Universität St.Gallen

# Results

# of the Third International Self-Report Study of Delinquency among Juveniles in India and Switzerland

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Index

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# Abbreviations

ISRD-3 (the third International Self-Report Delinquency Study)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IV | independent variable | |
| DV | dependent variable | |
| Weapon | caring weapon | |
| | | |
| ltp | life time prevalence | |
| lyp | last year prevalence | |
| *** | $p \leq .001$ | (highly significant) |
| ** | $.001 < p < .010$ | (significant) |
| * | $.010 \leq p \leq .050$ | (nearly significant) |
| n.s. | $p > .050$ | (not significant) |

# Chapter 1. Introduction

This report includes descriptive outputs of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-3) in India and in Switzerland. Switzerland took part also in the previous waves (Killias et al., 2010); for India, it was the first experience. For this analysis, the Indian database (version "beta_2.0" was used)[1] was used. The Swiss analysis was conducted by using the database of "beta_0"[2]. The data collection was funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF) in Switzerland, and by the Institute of Criminology of the University of Zurich in India.

The purpose of this analysis is to compare the main indicators in India and Switzerland, as in the countries with totally different cultural background. Among selected independent variables to compare are:

- Gender
- Age
- Family well-being
- Indian castes
- Family bond and parental control (parental awareness, parental supervision, and child disclosure)
- Forms of spending leisure time (going out in the evening, spending time in structured and unstructured ways)
- Having delinquent friends (index)
- School variables (indexes of positive and negative school environment)
- Minorities in Indian society (groups of castes were regarded).

Among dependent variables are:

- Minor offences (index, life time prevalence)
- Violent offences (index, life time prevalence)
- Property offences (index, life time prevalence)
- Drug dealing (index, life time prevalence)
- Cannabis use (index, life time prevalence)
- Life time prevalence of all fourteen selected offences (graffiti, vandalism, shoplifting, caring weapon, group fight, animal cruelty, robbery, assault, personal theft, motorbike/car theft, car break, bicycle theft, burglary)
- Life time prevalence of victimization (robbery, assault, theft, hate crimes, cyber bullying, parental violence, parental maltreatment)

In the first part, we provide frequencies of single offences, their indexes, and selected independent variables. We also compared frequencies of victimization and delinquency for robbery, assault, and personal theft.

[1] Non-weighted data
[2] Weighted data

# Chapter 2. Frequencies

## 2.1. What is this chapter about

This paper is the report that provides frequencies of selected dependent and independent variables, as well as their association. For our analysis, we selected variables that can indicate differences between juveniles in India and Switzerland, as well as their associations with delinquency and victimization in both countries. Among selected independent variables are the following:

- Parental control and family bond (includes three forms of parental control: parental awareness, parental supervision, and child awareness).
- Different forms of spending leisure time and having delinquent friends (includes indexes of structured and unstructured forms of spending leisure time, going out in the evening and having delinquent friends).
- School variables (include two indexes: bonding to school and negative school environment).

We also provide prevalence of delinquency of single offences, as well as their indexes. Among them are:

- Minor offences. They were measured both in the form of indexes, and in the form of single offences: graffiti, vandalism, shoplifting, carrying weapon, group fight, animal cruelty.
- Violent offences. They were measured both in the form of indexes, and in the form of single offences: robbery and assault.
- Property offences. They were measured both in the form of indexes, and in the form of single offences: burglary, bicycle theft, motorbike/car theft, car break, and theft.
- Drug dealing.
- Personal theft.

Respondents were also asked about being a victim of:

- Robbery
- Assault
- Personal theft
- Hate crimes
- Cyber bullying
- Parental violence
- Parental maltreatment.

## 2.2. Family well-being, gender, and Indian castes

Table 2.2.1 Indian castes in our sample, in %

| | % |
|---|---|
| general | 72,4 |
| other backward castes | 19,0 |
| scheduled castes/ tribes | 8,6 |
| N= | 910 |

This table provides the frequencies of Indian castes. It is the only variable that is provided only within the Indian database and is not compared with Swiss results. Most of respondents belong to general castes, each fifth juvenile reported belonging to "other backward casts". A bit less than ten percent of surveyed youths originate from schedules casts and tribes.

Table 2.2.2 Age of Swiss and Indian respondents, in %

| | India [a] | | Switzerland [b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | N= | % | N= |
| 11-12 | 0,5 | 5 | 6,1 | 252/285 |
| 13 | 6.4 | 59 | 26.1 | 1083/1173 |
| 14 | 32,9 | 304 | 31,2 | 1294/1267 |
| 15 | 29,1 | 269 | 25,5 | 1059/974 |
| 16 | 17,8 | 165 | 9,6 | 398/388 |
| 17 | 11,8 | 109 | 1,2 | 51/56 |
| 18 | 1,5 | 14 | 0,1 | 5/4 |
| 19-25 | | | 0,3 | 9/6 |
| N= [c] | 100,0 | 925 | 100,0 | 4154/4153 |

[a] Prevalence of non-weighted data
[b] Prevalence of weighted data
[c] Non-weighted data for India and weighted/non-weighted data for Switzerland

This table provides the distribution of age among Indian and Swiss respondents. It can be seen that the age of Swiss and Indian respondents does not differ much nevertheless we conducted our research not in the same grades. In Switzerland, the survey took place in the $7^{th}$, $8^{th}$, and $9^{th}$; in India – in the $9^{th}$, $10^{th}$, $11^{th}$, and $12^{th}$ grades. Distribution of Indian and Swiss juveniles is the following:

Table 2.2.3 Distribution of grades, in %

| | India [a] | | Switzerland [b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N= | % | | |
| Grade 7 | | | 34,7 | 1441/1247 |
| Grade 8 | | | 31,7 | 1319/1461 |
| Grade 9 | 323 | 34,9 | 33,6 | 1398/1450 |
| Grade 10 | 325 | 35,1 | | |
| Grade 11 | 143 | 15,4 | | |
| Grade 12 | 135 | 14,6 | | |
| N= [c] | 926 | 100,0 | | 4158/ |

[a] Prevalence of non-weighted data

[b] Prevalence of weighted data

[c] Non-weighted data for India and weighted/non-weighted data for Switzerland

Table 2.2.4 Frequencies of gender, family well-being and pocket money in comparison with others, in %

| **Gender** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India [a] | | Switzerland [b] | |
| | % | N= | % | N= |
| female | 51,3 | 2131/2088 | 43,9 | 406 |
| male | 48,7 | 2025/2068 | 56,1 | 518 |
| N= [c] | | 4155/4156 | 100,0 | 924 |
| **Family well-being in comparison with others** | | | | |
| | India [a] | | Switzerland [b] | |
| | % | N= | % | N= |
| good (the same, some better, better, much better) | 91,8 | 3787/3773 | 84,5 | 777 |
| bad (much worse, worse, some worse) | 8,2 | 340/359 | 15,5 | 143 |
| N= [c] | | 4127/4132 | | 920 |
| **Pocket money in comparison with others** | | | | |
| | India [a] | | Switzerland [b] | |
| | % | N= | % | N= |
| more or the same (the same, some more, more, much more) | 78,1 | 3281/3227 | 59,2 | 545 |
| | 21,9 | 904/901 | 40,8 | 376 |
| N= [c] | | 4122/4128 | | 921 |

[a] Prevalence of non-weighted data

[b] Prevalence of weighted data

[c] Non-weighted data for India and weighted/non-weighted data for Switzerland

This table provides the socio-demographic characteristics of our sample. Swiss juveniles are equally distributed among males and females. Indian sample includes a bit more males than females.

The prevalence of juveniles who have a worse family well-being and less pocket money in comparison with others is twice higher in India than in Switzerland.

## 2.3. Frequencies of parental control

Table 2.3.1 Parental control and family bond in Switzerland and in India, in %

| | India [a] | Switzerland [b] |
|---|---|---|
| Weak parental awareness. (at least two out of three questions were answered as “never/seldom”) | 4.5 | 5.3 |
| N= [c] | 906 | 4146/4141 |
| Weak parental supervision (at least three out of five statements were reported as "never/seldom") | 4.3 | 11.4 |
| N= [c] | 891 | 4129/4116 |
| Weak child disclosure (at least two out of four statements were reported as “never/seldom”) | 6.3 | 14.3 |
| N= [c] | 902 | 4137/4133 |
| Weak family bond (at least 3 out of 4 statements were reported as "totally disagree/rather disagree/ or neither/nor") | 12.1 | 12.8 |
| N= [c] | 685 | 3977/3972 |

[a] Prevalence of non-weighted data
[b] Prevalence of weighted data
[c] Non-weighted data for India and weighted/non-weighted data for Switzerland

The prevalence of parental awareness and family bond are similar in India and Switzerland. Thus, five percent of Indian and Swiss juveniles reported that their parents do not know where they are, what they are doing and who they are with when they go out. Each tenth Indian and Swiss youth does not have a strong connection with their families. The prevalence of weak parental supervision and weak child disclosure is three times and twice higher in Switzerland than in India.

## 2.4. Frequencies of spending leisure time and having delinquent friends

Table 2.4.1 Different forms of spending leisure time by Swiss and Indian juveniles, in %

| | India [a] | Switzerland [b] |
|---|---|---|
| Active night life (going out at least 3 times per week) | 6.3 | 16.7 |
| N= [c] | 922 | 4115/4096 |
| Having delinquent friends (friends have committed three out of five offences) | 3.6 | 15.0 |
| N= [c] | 889 | 4123/4092 |
| Avoiding spending leisure time in structured way (two out of three forms of structured forms of spending leisure time were not reported) | 6.7 | 12.0 |
| N= [c] | 891 | 4093/4061 |
| Spending leisure time in unstructured way (reporting at least three out of six forms of spending leisure time in unstructured way) | 13.1 | 32.1 |
| N= [c] | 888 | 4083/4051 |
| Spending leisure time in unstructured way (reporting at least three out of five forms of spending leisure time in unstructured way [d]) | 9,6 | 26,0 |
| N= [c] | 889 | 4084/4052 |
| Spending leisure time in unstructured way (reporting at least three out of four forms of spending leisure time in unstructured way [e]) | 5,4 | 22,8 |
| N= [c] | 896 | 4085/4053 |
| Spending leisure time in unstructured way (reporting at least three out of four forms of spending leisure time in unstructured way [f]) | 8,0 | 18,3 |
| | 890 | 4091/4055 |

[a] Prevalence of non-weighted data
[b] Prevalence of weighted data
[c] Non-weighted data for India and weighted/non-weighted data for Switzerland
[d] The variable of "doing something illegal for fun" is not included to the index
[e] The variables of "doing something illegal for fun" and "engaging in fighting with others" are not included to the index
[f] The variables of "doing something illegal for fun" and "drinking alcohol and taking drugs in leisure time" are not included to the index

Swiss juveniles have almost three times more active night life that their Indian peers. Respondents from Switzerland also reported having delinquent friends five times more often than Indian youths.

Swiss youths avoid structured forms of spending leisure time twice more often than their peers in India; they also reported spending leisure time in unstructured way three times more often than their Indian colleagues. The index of unstructured forms of spending leisure time is the result of computing of six variables. Among them are

- I go to coffee bars and pop concerts
- I am engaged in fights with others.
- I hang out in shopping centres, streets, park, or the neighbourhood just for fun
- I do something illegal to have fun (was not used for the analysis)
- I drink beer/alcohol or take drugs
- I frighten and annoy people just for fun

This index is used only in this table to provide its frequency. It is not used in associations with dependent variables to avoid multicollinearity. Instead for the association between drug dealing (DV) and spending leisure time in unstructured way (IV), this index does not include "doing something illegal for fun". The prevalence of this variable is also higher in Switzerland than in India. Each tenth

Indian and each fourth Swiss respondent reported spending leisure time in at least three out of five forms.

In this table, we show frequencies of two modified indexes of spending leisure time in unstructured way. Their short description is below.

The first of them includes four forms of spending free time; it does not include "doing something illegal for fun" and "engaging in fighting with others in leisure time". It has the lowest prevalence among Indian juveniles in comparison with other variables of unstructured forms of spending leisure time. Only five percent of respondents reported it; that is four times lower than among their Swiss peers.

This index is used for the association with:

- Minor offences (as an index of offences, it includes group fight as a perpetration).
- Violent offense (as an index of offences, it includes robbery and assault that can be multicollinear with such manifestation of violence as fighting).

At the same time, while comparing

the associations between delinquency and victimization of robbery/assault/theft (DVs) and spending leisure time in unstructured way (IV), we used the IV including five forms of spending leisure time that was mentioned above. The reason is keeping the same IVs both for delinquency and victimization.

The second modified index of spending leisure time in unstructured way does not include "doing something illegal for fun" and "drinking alcohol and taking drugs in leisure time". Eight percent of Indian respondents reported it; that is twice lower than in Switzerland. This index is used for the association between cannabis use ever (DV) and spending leisure time in unstructured way (IV).

## 2.5. Frequencies of school variables

Table 2.5.1 Prevalence of school variables (bonding to school and school environment), in %

| | India [a] | Switzerland [b] |
|---|---|---|
| Weak bonding to school (at least two out of four statements about school were disagreed) | 5.7 | 30.8 |
| N= [c] | 888 | 4143/4133 |
| Negative school environment (at least three out of four negative statements about school were agreed) | 28.1 | 20.9 |
| N= [c] | 881 | 4132/4123 |

[a] Prevalence of non-weighted data
[b] Prevalence of weighted data
[c] Non-weighted data for India and weighted/non-weighted data for Switzerland

Indian juveniles reported a relatively high prevalence of bonding to school. The prevalence of weak school bond is five times lower in India than in Switzerland. At the same time, Swiss juveniles have a lower prevalence of negative school environment than their Indian peers.

## 2.6. Delinquency

The following tables provide the prevalence of juvenile delinquency in India and in Switzerland. On the very beginning, we show the frequencies of three indexes of offences (minor, violent and property offences). Then, we also indicate the frequencies of each single offence within a group.

Due to a low number of Indian respondents, who reported perpetration of different offences, we use the life time prevalence of all forms of delinquency and victimization.

Table 2.6.1 Prevalence of delinquency (indexes, life time prevalence), in %

| | Minor offences | | Violent offences | | Property offences | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India [a] | Switzerland [b] | India [a] | Switzerland [b] | India [a] | Switzerland [b] |
| No | 77.9 | 66.9 | 97.6 | 95.5 | 95.2 | 83.6 |
| Yes | 22.1 | 33.1 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 16.4 |
| N= [c] | 912 | 4029/3989 | 919 | 4048/4011 | 916 | 4061/4017 |

[a] Prevalence of non-weighted data
[b] Prevalence of weighted data
[c] Non-weighted data for India and weighted/non-weighted data for Switzerland

Indian juveniles reported a bit lower prevalence of minor offences in comparison with their Swiss peers. Each fifth Indian juvenile have ever perpetrated a minor offence. In contrast, each third Swiss youth committed this perpetration. The prevalence of violent offences is twice lower in India than in Switzerland.

The largest difference between countries is in the prevalence of property offences. Swiss juveniles reported property offences three times more often that their Indian peers (16.4% vs. 4.8%).

Table 2.6.2 Prevalence of minor offences (life time prevalence), in %

| | | no | yes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Graffiti | India [a] | 87.4 | 12.6 | 922 |
| | Switzerland [b] | 91.0 | 9.0 | 4070/4029 |
| Vandalism | India [a] | 93.7 | 6.3 | 920 |
| | Switzerland [b] | 88.5 | 11.5 | 4071/4030 |
| Shoplifting | India [a] | 95.9 | 4.1 | 920 |
| | Switzerland [b] | 83.5 | 16.5 | 4070/4028 |
| Caring weapon | India [a] | 97.2 | 2.8 | 920 |
| | Switzerland [b] | 89.0 | 11.0 | 4064/4018 |
| Group fight | India [a] | 95.0 | 5.0 | 920 |
| | Switzerland [b] | 91.8 | 8.2 | 4066/4023 |
| Animal cruelty | India [a] | 92.3 | 7.7 | 919 |
| | Switzerland [b] | 95.7 | 4.3 | 4054/4017 |

[a] Prevalence of non-weighted data
[b] Prevalence of weighted data
[c] Non-weighted data for India and weighted/non-weighted data for Switzerland

In the previous table (Table 2.6.1), the prevalence of minor offence w shown. This table provides frequencies of each single minor offence selected to this study. The prevalence of graffiti and animal cruelty is higher in India than in Switzerland. In contrast, other selected offences were reported more often by Swiss than by Indian respondents.

Table 2.6.3 Prevalence of violent offences (life time prevalence), in %

| | | No | Yes | N= [c] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Robbery | India [a] | 98.7 | 1.3 | 920 |
| | Switzerland [b] | 98.3 | 1.7 | 4067/4024 |
| Assault | India [a] | 97.9 | 2.1 | 919 |
| | Switzerland [b] | 96.2 | 3.8 | 4055/4019 |

[a] Prevalence of non-weighted data
[b] Prevalence of weighted data
[c] Non-weighted data for India and weighted/non-weighted data for Switzerland

As it was seen in Table 2.6.1, Swiss juveniles reported violent offences almost twice more often than their Indian peers. This table includes more detailed results concerning violent offences. The prevalence of robbery ever is similar in Switzerland and in India (1.7% and 1.3%). Swiss juveniles reported perpetration of assault almost twice more often than their Indian peers (3.8% vs. 2.1%).

Table 2.6.4 Prevalence of property offences (life time prevalence), in %

| | | No | Yes | N= [c] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burglary | India [a] | 98.3 | 1.7 | 922 |
| | Switzerland [b] | 98.2 | 1.8 | 4068/4029 |
| Bicycle theft | India [a] | 98.9 | 1.1 | 921 |
| | Switzerland [b] | 92.6 | 7.4 | 4067/4027 |
| Motorbike/car theft | India [a] | 98.8 | 1.2 | 921 |
| | Switzerland [b] | 98.4 | 1.6 | 4067/4028 |
| Car break | India [a] | 98.7 | 1.3 | 922 |
| | Switzerland [b] | 97.2 | 2.8 | 4067/4028 |
| Theft | India [a] | 96.7 | 3.3 | 920 |
| | Switzerland [b] | 89.3 | 10.7 | 4068/4025 |

[a] Prevalence of non-weighted data
[b] Prevalence of weighted data
[c] Non-weighted data for India and weighted/non-weighted data for Switzerland

The prevalence of burglary and motorbike/car theft are similar is Switzerland and in India. They are also perpetrated by very small number of respondents in both countries that makes them hard to analyse separately.

Bicycle theft was also reported by only ten respondents in India (1.1%). This prevalence is seven times lower than in Switzerland. Apparently, it can be explained by a weaker spreading of bicycles in India than in Switzerland. The prevalence of car break is also lower in India. The frequency of personal theft is three times lower in Indian than in Switzerland.

Table 2.6.5 Prevalence of cannabis use and drug dealing (life time prevalence), in %

| | Drug dealing | | Cannabis use | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India [a] | Switzerland [b] | India [a] | Switzerland [b] |
| No | 98.4 | 94.3 | 98.1 | 83.6 |
| Yes | 1.6 | 5.7 | 1.9 | 16.4 |
| N= [c] | 919 | 4054/4017 | 898 | 4062/4013 |

[a] Prevalence of non-weighted data
[b] Prevalence of weighted data
[c] Non-weighted data for India and weighted/non-weighted data for Switzerland

Perpetration of drug dealing and cannabis use was not included to any of the over mentioned groups of offences. They are studied separately. Selling drugs was reported by a very tiny number of Indian respondents (N=15, 1,6%). This prevalence is almost four times lower than in Switzerland.

This situation is similar with cannabis use: 17 Indian juveniles reported consuming this substance ever (1.9%). This prevalence is almost nine times (!) lower than in Switzerland (16.4%).

## 2.7. Victimization

Table 2.7.1 Victimization of robbery, assault, theft, and hate crimes (life time prevalence) in India and Switzerland, in %

| | Victimization robbery | | Victimization assault | | Victimization theft | | Victimization hate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India [a] | Switzerland [b] | India [a] | Switzerland [b] | India [a] | Switzerland [b] | India [a] | Switzerland [b] |
| No | 95.7 | 94.9 | 93.5 | 95.0 | 74.9 | 64.9 | 96.9 | 92.6 |
| Yes | 4.3 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 25.1 | 35.1 | 3.1 | 7.4 |
| N= [c] | 916 | 4136/4118 | 914 | 4138/4120 | 916 | 4136/4117 | 915 | 4134/4115 |

[a] Prevalence of non-weighted data
[b] Prevalence of weighted data
[c] Non-weighted data for India and weighted/non-weighted data for Switzerland

The prevalence of victimization of robbery is a bit higher in Switzerland than in India; in contrast, Indian youths reported a bit higher prevalence of assault (victimization) than their Swiss peers, although these frequencies are similar. Swiss respondents reported a higher prevalence of being a victim of theft than their Indian peers.

The prevalence of victimization of hate crimes is twice higher in Switzerland than in India (7.4% vs. 3.1%). We suggest that it can be explained by a lower heterogeneity of Indian than Swiss society.

Table 2.7.2 Victimization of cyber bullying, parental violence, and parental maltreatment (life time prevalence) in India and Switzerland, in %

| | Cyber bullying | | Parental violence | | Parental maltreatment | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India [a] | Switzerland [b] | India [a] | Switzerland [b] | India [a] | Switzerland [b] |
| no | 89.2 | 84.5 | 70.2 | 71.6 | 88.9 | 92.1 |
| yes | 10.8 | 15.5 | 29.8 | 28.4 | 11.1 | 7.9 |
| N= [c] | 913 | 4132/4112 | 915 | 4123/4106 | 913 | 4129/4111 |

[a] Prevalence of non-weighted data
[b] Prevalence of weighted data
[c] Non-weighted data for India and weighted/non-weighted data for Switzerland

Swiss juveniles become a victim of cyber bullying more often than their Indian peers (15.5% vs. 10.8%). At the same time, the prevalence of victimization of cyber bullying in India is higher than victimization of robbery, assault or hate crimes (see Table 2.7.1).

The prevalence of parental violence against respondents is very similar in Switzerland and in India: each third respondent reported it. The frequency of parental maltreatment was reported more often by Indian than by Swiss youths.

# Chapter 3.Comparison of delinquency and victimization. Frequencies

## 3.1. What is this chapter about

The following results provide the comparison of juvenile delinquency and victimization in India and in Switzerland. These results have been already shown in the previous tables, but in the following outputs, they allow comparison of perpetration and being a victim of robbery, assault, and theft ever.

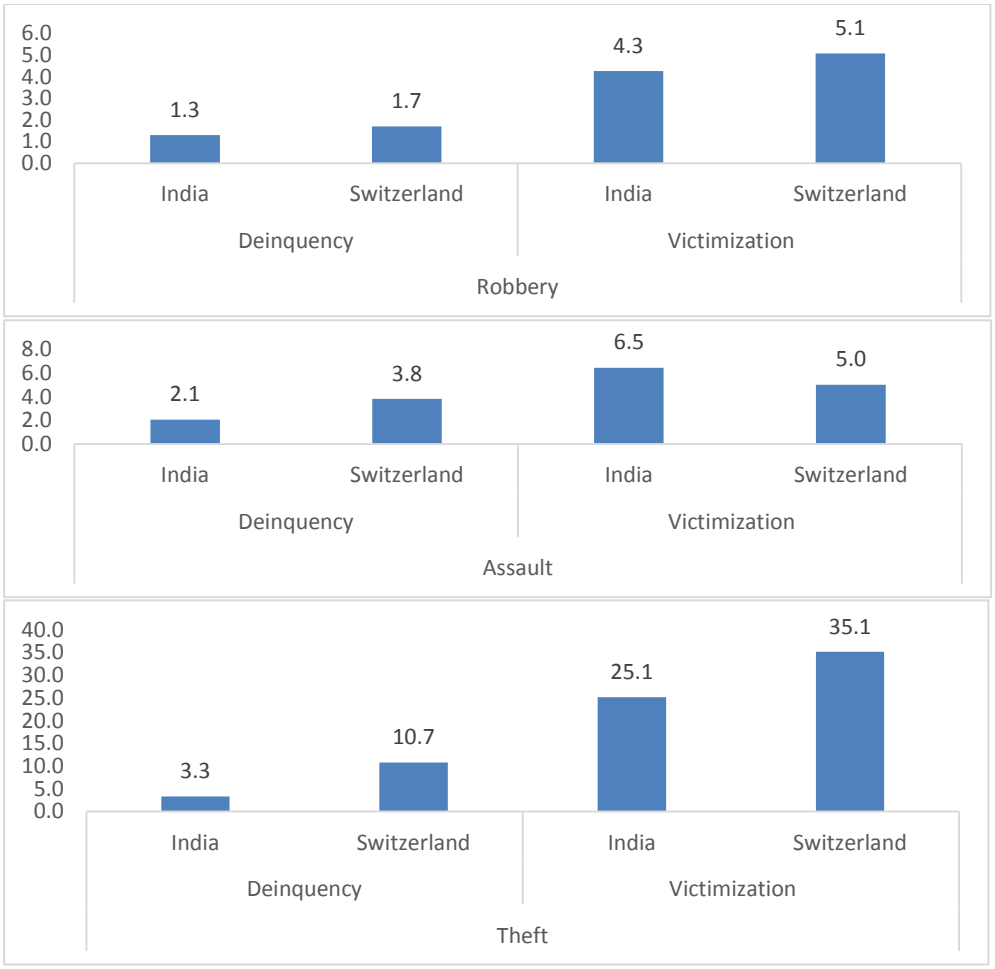
## 3.2. Results

Table 3.2.1 Prevalence of delinquency and victimization (life time prevalence), in %

| | Robbery | | | | Assault | | | | Theft | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Delinquency | | Victimization | | Delinquency | | Victimization | | Delinquency | | Victimization | |
| | India [a] | CH [b] | India [a] | CH [b] | India [a] | CH [b] | India [a] | CH [b] | India [a] | CH [b] | India [a] | Switzerland [b] |
| No | 98.7 | 98.3 | 95.7 | 94.9 | 97.9 | 96.2 | 93.5 | 95.0 | 96.7 | 89.3 | 74.9 | 64.9 |
| Yes | 1.3 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 10.7 | 25.1 | 35.1 |
| N= [c] | 920 | 4067/4024 | 916 | 4136/4118 | 919 | 4055/4019 | 914 | 4138/4120 | 920 | 4068/4025 | 916 | 4136/4117 |

[a] Prevalence of non-weighted data
[b] Prevalence of weighted data
[c] Non-weighted data for India and weighted/non-weighted data for Switzerland

Figure 3.2.1. Delinquency and victimization (life time prevalence) in Switzerland and in India, in %




The prevalence of robbery (perpetration, life time prevalence) is higher than being a victim of this offence. These frequencies are similar in both countries.

Swiss juveniles became victims of assault a bit more often than perpetrated this offence, although these frequencies are similar. Victimization of assault is three times higher than perpetration of these offences in India.

Both Swiss and Indian respondents become victims of theft three times more often than commit this offence.

# Chapter 4. Associations between delinquency, cannabis use, and independent variables

## 3.1. What is this chapter about

The following figures provide the associations between dependent and independent variables. We do not test each singe offence separately, but their indexes. The reason of such analysis is lacking cases of some single offences.

## 3.2. Juvenile delinquency and Indian castes, family well-being and gender

This is the only association between selected IV and DVs that we do not compare with Switzerland. Indian castes are unique and cannot be compared with other countries, but they relate to juvenile delinquency and cannabis use. In the table, also general number of respondents per group and significance of associations are presented.

Table 3.2.1 Juvenile delinquency and cannabis use (life time prevalence) by belonging to Indian casts, in %

| | Minor offences | | Violent offences | | Property offences | | Drug dealing | | Cannabis use | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | N= | % | N= | % | N= | % | N= | % | N= |
| general | 23,3 | 649 | 2,1 | 654 | 4,7 | 654 | 1,5 | 654 | 1,1 | 642 |
| other backward castes | 15,0 | 173 | 2,9 | 173 | 3,5 | 172 | 1,2 | 173 | 3,0 | 169 |
| scheduled castes tribes | 26,7 | 75 | 2,6 | 76 | 6,8 | 74 | 2,6 | 76 | 4,2 | 72 |
| | | 897 | | 903 | | 900 | | 903 | | 883 |
| | | ,039 | | ,830 | | ,530 | | ,684 | | ,059 |

Not all associations between juveniles delinquency, cannabis use (DVs) and Indian castes are significant. Although the obtained results provide us that those who belong to scheduled castes tribes, are more likely to report perpetration of minor, property offence, drug dealing, and cannabis use. This likelihood is the lowest among respondents who identify themselves from “other backward castes”. The only exception is the association between Indian casts and cannabis use ever. Juveniles from general casts are the least likely to consume this substance.

Table 3.2.2 Juvenile delinquency (life time prevalence) by family well-being, in %

| | Minor offences | | | | Violent offences | | | | Property offences | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| good (the same, some better, better, much better) | 22,6% | 765 | 31,9% | 3677/3623 | 2,6% | 771 | 4,1% | 3694/3641 | 4,8% | 770 | 15,6% | 3697/3645 |
| bad (much worse, worse, some worse) | 20,6% | 141 | 48,5% | 324/343 | 1,4% | 142 | 10,1% | 326/346 | 5,0% | 140 | 25,5% | 333/347 |
| | | ,592 | | .000/.000 | | ,397 | | .000/.000 | | ,921 | | .000/.000 |
| | | 906 | | 4001/3966 | | 913 | | 4020/3987 | | 910 | | 4030/3992 |

The variable of family well-being does not relate significantly to juvenile delinquency in India; in Switzerland, these variables relate to each other strongly. Those, who have worse family well-being in comparison with others, are more likely to commit an offence.

Table 3.2.3 Drug dealing and cannabis use (life time prevalence) by family well-being, in %

| | Drug dealing | | | | Cannabis | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| good (the same, some better, better, much better) | 1,4% | 771 | 4,9% | 3699/3646 | 1,7% | 757 | 15,5% | 3702/3646 |
| bad (much worse, worse, some worse) | 2,8% | 142 | 15,6% | 327/347 | 2,9% | 137 | 28,0% | 332/344 |
| | | ,231 | | .000/.000 | | ,343 | | .000/.000 |
| | | 913 | | 4026/3993 | | 894 | | 4034/3990 |

Swiss juveniles from families with worse well-being are three times more likely to sell drugs and twice more likely to consume cannabis ever. These associations are non-significant in India.

## 3.3. Juvenile delinquency and parental control

Table 3.3.1 Juvenile delinquency (life time prevalence) by parental awareness, in %

| | Minor offences | | | | Violent offences | | | | Property offences | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] |
| Strong parental awareness [d] | 21.3 | 854 | 31.2 | 3810/3767 | 2.6 | 859 | 3.7 | 3827/3785 | 4.3 | 858 | 14.8 | 3834/3792 |
| Weak parental awareness [e] | 47.5 | 40 | 68.2 | 211/214 | 0.0 | 41 | 20.4 | 211/216 | 15.0 | 40 | 43.8 | 219/216 |
| N= | | 894 | | 4021/3981 | | 900 | | 4038/4001 | | 898 | | 4053/4008 |
| p ≤ | | .000 | | .000/.000 | | .300 | | .000/.000 | | .002 | | .000/.000 |

[a] non-weighted data

[b] weighted data

[c] weighted/non-weighted data

[d] Strong parental awareness (at least two out of three questions were answered "sometimes, always")

[e] Weak parental awareness (at least two out of three statements were answered “never, seldom”)

Swiss and Indian juveniles, who reported a weak parental awareness, are twice more likely to commit a minor offence. This association does not work significantly for minor offences India, in contrast to Switzerland. Juveniles from both countries, who parents do not know where they are, who they are with and what they are doing when they go out, are three time more likely to commit a property offence than their better controlled peers.

Table 3.3.2 Drug dealing and cannabis use (life time prevalence) by parental awareness, in %

| | Drug dealing | | | | Cannabis use | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] |
| Strong parental awareness [d] | 1,7 | 859 | 4,4 | 3833/3790 | 1,9 | 841 | 14,5 | 3833/3786 |
| Weak parental control [e] | 0,0 | 41 | 29,7 | 212/217 | 0,0 | 38 | 50,2 | 219/216 |
| N= | | 900 | | 4045/4007 | | 879 | | 4052/4002 |
| p ≤ | | ,394 | | .000/.000 | | ,391 | | .000/.000 |

[a] non-weighted data

[b] weighted data

[c] weighted/non-weighted data

The variable of parental awareness does not relate significantly to drug dealing and cannabis use. Worse controlled Swiss respondents are seven times more likely to commit drug dealing ever, this association is weaker with cannabis use.

Table 3.3.3 Juvenile delinquency (life time prevalence) by parental supervision, in %

| | Minor offences | | | | Violent offences | | | | Property offences | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | % [a] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] |
| Strong parental supervision [d] | 22.2 | 843 | 30.9 | 3542/3478 | 2.6 | 847 | 3.7 | 3561/3497 | 4.7 | 845 | 14.3 | 3572/3503 |
| Weak parental supervision [e] | 34.2 | 38 | 50.9 | 462/478 | 0.0 | 38 | 11.3 | 462/480 | 7.9 | 38 | 32.5 | 464/480 |
| | | 881 | | 4004/3956 | | 885 | | 4023/3977 | | 883 | | 4036/3983 |
| | | .083 | | .000/.000 | | .314 | | .000/.000 | | .376 | | .000/.000 |

[a] non-weighted data
[b] weighted data
[c] weighted/non-weighted data
[d] At least three out of five statements were assessed as "sometimes/always"
e At least three out of five statement were assessed as "never/seldom"

Swiss and Indian juveniles, who controlled a weaker parental supervision, are more likely to commit minor and property offences, but this association is non-significant in India and highly significant in Switzerland. This relationship is similar in violent offences: there is no Indian respondent who would perpetrate robbery and/or assault if controlled worse. Their Swiss peers are almost three times more likely to commit a violent offence when they are worse controlled by their parents.

Table 3.3.4 Drug dealing (life time prevalence) by parental supervision, in %

| | Drug dealing | | | | Cannabis use | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] |
| Strong parental supervision [d] | 1,8 | 847 | 4,5 | 3563/3501 | 1,9 | 827 | 14,7 | 3573/3499 |
| Weak parental supervision [e] | 0,0 | 38 | 15,3 | 465/482 | 0,0 | 38 | 30,5 | 463/479 |
| N= | | 885 | | 4028/3983 | | 865 | | 4036/3978 |
| p ≤ | | ,408 | | .000/.000 | | ,387 | | .000/.000 |

Similarly to the association with parental awareness, relationships between parental supervision (IV) and drug dealing and cannabis use (DVs) are non-significant. Swiss youths, who reported weaker parental control, are three and two times more likely to commit drug dealing and cannabis use correspondently.

Table 3.3.5 Juvenile delinquency (life time prevalence) by child disclosure, in %

| | Minor offences | | | | Violent offences | | | | Property offences | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] |
| Strong child disclosure [d] | 20.9 | 833 | 28.9 | 3449/3372 | 2.0 | 839 | 3.4 | 3463/3386 | 3.9 | 837 | 13.5 | 3471/3394 |
| Weak child disclosure [e] | 42.1 | 57 | 58.9 | 567/605 | 7.0 | 57 | 11.8 | 570/610 | 14.0 | 57 | 34.1 | 575/609 |
| N= | | 890 | | 4016/3977 | | 896 | | 4033/3996 | | 894 | | 4046/4003 |
| p ≤ | | .000 | | .000/.000 | | .016 | | .000/.000 | | .000 | | .000/.000 |

[a] non-weighted data
[b] weighted data
[c] weighted/non-weighted data
[d] At least three out of four statements were assessed as "sometimes/always"
e At least two out of four statement were assessed as "never/seldom"

In contrast to the results, provided in the previous tables, the associations between minor/violent/property offences and child disclosure is significant in both countries. Those, who do not inform their parents about circumstances of their life, are 2-3 times more likely to commit any of the selected groups of offences. Child disclosure relates stronger to delinquency than any other forms of weak parental control.

Table 3.3.6 Drug dealing and cannabis use (life time prevalence) by child disclosure, in %

| | Drug dealing | | | | Cannabis use | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] |
| Strong child disclosure [d] | 1,4 | 839 | 4,0 | 3470/3392 | 1,6 | 822 | 14,2 | 3468/3387 |
| Weak child disclosure [e] | 3,5 | 57 | 16,2 | 568/610 | 3,6 | 56 | 29,7 | 580/612 |
| N= | | 896 | | 4038/4002 | | 878 | | 4048/3999 |
| p ≤ | | ,221 | | .000/.000 | | ,266 | | .000/.000 |

[a] non-weighted data
[b] weighted data
[c] weighted/non-weighted data
[d] At least three out of four statements were assessed as "sometimes/always"
e At least two out of four statement were assessed as "never/seldom"

The variable of child disclosure (IV) does not relate significantly to drug dealing and cannabis use (DVs) in India. Swiss juveniles, who do not inform their parents about their life, are four and two times more likely to commit drug dealing and cannabis use correspondently.

Table 3.3.7 Juvenile delinquency (life time prevalence) by family bond, in %

| | Minor offences | | | | Violent offences | | | | Property offences | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] |
| Strong family bond [d] | 22.9 | 593 | 30.3 | 3369/3308 | 2.3 | 596 | 3.9 | 3381/3323 | 4.5 | 597 | 14.7 | 3384/3326 |
| Weak family bond [e] | 30.5 | 82 | 48.0 | 488/510 | 3.6 | 83 | 8.0 | 490/511 | 7.2 | 83 | 25.0 | 500/512 |
| N= | | 675 | | 3857/3818 | | 679 | | 3871/3834 | | 680 | | 3884/3838 |
| p ≤ | | .132 | | .000/.000 | | .489 | | .000/.000 | | .282 | | .000/.000 |

[a] non-weighted data
[b] weighted data
[c] weighted/non-weighted data
[d] At least three out of four statements were agreed
[e] At least two out of four statements were disagreed

Respondents with stronger parental control are more likely to commit selected offences. These associations are non-significant among Indian and significant among Swiss respondents.

Table 3.3.8 Drug dealing and cannabis use (life time prevalence) by family bond, in %

| | Drug dealing | | | | Cannabis use | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] |
| Strong family bond [d] | 1,7 | 596 | 4,4 | 3384/3327 | 1,9 | 590 | 14,3 | 3389/3327 |
| Weak family bond [e] | 2,4 | 83 | 13,6 | 492/512 | 1,3 | 80 | 27,6 | 497/508 |
| N= | | 679 | | 3876/3839 | | 670 | | 3886/3835 |
| p ≤ | | ,635 | | .000/.000 | | ,697 | | .000/.000 |

[a] non-weighted data
[b] weighted data
[c] weighted/non-weighted data
[d] At least three out of four statements were agreed

***Similarly to the previous results, associations between family bond (IV) and drug dealing or cannabis use (DVs) are non-significant. Swiss juveniles with weaker family bond are three and two times more likely to commit drug dealing and cannabis use correspondently.***

## 3.4. Juvenile delinquency by spending leisure time and having delinquent friends

Table 3.4.1 Juvenile delinquency (life time prevalence) by active night life, in %

| | Minor offences | | | | Violent offences | | | | Property offences | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | % [a] | | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] |
| No active night life [d] | 21.0 | 854 | 28.9 | 3346/3278 | 2.1 | 860 | 2.9 | 3361/3293 | 4.0 | 857 | 13.3 | 3364/3296 |
| Active night life [e] | 41.1 | 56 | 54.5 | 664/698 | 7.0 | 57 | 12.9 | 667/703 | 17.5 | 57 | 31.6 | 678/707 |
| | | 910 | | 4010/3976 | | 917 | | 4028/3996 | | 914 | | 4042/4003 |
| | | .000 | | .000/.000 | | .019 | | .000/.000 | | .000 | | .000/.000 |

[a] non-weighted data
[b] weighted data
[c] weighted/non-weighted data
[d] Juveniles go out no more than twice per week
[e] Respondents go out at least three times per week

Nevertheless the prevalence of an active night life is almost three times higher in Switzerland than in India (Table 2.4.1), the associations between this form of spending leisure time and delinquency is significant in both countries.

Youths, who reported an active night life, are twice more likely to commit minor offences both in Switzerland than in India.

The association between often going out and violent offences is stronger in Switzerland than in India. In contrast, the relationship between active night life and property offences is stronger in India than in Switzerland.

Table 3.4.2 Drug dealing (life time prevalence) by active night life, in %

| | Drug dealing | | | | Cannabis use | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] |
| No active night life [d] | 1,3 | 860 | 3,1 | 3364/3298 | 1,4 | 840 | 12,8 | 3365/3295 |
| Active night life [e] | 7,0 | 57 | 19,3 | 669/704 | 5,5 | 55 | 34,0 | 676/703 |
| N= | | 917 | | 4033/4002 | | 895 | | 4041/3998 |
| p ≤ | | ,001 | | .000/.000 | | ,024 | | .000/.000 |

[a] non-weighted data
[b] weighted data
[c] weighted/non-weighted data
[d] Juveniles go out no more than twice per week
[e] Respondents go out at least three times per week

Indian and Swiss juveniles are several times more likely to commit drug dealing and consume cannabis if they have an active night life.

Table 3.4.3 Juvenile delinquency (life time prevalence) by having delinquent friends, in %

| | Minor offences | | | | Violent offences | | | | Property offences | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] |
| No or almost no delinquent friends [d] | 20.2 | 846 | 26.3 | 3435/3446 | 1.5 | 852 | 2.8 | 3445/3461 | 3.9 | 850 | 11.9 | 3452/3467 |
| Having delinquent friends [e] | 75.0 | 32 | 72.4 | 591/540 | 15.6 | 32 | 14.7 | 598/546 | 21.9 | 32 | 42.2 | 606/548 |
| | | 878 | | 4026/3986 | | 884 | | 4043/4007 | | 882 | | 4058/4015 |
| | | .000 | | .000/.000 | | .000 | | .000/.000 | | .000 | | .000/.000 |

[a] non-weighted data
[b] weighted data
[c] weighted/non-weighted data
[d] No such friends or having friends who have committed no more than two out of five offences
[e] Having delinquent friends who have committed at least three out of five offences

Swiss and Indian juveniles are three times more likely to commit a minor offence if they have delinquent friends. The strength of these associations is similar in both countries.

Relationships between violent/property offences and having delinquent friends are stronger in India than in Switzerland. Thus, Swiss respondents are five times more likely to commit robbery and/or assault if they have friends who have committed something illegal. In contrast, their Indian peers are ten (!) times more likely to commit a violent offence if having delinquent friends.

Table 3.4.4Drug dealing and cannabis use (life time prevalence) by having delinquent friends, in %

| | Drug dealing | | | | Cannabis use | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] |
| No or almost no delinquent friends [d] | 1,3 | 852 | 3,0 | 3451/3466 | 1,2 | 834 | 10,5 | 3450/3461 |
| Having delinquent friends [e] | 9,4 | 32 | 21,6 | 598/547 | 12,5 | 32 | 49,8 | 608/549 |
| N= | | 884 | | 4049/4013 | | 866 | | 4058/4010 |
| p ≤ | | ,000 | | .000/.000 | | ,000 | | .000/.000 |

[a] non-weighted data
[b] weighted data
[c] weighted/non-weighted data
[d] No such friends or having friends who have committed no more than two out of five offences
[e] Having delinquent friends who have committed at least three out of five offences

Indian and Swiss juveniles are seven times more likely to sell drugs if they have delinquent friends. They are also several times more likely to consume cannabis if having a “bad company”. This relationship is stronger in India than in Switzerland.

Table 3.4.5Drug dealing and cannabis use (life time prevalence) by spending leisure time in structured way, in %

| | Drug dealing | | | | Cannabis use | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] |
| Spending leisure time in structured way [d] | 1,5 | 827 | 4,2 | 3543/3513 | 1,6 | 810 | 14,0 | 3543/3508 |
| Avoiding spending leisure time in structured way [e] | 1,7 | 58 | 17,3 | 479/469 | 1,8 | 57 | 34,2 | 489/471 |
| N= | | 885 | | 4022/3982 | | 867 | | 4032/3979 |
| p ≤ | | ,867 | | .000/.000 | | ,931 | | .000/.000 |

[a] non-weighted data
[b] weighted data
[c] weighted/non-weighted data
[d] Reporting at least three out of four forms of spending leisure time.
[e] Avoiding at least two out of four forms of spending leisure time.

Spending leisure time in structured way does not relate significantly to drug dealing and cannabis use in India. Swiss juveniles, who do not spend their free time in structured way, are several time more likely to sell drugs and to consume cannabis.

Table 3.4.6. Delinquency (life time prevalence) by spending leisure time in unstructured way, in %

| Spending leis.time in unstruct.way [f] | Minor offences | | | | Violent offenes | | | | Spending leis.time in unstruct.way [i] | Property offences | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | | | India | | Switzerland | |
| | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | | % [a] | N= [a] | % [a] | N= [a] |
| Do not spending leis.time in unstruct. way [d] | 20,9 | 838 | 26,0 | 3080/3045 | 1,9 | 843 | 2,3 | 3095/3061 | Do not spending leis.time in unstrgct. way [d] | 3,6 | 798 | 10,7 | 2980/2942 |
| Spending leis.time in unstruct.way [e] | 54,3 | 46 | 57,6 | 911/905 | 10,6 | 47 | 12,2 | 913/909 | Spending leis.time in unstruct.way [h] | 14,5 | 83 | 32,9 | 1041/1035 |
| N= | | 884 | | 3991/3950 | | 890 | | 4008/3970 | | | 881 | | 4021/3977 |
| p ≤ | | ,000 | | .000/.000 | | ,000 | | .000/.000 | | | ,000 | | .000/.000 |

[a] non-weighted data
[b] weighted data
[c] weighted/non-weighted data
[d] Reporting no more than two out of four forms of spending leisure time in unstructured way.
[e] Reporting at least three out of four forms of spending leisure time in unstructured way.
[f] The variables of "doing something illegal for fun" and "engaging in fighting with others" are not included to the index
[g] Reporting no more than two out of five forms of spending leisure time in unstructured way.
[h] Reporting at least three out of five forms of spending leisure time in unstructured way.
[i] The variable of "doing something illegal for fun" is not included to the index.

Indian and Swiss juveniles, who spend their leisure time in unstructured way, are several times more likely to commit minor and violent offences. The IV in this association (index) includes four variables. More about these variables is in the description to Table 2.4.1.

Indian juveniles, who reported at least three out of five forms of spending leisure time, are four and three times more likely to commit property offences. The IV in this association (index) includes five variables. More about these variables is in the description to Table 2.4.1.

Table 3.4.7. Drug dealing and cannabis use (life time prevalence) by spending leisure time in unstructured way, in %

| Spending leis.time in unstruct.way [i] | Drug dealing | | | | Spending leis.time in unstruct.way [f] | Cannabis use | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India | | Switzerland | | | India | | Switzerland | |
| | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] |
| Do not spending leis.time in unstrgct. way [d] | 0,9 | 800 | 1,7 | 2981/2941 | Do not spending leis.time in unstruct. way [d] | 0,9 | 799 | 12,9 | 3289/3237 |
| Spending leis.time in unstruct.way [h] | 8,4 | 83 | 17,5 | 1033/1034 | Spending leis.time in unstruct.way [e] | 11,9 | 67 | 32,0 | 741/738 |
| N= | | 883 | | 4014/3975 | | | 866 | | 4030/3975 |
| p ≤ | | ,000 | | .000/.000 | | | ,000 | | .000/.000 |

[a] non-weighted data
[b] weighted data
[c] weighted/non-weighted data
[d] Reporting no more than two out of four forms of spending leisure time in unstructured way.
[e] Reporting at least three out of four forms of spending leisure time in unstructured way.
[f] The variables of "doing something illegal for fun" and "drinking alcohol and consuming drugs" are not included to the index
[g] Reporting no more than two out of five forms of spending leisure time in unstructured way.
[h] Reporting at least three out of five forms of spending leisure time in unstructured way.
[i] The variable of "doing something illegal for fun" is not included to the index.

Spending leisure time in unstructured way (index includes five variables, more is in Table 2.4.1) has a strong significant association with drug dealing in both countries. Indian and Swiss juveniles, who reported at least three out of five forms of spending free time, are nine and ten times more likely to sell drugs ever.

Cannabis use relates also to spending leisure time in unstructured way, but this association is stronger in India than in Switzerland. Indian respondents, who spend their leisure time in at least three out of four forms, are thirteen times more likely to consume this substance. In contrast, their Swiss peers are only twice more likely to report cannabis use. In this association, the IV (index) does not include the variable of "drinking alcohol and consuming drugs in leisure time". More is in in the description to Table 2.4.1.

# Chapter 5. Associations between delinquency, cannabis use, and school variables

## 5.1. What is this chapter about

This chapter provides bivariate associations between delinquency, victimization (DVs) and school variables. Among school variables are strong bonding to school and negative school environment (IVs). Both independent variables are presented here in the form of indexes.

The variable of the "bonding to school" is the dichotomized indexes, where 1 = at least two out of four statements about school were disagreed. Among original variables exist in the forms of statements. Among them are the following:

- If I had to move I would miss my school.
- Most mornings I like going to school.
- I like my school.
- Our classes are interesting.

Each statement supposed to be agreed or disagreed using the following categories: (1) disagree fully, (2) disagree somewhat, (3) agree somewhat, (4) agree fully. Before computing, the original variables were also dichotomized, where 1= disagree fully/disagree somewhat.

The variable of "negative school environment" is also the dichotomized index that was created in the similar way as the previous one (1=at least two out of four statements were agreed).

Original variables are in the forms of statements. Among them are the following:

- There is a lot of stealing in my school.
- There is a lot of fighting in my school.
- Many things are broken or vandalized in my school.
- There is a lot of drug use in my school.

The following subchapters provide frequencies of independent variables and bivariate association between juvenile delinquency/victimization and school variables.

# 27.1. Juvenile delinquency by school variables

Table 27.1.1 Juvenile delinquency (life time prevalence) by bonding to school, in %

| | Minor offences | | | | Violent offences | | | | Property offences | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] |
| Strong bonding to school [d] | 21.5 | 826 | 27.1 | 2782/2694 | 2.2 | 832 | 2.5 | 2792/2704 | 4.2 | 831 | 12.3 | 2809/2713 |
| Weak bonding to school [e] | 35.3 | 51 | 46.6 | 1241/1285 | 5.9 | 51 | 9.1 | 1248/1295 | 13.7 | 51 | 25.8 | 1245/1293 |
| N= | | 877 | | 4023/3979 | | 883 | | 4040/3999 | | 882 | | 4054/4006 |
| p ≤ | | .022 | | .000/.000 | | .091 | | .000/.000 | | .002 | | .000/.000 |

[a] non-weighted data
[b] weighted data
[c] weighted/non-weighted data
[d] At least three out of four positive statements about school were agreed
[e] At least two out of four positive statements about school were disagreed

As it was found, Indian juveniles have a much stronger bonding to school that their Swiss peers (

Table *2.5.1*). One third of respondents from Switzerland reported a weak attachment to school. In contrast, only five percent of Indian youths have a weaker binding to school.

Worse attachment to school relates stronger to minor/violent offences in Switzerland than in India. The relationship between weak school bond and property offences is stronger in India than in Switzerland, but this difference is tiny.

Table 27.1.2 Drug dealing and cannabis use (life time prevalence) by bonding to school, in %

| | Drug dealing | | | | Cannabis use | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] |
| Strong bonding to school [d] | 1,4 | 832 | 3,8 | 2798/2710 | 1,4 | 812 | 12,6 | 2805/2710 |
| Weak bonding to school [e] | 3,9 | 51 | 10,0 | 1249/1295 | 2,0 | 50 | 24,8 | 1248/1290 |
| | | 883 | | 4047/4005 | | 862 | | 4053/4000 |
| | | ,169 | | .000/.000 | | ,705 | | .000/.000 |

[a] non-weighted data
[b] weighted data
[c] weighted/non-weighted data
[d] At least three out of four positive statements about school were agreed
[e] At least two out of four positive statements about school were disagreed

Swiss juveniles, who does not attach to their school, are more likely to commit drug dealing and to consume cannabis. These associations are non-significant among Indian yours.

Table 27.1.3 Juvenile delinquency (life time prevalence) by negative school environment, in %

| | Minor offences | | | | Violent offences | | | | Property offences | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | % [a] | | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] |
| No negative school environment [d] | 18.9 | 625 | 30.0 | 3191/3168 | 0.8 | 630 | 3.6 | 3200/3180 | 1.9 | 629 | 14.5 | 3207/3183 |
| Negative school environment [e] | 31.8 | 245 | 45.4 | 820/801 | 6.5 | 246 | 8.2 | 828/808 | 11.8 | 246 | 23.4 | 835/812 |
| N= | | 870 | | 4011/3969 | | 876 | | 4028/3988 | | 875 | | 4042/3995 |
| p ≤ | | .000 | | .000/.000 | | .000 | | .000/.000 | | .000 | | .000/.000 |

[a] non-weighted data
[b] weighted data
[c] weighted/non-weighted data
[d] At least three out of four positive statements about negative school environment were disagreed
[e] At least two out of four statements about negative school environment were agreed

The prevalence of negative school environment (index) is a bit lower in Switzerland than in India (Table 2.5.1). This independent variable relates differently to various groups of offences.

Swiss and Indian juveniles are twice more likely to commit a minor offence if they reported negative school equipment and circumstances. The association between negative school environment and violent or property offences is stronger in India than in Switzerland.

Table 27.1.4 Drug dealing and cannabis use (life time prevalence) by negative school environment, in %

| | Drug dealing | | | | Cannabis use | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India [a] | | Switzerland [b] | | India [a] | | Switzerland [b] | |
| | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] |
| No negative school environment [d] | 0,5 | 630 | 4,3 | 3207/3183 | 0,8 | 613 | 15,1 | 3204/3177 |
| Negative school environment [e] | 4,1 | 246 | 11,0 | 827/811 | 3,3 | 242 | 21,3 | 837/812 |
| | | 876 | | 4034/3994 | | 855 | | 4041/3989 |
| | | ,000 | | .000/.000 | | ,007 | | .000/.000 |

[a] non-weighted data
[b] weighted data
[c] weighted/non-weighted data
[d] At least three out of four positive statements about negative school environment were disagreed
[e] At least two out of four statements about negative school environment were agreed

Indian and Swiss juveniles, who reported negative school environment, are more likely to sell drugs and to consume cannabis. These associations are stronger in India than in Switzerland. E.g. Indian juveniles with negative school environment are eight times more likely to commit drug dealing; their Swiss peers are three times more likely to sell drugs.

# Chapter 6. Comparison of delinquency and victimization. Bivariate analysis

## 6.1. What is this chapter about

In this subchapter, we compare the associations between selected independent variables and perpetration of being a victim of robbery, assault, and theft in India and in Switzerland.

Among the research questions are the following:

- Whether selected IVs relate stronger to delinquency than to victimization of robbery, assault, and personal theft?
- Whether these relationships are stronger among Swiss than Indian juveniles?

## 6.2. Delinquency and victimization by family well-being in comparison with others

Table 6.2.1. Delinquency and victimization of robbery and assault (life time prevalence) by family well-being, in %

| | Robbery | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Delinquency | | | | Victimization | | | |
| | India [a] | | Switzerland [b] | | India [a] | | Switzerland [b] | |
| good (the same, some better, better, much better) | 1,4% | 772 | 1,4% | 3703/3650 | 4,3% | 768 | 4,7% | 3769/3741 |
| bad (much worse, worse, some worse) | 0,7% | 142 | 5,7% | 334/348 | 4,2% | 142 | 9,8% | 337/353 |
| N= [c] | | ,488 | | .000/.000 | | ,969 | | .000/.000 |
| p ≤ [c] | | 914 | | 4037/3998 | | 910 | | 4106/4094 |
| | Assault | | | | | | | |
| | Delinquency | | | | Victimization | | | |
| | India [a] | | Switzerland [b] | | India [a] | | Switzerland [b] | |
| good (the same, some better, better, much better) | 2,2% | 771 | 3,5% | 3700/3648 | 6,8% | 767 | 4,6% | 3771/3743 |
| bad (much worse, worse, some worse) | 1,4% | 142 | 8,0% | 327/347 | 5,0% | 141 | 10,7% | 337/352 |
| N= [c] | | ,541 | | .000/.000 | | ,422 | | .000/.000 |
| p ≤ [c] | | 913 | | 4027/3995 | | 908 | | 4108/4095 |
| | Theft | | | | | | | |
| | Delinquency | | | | Victimization | | | |
| | India [a] | | Switzerland [b] | | India [a] | | Switzerland [b] | |
| good (the same, some better, better, much better) | 3,2% | 772 | 10,0% | 3703/3651 | 27,2% | 768 | 34,5% | 3769/3740 |
| bad (much worse, worse, some worse) | 3,5% | 142 | 20,1% | 334/348 | 14,8% | 142 | 41,5% | 337/353 |
| N= [c] | | ,862 | | .000/.000 | | ,002 | | .000/.000 |
| p ≤ [c] | | 914 | | 4037/3999 | | 910 | | 4106/4093 |

[a] non-weighted data

[b] weighted data

[c] Indian – non-weighted data; Switzerland - weighted/non-weighted data

The associations between being a victim and perpetration of robbery and assault (DVs), and family well-being in comparison with others are non-significant among Indian respondents. Swiss juveniles, who have a worse well-being, are more likely to commit robbery and assault, as well as to become a victim of these offences.

The association between family well-being and perpetration of personal theft is also non-significant in India. Swiss juveniles, who reported a worse family well-off in comparison with others, are twice more likely to commit this offence than their peers with better family well-being.

The association between family well-being and victimization of theft is the only significant relationship in India provided in this table. It is interesting that Indian youths from richer families are more likely to become a victim of theft than their poorer peers. In contrast, Swiss juveniles are more likely to become a victim of theft when they reported a worse family well-being.

## 6.3. Delinquency, victimization, and parental control

The following tables show the associations between three indexes of parental control (IVs) and perpetration of being a victim of robbery, assault, and theft. Among forms of parental control are parental awareness, parental supervision, and child disclosure.

Table 6.3.1. Delinquency and victimization of robbery and assault (life time prevalence) by parental awareness, in %

| | Robbery | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Delinquency | | Victimization | |
| | India | | India | |
| general | 1,1% | 655 | 4,0% | 657 |
| other backward castes | 2,3% | 173 | 3,6% | 168 |
| scheduled castes tribes | 1,3% | 76 | 6,6% | 76 |
| | | 904 | | 901 |
| | | ,446 | | ,512 |
| | Assault | | | |
| | Delinquency | | Victimization | |
| | India | | India | |
| general | 2,0% | 654 | 6,8% | 657 |
| other backward castes | 1,7% | 173 | 7,2% | 167 |
| scheduled castes tribes | 2,6% | 76 | 1,3% | 76 |
| | | 903 | | 900 |
| | | ,897 | | ,162 |
| | Theft | | | |
| | Delinquency | | Victimization | |
| | India | | India | |
| general | 3,0% | 656 | 26,8% | 657 |
| other backward castes | 3,5% | 173 | 20,8% | 168 |
| scheduled castes tribes | 4,0% | 75 | 19,7% | 76 |
| | | 904 | | 901 |
| | | ,886 | | ,151 |

The associations between Indian casts (IV) and being a victim or perpetration of single offence (DVs) are non-significant.

Table 6.3.2. Delinquency and victimization of robbery and assault (life time prevalence) by parental awareness, in %

| | Robbery | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Delinquency | | | | Victimization | | | |
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] |
| 2-3 questions were answered "sometimes, always" | 1,4 | 860 | 1,1 | 3839/3797 | 3,7 | 856 | 4,6 | 3907/3889 |
| at least 2 out of three do it never | 0,0 | 41 | 12,3 | 219/217 | 12,2 | 41 | 13,1 | 221/221 |
| N= | | 901 | | 4058/4014 | | 897 | | 4128/4110 |
| p ≤ | | ,446 | | .000/.000 | | ,008 | | .000/.000 |
| | Assault | | | | | | | |
| | Delinquency | | | | Victimization | | | |
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| 2-3 questions were answered "sometimes, always" | 2,2 | 859 | 3,2 | 3834/3792 | 6,0 | 855 | 4,2 | 3909/3891 |
| at least 2 out of three do it never | 0,0 | 41 | 15,6 | 212/217 | 14,6 | 41 | 19,0 | 221/220 |
| N= | | 900 | | 4046/4009 | | 896 | | 4130/4111 |
| p ≤ | | ,336 | | .000/.000 | | ,026 | | .000/.000 |

[a] non-weighted data
[b] weighted data
[c] Switzerland - weighted/non-weighted data

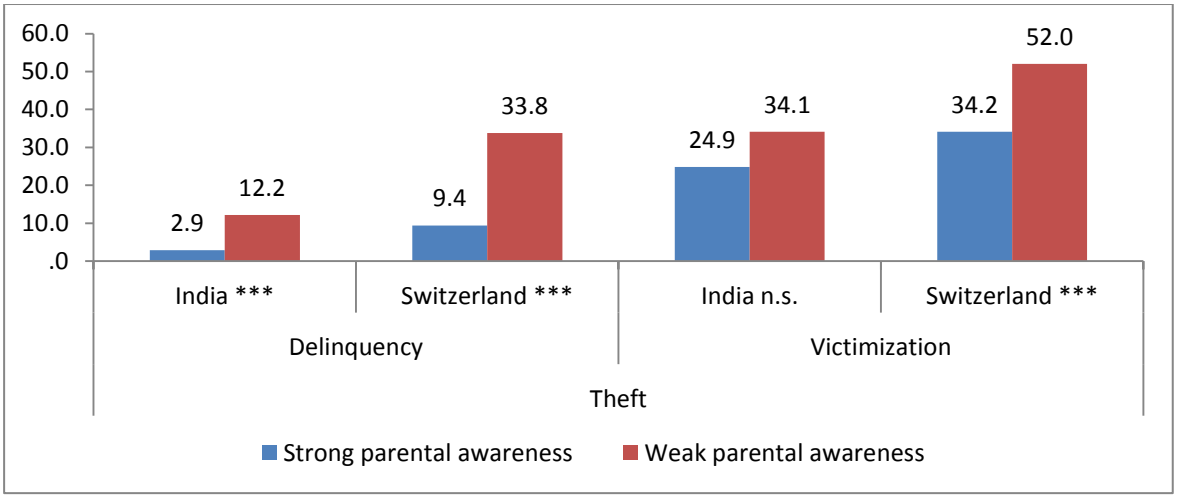
Worse controlled Indian and Swiss juveniles are more likely to become a victim of robbery than their better controlled peers. The association between parental awareness and victimization of assault is stronger in Switzerland than in India.

Swiss respondents are almost five times more likely to be a victim of assault if their parents do not know where they are, who they are with and what they are doing when they go out. In contrast, their worse controlled Indian colleagues are only twice more likely to become a victim of this offence.

We do not compare the associations between parental awareness and robbery/assault, because no Indian respondent reported perpetration these offences if worse controlled by parents.

Conclusion. Weak parental awareness relates stronger to perpetration of assault than to being a victim of robbery in Switzerland. The relationships between parental awareness (IV) and delinquency or victimization (DVs) of assault are similar in Switzerland.

Figure 6.3.1. Delinquency and victimization of theft (life time prevalence) by parental awareness, in %



Worse controlled Indian and Swiss respondents are four times more likely to commit personal theft than their better controlled peers. This association is highly significant in both samples. In contrast to delinquency, the association between parental awareness and victimization is non-significant in India and highly significant in Switzerland.

Conclusion. Parental awareness relates stronger to the perpetration than to being a victim of theft.

Table 6.3.3. Delinquency and victimization of robbery and assault (life time prevalence) by parental supervision in %

| | Robbery | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Delinquency | | | | Victimization | | | |
| | % [a] | | N= [a] | | % [b] | | N= [c] | |
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| Strong parental supervision | 1,4 | 848 | 1,3 | 3578/3508 | 4,0 | 845 | 4,8 | 3640/3595 |
| Weak parental supervision | 0,0 | 38 | 5,2 | 464/481 | 5,3 | 38 | 7,2 | 471/491 |
| | | 886 | | 4042/3989 | | 883 | | 4111/4086 |
| | | ,460 | | .000/.000 | | ,705 | | .025/.001 |
| | Assault | | | | | | | |
| | Delinquency | | | | Victimization | | | |
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| Strong parental supervision | 2,2 | 847 | 3,1 | 3567/3504 | 5,9 | 845 | 4,8 | 3641/3595 |
| Weak parental supervision | 0,0 | 38 | 9,5 | 462/481 | 18,4 | 38 | 6,4 | 471/491 |
| | | 885 | | 4029/3985 | | 883 | | 4112/4086 |
| | | ,351 | | .000/.000 | | ,002 | | .142/.028 |

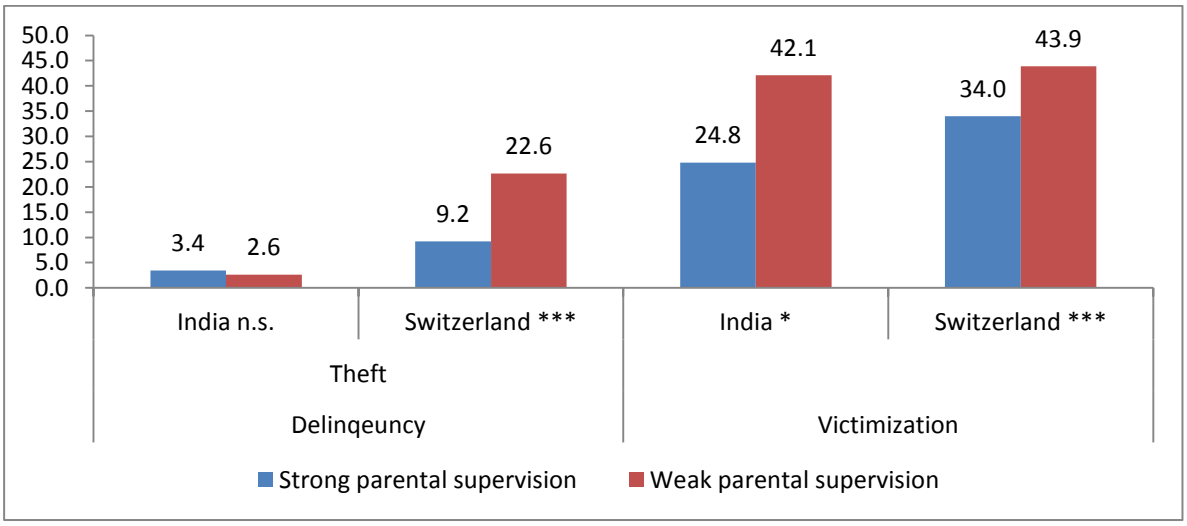
Worse controlled Swiss juveniles are a bit more likely to become a victim of robbery than their better controlled peers. This association is non-significant among Indian juveniles.

Indian respondents, who reported a weak parental supervision, are three times more likely to become a victim of assault. This association is non-significant among Swiss respondents.

We do not compare the associations between parental supervision and robbery/assault, because no Indian respondent reported perpetration these offences if worse controlled by parents. Weak parental awareness relates stronger to delinquency than to victimization of assault and robbery in Switzerland.

Conclusion. The variable of parental supervision relates significantly to victimization of robbery in Switzerland, but not in India. The variable of parental supervision relates significantly to victimization of assault in India, but not in Switzerland. Victimization of robbery Weak parental awareness relates stronger to delinquency than to victimization of assault and robbery in Switzerland.

Figure 6.3.2. Delinquency and victimization of theft (life time prevalence) by parental supervision, in %




Worse controlled Swiss juveniles are more likely to commit personal theft ever. This association is non-significant among Indian respondents. The association between parental control and victimization of theft is stronger in India than in Switzerland.

The variable of parental supervision relates significantly to being a victim, but not to perpetration of theft in India. This association is stronger for delinquency than for victimization among Swiss juveniles.

Conclusion. The variable of parental supervision relates significantly to victimization of theft in Switzerland, but not in India. This form of parental control relates stronger to delinquency than to victimization of theft in Switzerland; and to victimization than to victimization than to delinquency in India.

Table 6.3.4. Delinquency and victimization of robbery and assault (life time prevalence) by child disclosure, in %

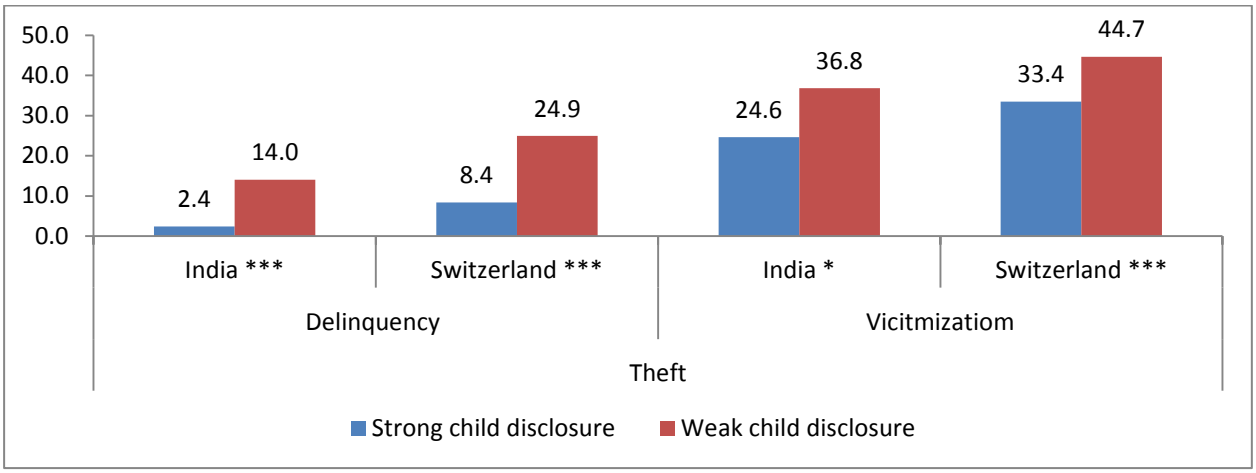
| | Robbery | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Delinquency | | | | Vicitmizatiom | | | |
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] |
| Strong child disclosure | 1,2 | 840 | 1,0 | 3473/3397 | 3,8 | 837 | 4,2 | 3532/3479 |
| Weak child disclosure | 1,8 | 57 | 5,7 | 579/612 | 7,1 | 56 | 10,3 | 590/626 |
| | | 897 | | 4052/4009 | | 893 | | 4122/4105 |
| | | ,708 | | .000/.000 | | ,221 | | .000/.000 |
| | Assault | | | | | | | |
| | Delinquency | | | | Vicitmizatiom | | | |
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| Strong child disclosure | 1,7 | 839 | 2,9 | 3469/3393 | 6,1 | 836 | 4,0 | 3533/3479 |
| Weak child disclosure | 7,0 | 57 | 9,6 | 571/611 | 10,5 | 57 | 10,7 | 590/627 |
| | | 896 | | 4040/4004 | | 893 | | 4123/4106 |
| | | ,005 | | .000/.000 | | ,186 | | .000/.000 |

The variable of child disclosure does not relate significantly to perpetration and being a victim of robbery. Swiss juveniles, who do not inform their parents about circumstances of their life, are more likely to commit robbery and become a victim of this offence than their better controlled peers. Swiss and Indian juveniles, who reported weak child disclosure, are more likely to commit assault and to become a victim of this offence.

Child disclosure relates stronger to delinquency than victimization of robbery in Switzerland.

Child disclosure relates stronger to delinquency than victimization of assault both in Switzerland and in India.

Figure 6.3.3. Delinquency and victimization of theft (life time prevalence) by child disclosure, in %




Indian juveniles, who reported a weaker child disclosure, are seven times more likely to commit personal theft. This association is weaker among Swiss respondents. They are three times more likely to report this offence if they do not inform their parents about circumstances of their life. Worse controlled Swiss and Indian youths are more likely to become a victim of personal theft.

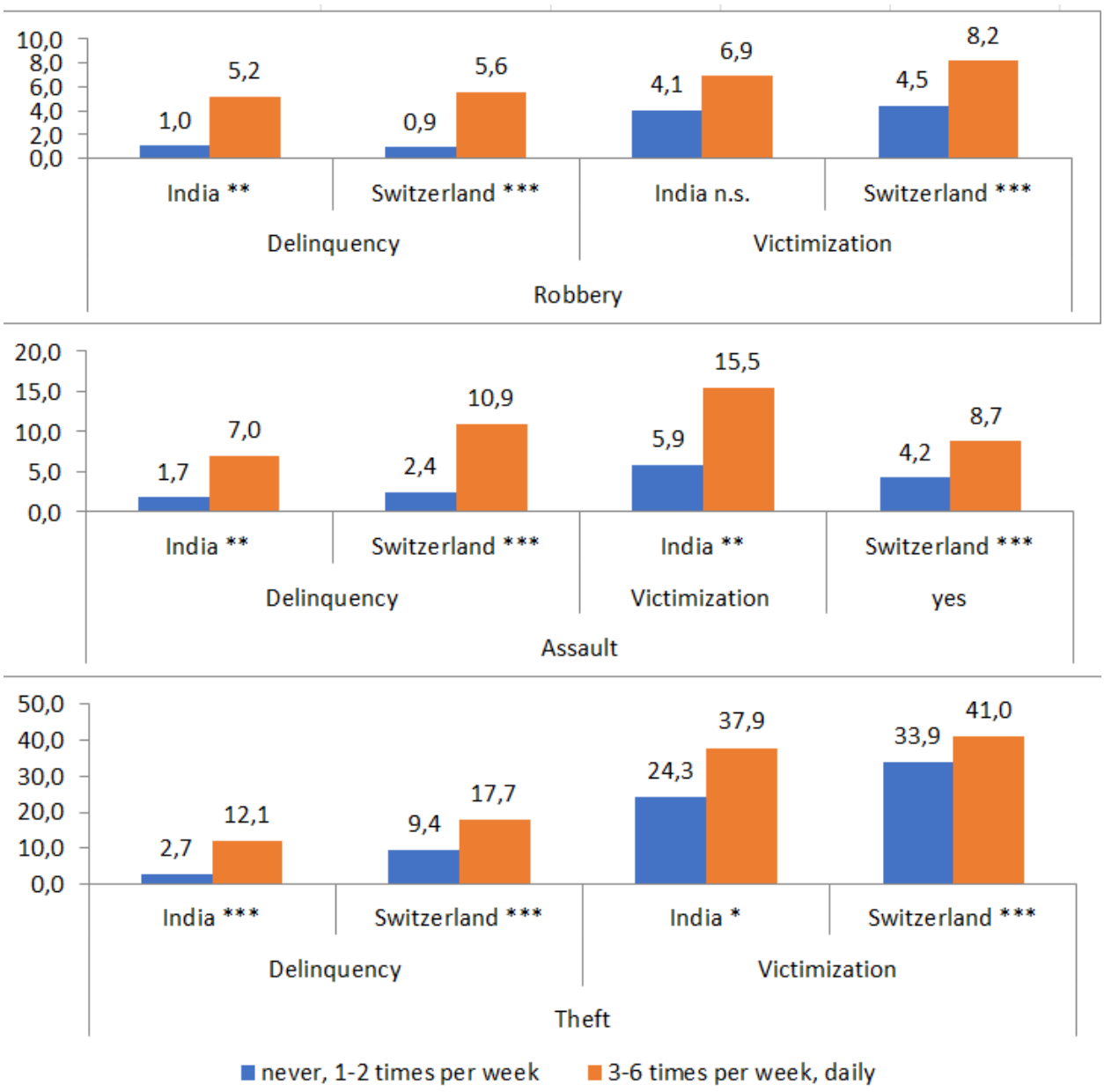
The variable of child disclosure relates stronger to delinquency than to victimization of personal theft in both countries.

The association between selected dependent variables and family bond are mostly non-significant among Indian juveniles. In this reason, we do not compare these results with Swiss output.

## 6.4. Delinquency, victimization, and spending leisure time, having delinquent friends

The following tables show the associations between forms of spending leisure time and having delinquent friends (IVs) and perpetration of being a victim of robbery, assault, and theft. Among forms of spending leisure time are going out in the evening, spending leisure time in structured and unstructured forms of spending leisure time. More detailed description of the last mentioned index is provided in description to *Table 2.4.1*.

Figure 6.4.1. Delinquency and victimization of robbery, assault, and theft (life time prevalence) by going out in the evening, in %



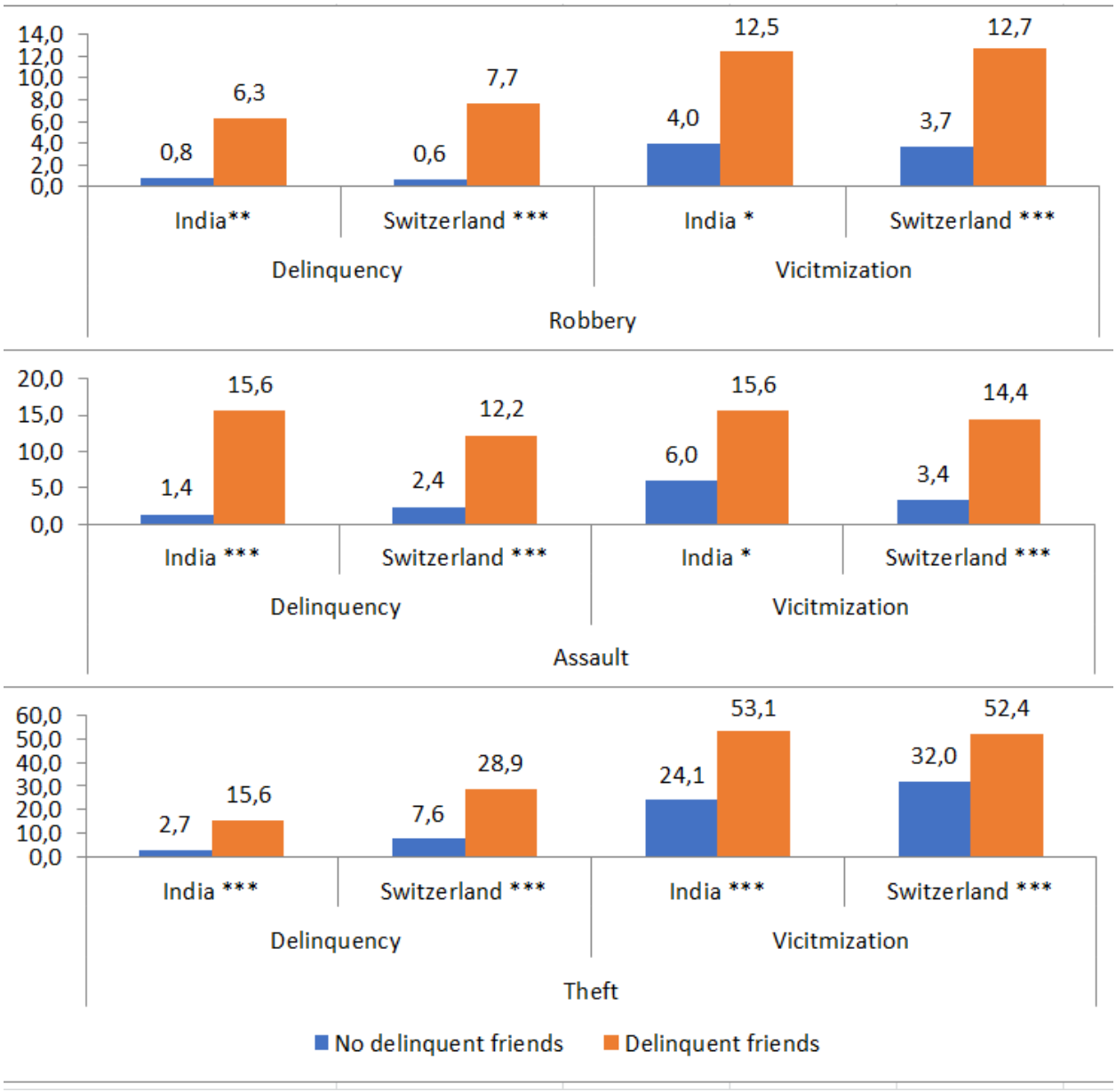

Indian and Swiss juveniles, who have an active night life (go out more than three times per week or daily) are five-six times more likely to commit robbery. Respondents from Switzerland are also more likely to become a victim of this offence. This association is non-significant among Indian youths.

Respondents from both countries are four-five times more likely to commit assault if they go out frequently in both countries. They are more likely to become a victim of this offence if reported an active night life; although this association is stronger in India than in Switzerland.

Indian respondents, who go out frequently, are four times more likely to commit personal theft. This association is weaker in Switzerland. Swiss youths are only twice more likely to commit theft if reported an active night life. The relationship between victimization of theft and active night life is also stronger in India than in Switzerland.

The variable of active night life relates stronger to delinquency than to victimization of robbery, assault, and personal theft in Switzerland and in India. The association between victimization of robbery and active night life is non-significant in India.

Figure 6.4.2. Delinquency and victimization of robbery, assault, and theft (life time prevalence) by having delinquent friends, in %




Swiss and Indian juveniles, who have delinquent friends, are many times more likely to commit robbery. They are also three times more likely to become a victim of this offence.

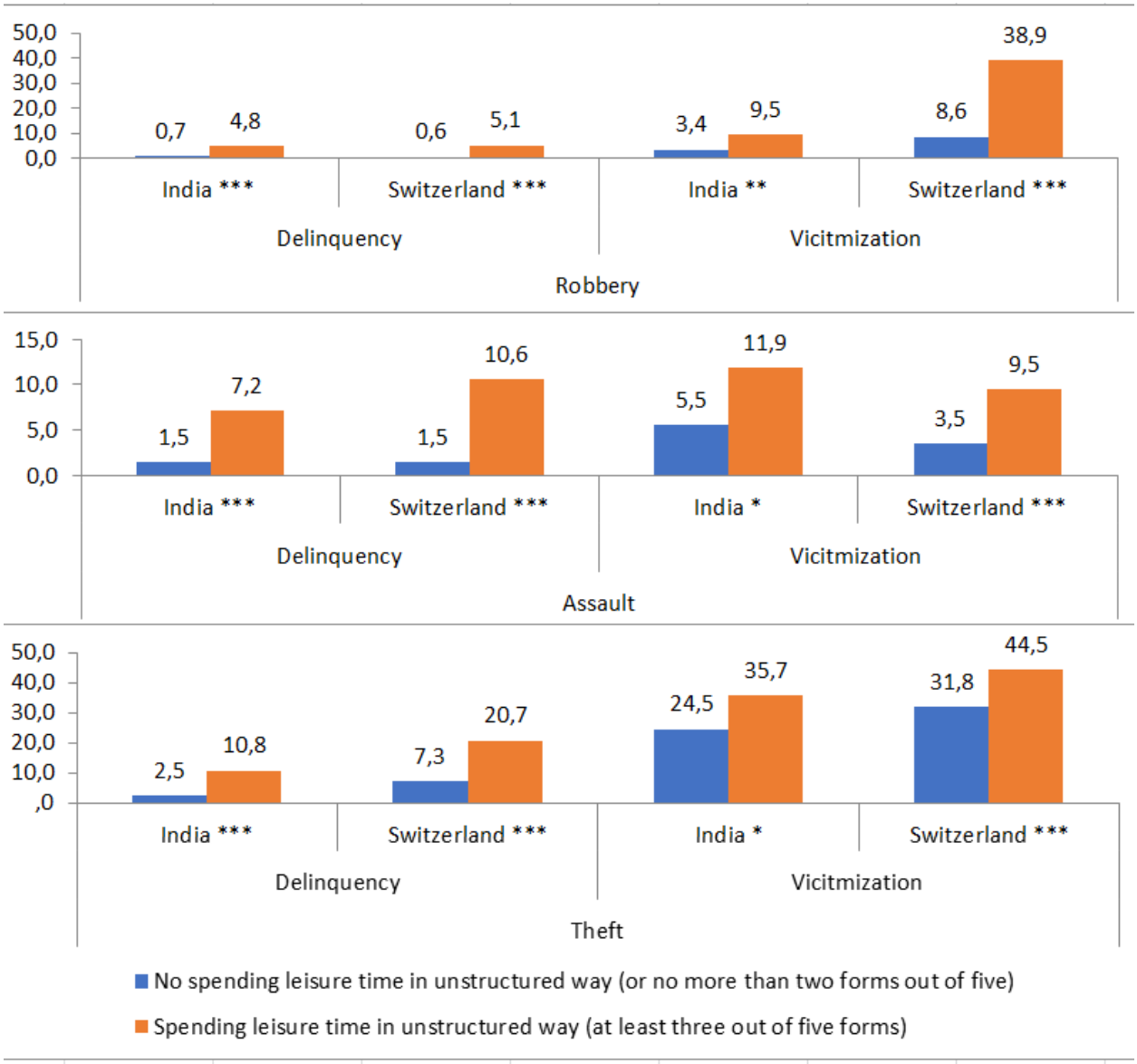
Indian respondents, who have delinquent friends, reported perpetration of assault ten times more often than their peers without delinquent friends. This association is weaker in Switzerland: respondents are five times more likely to commit assault. The strength of associations between having delinquent friends and being a victim of assault is stronger in Switzerland than in India.

Swiss and Indian respondents, who have delinquent friends, are four-five times more likely to commit personal theft. Respondents with friends who have committed something illegal are more likely to become a victim of theft. This association is a bit stronger in India than in Switzerland.

The variable of having delinquent friends relates stronger to delinquency of robbery, assault, and personal theft than being a victim of these offences in both countries.

The variable of "spending leisure time in structured way" does not relate significantly to selected offences in India. These associations are also not always significant in Switzerland. In this reason, we do not show these associations.

Figure 6.4.3. Delinquency and victimization of robbery, assault, and theft (life time prevalence) by spending leisure time in unstructured way, in %




Swiss and Indian juveniles, who spend their leisure time in unstructured way, are several times more likely to perpetrate robbery, assault, and theft, as well as to become a victim of these offences. The associations between unstructured forms of spending free time and victimization of robbery and assault is stronger in Switzerland than in India.

The selected IV relates stronger to delinquency than to victimization of all three offences.

## 6.5. Delinquency, victimization, and bonding to school and negative school environment

The following results indicate associations between two indexes of bonding to school and negative school environment (IVs) and delinquency and victimization of robbery, assault, and theft.

Table 6.5.1. Delinquency and victimization of robbery, assault, and theft (life time prevalence) by bonding to school, in %

| | Robbery | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Delinquency | | | | Vicitmization | | | |
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] | % [a] | N= [a] | % [b] | N= [c] |
| Strong bonding to school | 1,1 | 833 | 0,9 | 2810/2715 | 3,9 | 830 | 3,9 | 2860/2783 |
| Weak bonding to school | 3,9 | 51 | 3,5 | 1249/1297 | 5,9 | 51 | 7,7 | 1269/1324 |
| | | 884 | | 4059/4012 | | 881 | | 4129/4107 |
| | | ,076 | | .000/.000 | | ,472 | | .000/.000 |
| | Assault | | | | | | | |
| | Delinquency | | | | Vicitmization | | | |
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| Strong bonding to school | 1,8 | 832 | 2,2 | 2796/2710 | 6,4 | 830 | 4,0 | 2859/2784 |
| Weak bonding to school | 5,9 | 51 | 7,5 | 1251/1297 | 5,9 | 51 | 7,4 | 1271/1325 |
| | | 883 | | 4047/4007 | | 881 | | 4130/4109 |
| | | ,045 | | .000/.000 | | ,886 | | .000/.000 |
| | Theft | | | | | | | |
| | Delinquency | | | | Vicitmization | | | |
| | India | | Switzerland | | India | | Switzerland | |
| Strong bonding to school | 3,0 | 833 | 7,9 | 2811/2716 | 25,0 | 831 | 31,3 | 2857/2781 |
| Weak bonding to school | 7,8 | 51 | 17,1 | 1249/1297 | 35,3 | 51 | 43,7 | 1271/1325 |
| | | 884 | | 4060/4013 | | 882 | | 4128/4106 |
| | | ,060 | | .000/.000 | | ,103 | | .000/.000 |

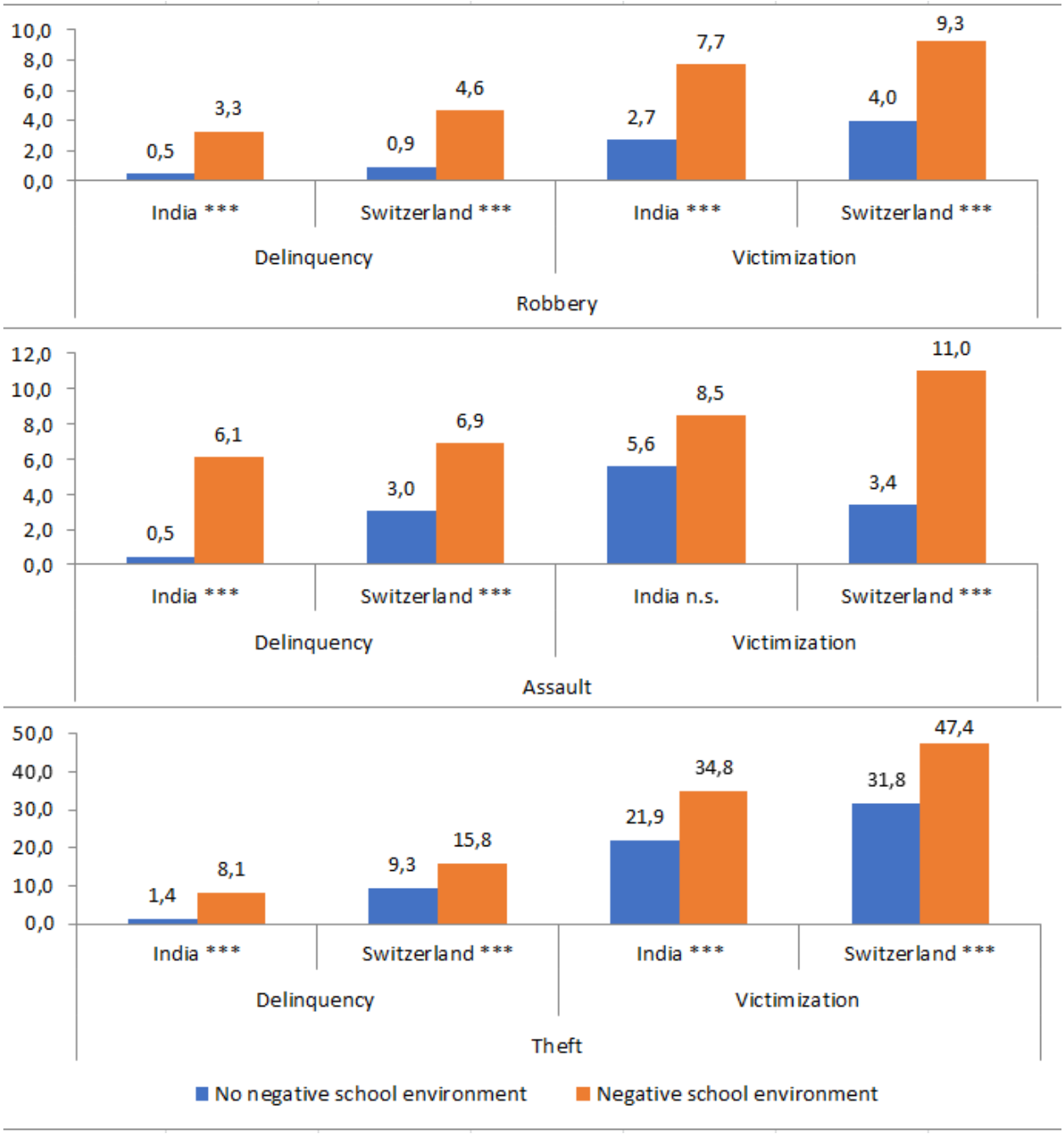
Swiss and Indian juveniles, who reported a weaker bonding to school, are more likely to commit robbery and to become a victim of this offence. These relationships are non-significant in India.

Respondents from both countries are also three times more likely to commit assault if reported weaker school attachment. Swiss youth are also more likely to become a victim of this offence if have weaker school bond. This independent variable does not relate significantly to victimization of assault in India.

Swiss juveniles, who attached to their school less strong, are more likely to commit personal theft and to become a victim of this assault. Selected independent variables does not relate significantly to victimization and perpetration of theft in India.

The variable of bonding to school relates stronger to perpetration of robbery, assault, and personal theft than to being a victim of this offence in Switzerland. We do not make such comparison in India due to lacking significance in these relationships.

Figure 6.5.1. Delinquency and victimization of robbery, assault, and theft (life time prevalence) by negative school environment, in %




Respondents from both countries, who reported negative school environment, are several times more likely to commit robbery and to become a victim of this offence. Associations between selected independent variable and delinquency or victimization are stronger in India than in Switzerland.

Swiss and Indian juveniles, who have negative school environment, are more likely to perpetrate assault and to become a victim of this offence. The relationship between perpetration of assault and having negative school environment is stronger in India than in Switzerland. In contrast, the association between victimization of assault and selected IV is stronger in Switzerland; it is also non-significant in India.

Respondents from both countries, who reported negative school environment, are more likely to commit personal theft. This association is stronger in India than in Switzerland. Juveniles from such schools are more likely to become a victim of theft.

The variable of negative school environment relates stronger to delinquency than to victimization of robbery in both countries. This IV relates stronger to delinquency of assault than to victimization of this offence in India. In contrast, this association is stronger for victimization than delinquency among Swiss respondents.

The association between negative school environment relates stronger to perpetration of personal theft than to become a victim of this offence in India. Swiss juveniles are a bit more likely to commit theft and to become a victim of theft if they have negative circumstances and equipment in school.

# Chapter 7. Conclusions

Among the main findings provided in this report are the following:

- The frequencies of active night life, spending leisure time in unstructured way, avoiding spending leisure time in structured way, as well as having delinquent friends are higher in Switzerland than in India.
- Indian juveniles reported a relatively high prevalence of bonding to school. The prevalence of weak school bond is five times lower in India than in Switzerland. At the same time, Swiss juveniles have a lower prevalence of negative school environment than their Indian peers.
- Swiss juveniles reported a higher prevalence of delinquency (life time prevalence).
- Rates of victimization of personal theft, hate crimes, and cyber bullying are higher in Switzerland than in India.
- Rates of victimization of assault and parental maltreatment are higher in India than in Switzerland. The prevalence of robbery and parental violence are similar in both countries.
- Both Swiss and Indian respondents become victims of theft three times more often than commit this offence. This conclusion concerns robbery, assault, and victimization (life time prevalence).
- Nevertheless worse family well-being has a higher prevalence in India than in Switzerland, this independent variable does not relate to juvenile delinquency in India.
- Such forms of parental control as parental awareness and parental supervision do not mostly relate significantly to juvenile delinquency in India and have a significant association among Swiss youths.
- The variable of child disclosure relates strongly to juvenile delinquency in both countries.
- The association between often going out and violent offences is stronger in Switzerland than in India. In contrast, the relationship between active night life and property offences is stronger in India than in Switzerland.
- The association between violent / property offences and having delinquent friends is stronger in India than in Switzerland. This association between minor offences and having delinquent friends is similar in both countries.
- The association between negative school environment and juvenile delinquency is stronger in India than in Switzerland. In contrast, weak family bond has a stronger association with delinquency in Switzerland than in India.
- The association between family well-being and victimization of theft is the only significant relationship in India provided in this table. It is interesting that Indian youths from richer families are more likely to become a victim of theft than their poorer peers. In contrast, Swiss juveniles are more likely to become a victim of theft when they reported a worse family well-being.
- Weak parental awareness relates stronger to perpetration of assault than to being a victim of robbery in Switzerland. The relationships between parental awareness (IV) and delinquency or victimization (DVs) of assault are similar in Switzerland.
- The variable of parental supervision relates significantly to victimization of robbery in Switzerland, but not in India. The variable of parental supervision relates significantly to victimization of assault in India, but not in Switzerland. Victimization of robbery Weak parental awareness relates stronger to delinquency than to victimization of assault and robbery in Switzerland.
- The variable of parental supervision relates significantly to victimization of theft in Switzerland, but not in India. This form of parental control relates stronger to delinquency than to victimization of theft in Switzerland; and to victimization than to victimization than to delinquency in India.

- The variable of having delinquent friends relates stronger to delinquency of robbery, assault, and personal theft than being a victim of these offences in both countries.
- The variable of active night life relates stronger to delinquency than to victimization of robbery, assault, and personal theft in Switzerland and in India. The association between victimization of robbery and active night life is non-significant in India.
- The variable of negative school environment relates stronger to delinquency than to victimization of robbery in both countries. This IV relates stronger to delinquency of assault than to victimization of this offence in India. In contrast, this association is stronger for victimization than delinquency among Swiss respondents.
- The association between negative school environment relates stronger to perpetration of personal theft than to become a victim of this offence in India. Swiss juveniles are a bit more likely to commit theft and to become a victim of theft if they have negative circumstances and equipment in school.

# Chapter 8. Technical report in India

## 8.1. Introduction

India participated in the ISRD-3 for the first time. This project for Switzerland became already for the third time. The technical report of the data collection in Switzerland is provided in the Part II. In this reason, this technical report is dedicated only to India and includes such sections as

- sample design,
- fieldwork,
- questionnaire.

Respondents from the 9th, 10th, 11th and 9th grades were surveyed (Table 30.2.1).

## 8.2. Sample design.

This study in India took place only in the city of Bhubaneshwar. The sample was created based on the list of schools. We regarded three types of schools, particularly:

- Junior college. Indian youths enter this type of school after graduating from the 10$^{th}$ grade of a secondary school if they plan continuing their education, e.g. by entering universities.
- "Plus two" schools are secondary educational institutions that include all twelve classes of secondary education. They are called "plus two" schools, because two more years are added to the traditional ten grades.
- 10 grades schools are those that include only ten years of education.

These types of schools are also presented in Table 30.2.1.

Schools were selected randomly, using the random function of Excel.

Table 8.2.1. General number of schools per school type (4- 6), estimated number of students and schools in the sample proportionally to the number of schools per grade (7 -9),

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grade | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | Number of schools in the list of schools is 101 | Frequencies of school types | **Number of students in the sample** regarding frequencies of school types | Calculation the number of schools | Number of schools in the sample if the |
| Junior College | - | - | + | + | 6 | 5.9% | 60 | 60/40=1.5 | **2** |
| +2 | + | + | + | + | 46 | 45.5% | 455 | 455/80 =5,6 | **6** |
| 10 grades (X) | + | + | - | - | 49 | 48.5 % | 485 | 484/40=12,1 | **12** |

* Was obtained e.g.: 5,94*1 000 / 100 = 59,4 (60), where (1) 1 000 = estimated number of juveniles in the sample, and (2) 5,94 = prevalence of junior colleges in %.

The number of schools was defined based on (1) estimated number of respondents in the final sample (N~1000), and (2) average number of juveniles per grade (N~80). In accordance with the structure of Indian schools, there are no classes, but sections. Each grade has two sections that include forty pupils per each (40+40). We did not select the whole grade, but only half of it (N~40 students). We selected 20 students per section twice (½ of a section and 1/4 of grade). The estimated number of schools, grades, sections and students are provided in Table 8.2.1.

Additionally to the main sample, the oversample was calculated. Using the same principle, we created a list of 10 schools (50% of the main sample, where number of each school type was increased by half proportionally: 2+1 for junior colleges, 6+3 for "plus two" schools, 12+6 for ten grades schools). Schools from the additional sample were contacted when school(s) from the main sample declined participation.

### 8.3. Fieldwork

The fieldwork in Bhubaneshwar took place from 23.09.2013 to 24.04.2015 mostly in English and in some schools in Odia.

The survey in English speaking schools was conducted in the computer based form by using the offline survey software (FluidSurveys[3]). It is an online program that allowed collecting the data in offline regime. Before going to schools, the researcher started rented netbooks in online regime, downloaded the link of the questionnaire in the form of desktop icon. These links worked offline to collect responses. After each working day, the achieved interviews were saved in the form of CSV files and sent us by email. Later, these files were imported into the FluidSurveys server to get the final version of the data in ".sav" format (SPSS program).

The computer-based surveys were conducted in all countries that collaborated with our research group. In accordance with the experience of the Swiss and Finnish research teams, there is no significant difference between these two methods (Lucia, Hermann, Killias, 2007, Walser & Killias, 2012; Kivivuori & Salmi & Walser, 2013). Laptops for the survey were rented from students of the KIIT University, Bhubaneshwar.

Several Indian schools spoke mostly not English, but Odian language. Due to Odian alphabet was not compatible to FluidSurvey program, the study was conducted in Paper & Pencil form. The translated questionnaires were printed out and spread among respondents to obtain their answers. Afterward, the results were processed by Epidata program and imported into the "sav." format (SPSS data analysis program).

Before the data collection, each school principal gave his/her permission to conduct the survey in their schools. While the data collection, 75% of school teachers stayed in class rooms. We used the opt-out method while data collection. It means than the permission from parents of respondents was not needed. Using of this method was based on the fact that schools are responsible for pupils during the school time. The school-level participation rate is 35%. The final number of effective answers in the available database ("beta_2.0") is 926, the final number of schools is 19.

### 8.4. Questionnaire

As it was mentioned above, the questionnaire in India was used in English and Odia. The survey was conducted in computer-based-offline regime and Paper & Pencil forms correspondently. The questionnaire included twelve modules. Among them are eleven modules from the core questionnaire (including the "gang" module) and one additional. The additional module concerns the using computer, spending time in social nets, as well as playing computer games.

[3] http://fluidsurveys.com/

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