




**The International Psychological Forum "Child in a Digital World"**

# **SOCIO-PERCEPTUAL IMAGE AS A PREDICTOR OF YOUTH AGGRESSION RISK**

**Research fellow at the Laboratory for Psychology  
of Destructive Behavior and Aggression of Youth,  
The Federal State Budget Scientific Institution  
«Federal Scientific Center of Psychological and  
Multidisciplinary Research»**

**PhD in Psychology, Ivan A. Konovalov**

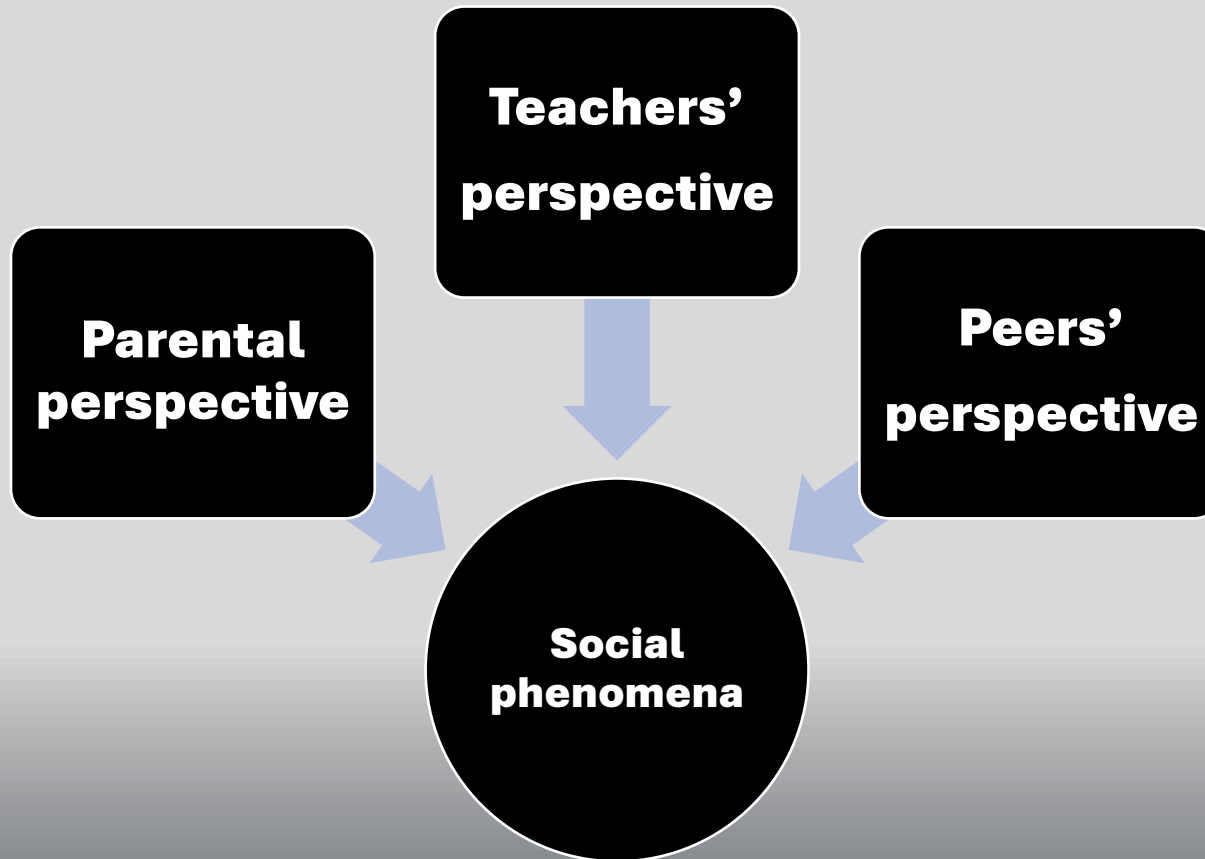
The background of the slide features a grid of stylized human faces, each enclosed within a circle. These circles are arranged in a pattern that recedes into the distance, creating a sense of depth. The faces are rendered in various shades of gray, with some appearing more prominent than others. In the top-left corner, there is a small, solid orange horizontal line.

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**Social perception is the way people perceive, understand, and evaluate social objects, such as other people, themselves, groups, and social communities.**

## **ISRD\* methodology.**

**Assessment of social phenomena from the perspective of a teenager's significant social environment.**



**Examples of social phenomena/groups to be assessed:**

- **obtaining economic benefits through deception**
- **Shoplifting**
- **School aggression**
- **... etc.**

**\* ISRD – International Self-Report Delinquency Project (more than 35 countries)**

<https://cssh.northeastern.edu/crj/international-self-report-delinquency-study-isrd/>

# The methodology of the scientific team led by prof. A.A. Rean

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## The "80 adjectives" method\*

- There are 80 characteristics available to choose from, which respondents can use to evaluate representatives of various social groups;
- Subjects can use any number of descriptive words in relation to each category;
- The formation of generalized socio-perceptual images:
  - Analysis of the top 10 most frequently used qualities by the subjects, and the anti-top 10 least frequently used qualities.

### Reference:

Rean, A.A., Konovalov, I.A. (2018). Adolescent's socio-cognitive representations (images) of different social groups. *Social Psychology and Society*, 9(2), 60–80. (In Russ.). <https://doi.org/10.17759/sps.2018090205>

## The coefficient of positive perception:

$$K_i = \frac{PositiveTraits_i - NegativeTraits_i}{SumTraits_i}$$

$K(i)$  – value of the positive perception coefficient of a social group,  
 $PositiveTraits(i)$  – sum of positive descriptors (ranging from 0 to 40).

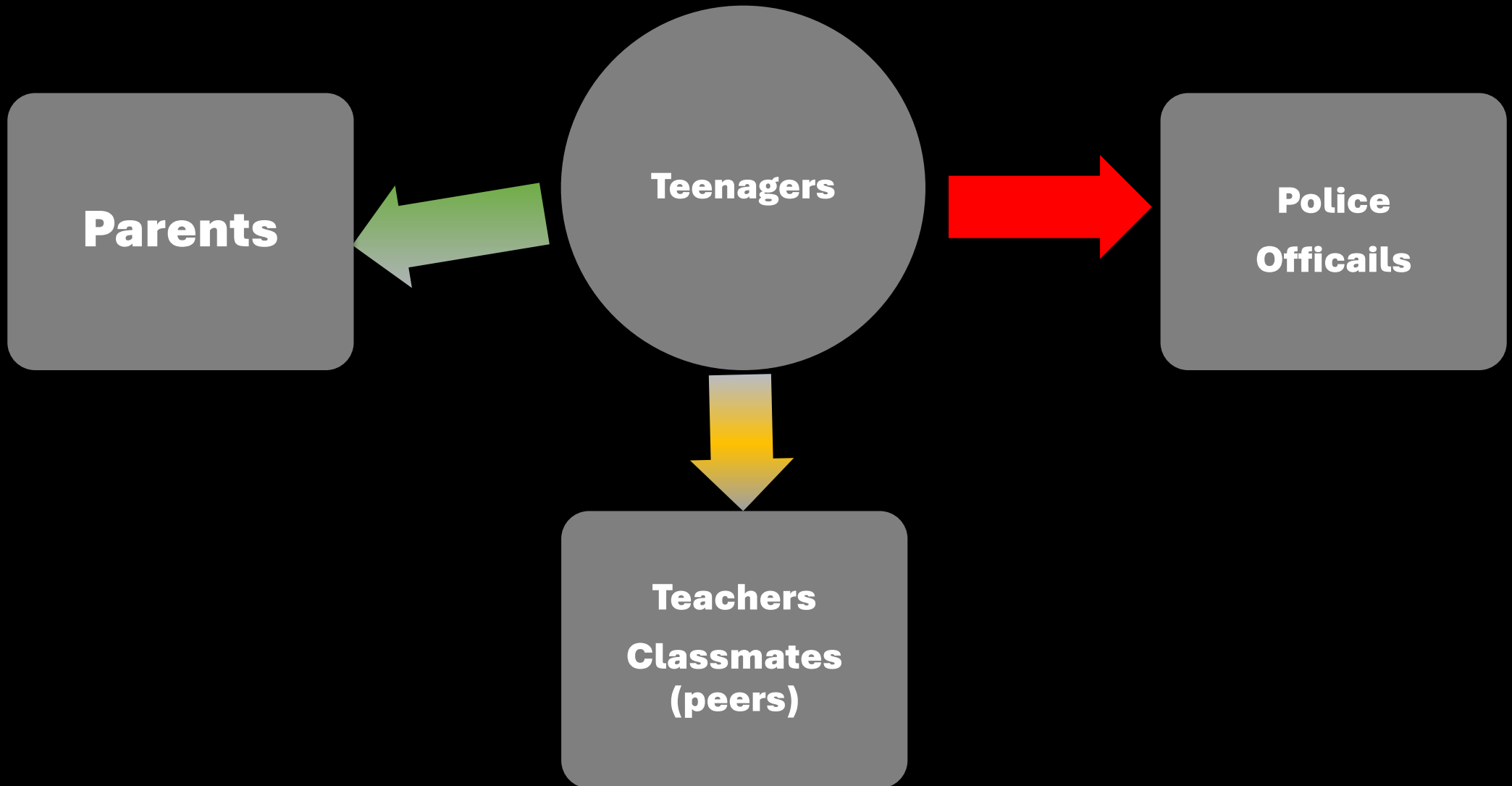
$NegativeTraits(i)$  – sum of negative descriptors (ranging from 0 to 40).,  
 $SumTraits(i)$  — total number of descriptors used in the analysis (80 in total).

The coefficient ranges from -1 to 1. A coefficient value closer to 1 indicates a more positive attitude towards the social group among the respondents, and vice versa.

### Reference:

Rean, A.A., Shagalov I.L. (2022) The role of perceiving police and government officials in adolescents aggression. *Psychology. Journal of the Higher School of Economics*. Vol. 19. N 1. P. 93–109. DOI: 10.17323/1813-8918-2022-1-93-109.

**A study of the perceptions of various social groups among normative and antisocial adolescents in the Russian Federation**



Reference:

Rean, A.A., Konovalov, I.A. (2018). Adolescent's socio-cognitive representations (images) of different social groups. *Social Psychology and Society*, 9(2), 60–80. (In Russ.). <https://doi.org/10.17759/sps.2018090205>

A study of the perceptions of various social groups among normative and antisocial adolescents in the Russian Federation

- **There is a strong negative correlation between personality traits and the level of positive perception of police officers, in particular with spontaneous aggressiveness, irritability, and reactive aggression;**
- **The lower the positivity coefficient, the more aggressive young people tend to be.**

**Reference:**

**Rean, A.A., Shagalov I.L. (2022) The role of perceiving police and government officials in adolescents aggression. Psychology. Journal of the Higher School of Economics. Vol. 19. N 1. P. 93–109. DOI: 10.17323/1813-8918-2022-1-93-109.**

<b>Differences in the portrayal of police officers</b>		
<b>DESCRIPTOR (adjective)</b>	<b>CHI-SQUARE</b>	<b>P-VALUE</b>
<b>disciplined</b>	<b>18.608</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>
<b>unrewarding</b>	<b>4.0313</b>	<b>&lt;0.05</b>

**Reference:**

**Rean, A.A., Konovalov, I.A. (2018). Adolescent’s socio-cognitive representations (images) of different social groups. Social Psychology and Society, 9(2), 60–80. (In Russ.). <https://doi.org/10.17759/sps.2018090205>**

## Teenager and family

**Aggression and violence (victim/perpetrator);**  
**Domestic violence (victims);**  
**Discrimination;**  
**Eating disorders;**  
**etc.**

**Health assessment;**  
**Parents' perception and family communication practices;**  
**Evaluation of the acceptability of deviant behavior within the family;**  
**Assessing the financial stability of the family;**  
**Evaluating the overall sense of safety;**  
**etc.**

## Behavioral parameters

**School aggression and violence (as a witness, victim or aggressor);**  
**Interaction with social groups;**  
**Interaction with the police as a potential offender;**  
**Weapons storage;**  
**The experience of committing offenses;**  
**etc.**

## Socio-perceptual parameters

**Peer perception (assessment of communication in school);**  
**Assessment of the acceptability of illegal activity within a peer group;**  
**Assessment of school safety;**  
**Assessment of attitudes towards police officers;**  
**Assessment of attitudes towards school staff who maintain discipline;**  
**etc.**

## School and society



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# Thank you!

**Konovalov Ivan A., PhD (Psychology), FSC PMR,  
iv.konovalov@yandex.ru**