

Abstract

The present study aims to examine the cross-national pattern of aggression.

Using a social interactionist approach, focus would be put upon the gender differences in homicide. Cross-national data of sociological and psychological variables will be used in this study. Analysis of cross-national data showed that gender differences in homicide rates were associated with human rights, freedom, women status, conservatism, affective and intellectual autonomy, and hierarchy of Schwartz's values, together with differences in agreeableness of Big Five Inventory and postal speed of "pace of life" index. The second finding concerned about total homicide rates, it was correlated with human rights, freedom, and women status. Findings would be illustrated in a social interactionist model.