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Final Technical Report

A Comprehensive Measure of Youth Experiences with Bias Victimization: Findings from the Youth Bias Victimization Questionnaire (YBVQ)

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: The study used an intensive, mixed-methods approach to develop a comprehensive youth bias crime violence exposure instrument, the Youth Bias Victimization Questionnaire (YBVQ).

Methods: The YBVQ items and question structure were developed through a combination of youth focus groups, cognitive interviews, and expert review. Pilot data was collected on a sample of 854 youth ages 11-21 across three research sites: 1) Boston (n=262); 2) Philadelphia (n=318); and 3) rural and suburban areas of Tennessee (n=274). Subjects were recruited using an intercept strategy in order to obtain larger percentages of minority youth subgroups, with recruitment at youth-serving organizations, targeted community festivals or events, and schools across the research sites. Participants completed the YBVQ survey through a computer-assisted self-interview (CASI) on a tablet or through an online link to a web-based survey.

Results: Findings from the study indicate that bias victimization is a common form of victimization, particular for minority youth subgroups, with 63% of the total sample reporting some kind of bias victimization experience in their lifetime, and 42% reporting bias victimization in the previous year. Eighty-three percent of the sample reported witnessing a bias victimization in the previous year. The most frequent bias victimizations both experienced and witnessed by the sample involved bias victimization experiences targeting victims because of race, ethnicity or skin color. Being called names or being ostracized were the most common forms of victimization, while 6% of the sample reported being hit or attacked in the last year as part of a bias victimization.

Implications: The YBVQ provides a new tool for researchers interested in collecting detailed information on experiences youth have with bias victimization, from bias-based bullying to more traditionally defined hate crimes. Law enforcement and other criminal justice professionals should be aware of the negative impact that bias victimization has on youth, even if the incident does not meet criteria for a hate crime. Because schools are primary contexts in which bias victimization occurs, school resource officers and other school staff should be aware that socially marginalized youth are at-risk for bias victimization, and in particular multiple forms of bias victimization.

PURPOSE

Victims of bias crime and victimization may be targeted for a number of reasons including their race, ethnicity, immigrant-status, religion, sexual orientation, disability, gender, or gender-orientation. Bias crime victimization is widespread and has serious physical and emotional consequences for victims. The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program identified over 7,000 victims of reported hate crime incidents in 2013 in the U.S. (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2014), including bias-motivated intimidation, simple assault, aggravated assault, and property crime. However, most bias-motivated crimes and victimizations are not reported to police (Herek, Gillis, Cogan, & Glunt, 1997; Sandholtz, Langton, & Planty, 2013) and little surveillance research has been conducted on the incidence and prevalence of bias victimization in the general population. There is a particularly critical need for more research on the extent that youth experience bias victimization and bias crimes. We know that youth experience disproportionate levels of violence in general (Finkelhor, 2008). Yet, there is little comprehensive data on the incidence, prevalence, and risk-factors for youth bias crime victimization. Such research is necessary for understanding how youth are affected by these crimes and improving criminal justice and prevention policy and practice response to young victims.

One barrier to research on youth bias crime victimization is a lack of available surveillance tools and instruments. Scattered efforts to measure youth bias crime victimization have so far been limited to surveys on a particular type of bias victimization, such as LGBTQ youth experiences with bias victimization in schools (Kosciw, Greytak, Palmer, & Boesen, 2014), or the inclusion of a few questions in school or youth victimization surveys (Robers, Kemp, Rathbun, & Morgan, 2014; Turner, Mitchell, Jones, & Shattuck, 2017; Turner, Finkelhor, Shattuck, Hamby, & Mitchell, 2015). However, information is absent on the scope of bias victimization that youth experience, the types and severity of the harassment or criminal incidents, and the factors that place youth at-risk. Developing valid, reliable, useable surveys

for youth requires specialized development and testing procedures so that instruments capture youth-level language and experiences.

To address this gap, the current study developed and tested a comprehensive youth bias crime violence exposure instrument, the *Youth Bias Victimization Questionnaire (YBVQ)*. Instrument development procedures were informed by the research team's success developing a comprehensive measure of children's exposure to violence, the *Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire*, and other measures (Finkelhor, Ormrod, Turner, & Hamby, 2005). The YBVQ instrument was developed by reviewing existing measures of hate and bias victimization, conducting focus groups with youth, gathering expert feedback, and pre-testing the survey with youth through cognitive interviews. Finally, pilot data from the YBVQ was collected from 854 youth ages 13-21 in three different areas of the U.S. represent different cultures, diverse youth, and a mix of urban, suburban and rural communities: Boston, Philadelphia, and Appalachian areas of Tennessee. The study provides the field with a new survey tool to measure youth bias victimization and offers important findings on victimization experiences for vulnerable youth that can help policymakers, law enforcement, school professionals, and service organizations improve the targeting and content of prevention and intervention programs.

PARTICIPANTS

Participants in the study were youth and young adults ranging in age from 11 – 21 years (mean = 16.63, SD = 2.6) from areas in and around Boston (n=262) and Philadelphia (n=318), and from rural and suburban areas of Tennessee (n=274). Sixty-one percent of the sample was female, 37% male and 3% identified as transgender or a different gender. Twenty-nine percent of the sample described themselves as Black or African-American; 13% as Hispanic or Latino; 45% as White, and 13% as another race or ethnicity, or having mixed race and ethnicity. Thirty percent of participants reported that either they or their parents had been born outside the U.S. Fifty-three percent of the sample described their religion as Christian, 38% as "No religion, atheist, or agnostic." Smaller percentages identified as Jewish, Muslim or another religion (2%, 6% and 1%, respectively). Twenty-seven percent of the sample reported having either a physical or learning disability. Sixty-nine percent of the sample described their sexual orientation

as heterosexual, 9% as gay, lesbian, or homosexual, 13% as bisexual, and 10% as another sexual orientation.

DESIGN AND METHODS

Participants were recruited using a convenience sampling strategy known as intercept-recruitment, with the goal of recruiting large percentages of vulnerable youth (e.g., racial and ethnic minority youth, sexual and gender minority youth, and youth with families born outside the U.S.). Specifically, youth were invited to participate at youth-serving agencies, community festivals, and schools in each of the three data collection sites (Graham, Bock, Cobb, Niaura, & Abrams, 2006; Graham et al., 2014; Ompad et al., 2008). All participants received a \$20 gift card to a national bookstore for taking part in the survey. Informed consent, including parental consent for minors, was obtained for all participants. All data was collected under the approval of the UNH Institutional Review Board (IRB) and complied with confidentiality guidelines set forth by the U.S. Department of Justice. Participants completed the survey through a computer-assisted self-interview (CASI) on a tablet or through an online link to a web-based survey. Participants were told the study was about problems kids, teenagers, and young adults face like bullying, fighting, mean behavior, and being a victim of a crime.

Originally, 966 youth completed consent and assent procedures and initiated the YBVQ survey (Tennessee sample: n=303; Boston sample: n=275; Philadelphia sample: n=388). However, some students were not able to complete the survey due to technology-related problems or other issues. This was particularly an issue at two participating schools in the Philadelphia area, in which the survey was being accessed by computers. A decision was made to exclude any case in which more than 20% of survey data were missing (n=109). Another three cases were excluded due to survey patterns that strongly suggested mischievous or inauthentic responses. The final sample included 845 youth.

Youth who reported any bias victimization experiences (n=541, or 63% of the full sample) were asked for detailed incident-level information about “the last time something like this happened to you.” Missing data was a problem on two questions that asked about: 1) the type of bias they were targeted for in this particular incident, or 2) the nature of the victimization (hit, threatened, etc.). Those questions

were structured in a way that respondents may have thought they had already provided that information and skipped the page. We made a conservative decision to limit incident-level analyses to cases that had complete data for those two variables (n=422), in order to ensure that the youth had a specific bias incident in mind when recording these details.

Measures

Most of the YBVQ consists of questions designed and tested as part of the current study, with a few adaptations of existing scales. Questions assessing lifetime and past year exposure to bias-related victimization were developed based first on a review of existing survey questions on bias victimization (Austin, Polik, Hanson, & Zheng, 2018; Kosciw, et al., 2014; Musu-Gillette, et al., 2018), and then initial drafts were adapted through a series of focus groups and cognitive interviews with youth and young adults to help inform question development and improve item comprehension and wording. Finally, input on question content and structure was provided by a panel of violence and delinquency experts who served in an advisory capacity through instrument development.

Bias victimization. The bias victimization questions in the YBVQ ask about six potential bias target characteristics: 1) race, ethnicity, or skin color; 2) religion or religious beliefs; 3) family's country of origin; 4) disability; 5) sexual orientation; and 6) gender identity or expression. For each of the above types of bias, youth were asked about five types of victimization. For example, the question on bias victimization related to race and ethnicity asked: "Has anyone ever done any of the following things to you, in person or online, because of your race, ethnicity or skin color?" 1) hit or physically attacked you on purpose; 2) threatened to hurt you; 3) used physical force to take something away from you that you were carrying or wearing; 4) broke any of your things (like a backpack or cell phone) or damaged your property (like your house or yard) on purpose; 5) called you names or said mean things to you; 6) told lies or spread rumors about you, excluded you or tried to make others dislike you; or, 7) said or wrote something sexual about you or your body when you didn't want it. Response options were: "Yes, in the last year"; "Yes, but not in the last year"; and "No."

Participants who reported any direct bias victimization experiences were then directed to a series of incident-specific questions asking them to consider the last time that any of these things happened to them. Specifically, information was collected about: where the incident happened; how many people were involved; how long the incident lasted; the relationship between the primary perpetrator and the respondent; the perpetrator's gender and race; whether the respondent was physically hurt as a result or threatened with a weapon; how many witnesses there were; who was told about the incident (including whether there was a police report); why they think it was a bias victimization (e.g., "something the person said like slurs, insults, or jokes that put down people with these characteristics); the reasons they believe they were targeted (bias characteristics) and how they were victimized. Respondents were also asked about how the victimization experience affected them emotionally (i.e., afraid, angry, sad, like they couldn't trust people, and like they didn't belong they felt) using a 5-point scale from "not at all" to "extremely. Additional questions asked about whether they experienced any of six school or job related problems (e.g., lost friends), or health problems (e.g., headache) as a result of the victimization.

The YBVQ also asked respondents questions about witnessing bias victimization. The questions on witnessing bias victimization were structured similarly to the questions about direct victimization asking about witnessing six types of bias victimization (e.g., race/ethnicity, etc.). In contrast to direct victimization questions, questions on witnessing were limited to in-person witnessing only (not online), and excluded questions about witnessing robbery or vandalism. A series of additional questions asked respondents about witnessing bias victimization online, and seeing hate related pictures, words or symbols at school, in the neighborhood, in town, or online.

School and neighborhood climate. Two questions asked respondents their opinions on how accepting (not at all, not very, pretty or very accepting) people at school or in their neighborhood were of the following groups: 1) people with a different race, ethnicity, or skin color; 2) people with different religious beliefs (Jewish, Muslim, Atheist, etc.); 3) people whose families are immigrants or from a different country; 4) people with a disability; 5) people who are gay, lesbian, or bisexual; 6) people who are transgender.

Other bias experiences and micro-aggressions. Questions asked participants: 1) “Have ever been stopped by the police because they thought you might be doing something wrong even though you weren’t?”; and 2) “Have you ever been treated by store owners as though you shouldn’t be there or like you might do something wrong?” Follow-up questions asked about whether they thought it happened because of one of six possible characteristics related to bias (e.g., race, ethnicity or skin color), and how often it happened. Two additional questions asked about whether there was ever a time that the respondent thought they were not allowed to be part of a group, like a club, or had a job where they thought they were treated differently due to bias.

A number of additional scales were included with the YBVQ questions:

Other victimization. A shortened version of the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (JVQ) was included to measure victimization experiences more generally (i.e., not necessarily bias motivated). This included five items about situations we expected to be most closely related to bias victimization: conventional crime (1 item), peer victimization (1 item), and assault (2 items), and witnessing and indirect victimization (1 item). The JVQ has demonstrated good psychometric properties, including test-retest reliability and construct validity in a nationally representative sample (Finkelhor, Hamby, Ormrod, & Turner, 2005).

Community disorder. Questions about past year community disorder were measured with a scale consisting of three items intended to capture signs of elevated risk for crime and violence (e.g., drug deals, signs of gang presence, police raids). (Hamby, Finkelhor, Turner, & Holt, 2007).

Alcohol use. Two items from the 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2005) were included to measure youth alcohol use. Youth indicated how often they drink alcohol (never, monthly or less, 2 to 4 times a month, 2 to 3 times a week, 4 or more times a week) and how often they have six or more drinks on one occasion (never, less than monthly, monthly, weekly, or every day or almost every day).

Strengths. The YBVQ pilot survey also included two scales related to potential strengths that may buffer the impact of bias victimization experiences. Perceived social support from friends and family was

measured using a modified 7-item version of the *Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support* (Zimet, Dahlem, Zimet, & Farley, 1988). There are three items for social support from friends and four items for social support from family. Youth were asked to indicate how true each statement is on a 4-point scale from 1 (not true about me) to 4 (very true about me). The scale has shown good internal validity, discriminant validity, and test-retest reliability in previous research (Dahlem, Zimet, & Walker, 1991; Zimet et al., 1988). Endurance, strength and coping was measured using a 6-item scale tested by Hamby, Grych, & Banyard (2015), partially adapted from Zimbardo & Boyd (1999) used to measure endurance as a regulatory strength.

Emotional distress symptoms. Emotional distress symptomatology was assessed using a 9-item scale adapted by Hamby and colleagues (2018) from the TSCC (Briere, 1996). Questions, for example, asked youth about: “feeling lonely in the last month”, “feeling sad in the last month”, or “remembering upsetting or bad things that happened in the last month.” Respondents were asked to indicate how true the experience of each symptom was about them in the last month.

Demographic characteristics. Youth self-reported on their age, grade/status in school, race and ethnicity, gender, family structure (e.g., both biological parents), mother’s and father’s education level (if applicable), and type of community (e.g., rural, urban). They also answered questions about personal characteristics which could be of particular relevance to bias victimization including their current religion, whether they have any physical health problems or disabilities, existence of a learning disability, whether they and/or their parents were born in a country other than the U.S., and their sexual orientation.

DATA ANALYSIS

Data analyses for the findings presented in this report include the calculation of descriptive data (e.g., frequencies) and bivariate analyses using chi-square statistics. Study findings included below are drawn from a number of manuscripts currently in preparation for submission to peer-reviewed journals (see Appendix A). In addition to the descriptive data, published papers will use more complex analyses, such as hierarchical multiple regression, to explore the impact of bias victimization on different subgroups of youth. A separate methodological paper is also under development that will use a range of

statistical procedures, including exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, item response modeling, and differential item functioning to examine the psychometric properties of the YBVQ.

FINDINGS

Youth Experiences with Bias Victimization

Table 1 provides descriptive data on rates of direct and indirect bias victimization reported by youth in our sample (N=854). Sixty-three percent of the sample reported lifetime exposure to any of the types of bias victimization measured with the YBVQ questions; 42% reported such victimization in the past year. Almost the full sample of youth (95%) reported witnessing in person some kind of bias victimization in their lifetime, with 83% reporting seeing such victimization in the past year. The most frequent bias victimizations related to victimization targeting someone's race, ethnicity or skin color, with 43% of the sample personally experiencing this kind of victimization in their lifetime, and 83% witnessing such victimization. Bias victimization related to sexual orientation was the second most common bias victimization experienced and witnessed, with 28% experiencing victimization and 78% witnessing. Bias victimization due to religious beliefs, family country of origin, disability, and gender identity were experienced by comparatively fewer, although still substantial percentages of youth. Data on the nature of the victimizations indicate that bias victimization involving verbal abuse or relational abuse (telling lies/spreading rumors) was the most common type of bias victimization experienced and witnessed. Bias victimization involving physical attacks, robbery, and vandalism was less frequently reported, in comparison.

Table 2 provides information comparing youth who did and did not report experiences with bias victimization across a range of youth characteristics. Significantly higher rates of transgender youth reported bias victimization (91%), compared to youth identifying as male (56%) or female (67%) ($p < .001$). There was also a significant difference in bias victimization experiences across age groups ($p < .01$) with, for example, 70% of youth 19-21 years old reporting a bias victimization compared to 57% of youth 13-14 years old. There were no differences by race or family country of origin in terms of general rates of bias victimization, although subsequent analyses are suggesting that particular subgroups

of youth within these categories are more likely to experience particular types of bias victimization. However, analyses find that Muslim and Jewish youth, youth with disability, and non-heterosexual youth are more likely to experience bias victimization, all kinds considered, than other youth.

Multiple Bias Victimization Experiences

Table 3 presents details on youth who experienced more than one type of bias victimization. More than one in three youth in the sample (39%) experienced two or more types of bias victimization in their lifetimes: 25% experienced one type, 18% two types, 12% three types, and 9% four or more types. Differences in multiple bias experiences were noted for several child characteristics. Older youth (ages 18-21) were more likely than younger young (ages 13-17) to experience two or more types of bias victimization (43% vs 35%). Eight in 10 (81%) transgender youth reported multiple bias victimizations, compared with 40% of females and 33% of males. Differences were also noted by race and ethnicity with 35% of Black or African American youth, 36% of White youth, 42% of Hispanic or Latino youth, and 52% of youth who identify as some other race or ethnicity experiencing two or more types of bias victimization. Sexual minority youth were more likely to report multiple bias victimization, 68% of gay or lesbian youth, 60% of bisexual youth, and 65% of youth who identify as another sexual minority (e.g., questioning), compares with 28% of heterosexual youth. Over half of youth with a physical or learning disability experienced a multiple bias victimization (54%) compared with 33% of youth with such a disability. Finally, differences were noted by religious affiliation with 63% of Muslim youth; 47% of Jewish youth; 41% of youth who identify as having no religion, Agnostic or Atheist, and 34% of Christian youth reporting multiple bias victimizations.

Characteristics of Bias Victimization Incidents

Finally, Table 4 presents characteristics of the most recent bias victimization experience reported by youth (n=422 incidents). Forty-four percent of the incidents were motivated, at least in part, by the youth's race, ethnicity or skin color; 17% by religion 9% by country of origin; 9 % because of disability; 35% because of sexual orientation; and 20 % because of gender identity or expression. Moreover, 27% of youth indicated that the incident was motivated by more than one type of bias. The most common form

of victimization that occurred was emotional bullying (76% of incidents), followed by relational bullying (36%), sexual harassment (23%) and threatening assault (22%). In almost 10 percent of incidents the youth was physically assaulted; in almost 7% a robbery occurred, and in 6% property was vandalized.

Thirty-eight percent of incidents involved only one perpetrator, while 46% involved 2 or 3 perpetrators and over 15% involved 4 or more. The majority of primary perpetrators (55%) were other youth the respondent knew. The duration of incidents varied considerably: although over 38% lasted a day or less, almost 19% lasted from 2-6 days, over 21% lasted between a week and 6 months and in 22% the incident continued for over 6 months. In 12% of incidents, the youth was injured. The majority of youth (67%) told someone about what happened: almost 52% told a friend, almost 40% percent told a family member (often a parent) and 19% told an adult professional, like a teacher, counselor, doctor or police officer.

Youth were also asked how they knew that the incident was bias motivated. The large majority (79%) indicated that it was something the perpetrators said (like hate related words, slurs or insults) or did (like write hate-related words, symbols or pictures). Although both of the above conditions represent criteria typically used by police and other investigators to establish hate crimes, 23% of youth indicated other reasons they believed it was a bias victimization. Specifically, 2% reported it was because it occurred at an event or place associated with people having those characteristics, 6% reported that it was the perpetrator's reputation for doing things against that group, 12% reported it was the perpetrator's tone of voice, and 8% that they just had a feeling that it was done because of their race, religion, etc.

IMPLICATIONS

The current study provides pilot data on a new instrument, the Youth Bias Victimization Questionnaire (YBVQ), which can be used to improve and expand research on youth bias victimization. Additional research will need to be done to continue to validate the YBVQ and to test it on larger and more representative samples of youth. The data indicate that the YBVQ is working well as a measure. A detailed methodological paper and a YBVQ toolkit are under development. However, the data from this study represent bias victimization experiences for a large sample of youth and young adults, with sizeable

populations of racial minority youth, youth with disabilities, sexual minority youth, and youth with families born outside the U.S. Some key take-home findings from ongoing analyses are as follows:

- Bias victimization and witnessing of bias victimization occur at high rates for youth and are particularly high for vulnerable subgroups of youth.
- Additional analyses with YBVQ data are finding that bias victimization is a unique contributor to traumatic stress symptoms, even after controlling for other types of victimization and other predictors
- A substantial portion of youth self-report extreme emotional reactions (e.g. angry, sad, loss of trust), physical health problems (trouble sleeping, changes in appetite) and school related problems (skipping classes, avoid school activities, losing friends) as a direct result of the bias victimization incident. Additional analyses have identified that bias victimization incidents with longer duration, known perpetrators, and threats of physical harm are particularly distressing to youth.

From these data, we can draw some important implications for professionals who work with youth. Law enforcement and related criminal justice professionals should be aware of the negative impact that hate language has on youth when included as part of victimization incidents, even if the incident does not meet criteria for a hate crime. Since schools are primary contexts in which bias victimization occurs, school resource officers and other school staff should be aware that socially marginalized are at-risk for bias victimization, and in particular multiple forms of bias victimization. Questions about bias language and actions should be included when investigating any potential bullying incident. Additionally, prevention of bias victimization would likely be aided by broad efforts to strengthen social-emotional learning programming and promote diversity and inclusiveness education.

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Table 1. Rates of direct and indirect youth bias victimization (N=854)

	Direct Bias Victimization % (n)		Witnessing Bias Victimization % (n)	
	Lifetime	Past Year	Lifetime	Past Year
Any bias victimization exposure	63 (541)	42 (361)	95 (808)	83 (705)
Reason for bias victimization				
Race, ethnicity, skin color	43 (366)	23 (194)	83 (709)	66 (563)
Religion or religious beliefs	19 (161)	9 (75)	62 (527)	41 (351)
Family country of origin	16 (134)	8 (65)	60 (509)	40 (340)
Disability	14 (121)	8 (71)	65 (554)	40 (340)
Sexual orientation	28 (239)	17 (147)	78 (668)	58 (498)
Gender identity	19 (159)	12 (106)	68 (585)	52 (445)
Victimization type				
Hit or physically attacked	16 (132)	6 (54)	52 (447)	33 (284)
Physically threatened	26 (224)	12 (102)	67 (576)	48 (414)
Verbal abuse	57 (489)	36 (308)	91 (780)	76 (649)
Told lies or spread rumors	41 (350)	23 (193)	81 (689)	62 (532)
Verbal sexual harassment	26 (218)	15 (124)	74 (635)	56 (475)
Robbery by physical force	18 (151)	8 (72)	--	--
Vandalism or damage to belongings or property	13 (115)	6 (54)	--	--

Table 2. Characteristics of youth experiencing bias victimization (lifetime) (N=854)

Youth characteristics^a	Youth reporting no bias victimization (n=313) % (n)	Youth reporting any direct lifetime bias victimization (n=542) % (n)	χ^2
Gender			
Male	44 (137)	56 (173)	
Female	34 (173)	67 (344)	
Transgender	9 (2)	91 (20)	17.034***
Age (years)			
11-14 ^a	42 (106)	57 (143)	
15-16	41 (76)	59 (111)	
17-18	33 (62)	67 (124)	
19-21	30 (68)	70 (162)	10.899*
Race/ethnicity			
Black/African-American	38 (92)	62 (149)	
Latino/Hispanic	43 (49)	57 (64)	
White	36 (137)	64 (245)	
Other/Mixed	29 (31)	71 (77)	5.475
Religious affiliation			
Christian	40 (175)	60 (266)	
Jewish	22 (4)	78 (14)	
Muslim	15 (7)	85 (39)	
None, Atheist, Agnostic	37 (117)	63 (199)	
Other	30 (3)	70 (7)	12.635*
Physical or Learning Disability	24 (55)	76 (175)	21.998***
Sexual orientation			
Heterosexual	46 (270)	54 (312)	
Gay/Lesbian/Homosexual	12 (9)	88 (66)	
Bisexual	16 (17)	84 (88)	
Other	13 (10)	88 (70)	82.705***
Family country of origin			
Both parents and youth born in U.S.	38 (223)	62 (367)	
Either parents or youth born outside the U.S.	35 (84)	65 (154)	.455

* $p \leq .05$; *** $p \leq .001$

^aRow percentages and n's may not total to 100% due to rounding and missing data. Missing data for all variables was less than 5%.

^aThis group includes mostly 13 and 14 year olds; 11 and 12 year olds represented only 1.5% of the full sample (n=12).

Table 3. Number of Types of Bias Victimization by Individual Type (N=854)

Characteristic	Number of types of bias victimization				
	0	1	2	3	4+
All youth - lifetime	37	25	18	12	9
Age					
11-17	41 (203)	24 (116)	16 (77)	11 (55)	9 (43)
18-21	31 (110)	26 (94)	22 (78)	13 (48)	9 (31)
Gender					
Male	44 (137)	23 (70)	16 (49)	8 (26)	9 (29)
Female	34 (173)	27 (137)	19 (100)	14 (72)	7 (35)
Transgender	9 (2)	9 (2)	23 (5)	18 (4)	41 (9)
Race and ethnicity					
Black or African American	38 (92)	27 (65)	14 (34)	13 (32)	8 (19)
Hispanic or Latino	43 (49)	14 (16)	18 (20)	12 (13)	13 (15)
White	36 (137)	28 (107)	21 (79)	11 (40)	5 (19)
Other race or ethnicity	29 (31)	19 (20)	19 (21)	16 (17)	18 (19)
Sexual orientation					
Heterosexual	46 (270)	26 (150)	14 (80)	8 (44)	7 (38)
Gay or lesbian	12 (9)	20 (15)	28 (21)	27 (20)	13 (10)
Bisexual	16 (17)	24 (25)	33 (35)	17 (18)	10 (11)
Other	13 (10)	23 (18)	23 (18)	25 (20)	18 (14)
Country of origin					
Youth or parents born in U.S.	38 (223)	28 (164)	17 (101)	12 (69)	6 (34)
Youth or parents born outside of U.S.	35 (84)	19 (44)	21 (49)	12 (28)	14 (33)
Disability					
No	41 (258)	26 (159)	17 (105)	10 (63)	6 (39)
Yes	24 (55)	22 (51)	22 (50)	17 (40)	15 (35)
By religion					
Christian	40 (175)	26 (114)	18 (77)	10 (45)	7 (30)
Jewish	21 (4)	32 (6)	11 (2)	16 (3)	21 (4)
Muslim	15 (7)	22 (10)	26 (12)	17 (8)	20 (9)
None, Atheist, or Agnostic	37 (117)	22 (70)	19 (61)	13 (40)	9 (28)

Table 4: Incident-level Bias Victimization Characteristics (n=422)

Incident Characteristic	% (n)
Bias Motivation	
Race, ethnicity, or skin color	44 (187)
Religion or religious beliefs	17 (70)
Country of origin	9 (38)
Disability	9 (37)
Sexual orientation	35 (146)
Gender identity	20 (84)
Multiple bias types (2+)	27 (115)
Type of Victimization	
Assault	10 (41)
Threatened assault	22 (91)
Robbery	7 (28)
Vandalism	6 (23)
Emotional bullying	76 (321)
Relational bullying	36 (151)
Sexual harassment	22 (95)
Why Youth Considered Event a Bias Victimization	
Something offender <u>said or did</u> : (hate-related slurs, writing/hate symbols)	79 (398)
Something else (not language, or written)	21 (87)
Number of Perpetrators	
1	38 (158)
2 – 3	46 (191)
4 or more	15 (63)
Relationship of Perpetrators to Victim	
Known youth	55 (234)
Unknown youth	13 (56)
Known adult	13 (55)
Unknown adult	11 (45)
Someone online	6 (27)
Youth Injured	12 (49)
Duration of Incident	
Day or less	38 (157)
2 to 6 days	19 (77)
1 week to 6 months	21 (87)
Over 6 months	22 (89)
Disclosed about Incident	
Adult professional (teacher, doctor counselor, police)	19 (82)
Family member (parent, relative, sibling)	40 (168)
Someone else (friend, other adult)	52 (219)
No one told	33 (138)

APPENDIX A**LIST OF SCHOLARLY PRODUCTS****Manuscripts (In Progress or Planned)**

- Jones, L.M., Turner, H.A., Mitchell, K.J., Hamby, S., Cuevas, C., Farrell, A., & Daly, B. (in progress). Youth direct and indirect experiences with bias victimization: Findings from the Youth Bias Victimization Questionnaire (YBVQ).
- Turner, H.A., Jones, L.M., Mitchell, K.J., Hamby, S., Cuevas, C., Farrell, A., & Daly, B. (in progress). Youth bias victimization: Incident characteristics and outcomes.
- Mitchell, K.J., Jones, L.M., Heather, T.A., Hamby, S., Cuevas, C., Farrell, A., & Daly, B. (in progress). Understanding the impact of multiple forms of bias victimization.
- Daly, B.P., Puhly, C., Silverstein, M., & Jones, L.M. (in progress). Bias motivated victimization of immigrant students in schools: Prevalence, prevention, and intervention.
- Beseler, C., Jones, L.M., Mitchell, K.J., Turner, H.A., Hamby, S., Cuevas, C., & Farrell, A. (in progress). The Youth Bias Victimization Questionnaire (Y-BVQ): Psychometrics and validation of a bias victimization and exposure assessment tool.
- Jones, L.M., Mitchell, K.J., Turner, H.A. Cuevas, C., Farrell A., & Hamby S. (in progress). Hate crime victimizations as reported by a large sample of youth and young adults.
- Mitchell, K.J., Jones, L.M., & Turner, H.A. (in progress). Youth exposure to online bias language of others: Relative impact on personal trauma symptomatology.
- Jones, L.M., Turner, H.A., Mitchell, K.J. *additional authors to be invited*. (planned). African-American youth experiences with bias victimization.
- Jones, L.M., Mitchell, K.J., Turner, H.A. *additional authors to be invited*. (planned). Bias incidents experienced by gender and sexual minority youth.
- Jones, L.M., Mitchell, K.J., Turner, H.A. *additional authors to be invited*. (planned). Bias victimization experiences of youth with physical and learning disabilities.

Presentations

- Jones, L.M., Turner, H.A., Mitchell, K.J., Hamby, S., Cuevas, C., Farrell, A., & Daly, B. (November, 2018). *Data from the Youth Bias Victimization Questionnaire (YBVQ)*. Panel presentation at the 2018 Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology (ASC), Atlanta, GA.
- Jones, L.M., Turner, H., Mitchell, K.J., Hamby, S., Cuevas, C., Farrell, A., & Daly, B. (July, 2018). *The Youth Bias Victimization Questionnaire (YBVQ): A Comprehensive Measure of Youth Exposure to Bias Victimization*. Paper presented at the 2018 International Family Violence and Child Victimization Research Conference, Portsmouth, NH.

- Turner, H.A., Jones, L.M., Mitchell, K. J., Hamby, S., Cuevas, C., Farrell, A., & Daly, B. (July, 2018). *The Relationship of Bias Victimization Incident Characteristics to Youth Distress*. Paper presented at the 2018 International Family Violence and Child Victimization Research Conference, Portsmouth, NH.
- Mitchell, K.J., Jones, L.M., Turner, H.A., Hamby, S., Cuevas, C., Farrell, A., & Daly, B. (July, 2018). *Understanding the Impact of Multiple Forms of Bias Victimization*. Paper presented at the 2018 International Family Violence and Child Victimization Research Conference, Portsmouth, NH.
- Jones, L.M., Turner, H., Mitchell, K.J., Hamby, S., Cuevas, C., Farrell, A., & Daly, B. (April, 2018). *Measuring Multi-Level Context in Surveys on Youth Bias Victimization*. 20x20 presentation at the 2018 ResilienceCon hosted by LifePaths Appalachian Research Center, Nashville, TN.
- Jones, L.M., Turner, H., Mitchell, K.J., Hamby, S., Cuevas, C., Farrell, A., & Daly, B. (January, 2018). *Pilot data from the Youth Bias Victimization Questionnaire (YBVQ)*. Panel presentation at the 32nd San Diego Conference on Child and Family Maltreatment, San Diego, CA.
- Jones, L.M., Turner, H., Mitchell, K.J., Hamby, S., Cuevas, C., Farrell, A., & Daly, B. (August, 2017). *Developing the Youth Bias Victimization Questionnaire (YBVQ)*. Paper presented at the 2017 Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association (APA), Washington D.C.
- Jones, L.M., Turner, H., Mitchell, K.J., Hamby, S., Cuevas, C., Farrell, A., & Daly, B. (June, 2017). *Improving the Measurement of Youth Bias Victimization*. Paper presented at the 2017 APSAC Advanced Training Summit (American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children), Portland, ME.
- Jones, L.M., Turner, H., Mitchell, K.J., Hamby, S., Cuevas, C., Farrell, A., & Daly, B. (January, 2017). *Developing the Youth Bias Victimization Questionnaire (Y-BVQ): Understanding How Youth Experience Bias and Hate Victimization*. Paper presented at the 31st Annual San Diego International Conference on Child and Family Maltreatment, San Diego, CA.