

How does gender socialisation influence
teenagers' behaviors?
Contribution of ISRD-3 to this question

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ISRD

International Study on Self-Reported Delinquency

ISRD study has scientific, as well as policy objectives. The goal is

- * to compare to what extent youth 'crime' (juvenile delinquency, victimization and other risky behaviour) persists in an international context and across time.
- * to test a certain crime theories and verify whether these can be generalized on an international level.

Concretely :

A representative sample of 12 - 16 year old students of secondary schools answer the (common) questionnaire in a medium-sized town and a small town in each country. Sometimes a national sample is used.

Data

Wallonia (French Speaking Part of Belgium)

One medium city and one small city

Representative sample of 1945 pupils of 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th school grade (equivalent age range +- 12-16)

Paper and pencil survey – school year 2013-2014

'ever' done (Wallonia 2014)	girls	boys	P (signif)
painting on a wall, train, subway or bus (graffiti)	8.7%	11.3%	0.05
damaging something on purpose, such as a bus shelter, a window, a car or a seat in the bus or train	8.8%	13.3%	0.002
using a weapon, force or threat of force to get money or things from someone	0.7%	1.9%	0.015
carrying a weapon, such as a stick, knife, gun, or chain	6.8%	18.3%	<0.0001
taking part in a group fight in a football stadium, on the street or other public place	12.1%	24.2%	<0.0001
beating someone up or hurting someone with stick or knife so badly that the person was injured	1.1%	3.0%	0.004
hurting an animal on purpose	1.6%	4.0%	0.001
At least one behavior of the list	24.5%	42.1%	<0.0001

- Inscription in a general education degree or not (strong links with social and cultural belonging in Belgium educational system);
- Self-evaluation of financial deprivation of the household in comparison with others;
- Idem concerning the money the adolescent has in his disposal in comparison with others;
- General feeling to be treated less well in comparison with others.
- Importance of what friends think of him/her ;
- Having the impression to live in a district where we can trust nobody;
- Feeling of not being understood enough, supported and respected by adults at school ;
- Feeling concerning the intensity with which the police treats the young person with respect
- Having been already victimized by another young person (racket, attack) ;
- Having been threatened or assaulted because of skin color, language, social or national origin;
- Having been slapped, physically mistreated by parents ;
- Concerned with the death or serious illness of mum or dad;
- Concerned with excessive alcohol or drug consumption of a parent or violence between parents;
- Concerned with serious quarrels with parents ;
- Father in the household ; Idem for mother .

**TOTAL SAMPLE The model is significant at .11 (R square)
After 15 steps/iterations, 5 variables appear as significant**

Summary of forward selection	F	Pr > F
Serious quarrels with parents	1.53	<0.0001
Having already been victimized by another young person (racket, attack)	0.57	0.0002
Importance of what friends think of him/her	0.17	0.0013
Mother not present in the household	0.51	0.0030
High self-evaluation of financial deprivation of the household in comparison with others	0.49	0.0053
N 1135 / 1951 read informations (58%)		

Girls

Model significant at .22 (R square)

After 13 steps/iterations, 6 variables appear as significant

Summary of forward selection

	F	Pr >F
excessive alcohol or drug consumption of a parent or violence between parents	20.96	<0.0001
having already been victimized by another young person (racket, attack)	16.2	0.0001
Inscription not in a general education degree	9.8	0.004
having been slapped, physically mistreated by parents	7.9	0.006
Mother not present in the household	7.4	0.008
Serious quarrels with parents	6.9	0.010
N 526 / 907 read informations (56%)		

Boys

Model significant at .17 (R square)

After 11 steps/iterations, 6 variables appear as significant

Summary of forward selection

	F	Pr > F
feeling that the police threat the young people not in a respectful way	13.0	0.0005
death or serious illness of mum or dad	7.45	0.0061
having the impression to live in a district where we can trust nobody	5.95	0.0110
feeling not enough understood , supported and respected by adults at school	5.10	0.0218
having been threatened or assaulted because of skin color, language, social or national origin	4.24	0.0449
importance of what friends think of him/her	3.94	0.0479
N= 609 / 1044 read informations (58%)		

Conclusion

The theories of societal vulnerability and of lack of recognition are confirmed. Violent experience is connected with those elements which are tinted by gender (gender defining authorized and valorized spaces, status and commitments for girls and boys) and which take thus specific forms according to the gender group

> implications in terms of comprehension of the phenomena and in terms of prevention and of social and institutional reaction

Thank you !

