

Supplementary Reading Report Form #1

Name: Example Student

Date: 14 SEP 2019

Reading: Fagan, A. A., & Mazzerolle, P. (2011). Repeat Offending and Repeat Victimization: Assessing Similarities and Differences in Psychosocial Risk Factors. *Crime and Delinquency*, 57(5), 732-755. doi: 10.1177/0011128708321322

1. (In one sentence), what is the problem or gap in the literature that this research article is trying to address?

The authors address the lack of research regarding the overlap of repeat victimization and repeat offending and characteristics which are important to both groups.

2. (In two sentences or less), what are the research questions in this study?

The research questions in this study are:

“What is the prevalence of repeat victimization and repeat offending?
What is the extent of the overlap in the prevalence of repeat victimization and repeat offending? What are the psychosocial risk factors for repeat victimization and repeat offending, and to what extent do they overlap?” (Fagan & Mazzerolle, 2011, p.737)

3. In two sentences or less), what, if any, are the theoretical perspectives discussed?

Fagan & Mazzerolle (2011) discussed general strain theory, social learning theory, routine activities theory, self-control theory, social bonding theory, and to a small degree, touched on life-course developmental theories.

4. (In four sentences or less), what methods are used to answer the research question or test hypotheses? Describe the data, sample, measures (e.g., independent and dependent variables), and analytic strategy?

The data used in Fagan & Mazzerolle's (2011) paper come from the Sibling Study. This data consists of 1,063 respondents and came from survey questionnaires drawn from adolescents in schools, communities, and detention centers. The measures included two dependent variables: repeat victimization and repeat offending. Independent variables in the study were numerous demographic characteristics and psychosocial risk factors. The authors used bivariate analysis, multivariate logistic regression, and Chi² tests to answer their various research questions.

5. (In one sentence), what type of study/article is this (quantitative, qualitative, literature review, legislative brief, report, theoretical, opinion, etc.)?

This is a quantitative study.

6. (In three sentences or less), what are the results/findings and how does the author present the results? Refer to tables as needed.

Fagan and Mazzerolle (2011) found that repeat victimization and offending were relatively rare with 6% of respondents be classified as repeat victims, 17% classified as repeat offenders, and 3% being classified as both repeat offenders and victims. Their analyses found that 12 of the 20 risk factors predicted repeat victimization, whereas 14 of the 20 risk factors predicted repeat offending.

While there were more similarities than differences between each group where risk factors were concerned, the models were better at predicting repeat offending than victimization.

7. (In bullet format), what are the author-reported limitations?

- Different respondent types
- Validity of repeat victim (RV) and repeat offender (RO) measures
- Small sample size
- Only two time periods for analysis

8. (In bullet format), note two words or phrases that are unfamiliar to you or that are used in a special sense?

- Multivariate
- Odds ratios

9. (In bullet format), note two specific concepts that stand out to you as noteworthy in some way (e.g., something new to you, something you have never thought about, or are seeing through a new lens). List the page number where you found the concept.

- Psychosocial risk factors (p.735)
- The overlap between victimization and offending (p.733)

10. (In four sentences or less) What, if any, items did you find confusing, puzzling, or perplexing in this article? Note the item and be sure to ask for clarification.

Why did they only control for demographic and psychosocial factors? Past things I have read indicate that parental involvement in the criminal justice system is important in predicting children's delinquency. Their measure of peer delinquency required children to admit their friends were committing crimes. Isn't it problematic to assume they will answer that question truthfully?