

Results
of the Third International Self-Report Study
(ISRD-3) of Delinquency among Juveniles
in India and Switzerland

Part 3 of the Report to the Swiss National Science Foundation,
Project 10001A_162816

Anastasiia Lukash

Paromita Chattoraj

Martin Killias



Universität St.Gallen.....	1
Chapter 1. Introduction	3
1.1. Background	3
1.2. This report	4
1.3. Information about the authors	5
1.4. Acknowledgements	6
Abbreviations	7
Chapter 2. Frequencies.....	8
2.1. What is this chapter about	8
2.2. Family well-being, gender, and Indian casts.....	9
2.3. Frequencies of parental control	11
2.4. Frequencies of spending leisure time and having delinquent friends	12
2.5. Frequencies of school variables	13
2.6. Delinquency	14
2.7. Victimization.....	16
Chapter 3. Comparison of delinquency and victimization. Frequencies.....	17
3.1. Results	17
Chapter 4. Associations between delinquency, cannabis use, and independent variables.....	19
4.1. What is this chapter about	19
4.2. Juvenile delinquency and Indian castes, family well-being and gender	19
4.3. Juvenile delinquency and parental control	21
4.4. Juvenile delinquency by spending leisure time and having delinquent friends	25
Chapter 5. Associations between delinquency, cannabis use, and school variables.....	29
27.1. What is this chapter about	29
27.2. Juvenile delinquency by school variables	29
Chapter 6. Comparison of delinquency and victimization. Bivariate analysis	31
6.1. What is this chapter about	31
6.2. Delinquency and victimization by family well-being in comparison with others	31
6.3. Delinquency, victimization, and parental control	32
6.4. Delinquency, victimization, and spending leisure time, having delinquent friends	37
6.5. Delinquency, victimization, and bonding to school and negative school environment	42
Chapter 7. Conclusions	44
Chapter 8. Technical report in India.....	46

8.1. Introduction	46
8.2. Sample design.....	46
8.3. Fieldwork.....	47
8.4. Questionnaire.....	48
Chapter 9. Technical report in Switzerland.....	48
9.1. Sample design	48
9.2. Fieldwork	48
9.3. Questionnaire	49
References	50

Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1. Background

It is about 25 years ago when, in 1989, some 20 specialists of self-report surveys gathered in a conference hotel in Nordwijkerhout (NL) to discuss the feasibility of an international survey of juvenile delinquency using the method of self-reported questionnaires. The third author of this report was invited to participate in that meeting, as a specialist of conducting international, comparative victimization surveys. Indeed, the first international crime victimization survey (van Dijk, Mayhew & Killias 1990) had been in the field exactly about at that time. Encouraged by the success of that first truly international survey in the field of criminology, Dr. Josine Junger-Tas gathered around her a first steering group called to organize what then, in 1992, became the First International Self-reported Delinquency Survey (ISRD-1) in which 12 countries had participated (Junger-Tas, Terlouw & Klein 1994). Switzerland had been on board and it remained so at every sweep ever since with a national sample. After that first attempt, it was felt that next sweeps would need to be more tightly standardized. The Steering Committee (of which the first author has remained a member since that time) started working on a new project from 2003. In 2006, a second survey was launched, with about 30 countries participating (ISRD-2). This larger project has led to two major publications (Junger-Tas et al. 2010, 2012). Already during the preparation of these two volumes, a new wave (ISRD-3) has been organized in which again some 40 countries are participating. First results of the ISRD-3 Study are presented in the paper of Enzmann, Kivivuori, Marshall, Steketee, Hough & Killias (2018). This report provides results of the ISRD-3 in Switzerland and India.

1.2. This report

This report includes descriptive outputs of the Third International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-3) in India in comparison with Switzerland. Switzerland took part in the previous two waves of the ISRD in 1993 and 2006 (Killias, Aebi, Herrmann, Dilitz & Lucia, 2010); for India, it was the first experience. For this analysis, the Indian database (version “beta_2.0” was used)¹; in Switzerland, it was conducted by using the database of “beta_0”². The data collection was funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF, Project N 100015_138401/1) in Switzerland, and by the Institute of Criminology of the University of Zurich (2013) in India. The data analysis was funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation in both countries (Project N 10001A_162816). This report is based on results provided in the ISRD-3 report that was submitted to the Swiss National Science Foundation in 2017.

The purpose of this analysis is to compare juvenile delinquency, victimization, and its main indicators in India and Switzerland. This comparison becomes even more interesting due to India and Switzerland represents totally different cultural backgrounds. In this paper, we show the main descriptive results of our analysis. Deeper findings will be presented soon in our journal publications.

As it was provided, among our *dependent variables* are various perpetrations and victimization experience during respondents’ lifetime. Among them are:

- Minor offences: graffiti, vandalism, shoplifting, caring weapon, group fight, animal cruelty.
- Violent offences: robbery and assault.
- Property offences: personal theft, motorbike/car theft, car break, bicycle theft, burglary.
- Drug dealing.
- Cannabis use.
- 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)

Among selected *independent variables* are:

- Gender
- Age
- Family well-being
- Indian casts

¹ Non-weighted data. The database from all countries is kept at the University of Hamburg. Due to progress of data collection, data cleaning, and data merging in the several countries, different updates have taken place. For the present purposes, we use the version “Beta_2” of the database. The results change only minimally by the several updates.

² Weighted data. The database from all countries is kept at the University of Hamburg. Due to progress of data collection, data cleaning, and data merging in the several countries, different updates have taken place. For the present purposes, we use the version “Beta_0” of the database. The results change only minimally by the several updates.

- 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)

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. Definition of selected offences and structure of independent variables can be seen in

How offences were defined in the questionnaire and structures of these variables are provided in Attachment 1. While collecting the data, the standardized questionnaire was used. More information about the data collection and methodology of this study is in Chapter 8. Technical report in India” and Chapter 9. Technical report in Switzerland”.

1.3. Information about the authors

Dr. Anastasiia Lukash PhD, Postdoctoral researcher in the research group of Prof. Martin Killias, Law Faculty, University of St. Gallen

a.lukash1@gmail.com , anastasiia.lukash@krc.ch

Profesor Dr. Paromita Charroraj PhD, Associate Dean (Academics) at School of Law, KIIT University.

paromitachattoraj@kls.ac.in

Professor Dr. jur. et lic.phil. Martin Killias Prof. Dr. jur. et lic.phil. Prof. em. Universities of Zurich and Lausanne, Guest (Visiting) Professor of Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure Law and Criminology, University of St. Gallen

martin.killias@unisg.ch

1.4. Acknowledgements

There are many people who, at some time or another over the last four years, have helped to bring this project to a good end. Our first thank goes to the Swiss National Science Foundation and particular to Dr. K. Weder (grants N 100015_138401/1 and 10001A_162816) for the support and realization of this project in Switzerland; and to the Institute of Criminology, Zurich University. We further acknowledge the kind and generous technical support that we received, all along this project, from other Members of the ISRD Steering Committee and in particular from *Prof.Dr. I. Haen Marshall*, from *Dr. D. Enzmann*, *Prof.Dr. M. Stekete* and *Prof.Dr. J. Kivivuori*.

We would like to thank: (countries are mentioned the in the alphabet order)

In India:

- Key Functionaries of the KIIT University including, Prof. P. P. Mathur, Vice Chancellor, Prof Sasmita Samanta, Registrar, Prof. S.K. Nanda, Research Chair, Dr. Mrityunjay Suar, Chairman Research.
- Students of School of law, KIIT University who did the data collection including Baishali Bhattacharya, Prachi Sathpathy, Shashank Mishra, Yadu Monika, Varsha, Rajneesh Dubey, Sharvani, Surabhi, Manu, Anwasha, Chinmoy Ghosh
- Ms Sankjukta Badhai, field Officer
- Principals and Teachers of all the participating Schools
- All the student Respondents

In Switzerland:

- Dr. Kathrin Weder, Swiss National Science Foundation
- Mr. S. Sommer, Jacobs Foundation
- Dr. M. Peek, Swiss Federal Office of Migration
- Direction of the Conference of Education Departments, namely former cantonal Minister I. Chassot, Secretary General H. Ambühl and Dr. T. Mattmann-Arnold
- Cantonal Departments of education
- School principals and teachers that participated in our survey.

We feel deeply indebted to all these personalities and express here our sincere gratitude, including to all those that we omit mentioning here by their names but who have in many ways contributed to the success of this project.

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 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 casts

Table 2.2.1 Indian casts 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 casts. 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 casts, 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 7th, 8th, and 9th; in India – in the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th 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
less (much less, less, a bit less)	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") N= ^c	4.5 906	5.3 4146/4141
Weak parental supervision (at least three out of five statements were reported as "never/seldom") N= ^c	4.3 891	11.4 4129/4116
Weak child disclosure (at least two out of four statements were reported as "never/seldom") N= ^c	6.3 902	14.3 4137/4133
Weak family bond (at least 3 out of 4 statements were reported as "totally disagree/rather disagree/ or neither/nor") N= ^c	12.1 685	12.8 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) N= ^c	6.3 922	16.7 4115/4096
Having delinquent friends (friends have committed three out of five offences) N= ^c	3.6 889	15.0 4123/4092
Avoiding spending leisure time in structured way (two out of three forms of structured forms of spending leisure time were not reported) N= ^c	6.7 891	12.0 4093/4061
Spending leisure time in unstructured way (reporting at least three out of six forms of spending leisure time in unstructured way) N= ^c	13.1 888	32.1 4083/4051
Spending leisure time in unstructured way (reporting at least three out of five forms of spending leisure time in unstructured way ^d) N= ^c	9,6 889	26,0 4084/4052
Spending leisure time in unstructured way (reporting at least three out of four forms of spending leisure time in unstructured way ^e) N= ^c	5,4 896	22,8 4085/4053
Spending leisure time in unstructured way (reporting at least three out of four forms of spending leisure time in unstructured way ^f) N= ^c	8,0 890	18,3 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 than 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 comparison 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 than 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 in 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. Despite 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

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.

3.1. Results

Table 3.1.1 Prevalence of delinquency and victimization (life time prevalence), in %

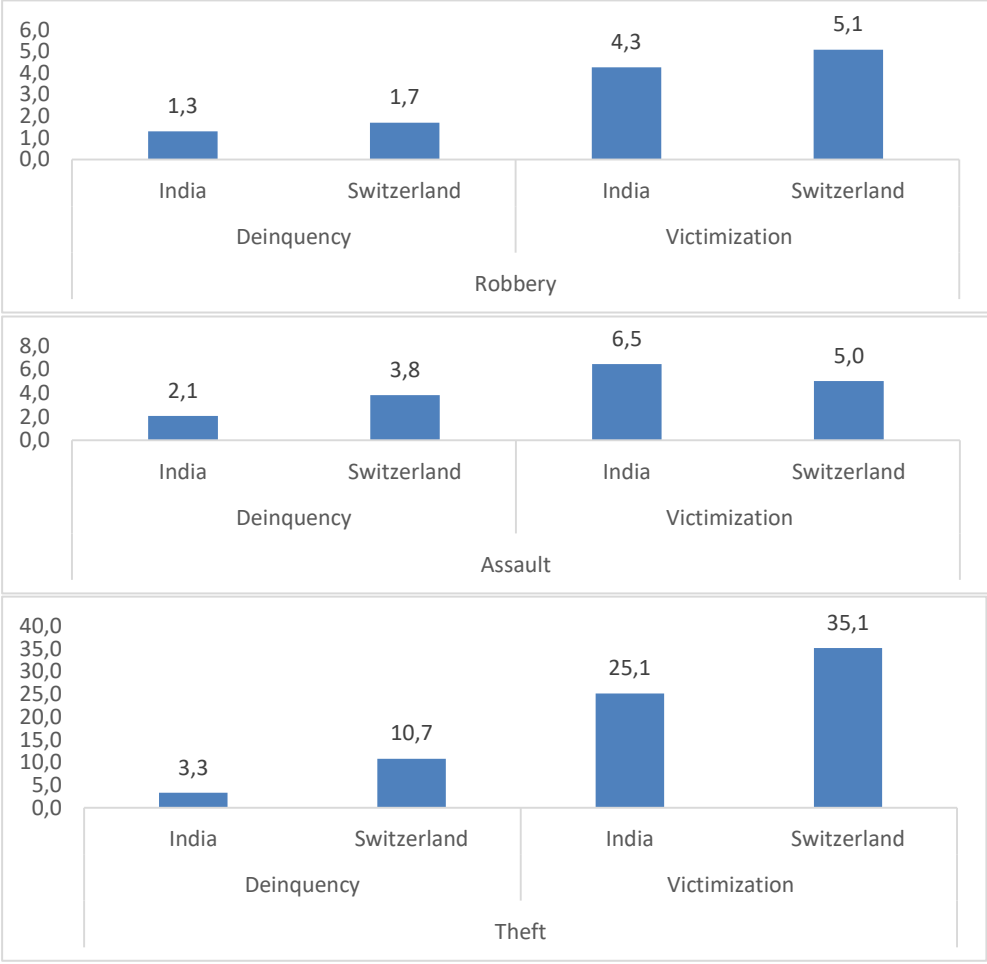
	Robbery		Assault				Theft				Switzerland ^b	
	Delinquency	Victimization	Delinquency	Victimization	Delinquency	Victimization	Delinquency	Victimization				
	India ^a	CH ^b	India ^a	CH ^b	India ^a	CH ^b	India ^a	CH ^b	India ^a	CH ^b	India ^a	
No	98.7	98.3	95.7	94.9	97.9	96.2	93.5	95.0	96.7	89.3	74.9	64.9
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 3.1.1. 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

4.1. What is this chapter about

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

4.2. 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 4.2.1 Juvenile delinquency and cannabis use (life time prevalence) by belonging to Indian castes, 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 (DV) 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 castes and cannabis use ever. Juveniles from general castes are the least likely to consume this substance.

Table 4.2.2 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 4.2.3 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.

4.3. Juvenile delinquency and parental control

Table 4.3.1 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 control ^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 minor offences. 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 times more likely to commit a property offence than their better controlled peers.

Table 4.3.2 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	

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 4.3.3 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= ^a	% ^a	N= ^a	% ^b	N= ^c	% ^a
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 4.3.4 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 4.3.5 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 are 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 4.3.6 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 4.3.7 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	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 4.3.8 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.

4.4. Juvenile delinquency by spending leisure time and having delinquent friends

Table 4.4.1 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	N= ^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 4.4.2 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 4.4.3 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	N= ^c
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 4.4.4 Drug 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 4.4.5 Drug 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 4.4.6. Delinquency (life time prevalence) by spending leisure time in unstructured way, in %

Spending leis.time in unstruct.way ^f	Minor offences				Violent offences				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 4.4.7. 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 unstruct. 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

27.1. What is this chapter about

This subchapter provides bivariate associations between delinquency, cannabis use, and school variables in India and Switzerland. Among dependent variables are three groups of offences (life time prevalence), perpetration of drug dealing and consuming cannabis ever.

27.2. Juvenile delinquency by school variables

Table 27.2.1 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	N= ^c
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 than 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 27.2.2 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

^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 27.2.3 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	N= ^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 27.2.4 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

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	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	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	
	% ^a	N= ^a	% ^b	N= ^c	% ^a	N= ^a	% ^b	N= ^c
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

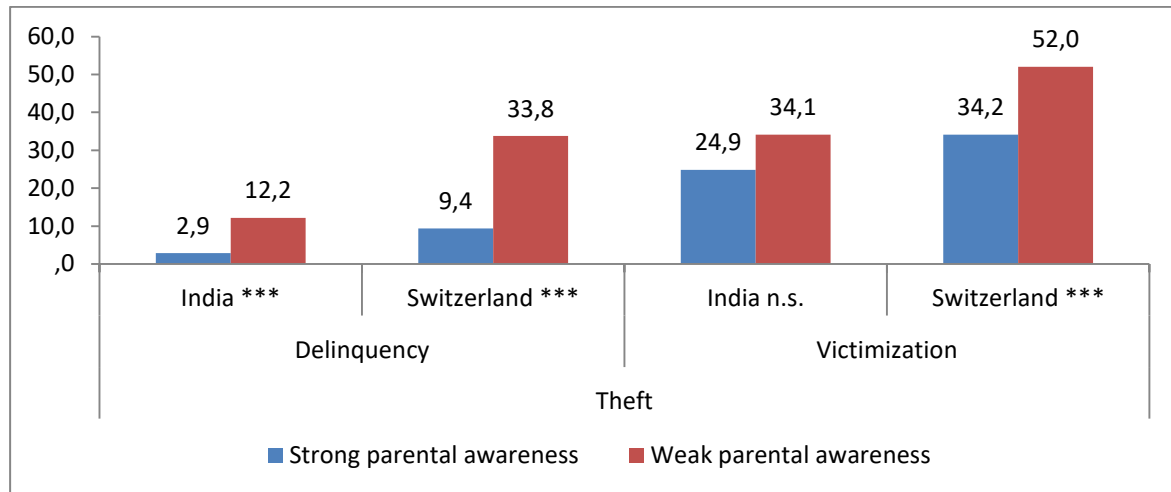
Worse controlled Indian and Swiss juveniles are more likely to become a victim of robbery than their better controlled peers. The association between parental awareness and victimization of assault is stronger in Switzerland than in India.

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	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	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	

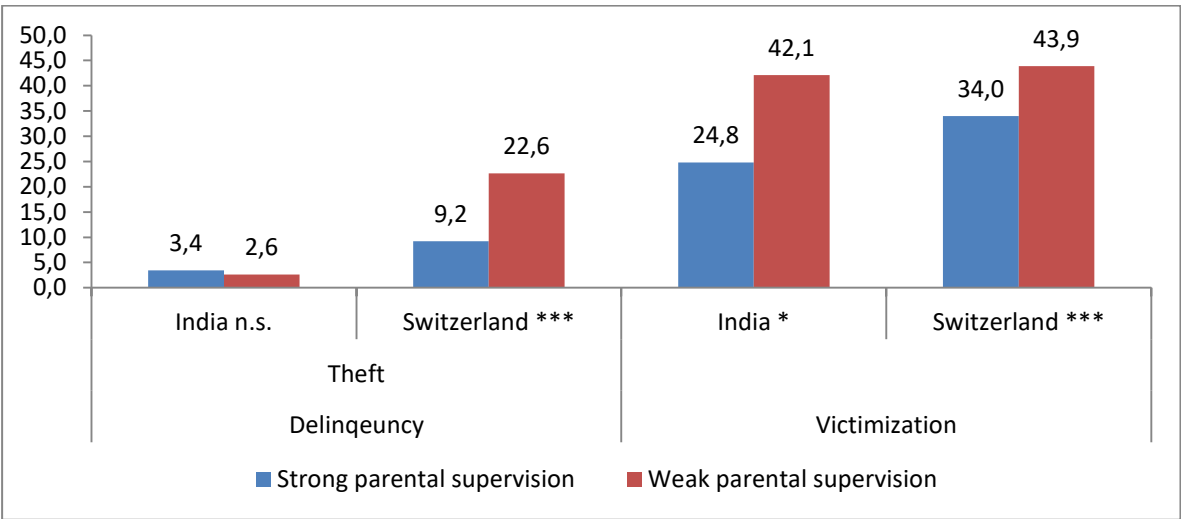
Worse controlled Swiss juveniles are a bit more likely to become a victim of robbery than their better controlled peers. This association is non-significant among Indian juveniles.

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 delinquency in India.

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

Robbery								
	Delinquency				Victimization			
	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

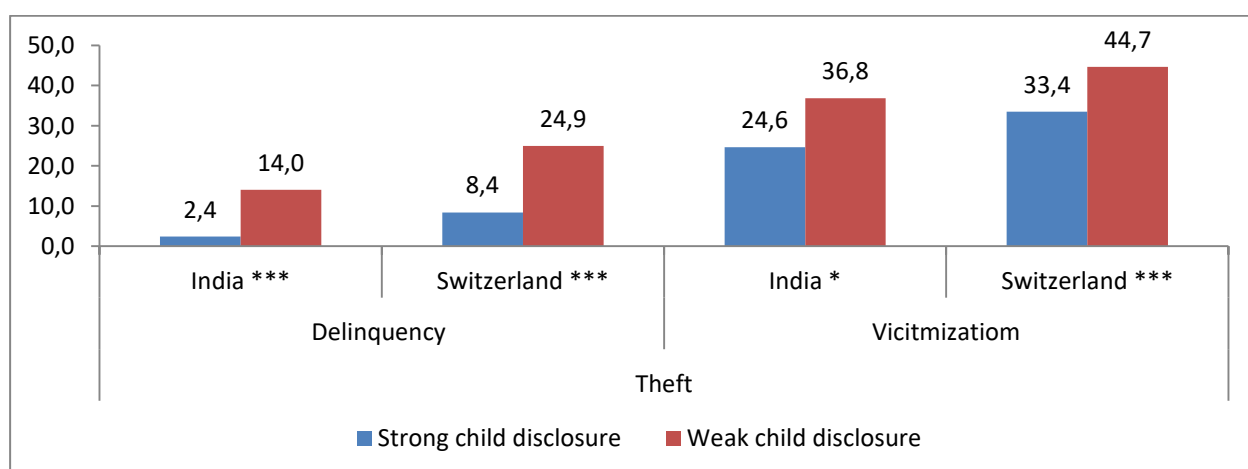
Assault								
	Delinquency				Victimization			
	India		Switzerland		India		Switzerland	
	% ^a	N= ^a	% ^b	N= ^c	% ^a	N= ^a	% ^b	N= ^c
Strong child disclosure	1,7	839	2,9	3469/3393	6,1	836	4,0	3533/3479
Weak child disclosure	7,0	57	9,6	571/611	10,5	57	10,7	590/627
		896		4040/4004		893		4123/4106
		,005		.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

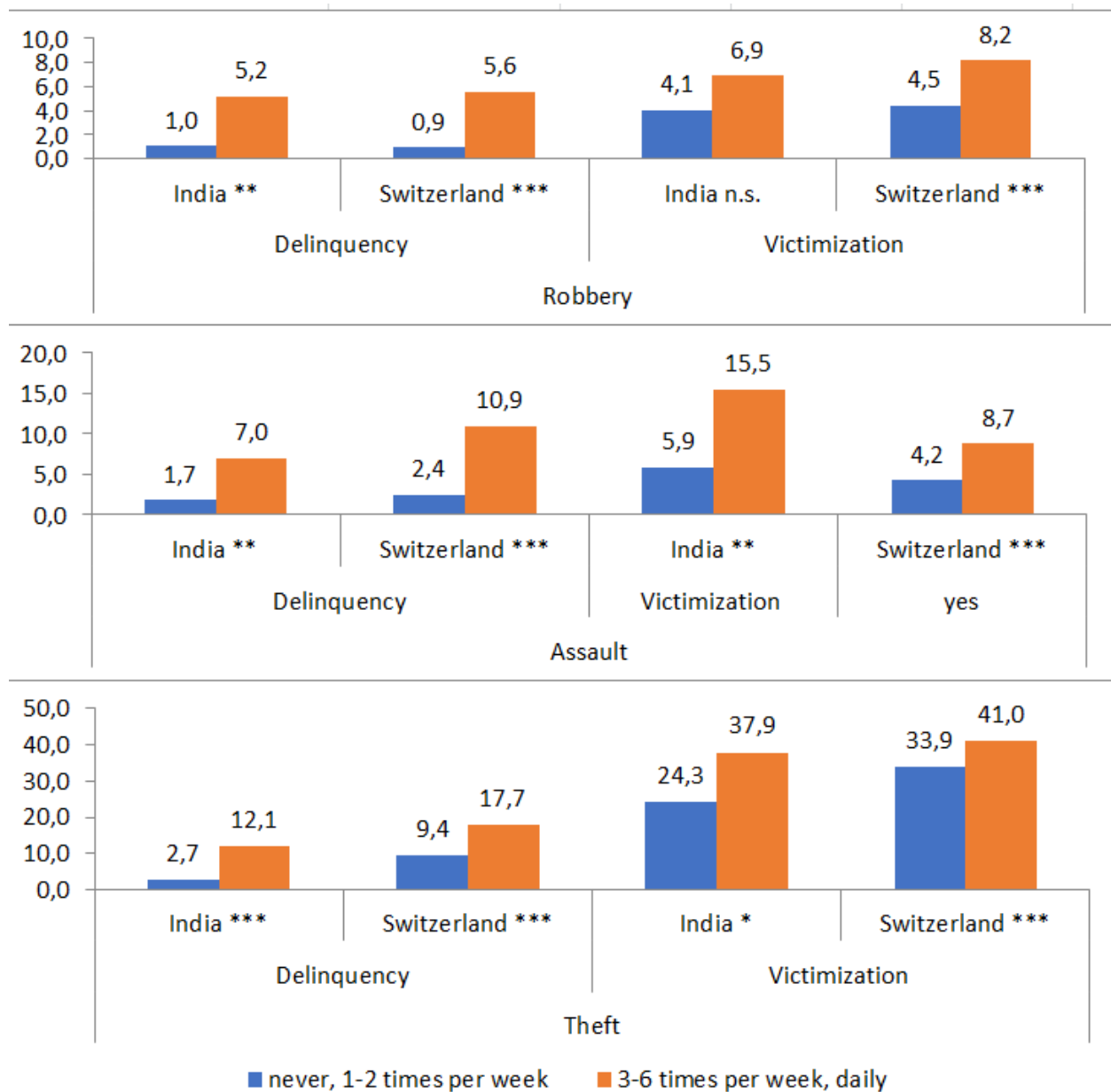
times more likely to report this offence if they do not inform their parents about circumstances of their life. Worse controlled Swiss and Indian youths are more likely to become a victim of personal theft.

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 %



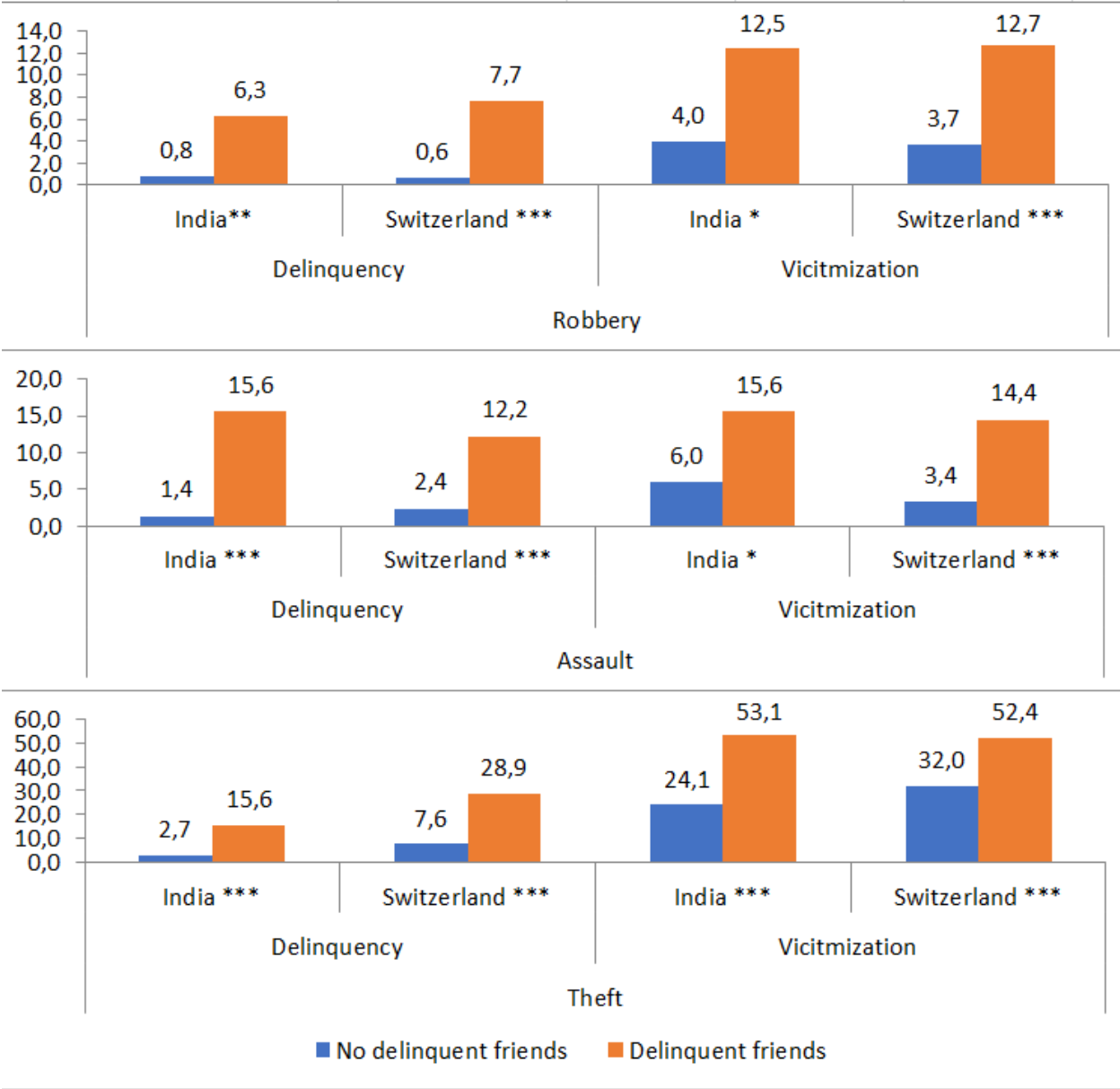
Indian and Swiss juveniles, who have an active night life (go out more than three times per week or daily) are five-six times more likely to commit robbery. Respondents from Switzerland are also more likely to become a victim of this offence. This association is non-significant among Indian youths.

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.

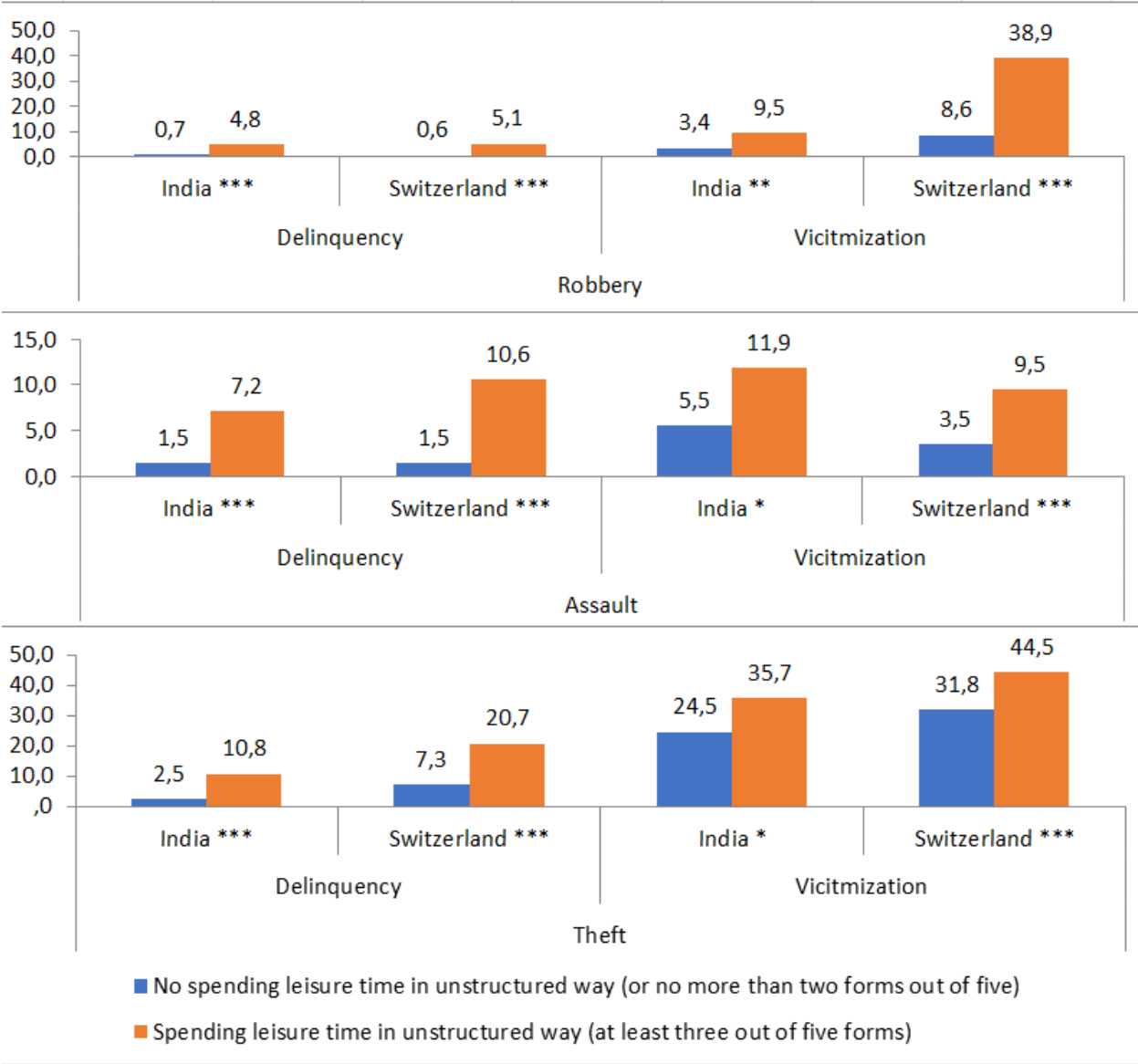
Indian respondents, who have delinquent friends, reported perpetration of assault ten times more often than their peers without delinquent friends. This association is weaker in Switzerland: respondents are five times more likely to commit assault. The strength of associations between having delinquent 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				Victimization			
	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				Victimization			
	India		Switzerland		India		Switzerland	
	% ^a	N= ^a	% ^b	N= ^c	% ^a	N= ^a	% ^b	N= ^c
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				Victimization			
	India		Switzerland		India		Switzerland	
	% ^a	N= ^a	% ^b	N= ^c	% ^a	N= ^a	% ^b	N= ^c
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.

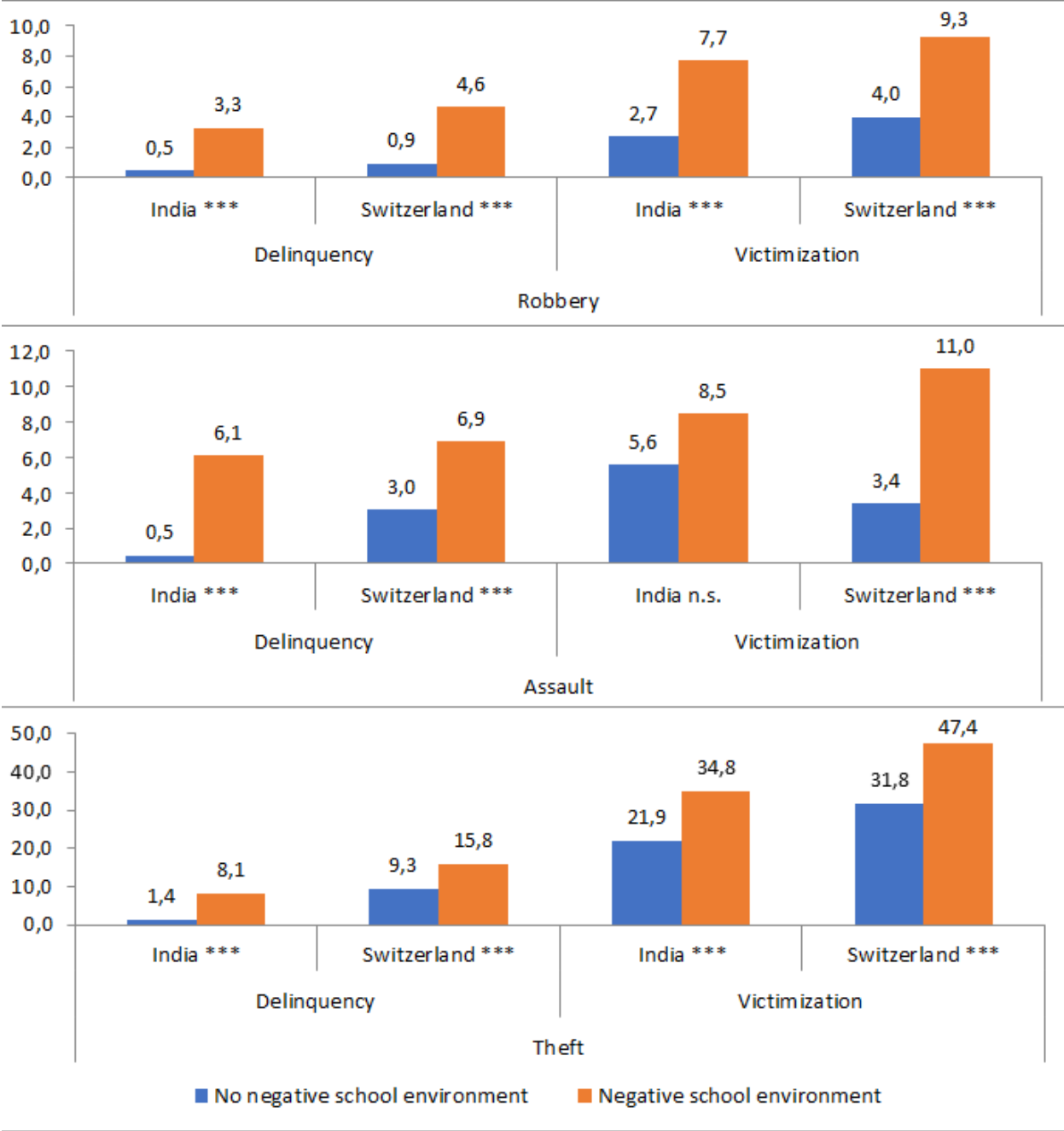
Respondents from both countries are also three times more likely to commit assault if reported weaker school attachment. Swiss youth are also more likely to become a victim of

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 negative school environment relates stronger to perpetration than to victimization of personal theft in India. Swiss juveniles are a bit more likely to commit theft and to become a victim of theft if they have negative school environment.

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 ISRD-3 in India 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 Bhubaneswar. 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 10th 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 ($\frac{1}{2}$ of a section and $\frac{1}{4}$ of grade). The estimated number of schools, grades, sections and students are provided in 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 (FluidSurveys³). 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. The passive parental consent was used.

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

³ <http://fluidsurveys.com/>

35%. The final number of effective answers in the available database (“beta_2”) is 926, the final number of schools is 19.

8.4. Questionnaire

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.

Chapter 9. Technical report in Switzerland

9.1. Sample design

The Swiss ISRD-3 involves a national random sample of 2’854 male and female juveniles attending the 7th – 9th grades, which in the Swiss context corresponds to pupils aged mostly 12- 16. This sampling procedure was preferred over the city-sampling procedure – used in most of the participating countries – because Switzerland is a small country with approximately 8 million inhabitants (Bundesamt für Statistik. Schweiz, 2015: 6-7). It does not have any large city but only medium ones (the largest city, Zürich, has a population of 400’000 inhabitants (Stadt Zürich, 2015). The sampling was drawn out of a list given by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office containing all school facilities from the 7th to the 9th grades existing in each Swiss canton. This list also gave information about the number of students per grade, but did not include information about number of classes per grade and type of school⁴. It did not allow us to make a sample of classes at the very beginning, although the sample unit was a class. The sampling occurred in four steps: (1) selection of schools; (2) collecting information about number of classes in the selected schools; (3) random selection of classes; (4) additional sample in three cantons (Aargau, St. Gallen and Ticino). The final obtained database called “beta 0” included 4’158 respondents. It was weighted by canton and school grade, and used for all calculations for this paper.

9.2. Fieldwork

⁴ The types of schools in accordance with: (1) pattern of property (Private/government); (2) pupils' capacities and career-intentions (vary in different cantons).

Instead of paper-pencil questionnaire, the survey was conducted in the computer-based form by using online survey software (<http://www.unipark.com/en/>) using school computers in computer classes not with researchers', but with school teachers' and school principals' supervision. In accordance with the experience of the Swiss and Finnish research team, there is no significant difference between these two methods and forms of supervision (Lucia, Hermann, Killias, 2007, Walser & Killias, 2012; Kivivuori, Salmi & Walser, 2013, Killias, Kuhn & Aebi, 2011). The passive parental consent was used.

9.3. Questionnaire

The questionnaire in India was used in German, French and Italian. The survey was conducted in computer-based-online regime using school computers in computer classes. The questionnaire included thirteen modules. Among them are eleven modules from the core questionnaire (including the “gang” module) and two additional modules. Among them are: (1) using computer, spending time in social nets, as well as playing computer games and (2) having dating relationships.

More information about the data collection in Switzerland and ISRD-3 can be found in the main Swiss report. It also includes results of the ISRD-3 in Switzerland (Killias & Lukash, 2015).

References

BFS. Bundesamt für Statistik. Schweiz. (2015) Ständige Bevölkerung. Alter. <https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/de/home/statistiken/bevoelkerung.html>

Enzmann, D., Kivivuori, J., Marshall, I.H., Steketee, M., Hough, M., Killias, M. (2018) *A Global Perspective on Young People as Offenders and Victims First Results from the ISRD3 Study*. Springer: 85

Junger-Tas J., Terlouw G.J. & Klein M.W. (1994) *Delinquent Behaviour among Young People in the Western World*. Deventer: Boston/Kluwer: Law and Taxation.

Junger-Tas J., Marshall I., Enzmann D., Killias M., Gruszczynska B., Steketee M. (2010) *Juvenile Delinquency in Europe and Beyond: Results of the Second International Self-Report Delinquency Study*. Berlin/New York: Springer 2010

Junger-Tas J., Marshall I., Enzmann D., Killias M., Steketee M., Gruszczynska B. (2012) *The Many Faces of Youth Crime: Contrasting Theoretical Perspectives on Juvenile Delinquency across Countries and Cultures*. Berlin/New York: Springer 2012

Killias M., Aebi M.F., Herrmann L., Dilitz C., Lucia S. (2010). Switzerland. In J. Junger-Tas, I.H. Marshall, D. Enzmann, M. Killias, M. Steketee, B. Gruszczynska(Eds.), *Juvenile Delinquency in Europe and Beyond: Results of the Second International Self-Report Delinquency Study*. Berlin, New York: Springer, 79-95

Killias M. & Lukash A. (2015) *The Third International Self-report Study of Delinquency among Juveniles in Switzerland and in Indonesia*. Report to the Swiss National Science Foundation (Project 100015_138401/1) on the Survey conducted in Switzerland 252 p. https://www.unisg.ch/-/media/dateien/unisg/schools/ls/lehrstuhl-killias/isrd3_bericht_01092015_final_mk_nl.pdf?la=de&hash=11A653530EE30EEAF47A13D0FE959CEFOCC17E9A

Killias M., Kuhn A., Aebi M.F. (2011) *Grundriss der Kriminologie. Eine Europäische Perspektive*. Zweite Auflage. Stämpfli Verlag AG Bern. 568 p.

Kivivuori J., Salmi V., Walser S. (2013) Supervision mode effects in computerized delinquency surveys at school: Finnish replication of a Swiss experiment. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*. Vol. 9(1): 91–107

Lucia S., Herrmann L., Killias M. (2007) How important are interview methods and questionnaire designs in research on self-reported juvenile delinquency? *An experimental comparison of Internet vs. paper-and-pencil questionnaires and different definitions of the reference period*, *Journal of Experimental Criminology*: 3/1, 39-64

Stadt Zürich (2015). Zahlen und Fakten https://www.stadt-zuerich.ch/portal/de/index/portraet_der_stadt_zuerich/zahlen_u_fakten.html#bevoelkerung

van Dijk J.J.M., Mayhew P., Killias M. (1990) *Experiences of Crime across the World. Key findings of the 1989 International Crime Survey*. Boston/Deventer: Kluwer Law and Taxation.

Walser S., Killias. M. (2012). Who should supervise students during self-report interviews? A controlled experiment on response behavior in online questionnaires. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*. Vol. 8(1), 17-28.

Attachment 1. Variables.

DEPENDENT VARIABLES

Delinquency

Minor offences Dichotomized index including perpetration of at least one out of six offenses committed during the last twelve months. Among them are graffiti, vandalism, shoplifting, group fighting, carrying a weapon, and animal cruelty.

Violent offences Dichotomized index including perpetration of at least one out of two offenses committed during last twelve months. Among them are robbery and/or assault.

Property offences Dichotomized index including perpetration of at least one out of five offenses committed during last twelve months. Among them are burglary, motorbike/car theft, car break, bicycle theft, and personal theft.

Single offences (alphabet order)

Animal cruelty Hurting an animal on purpose.

Assault Beating someone up or hurting someone with stick or knife so badly that the person was injured.

Bicycle theft Stealing a bicycle.

Burglary Broking into a building to steal something.

Car break Stealing something of or from a car.

Caring weapon Caring a weapon, such as a stick, knife, gun, or chain.

Drug dealing Selling any drugs or helping someone selling drugs

Graffiti Painting on a wall, train, subway or bus

Group fight Taking part in a group fight in a football stadium, or the street or other public place.

Motorbike/Car theft Stealing a motorbike or car.

Robbery Using a weapon, force or threat of force to get money or things from someone.

Shoplifting Stealing something from a shop or department store.

Theft Stealing something from a person without force or threat.

Vandalism Damaging something on purpose, such as a bus shelter, a window, a car or a seat in the bus or train.

Victimization

<i>Robbery</i>	Someone wanted you to give them money or something else (like a watch, shoes, mobile phone) and threatened you if you refused?
<i>Assault</i>	Someone hit you violently or hurt you – so much that you needed to see a doctor?
<i>Theft</i>	Something was stolen from you (such as a book, money, mobile phone, sport equipment, bicycle...)?
<i>Hate crimes</i>	Someone threatened you with violence or committed physical violence against you because of your religion, the language you speak, the colour of your skin, your social or ethnic background, or for similar reasons?
<i>Parental violence</i>	Has your mother or father (or your stepmother or stepfather) ever hit, slapped or shoved you? (Include also times when this was punishment for something you had done).
<i>Parental maltreatment</i>	Has your mother or father (or your stepmother or stepfather) ever hit you with an object, punched or kicked you forcefully or beat you up? (Include also times when this was punishment for something you had done).

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES (alphabet order)

<i>Age and grade</i>	Categorical variable, Table 2.2.2, Table 2.2.3
<i>Bonding school (index)</i>	<p>to Dichotomized index, where 1 = at least two out of four statements about school were disagreed with.</p> <p>Original variables are in the form of statements. Among them are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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. <p>Each statement was responded to using the following categories: (1) disagree fully; (2) disagree somewhat; (3) agree somewhat; (4) agree fully.</p>
<i>Family bond (index)</i>	<p>A dichotomized index, where 1 = weak family bond (at least three out of four statements were reported as "totally disagree, rather disagree, or neither/nor").</p> <p>Original questions were asked in the form of statements, among which are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I get along just fine with my father (stepfather).• I get along just fine with my mother (stepmother).

- I can easily get emotional support and care from my parents.
- I would feel very bad disappointing my parents.

Each question included the following options to show agreement or disagreement with the statement: (1) totally disagree; (2) rather disagree; (3) neither/nor; (4) rather agree; and (5) totally agree. As a first step, each original variable was dichotomized, where 1 = somewhat/quite a lot/very much.

Family wellbeing: worse/much worse than others

Dichotomized variable measuring family wellbeing in comparison with others, where 1 = much worse, worse, somewhat worse. Original variable is in the form of a scale including seven values: (1) much better off; (2) better off; (3) somewhat better off; (4) the same; (5) somewhat worse off; (6) worse off; (7) much worse off.

Gender

Dummy variable including two categories: “female” and “male”.

Going out in the evening

Dichotomized variable, where 1 = going out in the evening at least three times per week, 0 = never going out in the evening or no more than twice per week. The cutoff point of two times per week can be explained by going out during the weekend.

Original variable includes eight categories. Among them are the following: (1) never, I don’t go out in the evening; (2) once a week; (3) twice a week; (4) three times a week; (5) four times a week; (6) five times a week; (7) six times a week; (8) daily.

Having delinquent friends

Dichotomized variable, where 1 = having delinquent friends who have committed at least three out of five offenses. Originally there were five questions concerning having friends who have committed various illegal acts, among them the following:

- I have friends who have used soft or hard drugs like weed, hash, ecstasy, speed, heroin, or coke.
- I have friends who have stolen things from a shop or department store.
- I have friends who have entered a building without permission to steal something.
- I have friends who have threatened somebody with a weapon or beaten someone up just to get their money or other things.
- I have friends who have beaten someone up or hurt someone badly with something like a stick or a knife.

Each statement must be agreed or disagreed with, where 1 = no, I do not have such friends. All five variables were computed and then dichotomized. The cutoff point of having friends who have committed no more than two offenses can be explained by tolerating having friends who have tried drugs and shoplifting. The frequency of cannabis use is relatively high in Switzerland, and shoplifting belongs to the minor offenses.

Indian casts

Categorical variable with the following categories:

- general
- other backward castes
- scheduled castes/ tribes

Negative school environment (index) Dichotomized index, where 1 = at least two out of four statements were agreed with; 0 = at least three out of four statements were disagreed with.

The original variables were 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.

Each statement was agreed or disagreed with using the following categories: (1) disagree fully; (2) disagree somewhat; (3) agree somewhat; (4) agree fully.

Parental control: child disclosure scale (index) A dichotomized index, where 1 = weak parental control (at least two out of four questions were answered as “never” or “seldom”). It measures the phenomenon when juveniles do not share details of their life with parents. This index is presented in descriptive results. Among the questions asked that represent parental supervision are the following:

Parental control: general information Parental control is measured by twelve variables that are clustered into three groups: (1) parental awareness; (2) parental supervision; (3) child disclosure scale. Each question included the following options to choose: (1) almost never; (2) seldom; (3) sometimes; (4) often; (5) almost always. These variants were dichotomized for each variable, where weak parental control included almost never/seldom (1); others were recoded as strong parental control (0).

Parental control: parental awareness (index) A dichotomized index measuring the knowledge of parents about circumstances of going out of their children, where 1 = weak parental control (at least two out of three questions were answered as seldom/never); 0 = strong parental control (at least two out of three forms of parental awareness were answered as sometimes/often/always). The list of original questions is the following:

- My parents know where I am when I go out.
- My parents know what I am doing when I go out.
- My parents know what friends I am with when I go out.

Parental control: parental supervision (index) A dichotomized index, where 1 = weak parental supervision (at least three out of five questions were answered as never/seldom). This index is presented in the form of descriptive results. Among questions asked that represent parental supervision are the following:

- If I have been out, my parents ask me what I did, where I went, and who I spent time with.
- If I go out in the evening, my parents tell me when I have to be back home by.
- If I am out and it gets late, I have to call my parents and let them know.
- My parents check if I have done my homework.
- My parents check that I only watch films/DVDs allowed for my age group.

Spending leisure time Spending leisure time in structured and unstructured forms was measured by nine variables. Among them are the following:

1. I go to coffee bars or pop concerts.
2. I do something creative (theatre, music, draw, write, read books).
3. I am engaged in fights with others.
4. I do sports, athletics, or exercise.
5. I study for school or do homework.
6. I hang out in shopping centers, streets, park, or the neighborhood just for fun.
7. I do something illegal to have fun (*was not used for the analysis*).
8. I drink beer/alcohol or take drugs.
9. I frighten and annoy people just for fun.

The form of spending leisure time N7 was not used in the multivariate analysis and was not included in any index to avoid multicollinearity. Such variables as (2), (4), and (5) were clustered into the index of structured forms of spending leisure time.

Such variables as (1), (3), (6), (8), and (9) were clustered into the index of unstructured forms of spending leisure time.

The original variables included three categories of never/sometimes/often. Before creating indexes, they were dichotomized, where 1 = never (for structured forms for spending leisure time) and 1 = sometimes/often (for structured forms of spending leisure time).

Spending leisure time in a structured way (index) The index was created by computing variables (2), (4), and (5) and following dichotomization. In the final index, 1 = respondents who never spend leisure time in at least two out of three forms.

Spending leisure time in an unstructured way This is the variable with one of the strongest associations with delinquency. This index was created by the computing of four and five variables and their dichotomization. In the final index, 1 = at least three out of four/five forms of spending leisure time.

The following table includes the list of six variables of spending leisure time in an unstructured way, where the symbols + and - indicate their inclusion in two indexes as independent variables for juvenile

delinquency and substance use.

Table 1 (Attachment). Variables measuring forms of spending leisure time in an unstructured way and their indexes

	To use in association with ...		
	... violent and minor offenses	... cannabis use	... property offenses and drug dealing
I go to coffee bars and pop concerts.	+	+	+
I am engaged in fights with others.	-	+	+
I hang out in shopping centers, streets, park, or the neighborhood just for fun.	+	+	+
I do something illegal to have fun (<i>was not used for the analysis</i>).	-	-	-
I drink beer/alcohol or take drugs.	+	-	+
I frighten and annoy people just for fun.	+	+	+

As mentioned above, the variable of doing something illegal just for fun was not included in any index.

The variable of engaging in fights with others is not included to the index of spending leisure time in an unstructured way as an independent variable for violent and minor offenses for the following reasons:

- Group fighting is a manifestation of violence that can be multicollinear with violent offenses.
- The index of minor offenses includes being engaged in fights with others.

The variable of drinking alcohol and having drugs is not selected while creating the index of spending leisure time in an unstructured way as an independent variable for cannabis use, because consuming this substance cannot be predicted by the same variable.

The association between property offenses (lyp) and drug dealing (ltp) as DVs, and spending leisure time in an unstructured way (IV) was calculated using all five variables.