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Research and Thesis

The thesis reception and evaluation process is temporarily suspended, it will be resumed in 2020 with another format.

Chile



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[La Acción Socioeducativa que llevan a cabo los Educadores de Trato Directo en los Centros Cerrados de la Zona Central de Chile](#)

This doctoral research is a qualitative study about the vision of educators dealing directly regarding educational action carried out in closed regime centers of central Chile. For context, we can say that these centers are enclosures managed by the National Service for Minors (SENAME) that houses youths who have committed crime and meet private condemnation of freedom.

In order to meet the educators in charge of educational action, focus groups were conducted in each of the five existing centers in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 13th regions. The objectives that guide this study are to know and understand educational action from the perspective of educators, those who carry out and provide with guidelines to improve this work.

Among the conclusions it has been shown that from the perspective of educators, the centers

conform to a repressive rehabilitation model designed for teenagers who are characterized by both violent and emotional needs. For this reason, for educators the most important resource to carry out the educational action is bonding so as to achieve some control and conflict management, using techniques such as good treatment, effective communication and the observation of inmates. However, despite the efforts of educators they do not have specialized training, which is why we work to improve preparation in social skills and the knowledge necessary to face day to day life in closed centers.

France



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Expertise psychologique de l'enfant et de l'adolescent en enquête préliminaire : Des facteurs d'influence à l'analyse séquentielle psycho-victimologique

La pratique de l'examen psychologique de l'enfant et de l'adolescent alléguant, au stade de l'enquête préliminaire (dans le cadre de la procédure pénale), des violences sexuelles subies constitue le point de départ de cette étude. Elle pose la question du positionnement à la fois procédural, clinique et méthodologique de l'expert psychologue mais également celle de la crédibilité. Laissant de côté d'éventuels facteurs d'influence et ce que les allégations ne seraient pas ou insuffisamment par rapport à un discours traumatique-type, nous nous sommes intéressés à ce qu'elles seraient, pourraient révéler, illustreraient du mode de fonctionnement psychique du sujet alléguant. A partir d'une revue de la littérature, nous avons envisagé une clinique de l'allégation reposant sur un modèle pluridimensionnel qui intègre tout à la fois les dimensions cognitivo-développementale, psychogénétique, tendancielle, interrelationnelle, événementielle, procédurale, syndromique, sémiologique et intrapsychique. Ce modèle, plaçant le processus d'allégation (renvoyant ou non à une expérience traumatique subie dans le réel) au cœur d'une analyse multidimensionnelle et plurifactorielle, envisage celle-ci sur un registre dynamique incluant les apports validés dans chacun des champs auxquels les dimensions ci-dessus renvoient. A partir d'examens psychologiques réels et d'une méthodologie hypothético-déductive, nous avons développé un outil appelé table d'analyse séquentielle psycho-victimologique visant à permettre un appariement d'éléments appartenant à des dimensions distinctes, à mettre en évidence des hypothèses et à les tester.

Spain



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Comportamientos antisociales y rendimiento académico en la escuela secundaria, el efecto de las variables sociofamiliares

En muchos trabajos empíricos sobre menor infractor significan la importancia de actuar al detectar la presencia de conductas antisociales y conductas disruptivas, para evitar la posible carrera delictiva del joven.

Un reciente estudio realizado en la Comunidad Autónoma de Galicia ha demostrado que las conductas disruptivas no sólo son las que más incidencia tienen en la escuela, sino que además constituyen un potente factor de riesgo para la escalada de la conducta delictiva (Álvarez, 2015).

A este respecto, la literatura actual indica que está probado que el fracaso se relaciona con una menor competencia social y mayores tasas de comportamiento antisocial y delictivo. En la misma línea, Kellam, Rebok, Jalongo y Mayer (1994) refieren que está bien documentado que las dificultades de adaptación escolar y social son predictores de conductas delictivas, violentas, además de la emisión de conductas de riesgo.

New Zealand



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?At the heart of the matter?: A comparative analysis of youth justice transformation between New Zealand and South Africa

During the mid 1980s, M?ori families challenged New Zealand's social welfare system, reclaiming their right to be involved in decisions about their children. Around the same time, parents and community groups protested the detention of hundreds of children in South Africa during the Apartheid era. These experiences helped shape both countries' youth justice systems, which reflect restorative justice principles and international standards for children's rights.

The research reported here is the first in-depth comparative analysis to compare New Zealand and South Africa's journeys to alter their youth justice systems.

This is the first in-depth comparative analysis of youth justice transformation between New Zealand and South Africa. It asks the following key questions:

- What were the key conceptual influences that shaped youth justice transformation in New Zealand and South Africa?
- What do both countries' experiences of youth justice transformation reveal about the role of individuals, advocacy coalitions, and international influences in shaping policy and practice?

Spain



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[**Juvenile crime justice within the press of The Canary Islands \(2001-2005\)**](#)

The juvenile delinquency is a social phenomenon that raises awareness and mobilizes the public and especially the media. The press, in this sense, takes the responsibility of exposing this information discourse in its real dimensions and has to do everything possible so that the rights and duties of the juvenile offenders are known and publicly discussed by the receiver, and thus forming a real public debate on the political agenda insular.

The violent activities or events undertaken by minors, or those where minors are victims have an impact because they generate social unrest and guarantee media attention. The informative selection made by newspaper with provincial circulation has helped to build distorted perceptions about the management system of the juvenile crime justice in the Canaries society, largely influencing attitudes and behaviors such as the emergence of widespread neighborhood opposition against the establishment, construction or implementation centers of the judicial measures.



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