

The Role of Ethnic-Specific Gender Schemas in Ethnic Disparities in Adolescent Girls' Disruptive Behavior: A Preliminary Examination

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Abstract

African American adolescent girls have evidenced higher levels of disruptive behavior than girls from other ethnic groups. However, most research focused on understanding disparities in these outcomes has been conducted without consideration of gender or has focused exclusively on boys. Yet, prior research suggests that anger and aggression are less gender-typed in African American youth than they are among youth from other ethnic backgrounds. The purpose of this preliminary investigation was to examine the extent to which ethnic-specific gender schemas about anger mediated the relationship between ethnicity and girls' disruptive behavior. Participants were 66 middle school girls (24.1 % African American, 46.3 % European American; $M_{age} = 12.06$). They completed measures of ethnic-specific gender schemas about anger, reactive and instrumental aggression, and classroom disruptive behavior. Results indicated that relative to girls from other ethnic groups, African American girls had higher levels of reactive aggression and classroom disruptive behavior, both of which are rooted in anger. In contrast, no ethnic difference was found for instrumental aggression, which is not connected to anger. Ethnic-specific gender schemas about anger at least partially accounted for ethnic differences in reactive aggression and classroom disruptive behavior. Findings highlight the importance of examining gender schemas specific to ethnicity as factors in ethnic disparities in behavioral outcomes among adolescent girls.

Keywords: African American, Girls, Ethnic/Racial Differences, Disruptive Behavior, Aggression, Gender Schemas

Introduction

The disproportionate disruptive behavior outcomes in African American (AA) youth relative to youth of other ethnic backgrounds has prompted research focused on understanding the factors contributing to ethnic disparities in youth aggression and other behavior problems. Most of this work has been conducted without consideration of gender or has focused exclusively on AA boys [1]. Yet, ethnic disparities may be even greater for girls than they are for boys. In a U.S. nationwide study, for example, AA boys were 1.67 times as likely to engage in physical fighting at school compared to European American (EA) boys, whereas AA girls were 4.4 times as likely as were EA girls to engage in this behavior [10]. Consequently, research is needed that goes beyond addressing factors that explain ethnic disparities in disruptive behavior generally. Improved understanding of the unique factors contributing to ethnic disparities in disruptive behavior among girls is needed to inform treatment and prevention efforts to reduce disparities in this area.

Evidence suggests that aggression is less gender-typed in AA youth than it is among youth from other ethnic backgrounds [4]. According to gender schema theories [2,12], children develop schemas about their own gender that include beliefs about gender-appropriate behavior within their culture. Functionally, gender schemas are internalized gender stereotypes. Children view themselves, make decisions, and regulate their behaviors based on gender schemas. Because gender stereotypes vary over time and across ethnic groups, cultural context determines which behaviors are considered gender-typed. In dominant U.S. culture, displays of anger and physical aggression are generally stereotyped as the purview of boys and not girls [3]. However, AA adolescents have evidenced lower endorsement of conventionally held gender schemas of aggression than have youth from other ethnic backgrounds [4]. Furthermore, AA girls and women are stereotyped as being hostile, argumentative, and aggressive [17]. As such, AA girls might be more likely than girls from other ethnic groups to have gender schemas that include anger

and aggression as appropriate for girls. What remains unknown is the extent that ethnic-specific gender schemas about anger and aggression account for ethnic disparities in girls' disruptive behavior.

The current study is a preliminary examination of the extent to which ethnic-specific gender schemas mediate the relationship between ethnicity and various forms of girls' disruptive behavior. Middle school girls responded to questionnaires assessing reactive aggression, which is rooted in anger, and instrumental aggression, which is unrelated to anger [11]. They also completed self-report measures of disruptive classroom behavior and ethnic-specific gender schemas about anger. Established predictors of disruptive behavior, deviant peer affiliation, parental demandingness, and neighborhood

income also were assessed to serve as covariates. We hypothesized that AA girls would evince more anger-related disruptive behavior than girls of other ethnic groups and that ethnic-specific gender schemas about anger would account for these differences. Specifically, we expected ethnic-specific gender schemas about anger to mediate the relationship between ethnicity and reactive aggression, but no such effects on instrumental aggression. Because anger at unfair treatment has been proposed as a factor underlying disruptive behavior at school more for AA girls than for girls of other ethnic groups [14], we also expected ethnic disparities in disruptive classroom behavior to be mediated by ethnic-specific gender schemas about anger.

Methods

Participants and Procedures

Participants were 66, 6th to 8th grade girls recruited from community settings in a Southeastern region in the U.S. Each participant completed questionnaires online, for which she received compensation. Ages ranged from 11 to 16 years ($M_{age} = 12.65$, $SD_{age} = 1.03$). Ethnicities were Black/AA ($n = 22$, 33.3 %); non-Hispanic White/EA ($n = 25$, 37.9 %); multiethnic ($n = 15$, 22.7 %); Hispanic/Latino ($n = 2$, 3.0 %); Asian/Asian American, ($n = 1$, 1.5 %); and other ($n = 1$, 1.5 %).

Measures

Ethnicity. Participants reported their ethnicity. Responses were dichotomized to reflect AA ethnicity (1 = AA, 0 = non-AA).

Aggression. Aggression was assessed with Little and colleagues' (2003) aggression questionnaire adapted to assess behavioral frequency. Two scores were computed: *reactive aggression* ($\alpha = .91$; 12 items), which indexed angry aggressive defensive responses to peer transgressions and *instrumental aggression* ($\alpha = .96$; 12 items), which assessed aggressive behaviors enacted to achieve a desired outcome.

Results

In preliminary independent-samples *t*-tests, AA girls showed higher reactive aggression and disruptive classroom behavior compared to girls in other ethnic groups (see Table 1). Instrumental aggression did

Disruptive classroom behavior. Disruptive classroom behavior was assessed using the Patterns for Adaptive Learning Scales [13] disruptive behavior subscale (5 items; $\alpha = .80$).

Ethnic-specific gender schemas about anger. The Stereotypic Roles for Black Women [17] was developed and validated for adult women to assess adoption of four stereotypes of Black women. Townsend and colleagues (2010) simplified this instrument for use with Black adolescent girls. Participants in the current study completed the anger subscale, adapted to be applicable to girls of any ethnic group by replacing words "Black girls" with "girls of my ethnic group" (9 items; $\alpha = .87$).

Parent demandingness. The demandingness subscale of the Parenting Styles Inventory II [5] captured youth reports of parents' setting and enforcing rules (5 items, $\alpha = .77$).

Neighborhood income. The Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council's (2017) income classification for the census tract of each participant's residence indexed neighborhood income.

Deviant peer affiliation. Etekal and Ladd's (2015) school conduct problems subscale and [6] friend antisocial behavior scale were combined to measure peer deviance (9 items; $\alpha = .94$).

not significantly differ based on ethnic group. Subsequent mediation analyses, therefore, focused on reactive aggression and disruptive classroom behavior.

Table 1: Ethnic differences in variables (* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$)

Variable	African American ($n = 22$)		Non- African American ($n = 44$)		<i>t</i> -test
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	
Reactive Aggression	3.23	1.26	1.90	1.65	-3.32**
Instrumental Aggression	1.12	1.22	0.64	1.10	-1.62 **
Disruptive Classroom Behavior	1.97	.715	1.45	.49	-3.49**
Deviant Peer Affiliation	1.67	1.06	.573	.62	-4.48**
Parent Demandingness	1.85	.549	1.53	.49	-2.44*
Ethnic-Specific Gender Schemas	3.05	.82	2.33	.72	-3.48*
Neighborhood Income	2.23	.81	3.14	.86	4.12*

The PROCESS macro [9] for SPSS version 24 was used to test the hypothesis that ethnic-specific gender schemas about anger mediated the effects of ethnicity on both reactive aggression and classroom disruptive behavior. To account for the effects of established

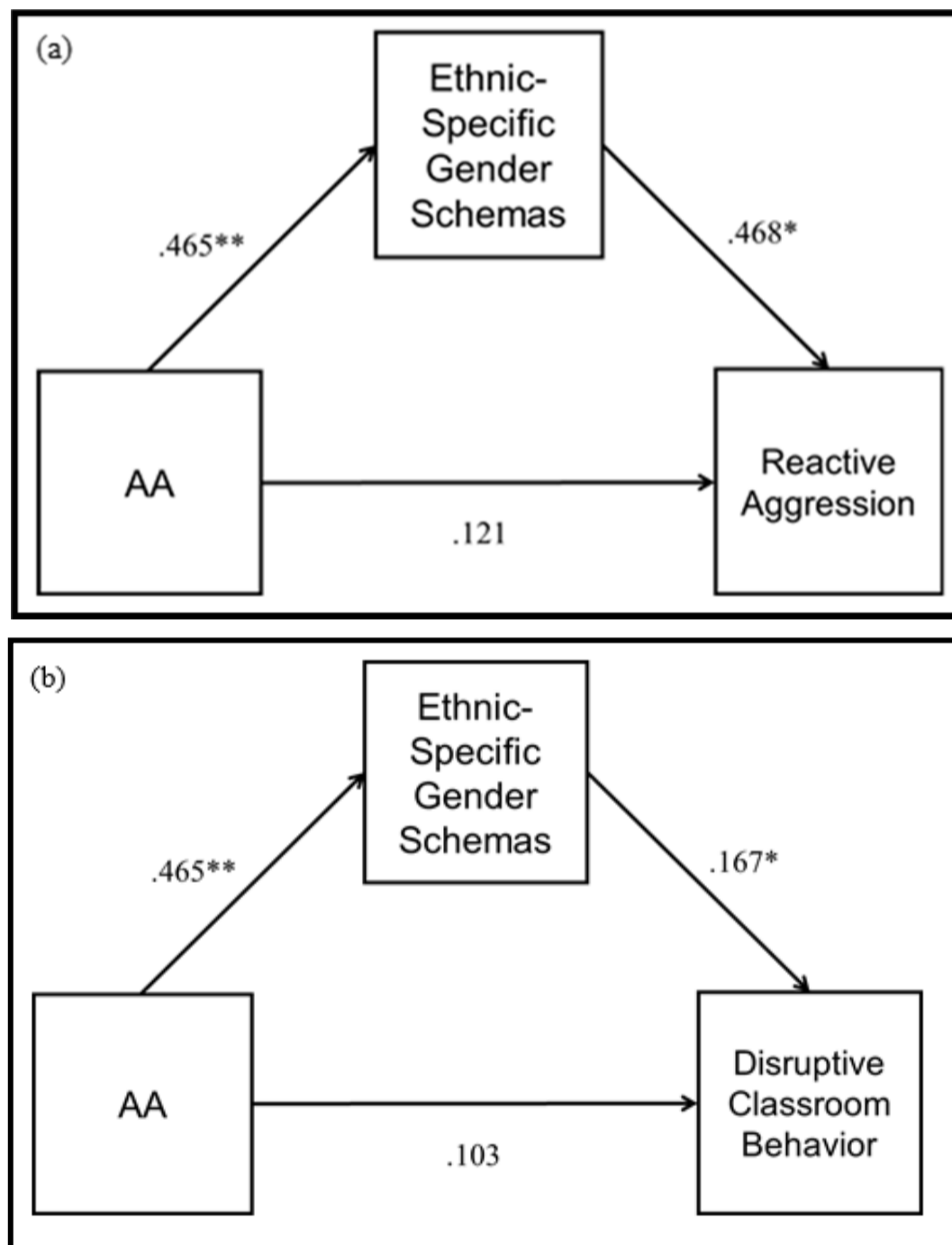
predictors of disruptive behavior, deviant peer affiliation, parental demandingness, and neighborhood income were included as parallel mediators. Indirect effects were estimated using the [15] bootstrapping method for each of 10,000 bootstrapped samples [9].

Reactive Aggression

The overall model for predicting reactive aggression was significant, $F(5, 59) = 10.92, p < .001, R^2 = .693$. The indirect effect of ethnicity on reactive aggression through ethnic-specific gender schemas about anger was significant 95 % CI [.0420, .5168]. Thus, ethnic-specific gender schemas about anger mediated the relationship between ethnicity and reactive aggression. Results are presented in Table 2 and illustrated in Figure 1a.

Disruptive Classroom Behavior

The overall model for predicting disruptive classroom behavior was significant, $F(5, 59) = 4.87, p = .0009, R^2 = .2921$. The indirect effect of ethnicity on classroom disruptive behavior, through ethnic-specific gender schemas about anger was significant, 95 % CI [.0164, 0.1786]. Thus, ethnic-specific gender schemas about anger mediated the relationship between ethnicity and disruptive classroom behavior. Results are presented in Table 2 and illustrated in Figure 1b.¹



Figures (a, b): Path model depicting perceived ethnic-specific gender schemas as a mediator of the effect of ethnicity on (a) reactive aggression (b) disruptive classroom behavior, controlling for peer deviance, parent structure, and neighborhood income. Path values reflect standardized coefficients.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table 2: Regression results for classroom disruptive behavior and reactive aggression (* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$)

Predictor	Reactive Aggression		Classroom Disruptive Behavior	
	β	<i>SE</i>	β	<i>SE</i>
Ethnic-Specific Gender Schemas	.467**	.178	.204*	.096
Deviant Peer Affiliation	.317	.237	.257**	.088
Parent Demandingness	.619**	.201	-.137	.166
Neighborhood Income	.082	.183	.019	.085
African American	.121	.420	.204	.096

Discussion

Consistent with current research [10] and hypotheses, AA girls reported higher levels of reactive aggression and disruptive classroom behavior than did girls of other ethnicities. Also as hypothesized, girls' instrumental aggression did not differ based on ethnicity. Hence, ethnic disparities in the girls were found only for anger-related disruptive behavior. As hypothesized, AA girls had higher ethnic-specific gender schemas about anger than did other girls. This finding aligns with ethnic-specific gender stereotypes of anger and aggression. Prevailing Western stereotypes for girls do not include anger or aggression [3], whereas stereotypes for AA girls do [17].

As hypothesized, ethnic-specific gender schemas about anger mediated effects of ethnicity on reactive aggression and classroom disruptive behavior. These findings suggest that ethnic differences in gender schemas about anger for girls at least partially account for ethnic disparities in girls' anger-related disruptive behavior. Unfortunately, members of ethnically stigmatized groups sometimes

embrace and are influenced by negative stereotypes about their group [8]. If corroborated, findings suggest that some cognitions targeted in cognitive treatment of disruptive behavior are tied to identity characteristics (i.e., ethnicity and gender), making them particularly resistant to change [16]. Hence, tailoring interventions to address identity-related cognitions about anger may enhance treatment outcomes among AA girls.

Limitations

A limitation of this preliminary investigation is its modest sample size. Consequently, non-AA girls were in a group primarily comprised of EA girls. Further, as a correlational, cross-sectional study, causation cannot not be determined. Moreover, all data came from adolescent self-reports. The study should be replicated with a larger, ethnically diverse sample, a longitudinal design, and multiple respondents, such as parents, teachers, and peers.

Conclusion

Literature about gender schema for girls and women is based primarily on European American samples without consideration of ethnicity [3]. Because gender schemas are learned in cultural contexts, additional research is needed to the role that understand ethnic-specific gender schemas play in disruptive behavior outcomes for African American girls. Research is also needed to improve

understanding of processes related to the internalization of negative ethnic stereotypes that are specific to one's gender. More generally, this study highlights the need for future studies examining ethnic-specific gender factors in ethnic disparities in girls' outcomes to inform efforts to reduce disparities in these outcomes.

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Note: Supplemental analyses including only Black/AA and EA participants revealed a similar pattern of findings across all outcomes.

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