate relationship between autistic traits and trait anxiety was detected. Technical and exact-scientific direction have secundum status (aside) regarding the main pleiad and connect with it through moderate relationships between some components

(trait anxiety, depression, neuroticism). Consequently, the leading role in the psychological features of the personality of the parents from the experimental group belongs to: autistic traits, systematization, psychoticism, trait anxiety, depression, technical and exact-scientific direction. Among the psychological features of the parents from the control group are leading: trait anxiety, depression, neuroticism and psychoticism. Autistic traits, systematization, technical and exact-scientific direction take the second place and almost do not affect personality of parents.

Therefore, after analyzing the visualy presented relationships between the psychological features of parents' personality of the groups, we constructed personality profiles for both groups. The calculation of modal value (Mo) was applied for construction of visual graph of personality of parents from the experimental and control group, analysis and description. On the ground of its results we made profile of personality of women and men from the experimental and control group.

The results according to Mo are shown in the Table 1.4., profiles of personality of parents from both groups are shown on the Figures 1.4., 1.5., 1.6., 1.7.

A comparative analysis of the presented profiles showed that the profiles of the parents from the control group are identical. The difference in peaks (height of index manifestation) of the personality

Table 1.4.
Modal values in the experimental and control groups

Criteria	Experimental group n – 110 persons		Control group n – 122 persons	
	Women n - 87	Men n - 23	Women n – 27	Men n – 95
Trait anxiety	47	46	46	40
Depression	12	1	2	1
Neuroticism	8	8	13	11
Psychoticism	3	5	3	1
Autistic traits	26	29	25	22
Systematization	17	35	2	31
Technical and exact-scientific direction	3	5	3	5

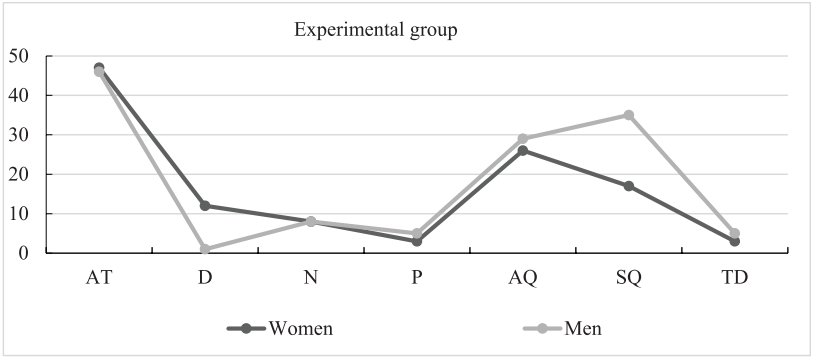

Fig. 1.4. Profile of personality of parents from the experimental group

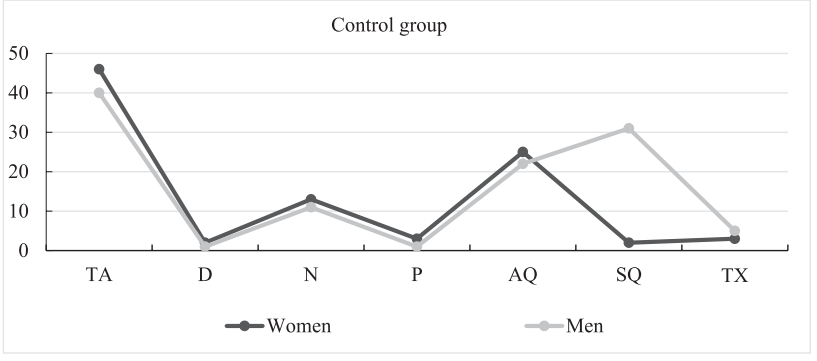

Fig. 1.5. Profile of personality of parents from the control group

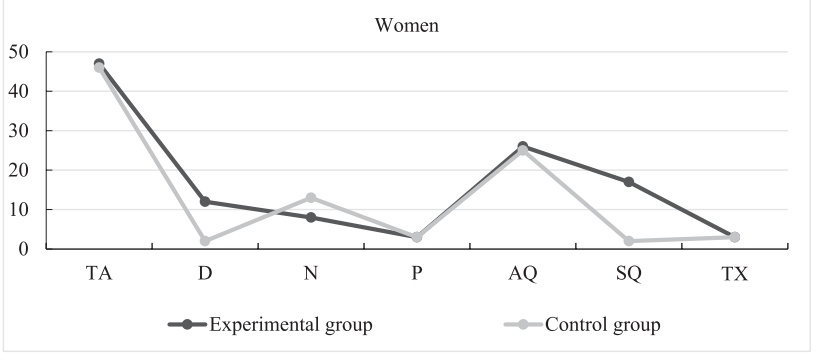

Fig. 1.6. Profiles of women personality

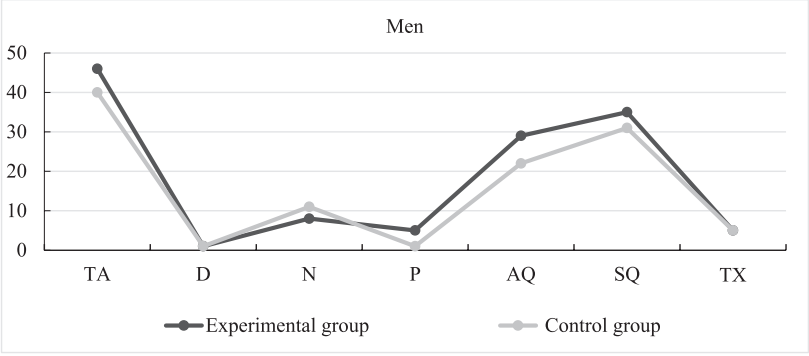

Fig. 1.7. Profiles of men personality

profile of parents from the control group is observed only in the indices of systematization. We can explain the obtainesd result with the fact that men are characterized by a higher level of systematization in contrast to women. Personality profiles of parents from the experimental group are also similar. We can see the difference in the peaks of the profile in depression. The profiles of women from the experimental and control group differ by peaks in systematization indices. In the image of the profile of women from the experimental group, we observe a higher peak in systematization. In women and men of the experimental group, we observe higher peaks regarding autistic traits and systematization in contrast to the parents from the control group. It may confirm S. Baron-Kohen's theory of assortative marriages (we mentioned it above).

The profiles of men from both groups are almost identic. The difference is in the strength of the manifestation (expressed in a higher peak) of autistic traits and systematization. The average point of the systematization of men from the experimental group is 35, what is one point lower than the average results of people with Asperger's syndrom or high-functioning autism. The average point of men from the control group on systematization is 31. This point corresponds to the average point for general population. The men from the experimental group have increased average indices (29 points) from the AQ test indicates the presence of autistic traits. Men from the control group do not have autistic traits according to the average result.

Profiles of women have more differences by the dynamics of manifestation (peak hight) in the average index of depression. It is higher for the experimental group by the average indices of the control group. The

bigger peak may be observed in the average indices on systematization of women from the experimental group. The average meaning of neuroticism indices are higher in the image of the personality profile of women from the control group. Women from the experimental group have average point in manifestation of autistic traits, which is 26. This point is such from which the index of manifestation of autistic traits is considered to be increased (namely it witnesses about presence of autistic traits). Women from the control group have 25 points, it is one point less what means absence of autistic traits.

Conclusions. Differences between the parents from the experimental and control groups are revealed at the stage of anamnesis collecting and in particular relate to the sex of children brought up by their parents. The experimental group is characterized by the upbringing of boys rather than girls. It confirms statistical data about prevalence of autism spectrum disorders exactly among male sex. Differences appear in the presence of diseases in women during pregnancy and experiencing psychotraumatic situations during this period. Tha stated is more typical for women from the experimental group. Children from the experimental group were more likely to be ill after birth in contrast to children from the control group. Women from the experimental group had unstable marital status during pregnancy and in the first year. Results of diagnostics of psychological features of personality (trait anxiety, depression, neuroticism, psychoticism, autistic traits, systematization/ educational and professional direction) which visually imaged in the form of pleiads and profiles of personality of modern parenst bringing up children with autism, showed differences with personality pleiads and profiles of modern parents bringing up neurotypical children during analysis. The outspoken interrelations between autistic traits, systematization, technical ans exact-scientific direction with trait anxiety, depression, neuroticism and psychoticism were detected in parents from the experimental group. Interrelations between personality features of parents from the control group have moderate nature and such personality features as autistic traits, systematization, technical and exact-scientific direction have secundum status (aside). The main differences in personality profiles of parents from the experimental and control group are observed in personality features: autistic traits, systematization, depression and neuroticism in women separately. On the personality profiles of the parents from the experimental group, we observe higher peaks in the

stated personality features, which makes the image of personality profiles different from the images of personality profiles of parents from the control group. In our opinion, the specificity of the grouping of psychological features in the pleiad and the personality profile can have an impact during interaction between parents and child and lead to child's social withdrawal.

However, the influence of the parents' personality profile on the occurrence of a child's social withdrawal before determination of autism diagnosis requires further research.

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Abstracts

ЗОЯ МІРОШНИК, ЄЛИЗАВЕТА ДАВОЯН. **Профіль особистості сучасних батьків, які виховують дитину з аутизмом.** *У статі викладено емпіричні результати дослідження особистості батьків, які виховують дітей з аутизмом. Наведені загальні результати порівняння анамнезу сімей які увійшли до експериментальної та контрольної груп. Представлені особистісні плеяди утворені відповідно до взаємозв'язків між психологічними особливостями особистісна тривожність, депресія, нейротизм, психотизм, аутистичні риси, систематизація, технічне та точно-наукове спрямування, які були виокремлені та описані у результаті теоретичних розвідок. На основі наведених психологічних особливостей батьків побудовані особистісні профілі чоловіків та жінок, які виховують дітей з аутизмом та нейротипових дітей. Здійснено порівняльний аналіз цих профілів.*

Ключові слова: *особистість, особистісні профілі, особистість батьків, психологічні особливості, аутизм, аутизація.*

ЗОЯ МИРОШНИК, ЕЛИЗАВЕТА ДАВОЯН. **Профиль личности современных родителей, которые воспитывают ребенка с аутизмом.** *В статье изложены эмпирические результаты исследования личности родителей, воспитывающих детей с аутизмом. Приведены общие результаты сравнения анамнеза семей, вошедших в экспериментальную и контрольную группы. Представленные личностные плеяды образованные в соответствии с взаимосвязями между психологическими особенностями личностная тревожность, депрессия, нейротизм, психотизм, аутистические черты, систематизация, техническое и точно-научное направление, которые были выделены и описаны в результате теоретических исследований. На основе приведенных психологических особенностей родителей построены личностные профили мужчин и женщин, воспитывающих детей с аутизмом и нейротипичных детей. Осуществлен сравнительный анализ этих профилей.*
Ключевые слова: *личность, личностные профили, личность родителей, психологические особенности, аутизм, аутизации.*

ZOJA MIROSZNYK, JEŁYZAWETA DAWOJAN. **Profil osobowości współczesnych rodziców wychowujących dziecko z autyzmem.** *W artykule przedstawiono empiryczne wyniki badań osobowości rodziców wychowujących dzieci z autyzmem. Podano ogólne wyniki porównania wywiadu rodzin wchodzących w skład grupy eksperymentalnej oraz kontrolnej. Przedstawiono plejady osobistościowe ukształtowane zgodnie ze wzajemnymi powiązaniami między cechami psychologicznymi: lęk osobisty, depresja, neurotyzm, psychotyzm, cechy autystyczne, systematyzacja, kierunek techniczny i ściśle naukowy, które zostały wyodrębnione i opisane w wyniku badań teoretycznych. W oparciu o powyższe cechy psychologiczne rodziców zostały wybudowane profile osobiste mężczyzn i kobiet wychowujących dzieci z autyzmem i dzieci neurotypowe. Przeprowadzono analizę porównawczą tych profili.*
Słowa kluczowe: *osobowość, profile osobiste, osobowość rodziców, cechy psychologiczne, autyzm, autyzacja.*