

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN MANIFESTATION OF EXTERNALIZATION AND INTERNALIZATION PROBLEMS AT KOSOVO ADOLESCENTS 11-18 YEARS OLD

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study: The purpose of this study was to identify gender differences in the prevalence, characteristics and distribution of emotional problems and conduct to Kosovo adolescents aged 11-18 years. Methodology of the Survey: In this survey participated 1727 students aged 11-18 years. From them 44.6% (N = 770) were boys and 55.4% (N = 957) girls. Their average age is $M = 14.67$ ($SD = 2.06$), boys $M = 14.52$ ($SD = 2.02$) and girls $M = 14.79$ ($SD = 2.08$). The sample is done randomly and the study sample is stratified sample. In determining the sample were used three criteria: the criterion of the region, the criterion of residence and gender criteria. To collect data in this study is administered standardized questionnaire Youth Self Report / YSR 11-18 years and a demographic questionnaire. Analysis of the data collected was done by SPSS 19 program. Results of the study: To prove statistical significance of differences between the two groups of data, t-test was used for independent groups. Values found for internalization problems showed that have valid statistical differences between genders $t(1721.63) = -10.26$, $p = .000$. Arithmetic middle values showed that girls have higher levels of internalization problems ($MA = 15.84$ vs 11.89). Values found for externalization problems through t-test showed that have valid statistical differences between genders $t(1436.93) = 4.07$, $p = .000$. Values of middle arithmetic showed that boys have higher levels of externalization problems ($MA = 9.45$) than girls ($MA = 8.12$). Values found for total problems, also showed that there are differences statistically validated between the sexes $t(1712) = -3.55$, $p = .000$. Arithmetic middle values showed that girls have higher levels of total problems ($MA = 39.25$) than boys ($MA = 35.54$).

Keywords: Adolescents, Internalization, Externalization, Questionnaire, YSR.