

**GENDER AND AGE DIFFERENCES ON EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE SCALES  
OF CHILDREN 10-12 YEARS OLD: PARENTS' REPORT**

**Evis Fili**  
European University of Tirana-UET  
**ALBANIA**

**ABSTRACT**

The present study aimed at investigating the differences in age and gender on emotional intelligence total score and emotional intelligence scales at 10-12 years old children. It was hypothesized that there will be differences between girls and boys and between different ages in several scales. The sample included 236 children (123 or 52.1% boys and 113 or 47.9% girls), with a mean age of 11 years ( $SD .835$ ) (range: 10-12 years). . 236 parents participated in the study, 92 of them or 39.0 % were mothers, while only 144 of them or 61.0 % were fathers. In the chi-square test, there were important differences reported in the distribution of the percentages of parent's gender and their employment rates. The TEIQue-Child Form questionnaire, contains 75 items responded to on a 5-point scale and measures five distinct facets. Descriptive statistics, chi-square test, Pearson correlation, T-test, and ANOVA were used to explore and analyse the differences, correlations of interest variables in the study on total EI and EI scales. Correlation analysis mostly indicated low significant relationship between EI scales. We did not found gender significant differences on EI total scores and EI scale scores. The ANOVA indicated significant differences in peer relationship and emotion perception scales. Younger children (10 years old) had a higher mean on peer relationship than older children (11 years old),  $F(2) = 4.34, p = .019$ . The ANOVA for emotion expression yielded significant differences the 11 years and 12 years old children. Older children had a higher mean score than younger children  $F(2) = 3.017, p = .05$ .

**Keywords:** Parenting styles, aggressive behavior, preschool children, differences, age, and gender.