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DOCTORAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL AND EDUCATION SCIENCES

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**PSYCHOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS OF
REPRODUCTIVE ATTITUDES IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS
AND YOUNG WOMEN**

Speciality 511.01 – General psychology

Summary of the PhD Thesis in Psychology

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The dissertation and the abstract can be consulted at the National Library of the Republic of Moldova, in the Scientific Library and web page of the Moldova State University (www.usm.md), and on the web page of the National Agency for Quality Assurance in Education and Research (<https://anacec.md>)

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THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE RESEARCH

Relevance and importance of the research topic. Motherhood is a sociocultural and psychological phenomenon that plays a significant role in women's lives and gives them a special status in society. Since time immemorial, the role of women and their position in society have been associated with motherhood. However, the world is undergoing some changes. Modern women do not strive to have a large family, but focus on personal development, career, etc., limiting themselves to one or two children, or deciding to push the maternity stage as far as possible. This affects the overall demographic situation. According to many researchers, these changes are influenced by several reasons, among which priority is given to economic factors, but psycho-social issues also play a significant role.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics, birth rate in Moldova has been declining in recent years. Based on the de jure population data (including citizens residing outside of the country for more than 12 months), the total fertility rate has plummeted, which leads to the inclusion of the Republic of Moldova in the group of countries with ultra-low birth rates (lowest-low fertility) [11].

Currently, the Republic of Moldova is on the verge of depopulation. One of the factors is the low birth rate. Other than that, there are negative trends around the world including the breakdown of parent-child relationships, deviant parental behaviour, psychological unpreparedness for motherhood, the rise of an “epidemic” of maternal coldness, teenage pregnancy, abortion - all this suggests that motherhood is a complex psychosocial phenomenon [13, 19, 32, 46, 52, 23].

One of the actual topical the researchers focus on is the psychological readiness for motherhood and particularly on reproductive attitude component. A reproductive attitude is a set of ideas and dispositions of the subject, which reflects the willingness (predisposition) to implement certain types of reproductive behaviour [17].

The study of reproductive behaviour and reproductive attitudes optimal for society and harmonious for the woman herself is an important task of science. Thereby, the study of social factors and psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes in adolescent girls and young women (before maternity) is of relevance.

The degree of elaboration and definition of the research problem.

In the end of 19th century, the researchers started showing interest in reproductive behaviour in connection with declining birth rates, increasing women's employment and education level, which led to the transformation of the "traditional" European family. Subsequently, these changes affected Moldovan society as well.

Theoretical study of reproductive motives began in USA and Europe: Miller W. [44], Siegel K. and Schrimshaw E. [47] and others. Studies on the stability of reproductive attitude and its relationship to behaviour can be found in the papers of Westoff C. and Ryder N. [50], Wilson F. and Bumpass L. [51] Coombs L. and Freedman R., [43], Philipov D., Bernardi L. [45] and others. In the 1950s-1960s, American demographers Westof C. and Ryder N. actively studied women's reproductive intentions by questioning them directly [26].

The study of reproductive behaviour and attitudes actively began in Russia in 1970s and developed by researchers such as Boyko V. V. [7], Filippova G. G. [39], Zakharova E. I. [16], Ovcharova R. V. [20], Rodshtein M. N. [30].

In Moldovan scientific literature there are few theoretical and practical studies of reproductive attitudes. For example, the research of physiological and psychological readiness for motherhood was carried out by authors such as Strogotean S. and Rusnac S. [4, 5, 6], Mitriuc D., Popușoi O., Catrinici R. and Friptu V. [3] Paladi G. and Gagauz O. [22].

The paper of Jigau E. and Costea T. presents the results of studying the psychological features of pregnancy experience and the state of motherhood from 18 to 42 years [14]. Strogotean S. and Grosu A. studied the manifestation of maternal instinct. They analyzed maternal behaviour under the influence of social environment, biological and psychological factors and emphasized the importance of women's interaction with their own mothers, which has a significant impact on formation of motherhood [2]. Sinitsaru L. A. researched the development of the maternal sphere and psychological readiness for motherhood in adolescence [31]. Gagauz O.'s papers show the European trends and the national specifics of fertility in the Republic of Moldova.

Given the relevance of the topic and its insufficient elaboration, the problem of the paper has been defined, the subject, goal, hypothesis, and objectives of the study have been formulated. Thereby, our thesis aims to solve a **scientific problem**, which consists in a contradiction caused, on the one hand, by the insufficient knowledge of the psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes in adolescent girls and young women, and on the other hand, by the need to develop programmes for their purposeful development.

The subject of the thesis is the set of social factors and psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes in adolescent girls and young women.

The goal of this dissertation is to determine the relationship between reproductive attitudes and psychological determinants, as well as social factors in adolescent girls and young women, to develop, test and assess the effectiveness of a training programme developing psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes.

The proposed goal of the study was to solve the following **tasks**:

1. To conduct theoretical analysis on the studied topic.
2. To identify the metric level of reproductive attitudes depending on age, place of residence and marital status among adolescent girls and young women.
3. To identify the main psychological determinants in adolescent girls and young women and explore their relationship with a metric index of reproductive attitudes.
4. To analyse the psychological determinants of adolescent girls and young women with high and low metric levels of reproductive attitudes and draw up a psychological portrait of persons with various levels of reproductive attitudes.
5. To develop and test a training programme developing psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes.

Based on the scientific problem, subject, goals, and objectives of the study, we have put forward the following **hypotheses**:

- there are differences in reproductive attitudes depending on age, place of residence and marital status.

- there is a relationship between reproductive attitudes and psychological determinants (self-attitude, personal maturity, value orientations and representations of motherhood)
- purposeful development of psychological determinants contributes to an increase in the level of reproductive attitudes.

Theses to be defended:

- Reproductive attitudes and their components vary depending on the following social factors: age, marital status, and place of residence.

- There is a relationship between reproductive attitudes and psychological determinants (self-attitude features, personal maturity, value orientations and representations of motherhood).

- The psychological portrait of adolescent girls and young women with a high level of reproductive attitudes is characterized by traits such as a positive attitude towards self "EGO", personal maturity, personal life values, acceptance of others and positive representations of motherhood.

- The reproductive attitude's development (increasing the metric index) is possible with a targeted impact on psychological determinants.

The theoretical basis of the study consists of the following concepts and theories: attitude theory (Uznadze D. N., Asmolov A. G., Allport G.); the concept of reproductive behaviour and attitudes, factors and determinants of its formation - (Freedman R., Thomson E., Ilyasov F. N., Korymova O. S., Rodshtein M.N.); representations of motherhood (Winnicott D., Sinițaru L., Ovcharova R. V., Ponamareva E. V.); self-consciousness (James W., Leontiev A. N., Stolin V. V., Pantileev S. R.); principles of existential psychology in personal maturity (Fromm E., Frankl V., Maslow A.); theory of psychosocial personality development (Erikson E.); the concept of personal value orientations (Rokeach M.) etc.

The research methodology consists of a set of methods:

1) theoretical - analysis and synthesis of scientific sources, generalization of scientific material, comparative and descriptive methods, hypothetical-deductive research methods and interpretation of results.

2) empirical: experiment (stating, formative and control) and testing ("Role questionnaire of childbearing" - Rodstein M. N.; "Reproductive attitudes questionnaire" - Karymova O. S.; "Self-relationship test" - Stolina V. V. and Pantileeva S. R.; "Methodology for diagnosing personal maturity" - Ruzhenkov V. A., Ruzhenkova V. V., and others; "Value Orientations" (RVS) - Rokeach M.; Representations of an ideal parent - Ovcharova R. V.).

3) methods of mathematical statistics: Pearson's linear correlation coefficient; Spearman's rank correlation coefficient; Student's t-test (TS); analysis of variance ANOVA; Tukey's range test; U-test of Mann-Whitney; Wilcoxon's T-test.

The scientific novelty and originality. The relationship between reproductive attitudes and psychological determinants, as well as social factors in adolescent girls and young women, were studied for the first time in the Republic of Moldova. Psychological portraits of the personality of women with high and low levels of reproductive attitudes have been compiled. The author's training programme for the development of psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes has been developed and tested. For the first time, a programme for the development of psychological determinants was implemented in a remote

form (online training) during the COVID-19 pandemic. The possibility of influencing reproductive attitudes under experimental conditions through a targeted impact on psychological determinants has been proved.

The scientifically important problem solved in this field is determining the relationship between reproductive attitudes and psychological determinants, as well as social factors in adolescent girls and young women, which served as a ground for the development of a training programme developing psychological determinants, the use of which contributed to an increase in the metric index of reproductive attitudes.

The theoretical significance lies in devotion to understudied component of maternal readiness – reproductive attitudes. The understanding of the nature, structure, content, forms and manifestation of reproductive attitudes has been expanded. Based on retrieved data, psychological portraits of the personality of adolescent girls and young women with low and elevated levels of reproductive attitudes have been compiled. The theoretical interpretation of the relationships between reproductive attitudes and psychological determinants and social factors identified in the paper makes an important contribution to solving important theoretical problems in modern psychology.

The practical significance. The achieved results can be used by psychologists in practical work on family planning, which allows timely diagnosis of genophobia and reproductive inactivity. The developed training programme developing psychological determinants can be used by practical psychologists as a tool for the formation of reproductive attitudes. The data can serve as a basis for the development of lectures on general, developmental, and family psychology, prenatal and perinatal psychology. The achieved empirical material can be included in the content of the curriculum of schools and universities aiming at formation of a harmonious and conscious reproductive behaviour and culture of young people.

Validation and implementation of the study results has been implemented in educational and practical activities, in consulting high school students of the Theoretical Lyceum "Vasil Levski". Theoretical and empirical data were discussed at the methodological seminars of the Department of Psychology of Moldova State University. Therewith, the study results have been presented at international and republican scientific conferences: "Contemporary Social Environment Between Representation, Interpretation and Change", Bălți, Alecu Russo State University, December 15, 2017; "Integration through Research and Innovation", Chisinau Moldova State University, November 8-9, 2018; "Integration through Research and Innovation", Chisinau, Moldova, November 7-8, 2019. "Brainstorming in Agora. Students' Scientific Circle", Agora University of Oradea, October 17-19, 2019 (1st place). "Scientific Forum: Pedagogy and Psychology", Moscow, Russia. October 3, 2019; "Recent Scientific Investigation", Shawnee, Oklahoma USA, May 18, 2020. 11 articles have been published on the topic of the thesis, which reflects the main content of the scientific work.

Summary of the dissertation. The thesis consists of three annotations (in Romanian, Russian and English), introduction, three chapters, main conclusions and recommendations, bibliography (266 sources), 13 appendices, 43 figures and 36 tables. The thesis volume is 154 pages.

THESIS CONTENTS

The Introduction substantiates the relevance, importance and significance of the issue under study; outlines the issue, purpose, objectives and hypotheses; describes the methodological basis; notes the scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical significance of the study; presents the approbation and implementation of the research results, as well as the content of thesis sections.

The first chapter "*Theoretical Aspects of the Study of the Determinants of Reproductive Attitudes in Psychology*" deals with conceptual apparatus of reproductive behaviour and attitudes, their subtypes, and structural components. Social factors and psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes are analysed. The features of self-relationship, personal maturity, value orientations and representations of motherhood as the main determinants of reproductive attitudes were identified and described in detail. A review of the literature on the problems of the determinants of reproductive attitudes in psychology, made by foreign and Moldovan authors, is given.

As a result of the analysis of scientific literature, the essence was revealed and the content of the concept of reproductive attitude was established. The understanding of the reproductive attitude in psychology, usually is derived from the concept of "social attitude", while it is a the more general concept of "attitude". Reproductive attitudes are a set of knowledge and attitudes towards parenthood, reflecting the predisposition of the individual to the manifestation of various forms and models of reproductive behaviour. Reproductive attitudes are a subspecies of psychosocial attitudes and are formed at the stage of motherhood. The essence of attitudes is revealed in the interaction of three aspects: cognitive, emotional, and behavioural [21].

1. The cognitive aspect is the knowledge of motherhood as a psychological and social phenomenon (the level of knowledge about pregnancy, childbirth, child development before, during and after birth).

2. The emotional aspect includes emotional perception of motherhood (comfort/discomfort), prevailing mood background, self-satisfaction as a mother in the future.

3. The behavioural aspect includes childcaring skills and the ability to model personal activity.

The attitude has a two-factor nature: genophilia or genophobia and reproductive activity or inactivity [29]. Imagine their characteristics. Genophilia is a set of positive emotions and desires aimed at childbirth. Genophobia is the fear and persistent feelings associated with childbirth. Another important component of the attitude is reproductive activity, which is a set of actions directly or indirectly aimed at the implementation of the reproductive function, i.e., for childbirth. Reproductive inactivity is the diametrical opposite of activity, which manifests itself in inaction or opposition to childbirth (artificial abortion, contraception, etc.).

There are various factors and determinants influencing formation of reproductive attitudes. These include socio-economic living conditions, level of education, value-need sphere, political situation, sibling position, individual-typological features of personality, emotional sphere and others.

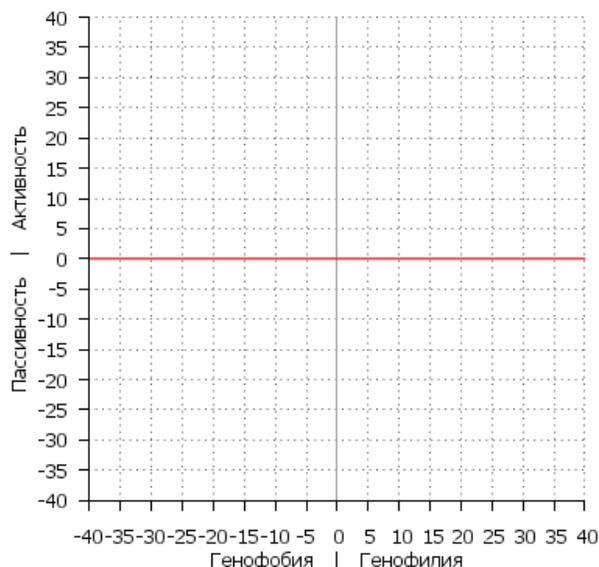


Fig.1. The two-factor plot of reproductive set components

After analysing the scientific literature, we identified two groups of predictors: social factors and psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes (Figure 2).

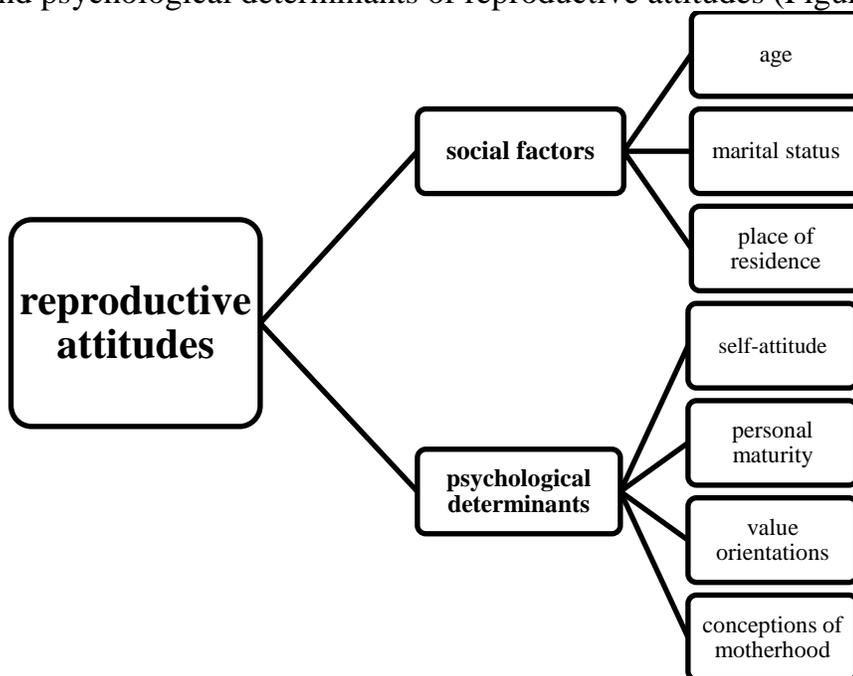


Fig. 2. Social factors and psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes

Social factors include age, marital status and place of residence of girls and young women.

- *Age*. The nature and sign of reproductive attitudes vary depending on age. There are sensitive periods in the development of attitudes' components. For example, adolescence is a sensitive period for behavioural component's formation.

- *Marital status*. The role of marital status and attitudes towards marriage have a significant effect on reproductive attitudes [18]. The birth rate among unmarried women in

the Republic of Moldova is about 21.5% of the total number of births. Most unmarried women are not ready to have a child. This reluctance and psychological unpreparedness for motherhood are often associated with uncertain marital status of a woman [28].

- *Place of residence* is one of the factors influencing birth rate. In Republic of Moldova the childbearing attitudes differ among rural and urban populations. The birth rate of the rural population has a decisive influence on the level and characteristics of the birth rate of the whole country, because over the past two decades the share of rural areas has been about 62-65% out of total number of births [11].

To the main *psychological determinants*, we include the features of self-attitude, personal maturity, value orientations and representations of motherhood.

- *Self-attitude* is a holistic, relatively constant emotional attitude, a measure of self-acceptance or non-acceptance by an individual [25]. Conscious and reproductive behaviour is possible through self-understanding, self-trust, acceptance, interest in own thoughts and feelings.

- *Personal maturity* is a systemic quality of an adult's personality, reflecting the readiness and ability to solve life problems effectively [41]. Structural features of personal maturity are interconnected with psychological readiness for motherhood. Psychological readiness for motherhood is based on a high level of personal maturity, the ability to take responsibility for everything that happens in life and a strong Ego [12].

- *Value orientations* are a selective attitude of a person to material and spiritual values, a way to differentiate objects according to their significance [15]. Reproductive attitudes are conditioned by an individual's values. The system of formed social value orientations serves as a kind of catalyst that stimulates certain human behaviour. "Motherhood is one of the social values (the value of the family), therefore, even if their need to be a mother is biologically inherent, the social norms and values still have a decisive influence on each woman" [40].

- *The concept of motherhood* – is a visual image of parenthood as a phenomenon, based on personal experience (primarily in the parental family) by reproducing it in the imagination" [21]. One of important factors determining reproductive attitudes is the concept of motherhood. Starting from the first days of life it is formed in the dyadic system "mother-daughter". In case of a distorted idea of motherhood, potential mothers begin to focus on the negative aspects of parent-child relationships.

There are many studies devoted to motherhood problems, however, issues related to the reproductive attitudes of women before pregnancy have been little studied and remain open. Thereby, the main goal of our study is to test the existence of a connection between reproductive attitudes and psychological determinants, social factors, as well as the possibility of forming reproductive attitudes in experimental conditions.

The scientific problem facing this thesis research is expressed in a contradiction. On one hand, the psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes in adolescent girls and young women are underexplored, and, on the other hand, there is need in creation and testing of a training programme for the development of psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes.

The second chapter "**Experimental Study of the Psychological Determinants of Reproductive Attitudes in Adolescent Girls and Young Women**" outlines the goals, objectives and stages of the ascertaining experiment. The psychodiagnostic tools are described, the characteristics of the study sample are given, and the description, analysis and interpretation of empirical data are presented. The study revealed the metric index of reproductive attitudes in adolescent girls and young women, as well as the main psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes, determined the interrelations of reproductive attitudes with social factors and psychological determinants, compiled psychological portraits of the personality of women with high and low levels of reproductive attitudes.

The aim of the ascertaining experiment was to determine the relationship between reproductive attitudes, social factors and psychological determinants in adolescent girls and young women. The following assumptions have been put forward as *hypotheses* of the ascertaining study: 1) there are differences in reproductive attitudes depending on age, place of residence and marital status, 2) there is a relationship between reproductive attitudes and psychological determinants (features of self-attitude, personal maturity, value orientations and representations of motherhood).

We present the empirical tasks contributing to achievement of the research goal: to study the characteristics of reproductive attitudes in adolescent girls and young women; to compare the metric index of reproductive attitudes among girls and young women depending on age, place of residence, marital status; to identify the psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes; to explore the relationship between attitudes and psychological determinants, analyse psychological determinants in adolescent girls and young women with high and low metric levels of reproductive attitudes.

The following methods have been chosen for statistical processing of the study data: Pearson's linear correlation coefficient, Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (VO), Student's t-test, ANOVA, Tukey's weighted average (HSD).

The sample. The ascertaining experiment involved 260 girls and young women aged 16-35, not pregnant and not having children. The sample has been differentiated based on three criteria: age (16-20, 21-25, 26-35), marital status (56 married and 204 unmarried) and place of residence (159 urban and 101 rural). The study involved schoolgirls from 4 schools and lyceums from Chisinau and Copceac (UTAG): "T. Shevchenko" Gymnasium (Chisinau), Theoretical Lyceum "V. Levski" (Chisinau); Theoretical Lyceum "B. Yanakoglo" (Copceac), Theoretical Lyceum "S. Baranovsky" (Copceac). Also, it included the students from 4 universities: Moldova State University (Chisinau municipality), Ion Creangă State Pedagogical University (Chisinau municipality), Comrat State University (Comrat, UTAG), Taraclia State University "G. Tsamblak".

Next, we present the results of the ascertaining experiment.

1. Using the questionnaire for *studying reproductive attitudes* (Karymova O. S.) we identified the level of reproductive attitudes and its individual components in adolescent girls and young women. The average level is 70.73 (48.68%).

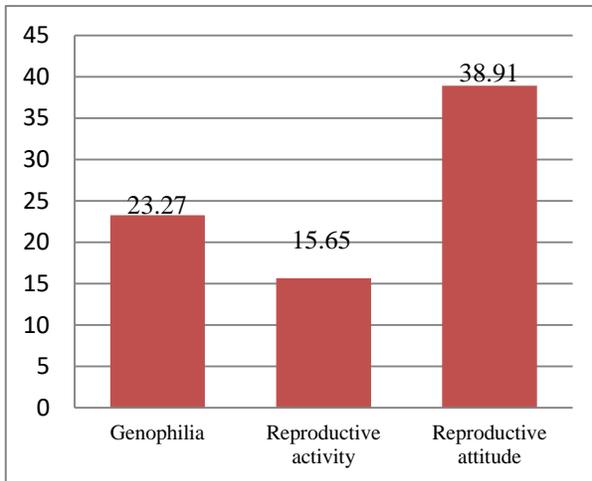


Fig. 3. Average index of reproductive attitudes

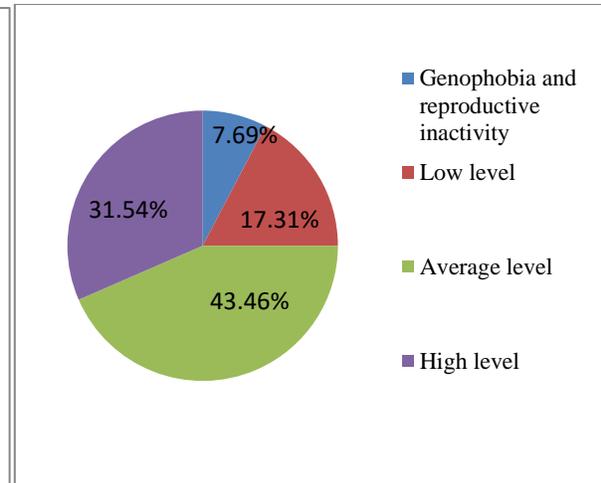


Fig. 4. Manifestation of reproductive attitudes

After interviewing the participants using "Role Questionnaire of Childbearing" (Rodshtein M. N.), we calculated the average metric index of reproductive attitudes (Fig. 3).

The average score on the genophilia scale is 23.27 points out of 40 possible. The average reproductive activity score is 15.65 points. The combined indicator of reproductive attitudes, i.e., the sum of genophilia and reproductive activity is 38.91 out of 80.

The data allow us to state that girls and young women love children and note that they would potentially like to have their own children. However, indicators of reproductive activity show that they are not ready yet to take any action to become mothers [8].

Next, we grouped the participants by level of reproductive attitudes (Figure 4). This showed that *genophobia and reproductive inactivity* are manifested in 7.69% of respondents, while 17.31% of the respondents have *low level* of reproductive attitudes. This means that they experience fear associated with childbirth, as well as inaction or opposition (contraception, artificial abortion, etc.). According to the results of the "Role questionnaire of childbearing", 43.46% of respondents have an *average level* of the metric index of reproductive attitudes. Adolescent girls and young women of this group show a contradictory attitude towards childbirth. On one hand, they aspire to motherhood, and on the other hand, they experience fear when thinking about childbirth. There is uncertainty between career and motherhood. In addition, 31.54% of the subjects have an elevated level of reproductive attitudes. They believe being ready for motherhood and want to have more than one child. In the hierarchical system of women's values, motherhood and childcare are high priority values, rather than career, wealth, usual pleasures, and personal interests.

2. Reproductive attitudes depending on age, marital status and place of residence.

Reproductive attitudes depending on age (Figure 5). Statistical analysis (ANOVA) showed significant differences in reproductive attitudes between all age groups at $p \leq 0.001$ (f-ratio value = 7.633; $p = 0.0006$). Using Tukey's range test (HSD), we identified differences between specific groups. Thereby, there are significant differences between age groups [21-25] and [25-35] with $p \leq 0.001$ ($Q = 16.32$; $p = 0.00028$).

The highest level of reproductive attitudes was found in the second age group (from 21 to 25). This is confirmed by the studies of Gagauz O. E. [10]. Thus, according to the author's

data, the average age of mothers at the birth of their first child in Moldova was 23 years in 2001-2008. The maximum birth rate among women is observed in the age group from 20 to 24 years [11]. At the same time, the lowest level of reproductive attitudes is typical in the third age group, these are young women from 26 to 35.

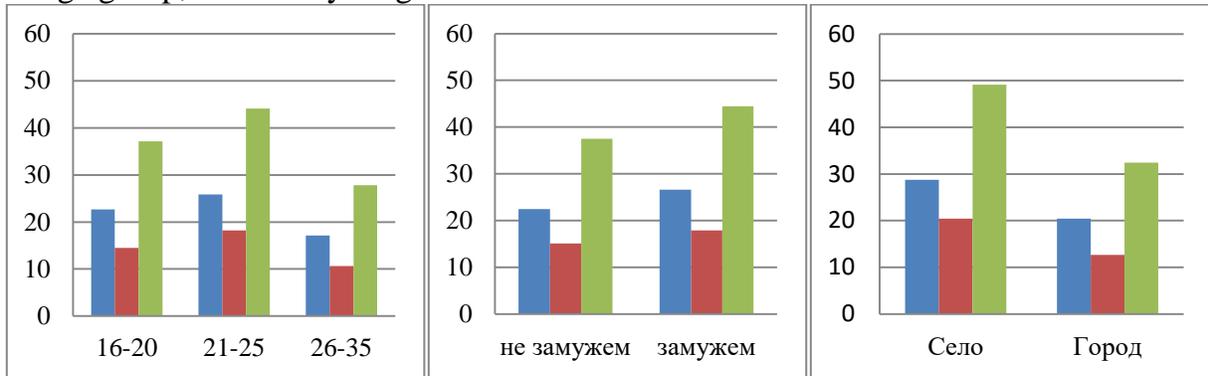


Fig.5. Age

Fig.6. Marital status

Fig.7. Place of residence

■ RA ■ Activity ■ Genophilia

Reproductive attitudes depending on marital status (Figure 6). The statistical analysis revealed that the results on the genophilia scale in married and unmarried women are different ($p \leq 0.0258$, with a probability of more than 95%). Women in formal and informal marriages show a greater desire to have children compared to unmarried women. The overall metric index of reproductive attitudes differs with a high probability ($p \leq 0.0394$, over 95%). Thus, it can be argued that married women have a higher willingness or predisposition to implement a certain type of reproductive behaviour than unmarried ones.

Features of reproductive attitudes depend on the place of residence (Figure 7). The overall metric index of reproductive attitudes among rural women is above average (49.16), in contrast to urban women (32.4). Using Student's t-test, we found that the metric indices of reproductive attitudes in respondents from urban and rural areas are different, with a probability higher than 99.9% ($p \leq 0.001$). Thus, we can conclude that there are differences in reproductive attitudes depending on place of residence. This is confirmed by comparative analysis of the birth rate in cities and villages. As per the National Bureau of Statistics of Moldova, in 2020, there were 12 thousand newborns in urban areas and 18 thousand in rural areas [1].

3. Analysis of psychological determinants.

Self-attitude in adolescent girls and young women. "Questionnaire of self-attitude" (Stolin V. V. and Pantileev S. R.) diagnoses the level of self-attitude. The average level of total self-attitude among respondents is 14.31. Some scales are pronounced. Among them are self-esteem (I), self-sympathy (II), self-confidence (1), self-acceptance (3), self-consistency (4) and integral scale (I) are pronounced features.

Personal maturity in adolescent girls and young women. "Methodology for diagnosing personal maturity" (Ruzhenkov V. A. and others) is aimed at assessing the general level of maturity, as well as individual basic indicators of personal maturity: responsibility, tolerance, self-development, positive thinking, independence. Based on obtained data, the average value of the integral personal maturity level is 71.83 out of 150 possible. This data

allows us to state that adolescent girls and young women have an average level of personal maturity, responsibility, self-development, positive thinking, and independence. At the same time, the subjects have a low level of patience - 9.57 points out of 30.

Value orientations in adolescent girls and young women. Methodology "Value orientations" (Rokeach M.) diagnoses attitudes towards surrounding reality, other people, self. It has been established that the leading positions are occupied by such terminal values as health (78%), love (71%), happy family life (63%). At the same time, good manners (60%), honesty (38%), cheerfulness (33%) and education (33%) are priority instrumental values. On the other hand, the values of creativity (1%), public recognition (1%), happiness of others (1%), high demands (3%), intolerance towards shortcomings in self and others (2%) have the lowest ranks, therefore, they are less significant for our sample.

Conceptions of motherhood in adolescent girls and young women. Methodology "Conceptions of Ideal Parenthood" (Ovcharova R. V.) is aimed at studying representations of motherhood: "The image of your mother" and "The self-image as a mother." Based on the analysis of obtained data, we revealed the differences between image of their mothers (22.56) and image of themselves as future mothers (30.41). Girls and young women attribute higher scores to the image of themselves as future mothers, therefore, they assess themselves more positively than their mothers.

4. Study of the relationship between reproductive attitudes and psychological determinants. The results of statistical data processing allowed us to identify significant correlations between reproductive attitudes and psychological determinants such as self-attitude, personal maturity, value orientations and representations of motherhood.

- There is a positive correlation between reproductive attitudes and the integral indicator of self-attitude ($r=0.284$; $p\leq 0.001$), self-esteem ($r=0.208$; $p\leq 0.001$) self-acceptance ($r=0.211$; $p\leq 0.001$), self-consistency ($r=0.196$; $p\leq 0.005$), self-interest ($r=0.299$; $p\leq 0.001$) and self-understanding ($r=0.324$; $p\leq 0.001$).

- There is a positive relationship between the metric index of reproductive attitudes and such parameters of personal maturity as: responsibility ($r=0.328$; $p\leq 0.001$), tolerance ($r=0.268$; $p\leq 0.005$), positive thinking ($r=0.327$; $p\leq 0.001$), independence ($r=0.306$; $p\leq 0.001$). At the same time, there is a negative correlation between attitudes and self-development ($r=-0.320$; $p\leq 0.001$).

- There is a statistically positive relationship between the metric level of reproductive attitudes and personal life values ($r_s=0.258$; $p\leq 0.001$), acceptance of people ($r_s=0.174$; $p\leq 0.005$) and communication values ($r_s=0.168$; $p\leq 0.01$). In addition, there are negative correlations between the main variable and groups "professional self-realization" ($r=-0.191$; $p\leq 0.005$), "self-affirmation" ($r_s=-0.168$; $p\leq 0.01$) and "ethical values" ($r_s=-0.170$; $p\leq 0.01$).

- A strong positive relationship has been found between the level of reproductive attitudes and ideas about motherhood: "The image of one's mother" ($r=0.365$; $p\leq 0.001$) and "The image of oneself as a mother" ($r=0.526$; $p\leq 0.001$). Consequently, the more positive image of her mother and herself, the higher the level of readiness to implement certain types of reproductive behaviour.

6. Comparative analysis of the results of adolescent girls and young women with high and low levels of reproductive attitudes. We divided our sample into two groups. The

first group included respondents who scored the highest on the role-playing questionnaire of childbearing - girls and young women with an elevated level of reproductive attitudes (10%). The second group consisted of respondents who scored low, i.e., girls and young women with a low level (10%).

a) Comparative analysis revealed that women with high reproductive attitudes are characterized by a more positive attitude towards themselves ($t=4.949$; $p\leq 0.001$). Referring to the obtained data, we can state significant differences in all scales, except for the self-esteem, where the differences are statistically insignificant ($t=2.655$). Consequently, reproductively active, and inactive women are similarly worried about self-esteem. It is an important part of their lives, regardless of potential motherhood.

b) After analysing the integral indicator of personal maturity in adolescent girls and young women with various levels of reproductive attitudes, we can conclude that this parameter has significant differences ($t=3.101$; $p\leq 0.005$). It should be noted that women with an elevated level of reproductive attitudes have higher results on the following scales: independence ($t=3.292$; $p\leq 0.005$), positive thinking ($t=3.518$; $p\leq 0.005$), tolerance ($t=3.512$; $p\leq 0.005$), responsibility ($t=4.436$; $p\leq 0.001$). At the same time, girls with a low level of attitudes have more pronounced self-development ($t=-4.419$; $p\leq 0.001$). They strive to realize their potential, fulfil their desires, knowledge, skills and abilities.

c) Statistical analysis showed significant differences in value orientations: personal life ($t=3.795$; $p\leq 0.0001$), acceptance of others ($t=3.015$; $p\leq 0.0005$), professional realization ($t=-4.620$; $p\leq 0.0001$), self-assertion ($t=-3.189$; $p\leq 0.0005$). Thus, the values of personal life and acceptance of others are included in the hierarchical structure of values of women with an elevated level of reproductive attitudes. They value spiritual and physical intimacy with a loved one, a happy family life, and the presence of good and loyal friends. Professional realization and self-affirmation are priority components in the structure of value orientations in women with a low level of reproductive attitudes. So, for them, the important things are an active life, interesting work, development, respect for others and productive life.

d) A comparative analysis of ideas about motherhood in both samples showed significant differences between the integral indicator and individual components: "The image of your mother" ($t=2.803$; $p\leq 0.001$), and "The image of yourself as a future mother" ($t=5.624$; $p\leq 0.001$). The respondents of the first group have positive ideas about their mothers and positively assess themselves as future mothers. They value such qualities and emotions as responsibility, practicality, affection, gentleness. In a future motherhood they want to be happy, sometimes pampering and teaching parents. They believe being ready for motherhood. Women with low levels of reproductive attitudes have vague ideas about themselves as future mothers. These respondents attribute more negative characteristics to the image of their mother and believe that they are not ready for potential motherhood.

Based on comparative analysis, we compiled psychological portraits of adolescent girls and young women who are predisposed and not predisposed to the implementation of reproductive behaviour (Table 1).

Thus, women with a high metric index of reproductive attitudes are characterized as having a positive attitude towards their "EGO", being self-interested, consistent in actions, self-confident, self-understanding, mature, resistant to the influences of others, able to make

commitments, positively thinking, autonomous, valuing privacy, accepting others, and positively thinking about motherhood.

Table 1. Psychological portrait of women with high and low levels of RA

	High level of reproductive attitudes	Low level of reproductive attitudes
CMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> positive attitude towards self “EGO”. <input type="checkbox"/> willingness to self-communication “on an equal footing”, self-interest and confidence in self-interest for others. <input type="checkbox"/> inherent self-approval, self-consistency and self-understanding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> average or low level of feeling the importance of self-personality. <input type="checkbox"/> inconsistency of cognitive, emotional and behavioural processes <input type="checkbox"/> weak interest in self-personality and lack of confidence in self-interest for others.
PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> the high or average level of personal maturity <input type="checkbox"/> resistance to the environment influences <input type="checkbox"/> the ability to take responsibility for everything that happens to them in life. <input type="checkbox"/> inherent positive thinking and autonomy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> striving for self-improvement and self-realization of the personality. <input type="checkbox"/> propensity to shift responsibility, impatience towards others. <input type="checkbox"/> low level of tolerance and independence.
VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> personal life <input type="checkbox"/> acceptance of others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> professional realization <input type="checkbox"/> self-assertion values
MPI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Positive “image of mother” <input type="checkbox"/> Positive "image of self as a mother" <p>They believe being ready for motherhood. In motherhood, responsibility, practicality, affection, gentleness, etc. are valued.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Vague "image of mother" <input type="checkbox"/> Vague "image of herself as a mother" <p>They think they are not ready for motherhood. In motherhood, exactingness, guardianship, control, calmness, etc. are valued.</p>

The third chapter "**Formation of reproductive attitudes in adolescent girls in experimental conditions**" presents the methodological basis of the formative experiment. The purpose of this chapter was to create, test and evaluate the effectiveness of a training program developing psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes, which is aimed at increasing the metric index of reproductive attitudes.

The hypothesis of the study’s formative part was the assumption that a targeted impact on psychological determinants (as part of the application of a training program for the development of psychological determinants) contributes to the formation of reproductive attitudes (increasing the metric level of reproductive attitudes).

The tasks of the formative experiment: 1) to develop a training program developing the psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes; 2) to implement an online training program considering the principles of remote classes; 3) to evaluate the training program’s effectiveness in the control experiment.

Sample. We randomly divided 24 subjects into two equal groups: control and experimental. The non-parametric method Mann Whitney U-test confirmed that the control and experimental groups did not statistically differ.

Given the difficult epidemiological situation in the world caused by COVID-19 pandemic, the training has been implemented online. We analysed the advantages and

disadvantages and proposed definition of "online training" (Table 2). *Online training* refers to a remote method of psychological intervention creating conditions for self-disclosure and personal development, using technical means of remote communication in real-time.

Table 2. Comparative analysis of online training advantages and disadvantages

<i>Advantages</i>		<i>Disadvantages</i>
1.	Cost	Technical training
2.	Time and space peculiarities	Connection problems
3.	Specifics of communication	Security
4.	Automation of routine processes	Novelty
5.	Video recording	Perceptual features
6.	Coaching tools	Low motivation

The training programme consists of 4 blocks, each of them is aimed at specific determinants. *The first block* is aimed at the formation of a positive self-attitude (self-interest, self-understanding, self-consistency, and self-acceptance); *the second block* is focused on the development of personal maturity components; *the third block* is aimed at creating conditions for understanding the "private life" and "acceptance of others" value groups; *the fourth block* aims at extending the knowledge about the structural components of the image of motherhood and the ideas about future motherhood.

In continuation, we present the results of the control experiment. The main statistical methods of the study were the Mann-Whitney U-test, Wilcoxon's T-test, and Fisher's ϕ -test.

1) *Psychological determinants*. Statistical analysis using the Wilcoxon T-test showed significant differences in all parameters, except for self-consistency, independence, and ideas about their mother (Table 3).

Table 3. Statistical analysis of differences in psychological determinants among girls before and after formative experiment

<i>Nº</i>	Indicators	Z- value	Significance of differences
1.	<i>Self-attitude features</i> - self-interest - self-acceptance - self-consistency - self-understanding	-3.05	p < 0.005
		-3.06	p < 0.005
		-0.56	No significant
		-3.05	p < 0.005
2.	<i>Personal maturity</i> - responsibility - tolerance - positive thinking - independence	-3.05	p < 0.005
		-2.80	p < 0.01
		-2.93	p < 0.005
		-1.42	No significant differences
3.	<i>Value Orientations</i> - "Personal life" - "Acceptance of others"	-2.80	p < 0.01
		-2.93	p < 0.005
4.	<i>Representations of motherhood</i> - "Image of your mother" - "Self-image as a future mother"	-2.49	No significant differences
		-3.05	p < 0.005

2) *Reproductive attitudes*. To identify effectiveness of the training program, we re-tested the metric index of reproductive attitudes. The experimental group’s test and re-test results are presented in Figure 8.

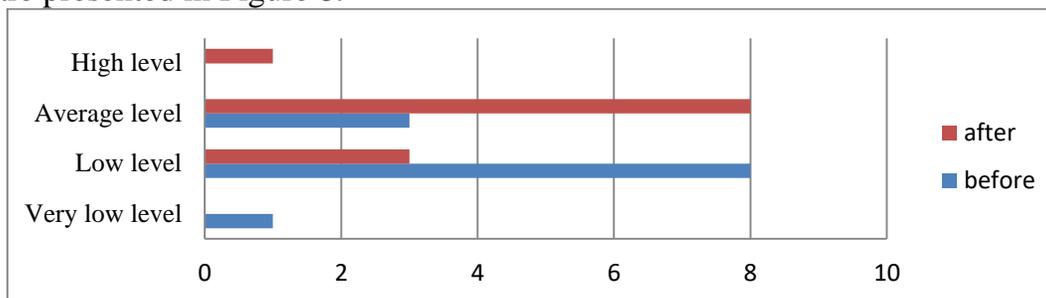


Fig.8. The ratio of reproductive attitude’s levels in the subjects of EG

Based on obtained data, we confirmed a change in the metric levels of reproductive attitudes. After the formative experiment there were no subjects with genophobia and reproductive inactivity. Thereby, the number of subjects with a low level of reproductive attitudes decreased to 25% and the number of participants with an average index of reproductive attitudes increased - by 67%. In addition, after psychological training, one member of the group showed an elevated level of readiness and predisposition to implement reproductive behaviour (8%).

Table 4. Calculation results of Fisher's ϕ^*_{emp} for EG (re-test)

Groups	No effect”: low level of reproductive attitudes	“There is an effect”: average and high level of reproductive attitudes	Total
	Number of participants	Number of participants	
1- measurement	9 (75,00%)	3 (25,00%)	12 (100%)
2- measurement	3 (25,00%)	9 (75,00%)	12 (100%)

We analysed the data using Fisher's ϕ criterion [42]. The result of the calculation was $\phi^*_{emp} = 2.565$, at $p \leq 0.005$, which indicates significant differences in the studied parameter. It should be noted that after the re-test, the metric index of reproductive attitudes increased by 7.67 points. Consequently, the girls who took part in the psychological training program began showing a higher willingness or predisposition to implement reproductive behaviour. In the hierarchical value system of girls, motherhood and childcare have become ones of the priority values. This was manifested in responses related to potential motherhood and subjective readiness for parenthood. Comparison of the control and experimental groups’ results also demonstrate the presence of significant differences - $\phi^*_{emp} = 2.565$, at $p \leq 0.005$.

Based on retrieved data, we can safely say that psychological determinants, namely the characteristics of self-relationship, personal maturity, the values of "private life", "acceptance of others" and representations of motherhood affect the formation of reproductive attitudes. Thereby, it is possible to form reproductive attitudes under experimental conditions through a targeted impact on psychological determinants.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The formation of reproductive attitudes that are optimal for society and harmonious for adolescent girls and young women is important. The relevance and possibility of its targeted formation have been proved in our study. Based on study results we concluded the following:

1. Reproductive attitudes are a set of knowledge and regards towards parenthood, reflecting the individual's predisposition to manifesting various forms and models of reproductive behaviour. Reproductive attitude is a subtype of psychosocial attitudes and is formed at the stage of pre-motherhood. The essence of attitudes lies in the interaction of three components: cognitive, emotional, and behavioural. This attitude has a two-factor nature: genophilia-genophobia and reproductive activity-inactivity.

2. The formation of reproductive attitudes is influenced by social factors (age, marital status, place of residence) and psychological determinants (self-attitude, personal maturity, value orientations, representations of motherhood).

3. The study of the metric index of reproductive attitudes demonstrates that most respondents in the studied sample have high and middle levels. It, therefore, follows that the ideas and moods of most respondents reflect the readiness and predisposition to implement reproductive behaviour. Therewith, there are few respondents with low level of reproductive attitudes or those who experience fear associated with childbirth and oppose it (contraception, abortion, etc.)

4. The ascertaining experiment revealed the variability of reproductive attitudes depending on age, marital status and place of residence. Thus, the highest level of reproductive attitudes is typical for 21 to 25 years old, who are in official or civil marriages and live in rural areas.

5. There is a positive relationship between reproductive attitudes and self-attitude (self-respect, self-acceptance, self-consistency, self-interest, and self-understanding), personal maturity (responsibility, tolerance, positive thinking, independence), value orientations (personal life, acceptance of people and the value of communication) and representations of motherhood ("The image of your mother" and "The image of yourself as a mother"). In addition, there are negative correlations between attitudes and professional self-realization, self-affirmation values, and ethical values.

6. Based on a comparative analysis of psychological determinants, significant determinants of reproductive attitudes were identified and based on this, psychological portraits of the personality of girls and young women, predisposed and not predisposed to the implementation of reproductive behaviour, were built. Thus, girls and young women with an elevated level of reproductive attitudes are distinguished by a positive attitude towards themselves, a high or average degree of manifestation of personal maturity, the predominance of personal life and acceptance of others in the hierarchical structure of values, as well as positive representations of motherhood.

7. Based on the results of the ascertaining experiment, an author's online training programme on the development of the psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes was developed and tested. The achieved results of our study proved the possibility of forming reproductive attitudes (increasing the metric level of reproductive attitudes) through

the development of psychological determinants in experimental conditions. Analysis of the effectiveness of the training programme in the control experiment led to the conclusion that there were significant positive changes in the results of the subjects in the experimental group. According to the girls, after psychological training, they began to take responsibility more often for everything that happens to them in life, think more positively and show more tolerance towards themselves and the environment. Let us emphasize that the level of self-interest, self-acceptance and self-understanding has increased among girls. Values such as intimacy with the beloved person, happy family life, having good and loyal friends, sensitivity, tolerance, honesty, and self-control began to prevail in the hierarchical value system. At the same time, the girls in the experimental group began to assess themselves more positively in the role of a future mother and believe that they are ready for this role. The development of psychological determinants has led to an increase in the level of the metric index of reproductive attitudes, which demonstrates the possibility of the purposeful formation of reproductive attitudes.

All hypotheses put forward have been experimentally confirmed in the course of our work. This justifies the theoretical and practical significance of the research. The goal of our work has been achieved and based on the results and achieved conclusions, we have developed recommendations for girls and young women, as well as educational institutions and the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection:

Recommendations:

It is important for girls and young women:

- Formation of the desire for self-knowledge, immersion in the inner world and orientation in it (self-interest)
- Developing consistency in the inner motives and goals, as well as self-understanding (self-understanding and self-consistency)
- Formation of a sense of inner stability and self-confidence (self-acceptance).
- Encouraging responsibility, independence, tolerance, and positive thinking.
- Awareness of the own system of value orientations and comprehension of such values as "personal life" and "acceptance of others".
- Deepening the knowledge about the cognitive, emotional, and behavioural representations of motherhood.
- Expanding self-image as a future mother (I am a future mother)
- Awareness of the own reproductive attitudes, understanding of the psychological characteristics of reproductive health and their harmonious implementation.

For educational institutions:

- Informing schoolchildren and students about the nature of reproductive determinants, behaviour, and attitudes.
- Deepening knowledge about the system of value attitudes towards reproductive health and responsible decisions concerning family planning.
- Expansion and addition of programmes of academic disciplines related to the formation of healthy reproductive behaviour and conscious attitudes.

- Introduction into the practice of the learning process of various methods of reproductive education (projective, reflective, value-based, etc.).

- Formation of personal, social, practical, and demographic aspects of reproductive behaviour, with an emphasis on psychological determinants (positive self-attitude, an elevated level of personal maturity, awareness of the system of values and a positive image of parenthood).

- Application of the proposed programme for the development of psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes to form harmonious and conscious reproductive attitudes.

- Organization and conduct of extracurricular activities "Fundamentals of family life", "Ethics of family life" and others.

To the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection:

- Encouragement to take responsibility for decisions concerning childbirth, as well as family planning methods and regulation of childbearing according to a person's choice.

- Organization and holding of educational, preventive and consulting activities in the field of reproductive culture of the society.

- Promoting respect for the family, its values and potential motherhood through awareness of the values of communication, personal values, and acceptance of others.

- Collaboration of governmental and non-governmental organizations in the training of competent personnel to work with the reproductive attitudes of young people.

Therewith, we note a certain limitation of this study since it does not cover all aspects of the phenomenon under study. The limitations of the paper make it possible to outline promising areas of research on the psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes in the Republic of Moldova. In this regard, we see the following areas for further research on this issue: a) the study of other psychological determinants that contribute to the formation of reproductive attitudes; b) the study of reproductive attitudes in women of other ages, as well as the identification of attitudes in males, which will provide more extensive results; c) identification of the metric level of reproductive attitudes and the study of basic psychological determinants during pregnancy and after childbirth; d) a longitudinal study of women's reproductive attitudes to identify their dynamics.

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ANNOTATION

Tolmach Irina I. Psychological Determinants of Reproductive Attitudes in Adolescent Girls and Young Women. A thesis for Doctor of Psychology Degree. Chisinau, 2022.

Paper structure. The thesis has annotation (in Romanian, Russian, English), introduction, three chapters, conclusions and recommendations, bibliography (266 sources), 13 appendices, 38 tables and 47 figures. The volume of the paper is 154 pages. The research results were published in 11 scientific papers.

Keywords: reproductive attitudes, social factors, psychological determinants, self-attitude, personal maturity, value orientations, representations of motherhood, girls and young women.

Field of research: 511.01- General psychology

Purpose of the scientific paper: determination of the relationship between reproductive attitudes and psychological determinants, as well as social factors in adolescent girls and young women to develop, test and assess the effectiveness of a training programme on the development of psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes.

Research goals: to conduct theoretical analysis on the topic under study; reveal the level of reproductive attitudes depending on age, place of residence and marital status; identify the psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes and explore their relationship; analyze the psychological determinants of girls and young women with high and low metric indices of reproductive attitudes and, under this, draw up psychological portraits of the personality; develop and test a training programme for the development of psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes.

Scientific novelty and originality. For the first time in the Republic of Moldova, the relationship between reproductive attitudes and social factors, as well as psychological determinants, was studied. Psychological portraits of the personality of girls and young women with high and low levels of reproductive attitudes were compiled. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the author's training programme on the development of psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes was developed and tested and implemented in a remote form (online training).

The achieved results, contributing to the **settlement** of an important scientific issue, consist in determining the relationship between reproductive attitudes and social factors and psychological determinants in adolescent girls and young women, which served as a ground for the development of a training programme on the development of psychological determinants, the use of which contributed to an increase in the metric index of reproductive attitudes.

The theoretical significance of the paper consists in the fact that it was dedicated to a little-studied component of readiness for motherhood - reproductive attitudes. The results of the study complement the scientific understanding of the social factors and psychological determinants of reproductive attitudes.

The practical significance of the paper lies in the development and testing of the training program, which is a tool for increasing the metric index of reproductive attitudes. The results can be used by psychologists in practical family planning work, allowing timely diagnosis of genophobia and reproductive inactivity. The retrieved data can serve as a ground for the development of training courses in general, age, family, prenatal and perinatal psychology.

Implementation of results. The results of the study were used in the preparation of educational and practical activities, as well as in consulting work with high school students of Theoretical Lyceum "Vasil Levski" in Chisinau.

ADNOTARE

Tolmaci Irina Ion. Determinante psihologice ale atitudinilor reproductive la adolescente și tinere. Teză de doctor în psihologie. Chișinău, 2022.

Structura lucrării. Teza constă din adnotări (în limbile română, rusă și engleză), introducere, trei capitole, concluzii și recomandări, bibliografie (266 surse), 13 anexe, 38 de tabele și 47 figuri grafice. Volumul lucrării conține 154 pagini. Rezultatele cercetării sunt publicate în 11 lucrări științifice.

Cuvinte cheie: atitudini reproductive, factori sociali, determinante psihologice, atitudine față de sine, maturitate personală, orientări valorice, percepție asupra maternității, adolescente și tinere.

Domeniul de cercetare: 511.01- Psihologie generală.

Scopul lucrării științifice: determinarea relației dintre atitudinile reproductive și determinantele psihologice, precum și a factorilor sociali la adolescente și tinere în vederea elaborării, aprobării și evaluării eficienței unui program de formare privind dezvoltarea determinantelor psihologice a atitudinilor reproductive.

Obiectivele cercetării: desfășurarea unei analize teoretice asupra temei studiate; identificarea nivelului atitudinilor reproductive în dependență de vârstă, locul de trai și starea civilă; stabilirea determinantelor psihologice ale atitudinilor reproductive și examinarea interrelației dintre acestea; analiza determinantelor psihologice la adolescente și tinerele cu nivel înalt și scăzut al indicelui de maternitate al atitudinilor reproductive, iar în baza acestora, constituirea portretelor psihologice de personalitate; elaborarea și atestarea unui program de formare în dezvoltarea determinantelor psihologice ale atitudinilor reproductive.

Noutatea științifică și originalitatea. Pentru prima oară în Republica Moldova a fost studiată relația dintre atitudinile reproductive și factorii sociali, precum și determinantele psihologice. Au fost constituite portretele psihologice de personalitate ale adolescentelor și tinerelor cu nivel ridicat și scăzut ale atitudinilor reproductive. A fost elaborat și atestat un program formativ de autor privind dezvoltarea determinantelor psihologice ale atitudinilor psihologice, care a fost desfășurat în format distanțat (formare online) în perioada pandemiei COVID-19.

Rezultatele obținute, ce contribuie la **rezolvarea** unei probleme științifice importante constau din identificarea relației dintre atitudinile reproductive, factorii sociali și determinantele psihologice la adolescente și tinere, ce a servit drept fundament pentru elaborarea unui program de formare privind dezvoltarea determinantelor psihologice, aplicarea căruia a contribuit la creșterea indicelui atitudinilor reproductive.

Valoarea teoretică a lucrării constă din faptul că a fost dedicată unei componente puțin cercetate în pregătirea pentru maternitate – atitudinile reproductive. Rezultatele cercetării completează reprezentările științifice asupra factorilor sociali și a determinantelor psihologice a atitudinilor reproductive.

Valoarea practică a lucrării constă în elaborarea și atestarea programului formativ, ce reprezintă un instrument de creștere a indicelui de maternitate a atitudinilor reproductive. Rezultatele pot fi utilizate de către psihologi în lucrul practic asupra întrebărilor legate de planificarea familiei, permițând diagnosticarea în timp util a genofobiei și a pasivității reproductive. Rezultatele obținute pot servi drept bază în elaborarea cursurilor de studiu la psihologia generală, a vârstelor, a familiei, psihologia prenatală și perinatală.

Implementarea rezultatelor. Rezultatele cercetării au fost utilizate în pregătirea activităților educaționale și practice, precum și în lucrul de consiliere cu elevii claselor mari ai liceului teoretic „Vasil Levski” din Chișinău.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Толмач Ирина Ивановна. Психологические детерминанты репродуктивных установок у девушек и молодых женщин. Диссертация на соискание ученой степени доктора психологии. Кишинев, 2022.

Структура работы. Диссертация состоит из аннотаций (на румынском, русском английском языках), введения, трех глав, выводов и рекомендаций, библиографии (266 источников), 13 приложений, 38 таблиц и 47 рисунков. Объем работы составляет 154 страница. Результаты исследования опубликованы в 11 научных работах.

Ключевые слова: репродуктивные установки, социальные факторы, психологические детерминанты, самоотношение, личностная зрелость, ценностные ориентации, представления о материнстве, девушки и молодые женщины.

Область исследований: 511.01- Общая психология

Цель научной работы: определение взаимосвязи репродуктивных установок и психологических детерминант, а также социальных факторов у девушек и молодых женщин для разработки, апробирования и оценки эффективности программы тренинга по развитию психологических детерминант репродуктивных установок.

Задачи исследования: провести теоретический анализ по исследуемой теме; выявить уровень репродуктивных установок в зависимости от возраста, места проживания и семейного положения; определить психологические детерминанты репродуктивных установок и исследовать их взаимосвязь; проанализировать психологические детерминанты у девушек и молодых женщин высокими и низкими метрическими индексами репродуктивных установок и на основе составить психологические портреты личности; разработать и апробировать программу тренинга по развитию психологических детерминант репродуктивных установок.

Научная новизна и оригинальность. Впервые в Республике Молдова была исследована взаимосвязь между репродуктивными установками и социальными факторами, а также психологическими детерминантами. Были составлены психологические портреты личности девушек и молодых женщин с высокими и низкими уровнями репродуктивных установок. Разработана и апробирована авторская программа тренинга по развитию психологических детерминант репродуктивных установок и реализована в дистанционной форме (онлайн-тренинг) во время пандемии COVID-19.

Полученные результаты, способствующие решению важной научной проблемы, состоят в определении взаимосвязи между репродуктивными установками и социальными факторами и психологическими детерминантами у девушек и молодых женщин, что послужило основанием для разработки программы тренинга по развитию психологических детерминант, применение которой способствовало повышению метрического индекса репродуктивных установок.

Теоретическая значимость работы заключается в исследовании малоизученного компонента готовности к материнству – репродуктивных установок. Результаты исследования дополняют научные представления о социальных факторах и психологических детерминантах репродуктивных установок.

Практическая значимость работы состоит в разработке и апробации программы тренинга, которая является инструментом повышения метрического индекса репродуктивных установок. Результаты могут быть использованы психологами в практической работе по вопросам планирования семьи, позволяя своевременно диагностировать генофобию и репродуктивную пассивность. Полученные данные могут послужить основой в разработке учебных курсов по общей, возрастной, семейной, пренатальной и перинатальной психологии.

Внедрение результатов. Теоретические и экспериментальные результаты исследования обсуждались на методических семинарах Департамента Психологии Молдавского Государственного Университета и на международных научных конференциях. Также полученные данные были использованы при подготовке просветительской и консультационной работе в лицее «Васил Левски».

TOLMACI IRINA

**PSYCHOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS OF REPRODUCTIVE
ATTITUDES IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN**

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