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Recommended Citation

Georgia Southern University, "Criminal Justice and Criminology News" (2020). *Criminal Justice & Criminology News*. 117.

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[GS Criminal Justice and Criminology Professor Published!](#)

September 25, 2020

Criminal Justice and Criminology Associate Professor, Chad Posick, along with his colleague, Michael Rocque, from Bates College have published their multi-level regulation perspective for explaining exposure to violent victimization. The paper appears in the *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* and is available on their [website](#).

ABSTRACT

We test two major hypotheses in this article: (a) macrolevels of school disorganization and individual levels of low self-control will be directly, and positively, linked to victimization and (bi) low self-control will have the largest impact on exposure to victimization (ETV) when it interacts with negative environments consistent with a social enhancement perspective, or (bii) low self-control will have a weaker impact on ETV when it interacts with negative environments consistent with saturation or social push models. The data for the current study were collected as part of the second International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-II). A total of 49,685 individuals from 30 countries are nested within 1,427 schools. We use multilevel generalized linear regression models with violent victimization (robbery and assault) regressed on demographic, family, school, and neighborhood variables. Multiplicative interaction terms are included in separate models to examine key moderation effects consistent with expectations drawn from the victimization literature. Analyses reveal that low self-control and perceptions of school disorganization are both associated with an increase in the odds of experiencing victimization. Interactions between low self-control and school disorganization are also found to be consistent with saturation/social push models. Our regulation approach offers a foundation for theorizing about ETV and provides a testable model for future research. However, elements of the regulation model are in need of further refinement and testing before the perspective can be moved toward a broader theory of victimization.

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