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## Les activités TC de l'IUD

Pour les accros... au transfert de connaissances

# DES JEUNES FEMMES QUI CONTREVIENNENT À LA LOI: PROFILS COMPORTEMENTAUX ET CONSOMMATION DE SUBSTANCES PSYCHOACTIVES

## PLAN DE LA PRÉSENTATION

- Mise en contexte
- Questions de recherche
- Questions d'orientation pour la présentation
- Méthode
- Résultats
- Discussion et conclusion
- À venir
- Période de questions/réflexions

Recherche doctorale menée au **Brésil**

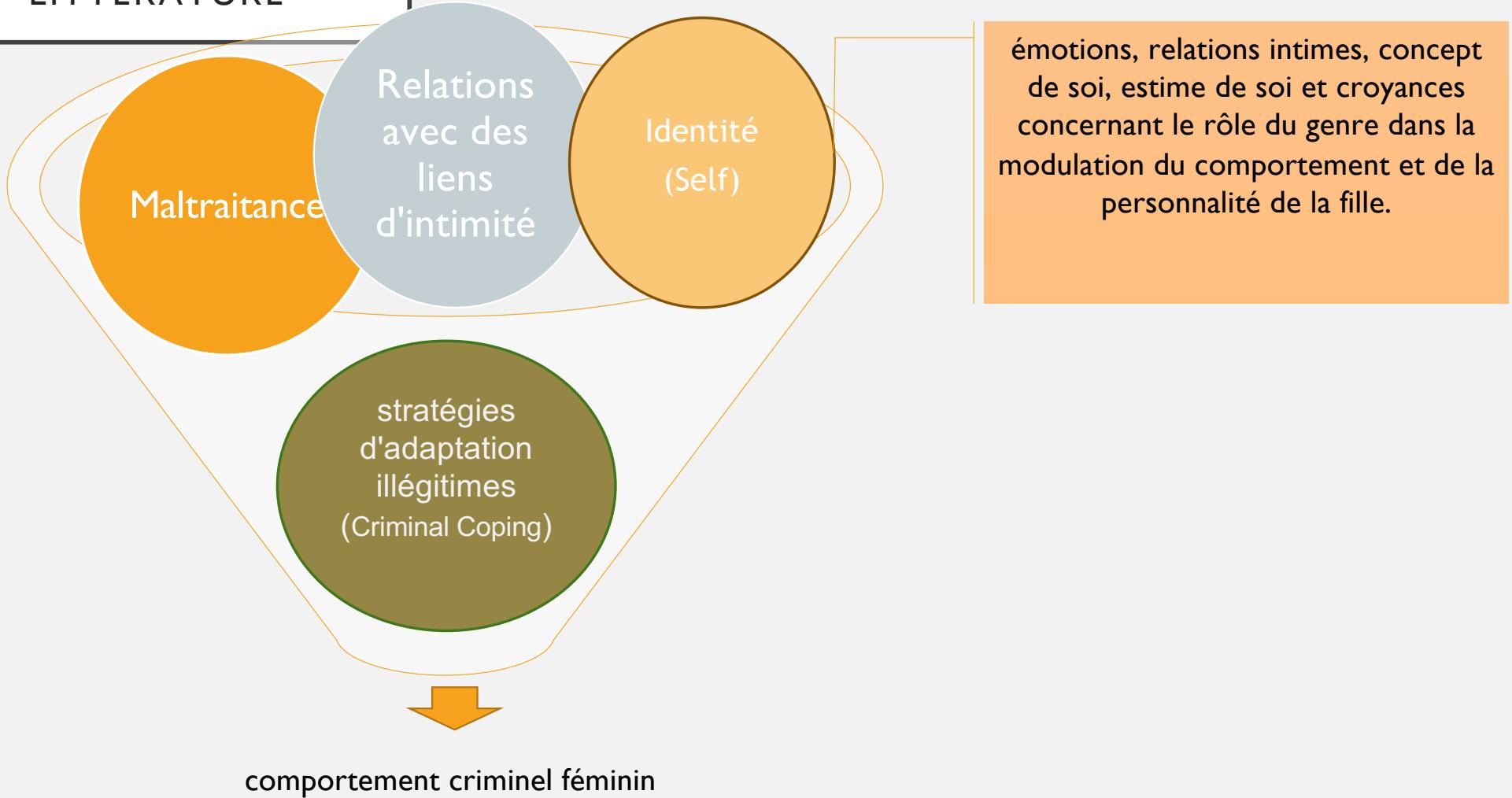


Relation avec le **Québec**

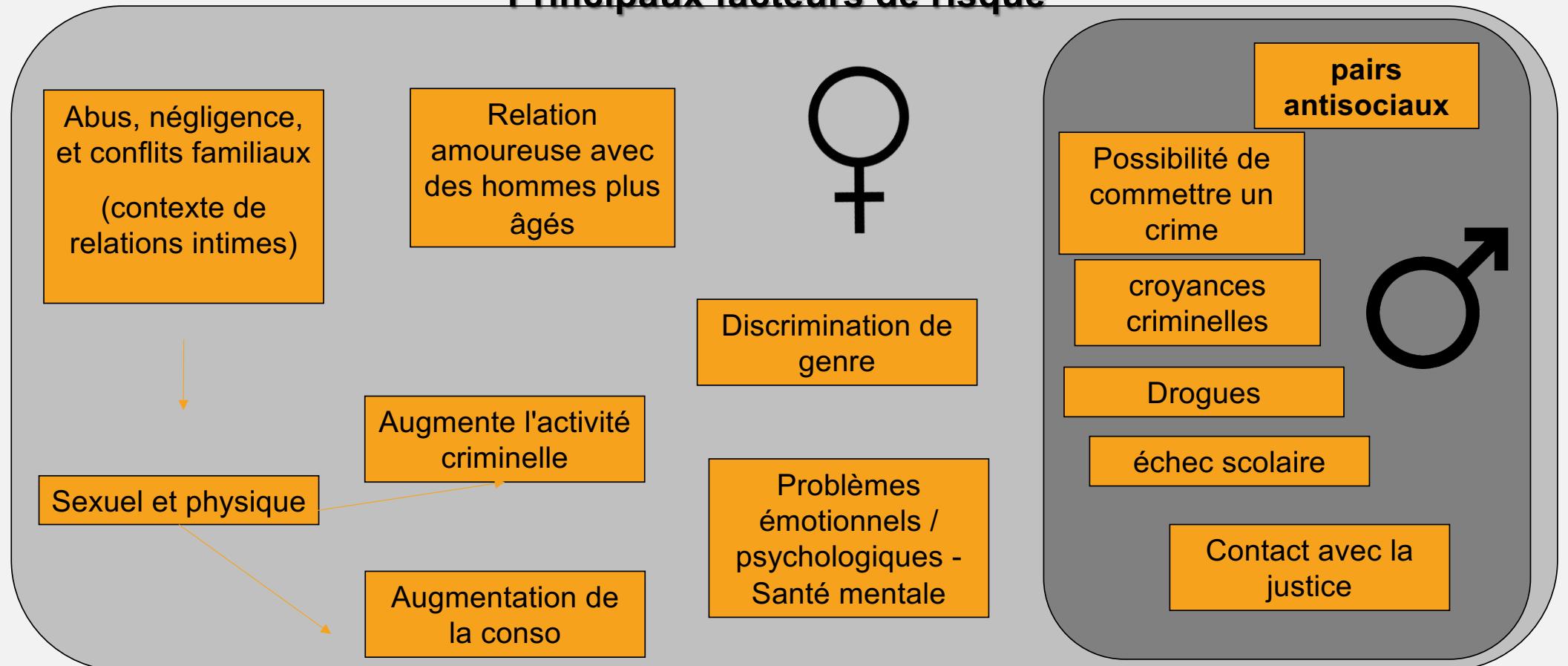


**Lanctôt et LeBlanc**  
« Explaining Deviance by Adolescent Females »  
2002

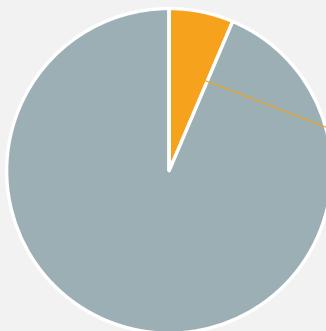
## LITTÉRATURE



## Principaux facteurs de risque



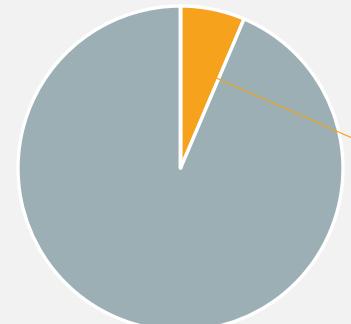
## CRIMINALITÉ FÉMININE ADULTE



5% de femmes parmi les personnes incarcérées

- l'incarcération des femmes au cours des 15 dernières années a augmenté : 567 %

- 74% ont été arrêtées (Prisons provisoires ou régime fermé)
- 60% ont été arrêtées pour faire le trafic.

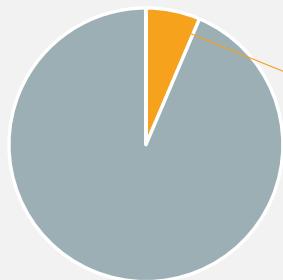


10% femmes parmi les personnes incarcérées

- Augmentation des incarcérations entre 2006 et 2016 : 8,5 % à 10 %

-> Silverthorn and Frick's **trajectoire début tardive** (delayed-onset): manifestation tardive et persistante de comportements antisociaux

## DÉLINQUANCE JUVÉNILE CHEZ LES ADOLESCENTES



Il y a le même pattern...



Les adolescentes judiciaisés  
représentent 10 %

Entre **2014 et 2016**, le  
nombre d'adolescentes  
qui ont été judiciaisées a  
augmenté de **16x**

Que se passe-t-il dans la vie de ces filles pour qu'elles contournent le rôle attendu du genre et s'impliquent dans le crime ?

\*modèle général de la tension

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Combien d'adolescents ont signalé des comportements antisociaux?

Caractériser les adolescents de la population en ce qui concerne la manifestation de comportements antisociaux - divergents et criminels- auto-révélés.

Comment se répartissent les différents comportements ?

Quelles sont les différences identifiées entre les filles dans les différentes écoles?

Quelles sont les variables psychologiques et sociales qui distinguent les sous-groupes ?

Au regard des niveaux d'engagement, quels sont les sous-groupes de l'échantillon qui s'engagent dans un comportement anti-social?

Quels sont leurs profils?

Comment divers indicateurs liés à leur consommation de substances psychoactives (SPA) sont-ils liés au niveau de l'engagement dans les conduites délictueuses ?

Comment est-ce que les quatre profils observés peuvent guider l'amélioration des interventions en dépendance ?

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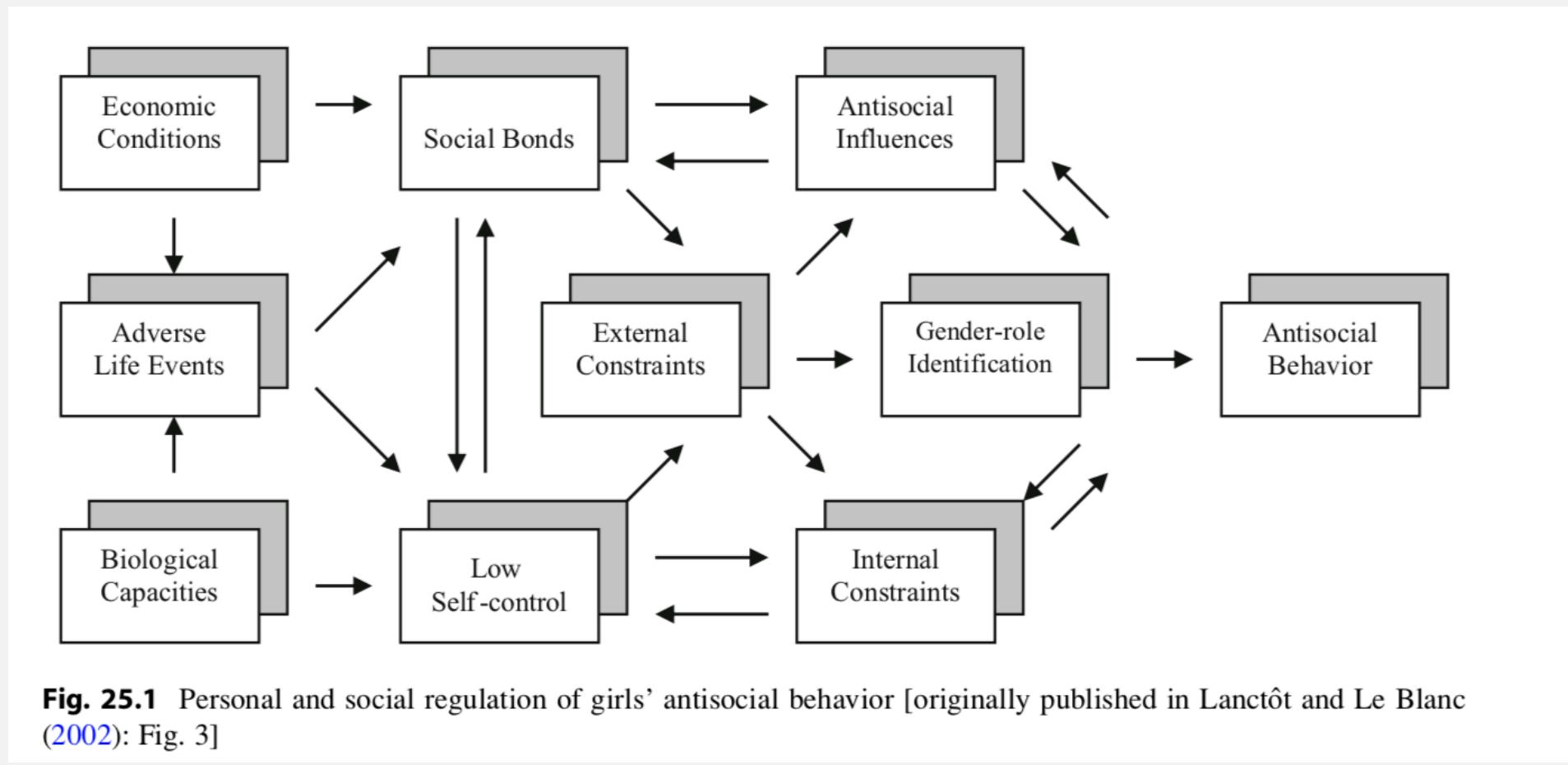
Discussion / conclusion

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## Outils:

- (1) Questionnaire sur le comportement des adolescentes (Délinquance auto-révélée)
- (2) Questionnaires sociodémographiques (Critério Brasil)
- (3) *Childhood Trauma Questionnaire - Brasil (CTQ-Br – Brasil)*



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## Comportements Antisociaux

conduites déviantes

conduites délictueuses

- conduites désapprouvées
- Nuisibles au développement

11 conduites déviantes

- conduites désapprouvées de nature illégale plus grave
- Sous peine de sanction légale

12 conduites délictueuses

## Comportements Antisociaux

conduites déviantes

1. Sécher l'école
2. Consommer de la bière
3. Consommer des boissons alcoolisées
4. Consommer du cannabis
5. Consommer des drogues illégales
6. Conduire sans permis de conduire
7. S'impliquer dans le combat physique (famille)
8. S'impliquer dans le combat physique (hors de la famille)
9. fuguer (de la Maison )
10. Dormir dans un endroit inconnu sans autorisation parentale
11. Mentir sur où ou avec qui on était

conduites délictuelles

1. Méfait public
2. Vol à l'étalage
3. Vol à l'intérieur des véhicules
4. Réception /recel
5. Vol de véhicule
6. Maltraitance des animaux
7. Trafic de drogue
8. Bagarre
9. Vol
10. Tentative de meurtre
11. Voler une personne
12. Blessures corporelles

## L'analyse des données

### Paramètres pour l' analyse par regroupements

#### Niveau d'engagement dans les comportements antisociaux

1) "nombre de comportements antisociaux distincts accomplis dans la vie";

DIVERSITÉ des comportements antisociaux

2) "nombre total de comportements antisociaux commis au cours des 12 derniers mois";

FRÉQUENCE totale des comportements antisociaux au cours de la dernière année

3) "âge d'apparition du premier comportement antisocial".

PRÉCOCITÉ

\* Analyses descriptives / analyse par regroupements (cluster analysis) (K-means) / Comparaçao entre grupos (anova, kruskal-wallis)

## **Participantes:**

Échantillon de 1.174 étudiantes âgées de 11 à 18 ans. (Âge Moyen: 14,47)

38,2% écoles privées - 61,8% écoles publiques

7,6% ont travaillé en parallèle avec les études

41% sont dans une relation amoureuse/ Âge Moyen du partenaire : 17 ans.

Parents ayant fait des études primaires et secondaires (moins d'un tiers est allé à l'université).

Proviennent de 2 états brésiliens: *São Paulo* et *Minas Gerais*

Distribué dans toutes les classes économiques brésiliennes.

## Comportements les plus fréquents dans l'échantillon général

n = 1.174  
adolescentes  
de 11 à 18 ans

78,6% - Déviant

79,7%  
Antisociaux

28,1% - délit

- Consommation d'alcool : 63,5%
  - Sécher l'école: 49,3%
  - S'impliquer dans le combat physique (famille) : 34,8%
- 
- Vol à l'étalage: 20%
  - Méfait public 12,4%
  - Bagarre: 2,6%

## Fréquence de consommation dans l'échantillon général

n = 1.174  
adolescentes  
11 a 18 anos

- Consommation d'alcool : 63,5%  
-(Bière : 59,5% / boissons distillées: 49,1%)
- Cannabis : 11,4%
- Autres drogues\* : 7,8%

-Âge moyen / première expérience: 14 ans  
-Consommation accompagnée de pairs et de la famille

\*Narguilé, Cocaïne, Haschich, Ecstasy, LSD, lance-parfum/Loló (un mélange parfumé – solvants- chloroforme et éther/ à inhaler)

## Caractérisation des les profils

De...

n = 1.174  
adolescentes  
Il a 18 anos

On a trouvé 4 profil

P1 – Adolescentes prosociales  
(N=234, 21%)

P2 – Adolescentes divergentes limitées à l'adolescence  
(N=676, 57%)

P3 – Adolescentes délinquantes  
(N=230, 20%)

P4 - Adolescentes délinquantes violentes persistantes  
(N=25, 2%)

**PI – Adolescentes prosociales**  
(N=234, 21%)

**Routine organisée**

parents donnent du temps de qualité

Peu conflits familiaux

forts attachements à l'école

des croyances positives sur l'école/les études.

pairs sont également prosociaux.

Filles (+- 13 ans)

supervision parentale

bon attachement

bonne autorégulation émotionnelle

parent sans antécédents avec le système judiciaire

image de soi négative rare

Pas impulsives

stratégies d'adaptation fonctionnel

contre la violence

Les maltraitance sont peu rapportées

C'est-à-dire, les filles prosociales sans la présence de plus grands risques

p < 0,001 / **en gras**: les variables les plus fortes dans la discrimination des profils.

**P2 – Adolescentes divergentes limitées à l'adolescence (N=676, 57%)**

Routine quelque peu désordonnée

parents donnent du temps de qualité

conflits familiaux

forts attachements à l'école

croyances positives sur l'école/les études (inférieures à PI)

Filles (+- 14 ans)

famille avec des relations peu inférieure à celles de PI

Attachement nettement inférieur à ceux de PI

pairs antisociaux

image de soi négative

bonne autorégulation émotionnelle

Impulsives présente

stratégies d'adaptation illégitimes

Attitude violence

parent sans antécédents avec le système judiciaire

Les maltraitance un peu plus rapportées violence physique

supervision parentale inférieur à PI

-6 filles ont eu des enfants (2 à 14 ans / 4 à 16 ans)

C'est-à-dire les filles à risque psychosocial

*p < 0,001 / en gras: les variables les plus fortes dans la discrimination des profils.*

### P3 – Adolescentes délinquantes (N=230, 20%)

Consommation de drogues nettement plus présente

**routine fortement désorganisée**

faible attachements à l'école

croyances positives sur l'école/les études absent

**pairs antisociaux**  
(Présence remarquable )

C'est-à-dire les filles plus âgées avec un engagement criminel important et avec risque accumulé / la **consommation** comme moyen de faire face à la tension

Filles  
(+/- 15,5 ans)

difficultés d'autorégulation émotionnelle

image de soi négative

**Attitude violente**  
marquée

expérience de tension

parents donnent du temps de qualité

supervision parentale rarement présent

Impulsives présente  
stratégies d'adaptation illégitimes  
(nettement supérieure à P1 et P2)

famille avec des relations relations de faible qualité

antécédents avec le système judiciaire

**Fort conflits familiaux**

**peu d'attachement**

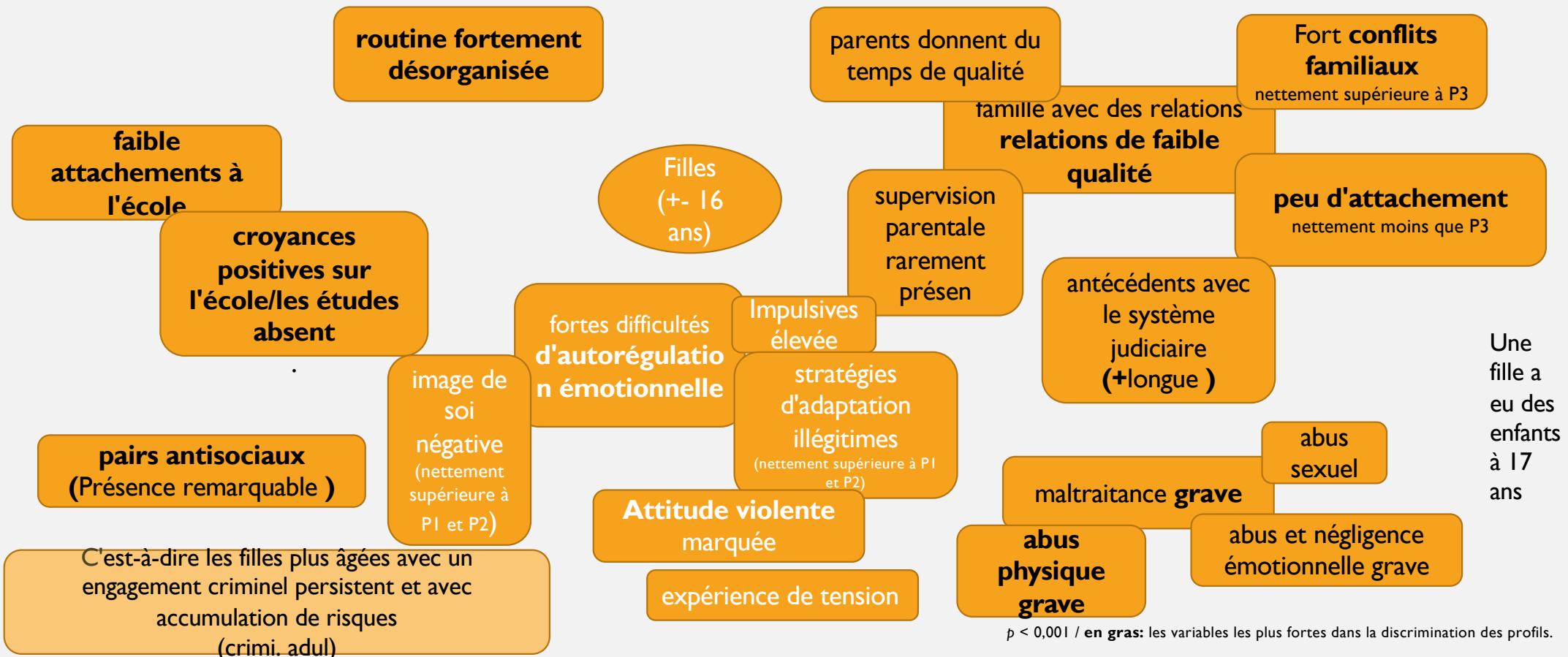
abus sexuel

maltraitance modéré et grave

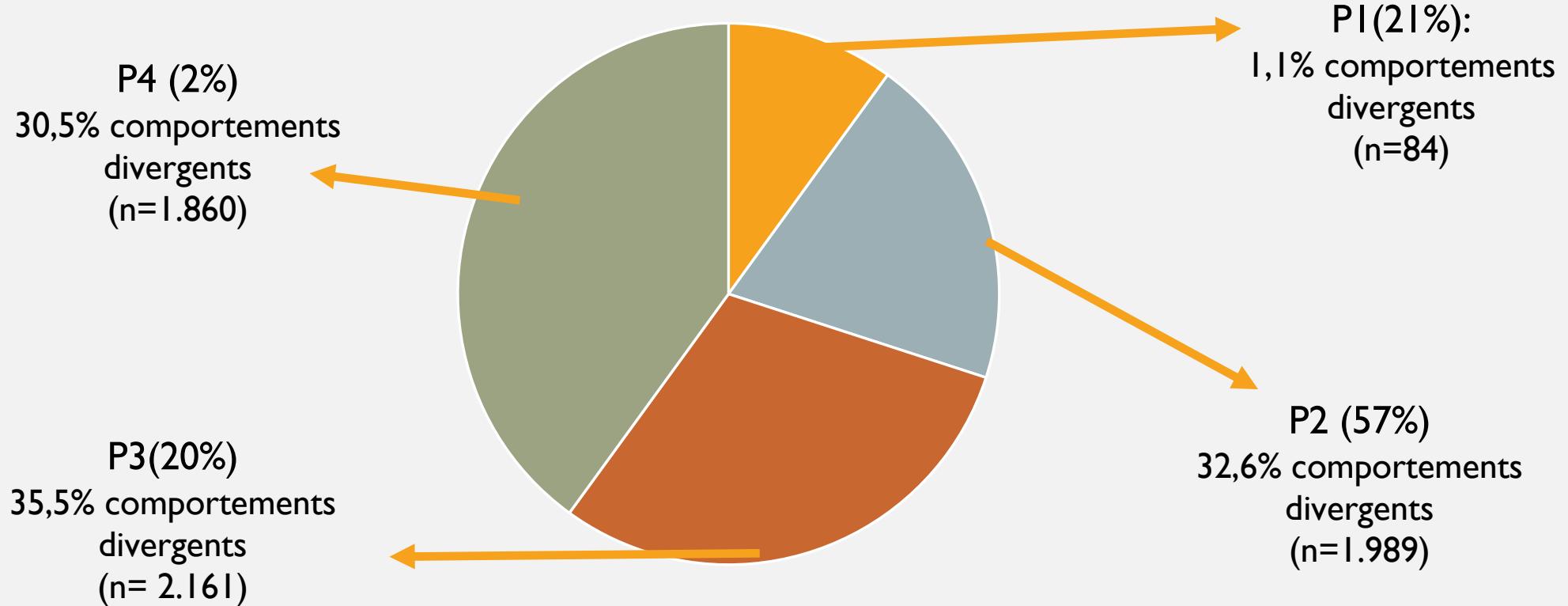
**abus physique**

**abus et négligence psychologique**

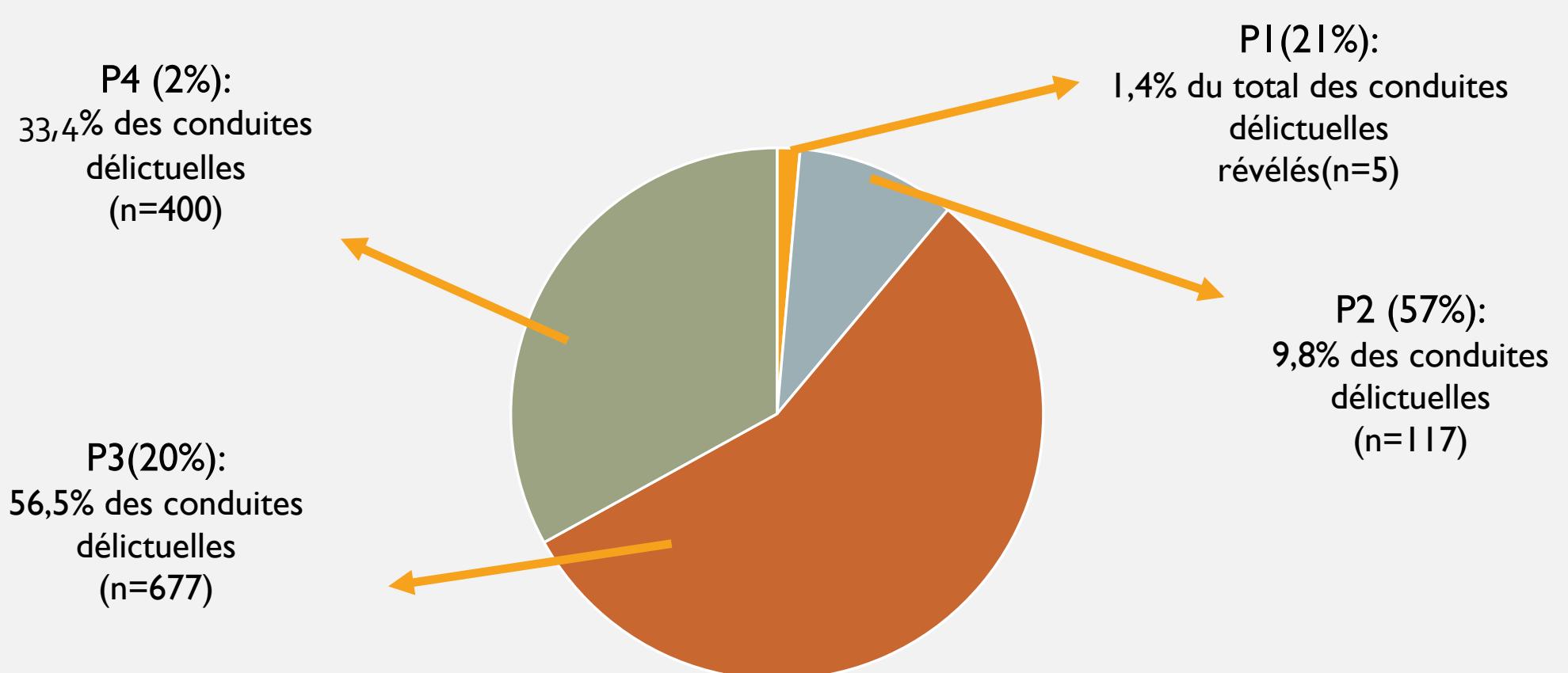
## P4 - Adolescentes délinquantes violentes persistantes (N=25, 2%)

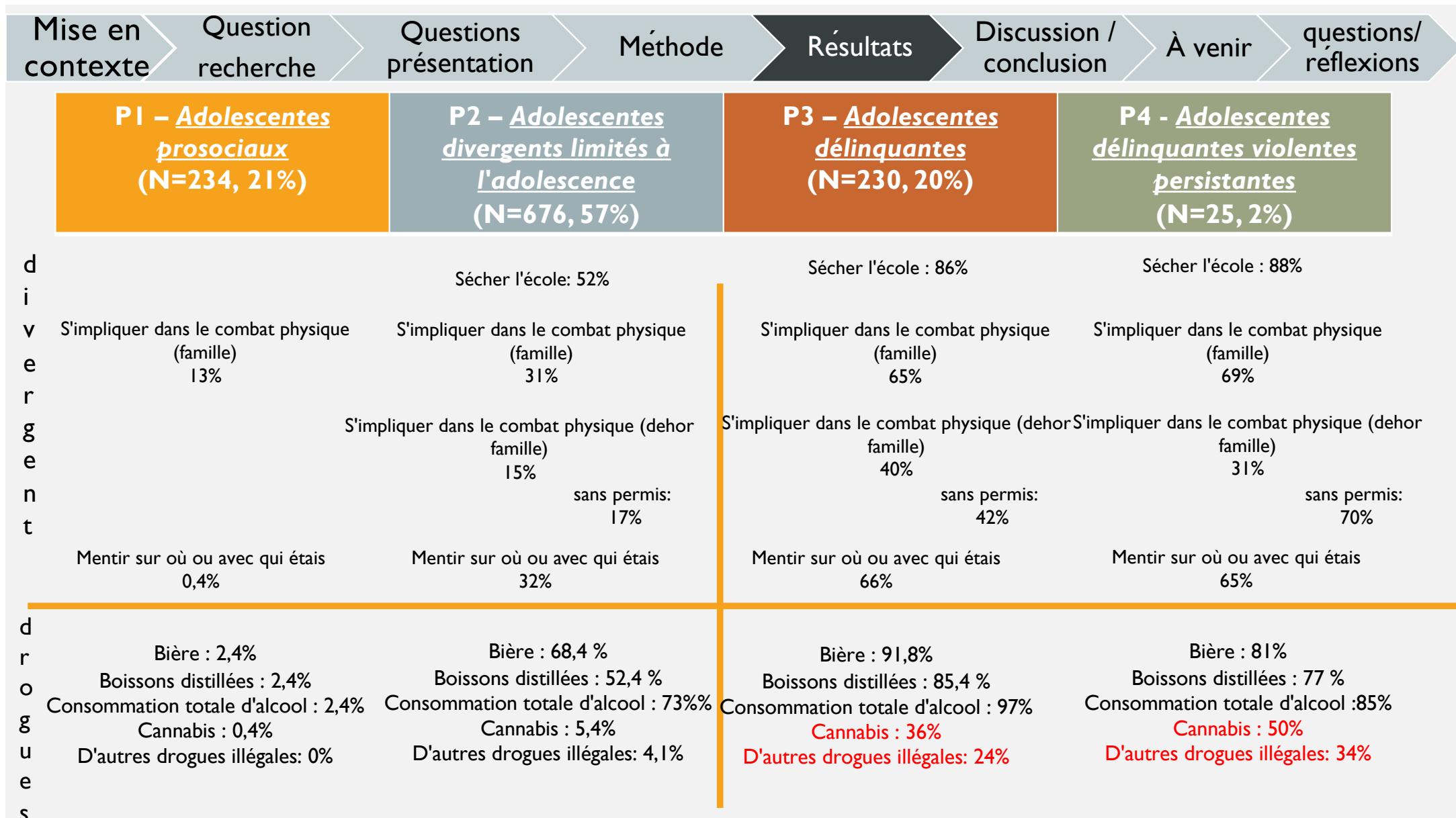


### Pourcentage de comportements divergents par regroupement.



### Pourcentage de **conduites délictueuses** par regroupement





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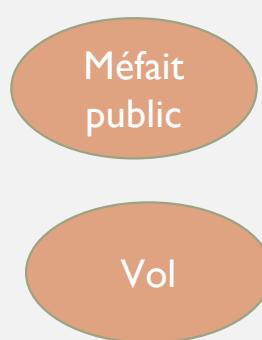
**P1 – Adolescentes Prossociais  
(N=234, 21%)**

**P2 – Adolescentes divergentes limitada a  
adolescência  
(N=676, 57%)**

**P3 – Adolescentes delituosas  
(N=230, 20%)**

**P4 - Adolescentes delituosas violentas  
persistentes  
(N=25, 2%)**

Criminal



Bière : 2,4%

Boissons distillées : 2,4%

Consommation totale d'alcool : 2,4%

Cannabis : 0,4%

D'autres drogues illégales: 0%

Bière : 68,4 %

Boissons distillées : 52,4 %

Consommation totale d'alcool : 73%

Cannabis : 5,4%

D'autres drogues illégales: 4,1%

Bière : 91,8%

Boissons distillées : 85,4 %

Consommation totale d'alcool : 97%

Cannabis : 36%

D'autres drogues illégales: 24%

Bière : 81%

Boissons distillées : 77 %

Consommation totale d'alcool :85%

Cannabis : 50%

D'autres drogues illégales: 34%



Comment est-ce que les quatre profils observés, peuvent guider l'amélioration des interventions en dépendance ?

depistage - besoins des adolescentes

interventions avec une intensité différente / axées sur le processus - axées sur la personne ; et dans la relation intervenant-fille (alliance thérapeutique) / sensible aux nuances de genre / sensible au trauma (maltraitance) / focus : contexte (pas le contenu) et construction de la sécurité

Thérapie narrative / interventions systémiques / thérapie cognitive centrée sur les émotions (Greenberg)

interaction avec les interventions en santé mentale

désistement du crime (adol - adulte) – conso

- désistement secondaire - changement identitaire
- désistement tertiaire - reconnaissance des autres

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Comment est-ce que les quatre profils observés, peuvent guider l'amélioration des interventions en dépendance ?

-la consommation comme stratégie pour gérer la tension de la vie - intervention pour développer les habiletés sociales / habiletés de vie / Psychoéducation

-Attention aux aspects : monoparentalité / risque de relation violente / transmission transgénérationnelle des styles parentaux

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Trajectoires de l'accès aux services en dépendance chez les femmes vivant en situation de précarité sociale et qui présentent des consommations de substances psychoactives et rapportent des expériences de conduites délictuelles/criminelles.



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