

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS FOR

**THE SHORTSIGHTED VICTIM: SHORT-TERM MINDSETS  
MEDIATE THE LINK BETWEEN VICTIMIZATION AND LATER  
OFFENDING \***

SEBASTIAN L. KÜBEL, JESSICA R. DEITZER, WILLEM E. FRANKENHUIS, DENIS  
RIBEAUD, MANUEL P. EISNER, and JEAN-LOUIS VAN GELDER

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## APPENDIX A | SPECIFICATION OF VARIABLES

**Independent variable:** *victimization (the same for the control of prior victimization)*

Victimization was operationalized as a variety scale, adding up the dichotomous (or dichotomized; 0 = no / never, 1 = yes) scores of the following six items:

*Serious victimization questionnaire:* In the past 12 months has one of the following things happened to you? (yes / no)

- Robbery: Someone forcibly snatched something from you, or threatened you with violence and then took something from you, for example your bag, your bike, or money.
- Serious assault with weapon: Someone purposely injured you with a weapon (e.g. a knife) or with an object (e.g. a cane) or by repeatedly kicking you with heavy shoes.
- Serious assault without weapon: Someone hit you so hard that they injured you (e.g. drawing blood or causing a black eye). However, no weapons or objects were used in the processes.
- Sexual assault: Someone forced you to perform unwanted sexual acts, or to endure unwanted sexual acts, through violence or serious threats. This involved exposed genitals (e.g. rape).

*Bullying questionnaire:* How many times in the past 12 months have other youths...: (six-point Likert scale from 1 = never to 6 = almost every day)

- Simple assault: ... hit you, bitten you, kicked you, or pulled your hair?
- Sexual harassment: ... sexually harassed you (e.g. hit on you, groped you)?

**Mediating variable:** *Short-term mindsets (the same as control of prior short-term mindsets)*

For the short-term mindsets variables of impulsivity, sensation-seeking, and future orientation, we computed the mean of the scales, respectively.

All items were scored on a four-point Likert scale ranging from 1 = false to 4 = true.

*Impulsivity:*

- I often act on the spur of the moment without stopping to think.
- I often do whatever brings me pleasure here and now, even at the cost of some distant goal.

*Sensation-seeking*

- Sometimes I take risks just for the fun of it.
- Excitement and adventure are more important to me than security.

*Future Orientation:*

- I try hard at school to have a good job later in life.
- When I grow up I want to have an interesting job, and I'm doing everything now to work towards that goal.
- Doing well at school is very important to me.

**Dependent variable:** *offending (the same for the control of prior offending)*

Offending was coded as a variety scale by adding the dichotomous scores of the following fourteen items. Violent offending was computed as the sum of the scores on the items

“threat/extortion”, “robbery”, and “assault”. Non-violent offending was operationalized as the sum of the remaining eleven items.

*Offending questionnaire:* In the past 12 months, have you ever...? (0 = no, 1 = yes)

- Steal at school: ... stolen something at school?
- Steal at home: ... stolen something at home?
- Shoplifting < \$50: ... stolen something from a shop or kiosk that is worth less than 50 CHF? (approx. 50\$)
- Shoplifting > \$50: ... stolen something from a shop or kiosk that is worth more than 50 CHF?
- Vehicle theft: ... stolen a bicycle or another vehicle?
- Driving w/o license: ... driven a motor vehicle (car, motorbike) without having a valid driving license?
- Burglary / steal from car: ... broken into a car or a building (e.g. house, shop) to steal something from there?
- Drug dealing: ... sold drugs (e.g. hashish, cocaine, ecstasy)?
- Graffitiing: ... sprayed graffiti on buildings or on public transport, or made “tags“?
- Vandalism: ... purposely damaged windows, street lamps, seats on the tram, train, or bus, or other similar things?
- Carry a weapon: ... carried a weapon or other dangerous object to protect yourself or to threaten others or attack them?
- Threat/Extortion: ... threatened anyone with violence to obtain money or things?
- Robbery: ... forcibly took money or things from someone?
- Assault: ... purposely hit, kicked, or cut someone, and injured him or her in the process?

### ***Control variables:***

#### *Parental monitoring*

Parental monitoring is negatively associated with offending (Hoeve et al., 2009; Young & Zimmerman, 1998) and risk of victimization (Lereya et al., 2013), and positively with self-control (Meldrum, 2008).

Parental monitoring was measured with two subscales; the mean of the following four parental supervision items, and the mean of the inverted scores of three adolescent disclosure items presented below.

All items were scored on a four-point Likert scale from 1 = never to 4 = often/always.

#### *Parental Monitoring: Supervision subscale*

- When you go out in your free time, your parents ask you where you are going.
- When you go out in your free time your parents tell you what time you have to be home by.
- You have to tell your parents who you meet with in your free time.
- Your parents ask you what you get up to in your free time.

#### *Parental Monitoring: Disclosure/Adolescent Control Behavior subscale*

- You keep secret from your parents what you do in the evenings and at the weekends.
- You leave your house without telling your parents where you are going.
- You stay out in the evening past the time you are supposed to be home.

### *Delinquent Peers*

Delinquent peer affiliation is associated with one's own delinquent behavior (Haynie, 2002; Warr & Stafford, 1991), and with violent victimization (Schreck et al., 2004).

As a measure of affiliation with delinquent peers, we computed whether either of two nominated best friends did either of theft or assault.

Referring to the two best friends denominated by the participant (scored yes / no):

- In the last year, has he/she purposely hit or kicked another adolescent and injured them in the process?
- In the last year, has he/she stolen something from a shop, kiosk, or shopping mall?

### *Substance Use*

Substance use is associated with offending (Ford, 2005) and victimization (Averdijk & Bernasco, 2015).

Substance use was measured with the mean frequency of the four items relating to the intake of tobacco, alcohol, strong liquor, and marijuana.

Listed below are some drugs, intoxicants and other substances. Have you ever taken any of them and if yes, how many times in the last 12 months? (rated on a six-point scale from 1 = never to 6 = daily)

- Smoked cigarettes?
- Smoked a joint (i.e., hashish, marijuana, or cannabis)?
- Drunk at least one glass of alcohol (e.g., beer, mixed drinks, or wine)?
- Drunk at least one glass of strong liquor (e.g., vodka, whiskey, schnapps)

### *Risky leisure activities: Unstructured Unsupervised Socializing (UUS)*

Unstructured unsupervised socializing with peers is associated with offending (Osgood et al., 1996; Osgood & Anderson, 2004), victimization (Felson et al., 2013; Turanovic & Pratt, 2014), and the victim-offender overlap (Mulford et al., 2018).

Risky leisure activities (unstructured unsupervised socializing) were computed as the average of the following five items:

What do you do in your free time when you are not at home? How often do you do the following things? (Rated on a six-point Likert scale from 1 = never to 6 = (almost) every day)

- Meet up with friends in the evening and do something with them.
- Meet up with friends at a house without adults.
- Go to a party or festival without adults, in the evening.
- Hang around with friends in a park, in the train station, or in a shopping mall, and have fun, in the afternoon.
- Hang around with friends in a park, in the train station, or in a shopping mall, and have fun, in the evening.

### *Demographic variables: Sex, migration background, age, socio-economic status (SES)*

In the context of industrialized societies, SES tends to be associated with antisocial behavior (Piotrowska et al., 2015). Age and being male are related to both victimization and offending (Sampson & Lauritsen, 1990). Minority ethnic groups are typically overrepresented in

criminal behavior (Tonry, 1997), as also observed in adolescents in Switzerland (Vazsonyi & Killias, 2001).

*Sex*

Sex was coded as “1” for male, and “2” for female.

*Age*

Age was measured in years, with two decimals.

*Ethnicity*

Ethnicity was operationalized as “1” for at least one Swiss parent, and “2” for two foreign parents.

*Socioeconomic Status (SES)*

We calculated each caregiver’s International Socio-Economic Index of occupational status (ISEI) and took the highest of the two caregivers as a measure of SES.

**APPENDIX B | CORRELATIONS IN ROBUSTNESS CHECK (WAVE 7-8)**

**TABLE B** Descriptive statistics and correlations of the study variables (n = 1,475) in the mediation from waves 7 to 8

	<i>n</i>	<i>M</i> ( <i>SD</i> )	1	2	3	4	5
(1) wave 7 victimization	1,275	0.39 (0.66)					
(2) wave 7 impulsivity	1,271	2.34 (0.60)	.114**				
(3) wave 7 sensation-seeking	1,260	2.12 (0.74)	.186**	.451**			
(4) wave 7 future orientation	1,171	3.16 (0.60)	-.072**	-.249**	-.272**		
(5) wave 8 offending	1,154	0.66 (1.28)	.051†	.173**	.290**	-.171**	
control variables							
wave 6 victimization	1,421	0.59 (0.88)	.283**	.095**	.168**	-.073**	.113**
wave 6 impulsivity	1,420	2.37 (0.56)	.076**	.391**	.263**	-.133**	.140**
wave 6 sensation-seeking	1,409	2.20 (0.73)	.122**	.338**	.545**	-.231**	.235**
wave 6 future orientation	1,428	3.16 (0.61)	-.035	-.141**	-.156**	.470**	-.176**
wave 6 offending	1,413	1.12 (1.83)	.144**	.172**	.312**	-.180**	.414**
wave 6 parental supervision	1,429	3.17 (0.63)	.033	-.136**	-.125**	.107**	-.052*
wave 6 adolescent disclosure	1,405	3.00 (0.65)	-.113**	-.216**	-.290**	.262**	-.269**
wave 6 delinquent peers	1,225	0.27 (0.44)	.080**	.128**	.200**	-.170**	.236**
wave 6 substance use	1,414	2.26 (1.20)	.150**	.184**	.303**	-.198**	.322**
wave 6 risky activities	1,403	2.99 (1.00)	.139**	.212**	.251**	-.116**	.177**
wave 7 sex	1,284	1.50 (0.50)	.127**	-.035	-.160**	.164**	-.205**
wave 7 migration background	1,440	1.50 (0.50)	-.016	.010	-.049†	.174**	-.084**
wave 7 SES	1,400	45.70 (19.24)	.022	-.045†	.011	-.141**	.082**

Notes. mean age = 17.45 (SD = 0.13); †  $p < .10$ ; \*  $p < .05$ ; \*\*  $p < .01$ .

## APPENDIX C | CONFIRMATORY MEDIATION ANALYSES – DECOMPOSED INDIRECT EFFECT

**TABLE C** Decomposed indirect effect (subdivided by the three indicators of short-term mindsets) for the main confirmatory mediation analyses

	with control for prior victimization		without control for prior victimization	
	victimization w6	victimization w7	victimization w6	victimization w7
	offending w7	offending w8	offending w7	offending w8
	<i>b</i> ( <i>SE</i> )	<i>b</i> ( <i>SE</i> )	<i>b</i> ( <i>SE</i> )	<i>b</i> ( <i>SE</i> )
impulsivity on victimization	0.035* (0.016)	0.058* (0.024)	0.030† (0.016)	0.057* (0.025)
offending on impulsivity	0.060 (0.084)	0.176† (0.097)	0.050 (0.081)	0.180† (0.097)
sensation-seeking on victimization	0.089** (0.025)	0.132** (0.028)	0.081** (0.023)	0.137** (0.026)
offending on sensation-seeking	0.410** (0.073)	0.397** (0.088)	0.408** (0.073)	0.396** (0.088)
future orientation on victimization	-0.038* (0.017)	-0.048* (0.025)	-0.030† (0.016)	-0.049* (0.023)
offending on future orientation	-.138* (0.064)	-0.045 (0.116)	-0.138* (0.064)	-0.044 (0.118)
<i>n</i>	1,485	1,475	1,485	1,475

*Notes.* The first two columns show the analysis as pre-registered, including the control for prior victimization, whereas in the second two columns the estimates without controlling for prior victimization are presented.

All values are unstandardized regression estimates (*b*-values), the values in brackets are one standard error of these estimates (*SE*). †  $p < .10$ ; \*  $p < .05$ ; \*\*  $p < .01$ .

**APPENDIX D | EXPLORATORY MEDIATION ANALYSES – EXCLUDING SENSATION-SEEKING**

**TABLE D** Overview of the exploratory mediation analyses excluding the mediator of sensation-seeking

type of effect	without control for prior		with control for prior	
	sensation-seeking		sensation-seeking	
	victimization w6	victimization w7	victimization w6	victimization w7
	offending w7	offending w8	offending w7	offending w8
	<i>b (SE)</i>	<i>b (SE)</i>	<i>b (SE)</i>	<i>b (SE)</i>
total effect	0.173** (0.046)	0.115 (0.108)	0.171** (0.045)	0.111 (0.104)
total indirect effect	0.018** (0.007)	0.027* (0.013)	0.015* (0.006)	0.025* (0.012)
indirect effect of impulsivity	0.010† (0.007)	0.022* (0.011)	0.008† (0.091)	0.020* (0.010)
impulsivity on victimization	0.038* (0.017)	0.062* (0.025)	0.036* (0.016)	0.058* (0.024)
offending on impulsivity	0.257** (0.083)	0.351** (0.090)	0.232** (.082)	0.341** (0.087)
indirect effect of future orientation	0.008† (0.004)	0.006 (0.006)	0.007† (0.004)	0.005 (0.006)
future orientation on victimization	-0.039* (0.017)	-0.049* (0.025)	-0.038* (0.023)	-0.047† (0.024)
offending on future orientation	-0.198** (0.066)	-0.117 (0.116)	-0.184** (0.065)	-0.103 (0.119)

direct effect of offending on victimization	0.156** (0.046)	0.088 (0.105)	0.155** (0.046)	0.087 (0.102)
<i>n</i>	1,485	1,475	1,485	1,475

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Note. All values are unstandardized regression estimates (*b*-values), the values in brackets are one standard error of these estimates (*SE*). We controlled for prior violent offending in the model with violent offending as the outcome, and we controlled for prior non-violent offending in the model with non-violent offending as the outcome. See Appendix D for the decomposed indirect effect.

†  $p < .10$ ; \*  $p < .05$ ; \*\*  $p < .01$ .

## APPENDIX E | EXPLORATORY MEDIATION ANALYSES – DECOMPOSED INDIRECT EFFECT

**TABLE E** Decomposed indirect effect (subdivided by the three indicators of short-term mindsets) for the exploratory mediation analyses separated by violent and non-violent offending

	violent offending		non-violent offending	
	victimization w6 offending w7 <i>b (SE)</i>	victimization w7 offending w8 <i>b (SE)</i>	victimization w6 offending w7 <i>b (SE)</i>	victimization w7 offending w8 <i>b (SE)</i>
impulsivity on victimization	0.035* (0.016)	0.063* (0.025)	0.035* (0.016)	0.056* (0.024)
offending on impulsivity	0.581** (0.183)	0.141 (0.248)	0.017 (0.080)	0.164† (0.095)
sensation-seeking on victimization	0.091** (0.025)	0.135** (0.028)	0.089** (0.026)	0.131** (0.028)
offending on sensation-seeking	0.225 (0.159)	0.535* (0.220)	0.409** (0.073)	0.380** (0.086)
future orientation on victimization	-0.038* (0.017)	-0.047† (0.024)	-0.038* (0.017)	-0.049* (0.025)
offending on future orientation	-0.404* (0.185)	0.185 (0.326)	-0.117† (0.061)	-0.069 (0.115)
<i>n</i>	1,485	1,475	1,485	1,475

*Notes.* The first two columns show the analysis as pre-registered, including the control for prior victimization, whereas in the second two columns the estimates without controlling for prior victimization are presented. All values are unstandardized regression estimates (*b*-values), the values in brackets are one standard error of these estimates (*SE*). †  $p < .10$ ; \*  $p < .05$ ; \*\*  $p < .01$ .