

Repeat Bully Victimizations and Legal Outcomes in a National Sample: The Impact Over the Life Course

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Short Title: Repeat Bully Victimizations and Legal Outcomes

Abbreviations: NLSY97 – National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997; CI – Confidence Interval; OR – Odds Ratio

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What's Known on This Subject

Research has documented an association between bullying and involvement in illegal behaviors. The research is less clear about the association between bully victimization and involvement in illegal behaviors.

What This Study Adds

Using a contemporary US national sample of adolescents and adults, this study investigates the association between repeated bully victimizations and illegal behaviors. The results suggest individuals who are repeatedly victimized by bullies report higher levels of illegal behaviors.

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Michael G. Turner completed all phases of the study including its design, analysis of all data, and drafting the manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE: While it has been shown that bullying is associated with subsequent legal problems (i.e., arrest), the evidence related to the association of bully victimization and legal problems is less clear. The present study investigates the repeated bully victimization/legal consequences relationship over an extended period of the life course.

METHODS: This study uses data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (N = 7335), a population-based longitudinal study of individuals who were age 12 to 16 at the study outset. A typological measure was created where individuals were categorized as: (1) non-victims, (2) childhood victims (victims below the age of 12), (3) adolescent victims (victims between the age of 12 and 18), and (4) chronic victims (victims before age 12 and between age 12 and 18). The repeat bully victimization variable was then associated with several offending and victimization legal outcome measures experienced in late adolescence and adulthood.

RESULTS: Experiencing repeat bully victimizations was associated with an increase in respondent's likelihood of engaging in substance use, delinquency, arrest, conviction, and incarceration. Experiencing repeat bully victimizations was also associated with an increase in respondent's perceptions and experiences with violent victimizations. The association between these measures was consistently stronger for females while there were few differences across categories of race.

CONCLUSIONS: Being the victim of a bully during childhood and adolescence serves as a marker for subsequent legal problems and victimization in adolescence and adulthood.

Prevention and intervention programs aimed at reducing involvement in delinquency, crime, and victimization would benefit by targeting bully victimizations as a risk factor.

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Despite sustained decreases in rates of violent offending, scientific attention remains focused on understanding the causes and consequences of violence, as well as evaluating efforts to prevent such behaviors. One violent-related behavior that continues to receive significant attention is bullying and bully victimization.¹ Identified as the persistent harassment (physical, verbal, emotional, or psychological) of one individual over another, accompanied by a power imbalance, bullying has been documented as affecting approximately 30 percent of youth in the US population.^{2,3} Empirical evidence related to the impact of bullying indicates those who bully and/or experience a bully victimization report disproportionately higher levels of adverse social, psychological, legal, and mental health outcomes.⁴⁻¹⁶ Two important themes emerge upon review of this research. First, bully-victims (individuals engaging in bullying as well as who have been victimized by a bully), are generally at the highest odds of exhibiting negative outcomes later in life.^{2,17-21} Second, individuals engaging in the bullying experience most frequently report the highest levels of negative consequences.^{9,11,14,15}

A notable limitation of past research is that the bullying and victimization experiences were only assessed for a restricted period of the life course. For example, Sourander and his colleagues measured bully victimizations on a sample of youth who were age 8 at the time of assessment.^{8,9,14} Using a sample of youth in grades 6 through 10, Nansel and her colleagues assessed bullying and bully victimizations at one point in time “during the current academic term.”¹¹ Finally, using a national sample of youth from England and Wales, Arseneault and her colleagues measured bullying and bully victimizations when youths were age 7.⁴ While these measurement strategies provide a snapshot of the bullying experience, they are unable to

document the experience as it unfolds over a sustained period of development. Research has yet to explore the association of bully victimizations and their relationship with negative consequences when individuals experience repeat victimizations over a longer period of the life course.

The present study used data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY97) to build upon the literature documenting the legal problems associated with repeat bully victimizations. Specifically, this study investigated the association of experiencing repeat bully victimizations from birth to age 18 with adverse legal consequences experienced in adolescence and adulthood. Drawing on prior research, these relationships were also examined across categories of sex and race.^{9,22}

METHODS

Subjects

The subjects in this study were drawn from the NLSY97, a prospective household-based longitudinal study supported by the US Department of Labor and the Bureau of Justice Statistics.²³ The NLSY97 is an ongoing panel data set designed to collect information on the labor market experiences of youth as they transition from adolescence into adulthood. The NLSY97 is a nationally representative, longitudinal survey of individuals born between 1980 and 1984 who were living in the United States in 1997. The wave 1 data collection occurred in 1997 when individuals were between the ages of 12 and 16. Data collection continues to occur on an annual basis with wave 14 (in year 2010) being the most recent wave available to the public. The overall retention rate over the fourteen waves of data collection is 83.2 percent.

The overall NLSY97 sample is actually comprised of two subsamples: (1) a cross-sectional sample (n = 7 335), and (2) a supplemental sample that oversamples for African-

Americans and Hispanics ($n = 2\,473$). The cross-sectional sample was designed to be a self-weighting representation of US households with adolescents between the ages of 12 and 16 as of December 31, 1996. The analysis is based on self-reported data from the cross-sectional NLSY97 sample of 7335 youth. A significant majority of these youth ($n = 6\,748$; 92%) participated in the first round of surveys that were conducted in 1997 and 1998. Thirteen additional (approximately annual) surveys have been conducted since the initial round. The survey methodology allowed individuals who participated in the first round to miss one or more waves of data collection and still remain in the study, however, individuals not participating in round 1 did not participate at any of the subsequent waves. Only individuals within the cross-sectional sample who provided valid interviews across each of the waves of data under analysis ($n = 6\,157$) were used for the subsequent analyses. Research has indicated that attritors in the NLSY97 tend to have higher earnings and wage rates than those respondents who remained in the survey.²⁴ An analysis across race and sex revealed that a significantly higher proportion of males were missing ($t = 2.24$; $p = .025$). No significant differences emerged in the analysis across categories of race.

Measures

Repeat Bully Victimization Classifications

Individuals were classified into one of four groups using two questions. First, at wave 1 when individuals were age 12 to 16, each subject was asked, “Before you turned age 12, were you ever the victim of repeated bullying?” Response options were 0 = ‘no’ and 1 = ‘yes’. Second, when subjects reached the age of 18, they were asked “Between the ages of 12 and 18, were you ever the victim of repeated bullying?” Again, response options were 0 = ‘no’ and 1 = ‘yes’. When combined, these two questions permitted individuals to be placed into one of the

following categories: (1) non-victims, (2) childhood victims (individuals victimized from birth to age 12), (3) adolescent victims (individuals victimized between the ages of 12 and 18), and chronic victims (individuals victimized before age 12 and also between ages 12 and 18).

Substance Use

During each of the first four waves of data collection when the mean age of the participants was 14 to 17, subjects were asked to self-report their involvement in the use of three substances including smoking cigarettes, consuming alcohol, and using marijuana. Response options for these items were 0 = “no” and 1 = “yes”. An index of substance use was computed for each year based on summing the “yes” categories of each of the four waves of items. The indexes were summed to create a final substance use index. This index was then recoded to reflect “no involvement” (=0) and “involvement” (=1) in substance use.

Delinquency

During the same assessment period as the substance use measures, subjects were also asked to self-report their involvement in several different delinquent offenses including running away, carrying a gun, belonging to a gang, destroying property, stealing items of value below and above \$50, other property crimes, selling illegal drugs, and involvement in physical assaults. Response options for these items were 0 = “no” and 1 = “yes”. An index of delinquency was computed for each year based on summing the “yes” categories of each of the four waves of items. The indexes were summed to create a final delinquency index. This index was then recoded to reflect “no involvement” (=0) and “involvement” (=1) in delinquency.

Arrest

At the first wave of data collection, subjects were asked: “Have you ever been arrested by the police or taken into custody for an illegal or delinquent offense (do not include arrests for

minor traffic violations)?” Response options were 0 = “no” and 1 = “yes”. At each of the interviews in subsequent waves, subjects were asked: “Since the date of last interview on [date of last interview], have you been arrested by the police or taken into custody for an illegal or delinquent offense (do not include arrests for minor traffic violations)?” Again, response options were 0 = “no” and 1 = “yes”. To maintain proper temporal ordering, the self-reported arrest measure used in the analysis focused only on those arrests occurring after the subjects reached age 18. When the arrest questions were combined, the measure results in a complete history of the subjects’ arrests in their adult life.

Conviction

Subjects who were arrested, charged with an offense by the police, and went to juvenile/adult court were asked, “Were you convicted of, or found delinquent (adjudicated delinquent) of any charges, or did you plead guilty to any charges?” Response options were 0 = “no” and 1 = “yes”. The self-reported conviction measure used in the analysis focused only on those convictions for arrests occurring after the subject reached age 18.

Incarceration

The NLSY97 documents the total number of incarcerations reported by the respondent over the course of the 14 years of data collection. Individuals reporting they were incarcerated during any given year were assigned a value of “1” and individuals not reporting an incarceration were assigned a value of “0”.

Perceptions of Future Violent Victimization

In wave 4, when subjects reached an average age of 18, they were asked the following two questions measuring their perceptions related to becoming a victim of violence: “What is the percent chance that you will be the victim of a violent crime at least once in the next year?”

and “What is the percent chance that you will be the victim of a violent crime at least once in the next five years?” Response options ranged from 0 to 100. Subjects scoring a zero were coded as “no chance” (= 0) and subjects scoring greater than zero were coded as “potential victims” (= 1).

Violent Victimization

During waves 11 through 13, when subjects were an average age of 25 to 27, they were asked “During the last 5 years, were you the victim of a violent crime, for example, physical or sexual assault, robbery, or arson?” Response options were 0 = “no” and 1 = “yes”. The violent victimization measure represents those individuals who responded “yes” during any of the three years under analysis.

Statistical Analysis

The associations between repeat bully victimization variables and the outcome variables were estimated by means of multivariate logistic regression analysis. Unlike many prior approaches, several known covariates of legal outcomes were used as controls. These associations were quantified by calculating odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs). $P < .05$ was the standard level of statistical significance. Children in the non-victim category were always used as the reference group. A series of coefficient comparison tests were subsequently performed to assess differences across categories of gender and race.²⁵ The results of these comparisons provide insight into gender and race differences related to the association of the repeat bully victimization and legal consequences relationships. All statistical analyses were performed using SAS version 9.2 (SAS Institute, Inc, Cary, NC).

Results

Individuals indicating they had never been victimized across each wave were classified as ‘non-victims’ (73.7 percent of the sample), individuals experiencing repeat bully victimizations

before the age of 12 only were classified as ‘childhood victims’ (14.7 percent of the sample), individuals experiencing repeat bully victimizations after the age of 12 only were classified as ‘adolescent victims’ (6.2 percent of the sample), and individuals who experienced repeat bully victimizations before *and* after the age of 12 were classified as ‘chronic victims’ (5.4 percent of the sample).

Table 1 provides the prevalence rates of involvement in each of the illegal activities by victim classification. The prevalence rates are also disaggregated by sex and race. Compared to non-victims, subjects who were repeatedly victimized by a bully reported significantly higher rates of involvement in each of the legal outcomes (i.e., substance use, delinquency, arrest, conviction, incarceration). In fact, in all but one comparison (non-white adolescent victims who were arrested), chronic victims reported the highest within-category prevalence rate.

Alternatively, non-victims reported the lowest within-category prevalence rate in each of the comparisons. These general trends were replicated on analyses occurring across categories of sex and race. Chi-square tests indicate statistically significant differences in prevalence rates across substance use ($X^2 = 13.51$ $p = .001$), delinquency ($X^2 = 130.16$ $p = .000$), arrest ($X^2 = 27.13$ $p = .000$), conviction ($X^2 = 28.31$ $p = .000$), and incarceration ($X^2 = 20.85$ $p = .000$).

Controlling for several known correlates to delinquency and crime, the data in Table 2 provide documentation of the long-term legal effects of experiencing repeat bully victimizations. Since substance use and delinquency were only measured in late adolescence, the analysis focused on repeat bully victimizations occurring in childhood only. The data indicate that childhood victims were significantly more likely to report involvement in substance use and delinquency. Being repeatedly victimized by a bully in each of the three categories (childhood, adolescence, and chronic) significantly contributed to higher rates of arrest. Only individuals

repeatedly victimized in childhood and those victimized in both childhood and adolescence (chronic victims) reported significantly higher rates of conviction and incarceration. Two notable findings related to chronic victims were also identified. First, compared to the remaining victim categories, chronic victims consistently possessed the highest probability of involvement in each of the legal outcomes. Second, the trend in the odds ratios for the chronic victims increased as the legal outcome progressed further into the justice system (i.e., from arrest to conviction to incarceration).

The results in Table 3 indicate that repeat bully victimizations were associated with increased perceptions of being victimized as well as actually experiencing violent victimizations. When the perceptual measures of victimization in the next year were assessed in their continuous format, the distribution across the four bully victimization categories was: 12.3% for non-victims, 16.2% for childhood victims, 18.4% for adolescent victims, and 18.6% for chronic victims ($F = 24.16; p = .000$). When the perceptual measures of victimization for the next five years were assessed in their continuous format, the distribution across the four bully victimization categories was: 16.1% for non-victims, 20.7% for childhood victims, 23.0% for adolescent victims, and 23.2% for chronic victims ($F = 26.76; p = .000$). In terms of actual violent victimizations, compared to non-victims, those who were repeatedly victimized via bullying were more likely experience a violent victimization. Again, it is notable that chronic victims reported the highest odds of experiencing a violent victimization.

Finally, Table 4 presents the results of a series of coefficient comparison tests of the repeat bully victimization measure across categories of gender and race. The results as they relate to gender show some consistency in suggesting that the association between repeat bully victimization and legal consequences appears to be more acute for females. Specifically, the

odds of using substances for female victims of repeat bullying victimization (OR = 2.220) were significantly greater than the odds of using substances for male victims of repeat bullying victimization (OR = 1.134). The likelihood of experiencing an arrest for female childhood victims and chronic victims (OR's = 1.707 and 2.412, respectively) were significantly greater than the likelihood of experiencing an arrest for male childhood and chronic victims (OR's = 1.126 and 1.334, respectively). Finally, the likelihood of conviction for female chronic victims (OR = 3.288) was significantly greater than the likelihood of conviction for male chronic victims (OR = 1.357). The results related to the race analysis are weaker and less consistent; only one significant difference emerged. The likelihood of going to prison for white childhood victims of repeat bullying victimization (OR = 1.740) was significantly greater than the likelihood of going to prison for non-white childhood victims of repeat bully victimization (OR = 0.942).

Discussion

Research investigating the association of bullying on subsequent involvement in delinquency and crime has generally concluded that compared to non-offenders and non-victims, bullies and/or bully-victims who frequently offend (and are victimized) have significantly higher likelihoods of subsequent offending.^{11,14,26-28} Results related to subjects who are frequent victims of bullies, however, often fail to experience these problems. One conclusion that can be drawn regarding the null results related to victims of bullies is that the bully victimization experience does not result in behavioral changes that increase individuals' odds of criminality. While these subjects might experience higher rates of internalizing behaviors, psychosocial irregularities, and mental health problems, they generally do not manifest externalizing behaviors like delinquency and crime.^{8,9} An alternative explanation is that the measurement protocol assessing bully victimizations used in prior studies have been limited in their ability to capture repeat bully

victimization for an extended period of time. So while a short period of bully victimizations might not increase the odds of offending, a sustained period (i.e., across developmental periods) could potentially be criminogenic.

The present study fills a significant void in the literature. This is the first US population-based, prospective longitudinal study to investigate the effects of self-reported repeat bully victimizations occurring over an extended period of the life course on a variety of self-reported legal outcomes. The present study is unique in that it focused on the repeat bully victimizations occurring over different developmental periods of the life course. This approach created an opportunity to assess whether the timing and duration of the victimization experience was associated with late adolescent and adult legal consequences. The results revealed two important findings: (1) experiencing repeat bully victimizations during any period over the life course corresponded with a significant increase in ones probability of experiencing adverse legal consequences, and (2) individuals experiencing repeat bully victimizations over multiple developmental periods (i.e., chronic victims) had the highest probability of experiencing adverse legal consequences. Consistent with prior research indicating that the long-term effects of victimization differ across sexes,^{9,29,30} the gender-specific analyses indicated that females (compared to males) were more acutely susceptible to offending-based legal consequences. The race-specific analyses did not reveal a specific theme with any regularity between non-whites and whites.

The results from the present study remain in contrast to research focusing on the frequency of bully victimizations and involvement in delinquency during adolescence.^{11,14} A substantive difference between these earlier studies and the present study centers on the measurement protocol of bully victimization. Bully victimizations in prior research have only

been documented over a restricted period of childhood and adolescence. In contrast, the present study measured repeat bully victimizations over an 18 year period. The data suggest that this more encompassing measure of repeat bully victimizations produces results that are similar to the association between bullying and adverse legal problems.

Limitations

This study has some limitations. First, the repeat bully victimization measures were self-reported, single-items measured retrospectively at two points in time (at wave 1 and when respondents reached the age of 18). These measures do not capture the short-term frequency of the victimization experience. By using the word “repeated” in the bully victimization item, however, the measure in the present study guards against these victimizations being isolated occurrences. Research has also shown that youth can retrospectively recall bullying experiences with relative constancy.³¹ It is also notable that the prevalence rate (~26.3%) of repeated bully victimizations within the present study, appears to be within the range of other national studies documenting high frequency bully victimization prevalence rates.^{2,13} Second, since bullying was not measured, it is unclear what proportion of those who were repeatedly victimized were also bullies themselves. This is important because the existing evidence has convincingly documented how bully-victims are at an elevated risk for a variety of negative consequences related to the bullying experience.² Third, the repeat bully victimization measure did not measure the precise type of bully victimization. Evidence suggests that bullies use a variety of means (i.e., physical, verbal, cyber) to victimize their targets and the available evidence is beginning to suggest that victims may respond differently depending upon the type of victimization they experience.³² Fourth, this study did not document the various trajectories or pathways through which repeat bully victimizations might result in legal consequences.

Research documenting the association between bully victimization and educational problems,³² mental health problems,^{4,8} psychological well-being,³⁴ and psychosocial adjustment³⁵ is certainly accumulating. There is a paucity in research, however, that provides any clarity on whether (and how) these outcomes unfold over the life course.

Conclusions

This study highlights the important role that pediatricians and other medical personnel (i.e., general and nurse practitioners) can play during routine medical checkups. With appropriate questioning, medical staff could be critical first points of contact to repeat bully victims whose victimizations go unaccounted for by school staff or parents and guardians. Intervention programs aimed at assisting youths with managing the adversity they often experience following repeat bully victimizations could be implemented in a timely manner. The results of these interventions might be helpful in reducing individuals' penetration into the juvenile and adult criminal justice systems.

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Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Legal Status Categories Across Sex and Race

Bullying Category	Subjects (N = 6157)	Percent Substance Use	Percent Delinquent	Percent Ever Arrested	Percent Ever Convicted	Percent Ever Incarcerated
<i>Non-Victims</i>	4537	82.1	65.4	17.1	10.9	5.8
Males	2211	82.9	74.4	25.4	16.8	9.6
Females	2326	81.2	57.0	9.2	5.2	2.1
Nonwhites	1432	76.9	66.5	20.4	12.5	7.2
Whites	3105	84.4	65.0	15.5	10.1	5.1
<i>Childhood Victims</i>	906	86.7	83.1	23.0	15.9	8.9
Males	548	84.4	86.9	28.2	20.0	12.2
Females	358	90.0	77.6	15.1	9.7	3.8
Nonwhites	307	85.6	82.6	27.8	17.3	7.9
Whites	599	87.2	83.3	20.4	15.1	9.4
<i>Adolescent Victims</i>	382	-----	-----	21.7	12.9	7.4
Males	200	-----	-----	27.5	17.6	12.0
Females	182	-----	-----	15.6	7.8	2.5
Nonwhites	92	-----	-----	28.9	14.4	13.1
Whites	290	-----	-----	19.4	12.4	5.5
<i>Chronic Victims</i>	332	-----	-----	24.2	17.8	11.1
Males	183	-----	-----	28.7	20.4	13.8
Females	149	-----	-----	18.6	14.5	7.7
Nonwhites	74	-----	-----	28.4	17.6	13.8
Whites	258	-----	-----	23.0	17.9	10.3
		$\chi^2 = 13.51$ $P = .001$	$\chi^2 = 130.16$ $P = .000$	$\chi^2 = 27.13$ $P = .000$	$\chi^2 = 28.31$ $P = .000$	$\chi^2 = 20.85$ $P = .000$

Table 2. Repeated Bullying Victimization and Arrest/Conviction Categorizations

Bullying Category	Subjects (N = 6157)	OR (95% CI)				
		Subjects Ever Used Substance	Subjects Ever Delinquent	Subjects Ever Arrested	Subjects Ever Convicted	Subjects Sent to Prison
Non-Victims	4537	1 [Reference]	1 [Reference]	1 [Reference]	1 [Reference]	1 [Reference]
Childhood Victims	906	1.3 (1.1-1.5)†	2.0 (1.7-2.3)‡	1.3 (1.1-1.5)†	1.4 (1.1-1.7)†	1.4 (1.1-1.8)*
Adolescent Victims	382	-----	-----	1.3 (1.0-1.7)*	1.2 (0.8-1.6)	1.3 (0.8-2.0)
Chronic Victims	332	-----	-----	1.4 (1.1-1.9)†	1.6 (1.2-2.2)†	2.0 (1.3-3.0)‡

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio

Results of multivariate logistic regression adjusting for respondent's age, sex, racial/ethnic background, neighborhood gang presence, presence of brothers, sisters, or friends in gangs, whether the subject was involved in a gang, percent of peers belonging to a gang, percent of peers who get drunk once or more per month, percent of peers using illegal drugs, and percent of peers who cut class at school.

* $P < .05$

† $P < .01$

‡ $P < .001$

Table 3. Repeated Bullying Victimization and Actual and Perceived Violence Victimization Categorizations

Bullying Category	Subjects (N = 6157)	OR (95% CI)		
		Perception of Violent Victim Next Year	Perception of Violent Victim Next 5 Years	Experienced a Violent Victimization in Last 5 Years
Non-Victims	4537	1 [Reference]	1 [Reference]	1 [Reference]
Childhood Victims	906	1.3 (1.1-1.5)‡	1.3 (1.1-1.5)†	1.7 (1.3-2.3)‡
Adolescent Victims	382	1.6 (1.2-2.0)‡	1.5 (1.2-2.0)‡	1.9 (1.3-2.9)‡
Chronic Victims	332	1.3 (1.1-1.7)*	1.6 (1.2-2.0)‡	2.4 (1.6-3.6)‡

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio

Results of multivariate logistic regression adjusting for respondent's age, sex, and racial/ethnic background.

* $P < .05$

† $P < .01$

‡ $P < .001$

Table 4. Coefficient Comparison Tests Across Categories of Sex and Race

Bullying Category	Females		Males		z	Nonwhites		Whites		z
	b	SE	b	SE		b	SE	b	SE	
Substance Use										
Childhood Victims	0.82	0.17	0.13	0.13	3.27*	0.62	0.17	0.26	0.12	1.73
Adolescent Victims	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chronic Victims	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Delinquency										
Childhood Victims	0.96	0.12	0.83	0.13	0.73	0.83	0.16	0.93	0.11	-0.52
Adolescent Victims	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chronic Victims	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Arrest										
Childhood Victims	0.53	0.17	0.11	0.11	2.09*	0.30	0.15	0.21	0.12	0.50
Adolescent Victims	0.68	0.22	0.19	0.17	1.75	0.43	0.25	0.33	0.16	0.33
Chronic Victims	0.87	0.23	0.28	0.17	2.03*	0.53	0.28	0.48	0.16	0.16
Conviction										
Childhood Victims	0.64	0.21	0.19	0.12	1.86	0.27	0.18	0.34	0.13	-0.31
Adolescent Victims	0.49	0.30	0.10	0.20	1.10	0.12	0.32	0.25	0.19	-0.37
Chronic Victims	1.17	0.26	0.30	0.20	2.69*	0.48	0.33	0.62	0.18	-0.36
Prison										
Childhood Victims	0.63	0.33	0.26	0.16	0.98	-0.06	0.25	0.55	0.18	-1.99*
Adolescent Victims	0.04	0.53	0.25	0.25	-0.36	0.47	0.35	0.06	0.29	0.88
Chronic Victims	1.28	0.37	0.46	0.25	1.85	0.79	0.40	0.67	0.24	0.26
Victim Next Year										
Childhood Victims	0.24	0.12	0.27	0.10	-0.21	0.27	0.13	0.24	0.10	0.17
Adolescent Victims	0.23	0.17	0.67	0.17	-1.82	0.63	0.23	0.39	0.14	0.91
Chronic Victims	0.19	0.19	0.39	0.17	-0.78	0.57	0.25	0.20	0.15	1.29
Victim Next 5 Years										
Childhood Victims	0.23	0.13	0.26	0.11	-0.18	0.19	0.13	0.25	0.10	-0.35
Adolescent Victims	0.34	0.18	0.51	0.18	-0.68	0.61	0.24	0.36	0.15	0.89
Chronic Victims	0.29	0.19	0.59	0.20	-1.13	0.52	0.26	0.40	0.16	0.40
Violent Victimization										
Childhood Victims	0.71	0.21	0.34	0.23	1.23	0.21	0.29	0.67	0.18	-1.35
Adolescent Victims	0.65	0.29	0.68	0.30	-0.08	0.42	0.44	0.77	0.24	-0.69
Chronic Victims	0.87	0.29	0.85	0.29	0.03	0.44	0.48	1.00	0.23	-1.06

* $P < .05$