Propositions:

1) In the long run, child maltreatment increases illegal and problematic behavior. (Chapter 2)

2) Victimization is associated with offending but does not necessarily cause it. (Chapter 3)

3) When you are the youngest in class, you can easily fall behind your older peers, unless schools invest additionally to prevent that. (Chapter 4)

4) Traumatic experiences affect you, but in the long-run do not necessarily have long-term negative effect on the well-being. (Chapter 5)

5) Violence begets violence. (Chapter 2)

6) What matters for the well-being of different people varies, but the health and marital status, years of education, and low income affect the majority.

7) Educational systems which track students early to ability are likely to exacerbate the relative age differences among their pupils.

8) 'An eye for an eye' is not followed by the average person when it comes to initiation of offending.

9) Twin data provide useful natural experiment when randomization is not feasible.

10) The socio-economic background of a family and the way parents raise their children can affect the educational attainment and potential criminal behavior.

11) "Success is going from failure to failure without loss of enthusiasm."