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The Consequences of Identity Theft Victimization: An Examination of Emotional and Physical Health Outcomes

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Notes

1. We are aware that the sample used here is whittled down significantly from those originally included in the household-level NCVS. This raises possible concerns about bias in our estimates—namely, that respondents who completed the ITS are unique from those who completed other portions of the interview or who did not complete the study at all. These concerns are lessened by the knowledge that the original researchers found little or no bias stemming from nonresponse in the ITS estimates (Harrell & Langton, [2013](#)).
2. The NCVS measures income as a categorical variable rather than a continuous variable.
3. Analyses run prior to imputation produced results identical to the analyses run following imputation; therefore, biased results as a product of imputation are unlikely.

Related Research Data

[National Crime Victimization Survey: Identity Theft Supplement, 2012](#)

Source: ICPSR - Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research

[National Crime Victimization Survey: Identity Theft Supplement, 2012](#)

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