



6 – 9 September 2023, Florence

EUROCRIM2023

23rd Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology

THE RENAISSANCE OF EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGY

Book of Abstracts

EUROCRIM 2023

Florence Conference

23rd Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology

***The Renaissance of
European Criminology***

Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Cross-National Comparisons of Crime and Justice

Pre-arranged Panel

3:00 to 4:15 pm

Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 4

This panel presents descriptive results about the lifetime prevalence and/or last year's incidence of victimization experiences and offending behaviors among adolescents from five Ibero-american countries: Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Spain, and Venezuela. We will also present estimates of victimization and offending overlap in the studied samples. The session will provide an opportunity to 'compare and contrast' the results of the preliminary analyses of the ISRD 4 data in these countries and the analysis methods of the individual teams.

Chair:

Ineke Haen Marshall, Northeastern University

Participants:

Life-time violent victimization and recent violent behavior: An overlap analysis *Micaela Guibert, Institute of Psychological Researches, National Council of Scientific and Technological Research and National University of Córdoba (Argentina); Karin Arbach, Institute of Psychological Researches, National Council of Scientific and Technological Research and National University of Córdoba (Argentina); Betina Lacunza, National University of Tucumán; Antonella Bobbio, Institute of Psychological Researches, National Council of Scientific and Technological Research and National University of Córdoba (Argentina); Jorge Bruera, Institute of Psychological Researches, National Council of Scientific and Technological Research and National University of Córdoba (Argentina); Carolina Rinaldi, Institute of Psychological Researches, National Council of Scientific and Technological Research and National University of Córdoba (Argentina).; Consuelo Viano Tello, Institute of Psychological Researches, National Council of Scientific and Technological Research and National University of Córdoba (Argentina).; Rafaelle CS Costa, University of Sao Paulo*

There is an important consensus in Criminology on the overlap between victimization and crime (Berg & Mulford, 2020). Findings indicate that each experience significantly increases the probability of the other (Jennings et al., 2012), especially of a similar typology (Miley et al., 2020). The International Self-report Delinquency Study (ISRD) questionnaire allows to determine the life-time prevalence and the annual incidence of these events. The objective is to explore the overlap between life-time victimization experiences and violent behaviors in the last year, controlling for the period of occurrence of both. Methodology: We used data collected in Argentina for the ISRD 4. The sample is composed by 1007 adolescents (53,2% females) with a mean age of 15,4 years old (DS=1,6) that answered the paper-and-pencil version in 9 schools from Córdoba (n= 646) and San Miguel de Tucumán (n= 461). We focus on victimization and delinquency that occur in face-to-face contexts and involve violence. Two groups were formed: Life-time victims, adolescents who suffered victimization experiences throughout their lives, up to the 12 months prior to the assessment, and last-year offenders, adolescents who reported violent behavior in the last year. The association between life-time victimization and last-year offending will be analyzed by means of contingency tables and the chi-square test calculation. In addition, Odds Ratios (OR) will be calculated by sex and age groups. Discussion: Since its first edition in the early 1990s, the results of the ISRD have shown significant implications for public policies aimed at promoting the well-being of children and adolescents. Our findings are aimed at making a contribution in this regard at the national level. The role of victimization prevention strategies in the consequent prevention of crime and other forms of violence to which adolescents may be exposed will be discussed.

Rates and overlap of offending and victimisation among young people in Brazil: preliminary results from the ISRD4 project *Marina Rezende Bazon, University of São Paulo; André Vilela Komatsu, University of Sao Paulo; Rafaelle CS Costa, University of Sao Paulo; Ana Beatriz do Prado Schiavone, University of Sao Paulo; Chris Birkbeck, Salford University*

Previous self-report studies with young people in Brazil have tended to focus on a narrow range of types of offending and victimisation. The overlap between offending and victimisation has also been the focus of some studies. The current study used ISRD4 data from two cities in Brazil to estimate the lifetime prevalence and overlap between different types of offending and victimisation. We analysed valid data from a sample of 1.816 adolescents aged 13-17 (M=15, SD=1.2). In the total sample, 34.3% reported having committed at least one offence, while 69.8% reported having been victims of at least one type of victimisation. The most common offences reported were fighting in a group (14.1%) and shoplifting (11.3%), and the least common were stealing a car (0.8%) and burglary (1.2%). The most common types of victimisations were minor parental violence (53.1%) and theft (32.3%). The least common types were intimate posting (6.8%) and assault victimisation (7.7%). Latent class analysis was used to identify subgroups by life experience according to scores on the subscales: 1) offline offending, 2) online offending, 3) offline victimisation, 4) online victimisation and 5) parental victimisation. A four-class model was identified. Class 1, the smallest (8.7%), had the highest reports of all experiences, whereas class 3, the largest (47%), had the lowest. Comparisons of socio-demographic characteristics by subgroups will be made and some possible explanation for the differences will be presented.

The Consequences of Experiencing Both Victimization and Offending: Results from a Survey of Young People in Venezuela *Neelie Pérez Santiago, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Venezuela; Juan Antonio Rodríguez, Universidad de Los Andes, Venezuela; Laura Maria Bastidas Zambrano, Universidad de Los Andes, Venezuela; Chris Birkbeck, Salford University*

Studies repeatedly show that some young people report experiences of being both a victim and an offender, not necessarily for the same type of crime. In any sample that is taken, these victim-offenders sit alongside victims-only, offenders-only and the uninvolved and may show significant differences from them. For example, victim-offenders may show the highest rates of psychological problems such as depression and suicidal ideation, or behavioural problems such as substance use. Such differences have both theoretical and practical implications. Our study explores experiences of victimization-offending during the previous twelve months among a sample of approximately 1,800 young people aged 13-17 in Venezuela who took part in the ISRD-4 survey. We provide various estimates of the prevalence of victimization-offending, depending on the types of crime considered and the method of counting category membership. We also compare victim-offenders with other groups in the sample in terms of selected outcomes relating to family and school.

360. Prosecutorial Decision-making and the Prosecutorial Process, Alternatives to trial 1.

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Prosecutorial Decision-making and the Prosecutorial Process, Alternatives to trial

Paper Session

3:00 to 4:15 pm

Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 5

Chair:

Marthinus Christoffel Koen, SUNY Oswego

Participants:

Body Camera Footage in the Courtroom: Prosecutorial