

FIGURE A. Conceptual Model

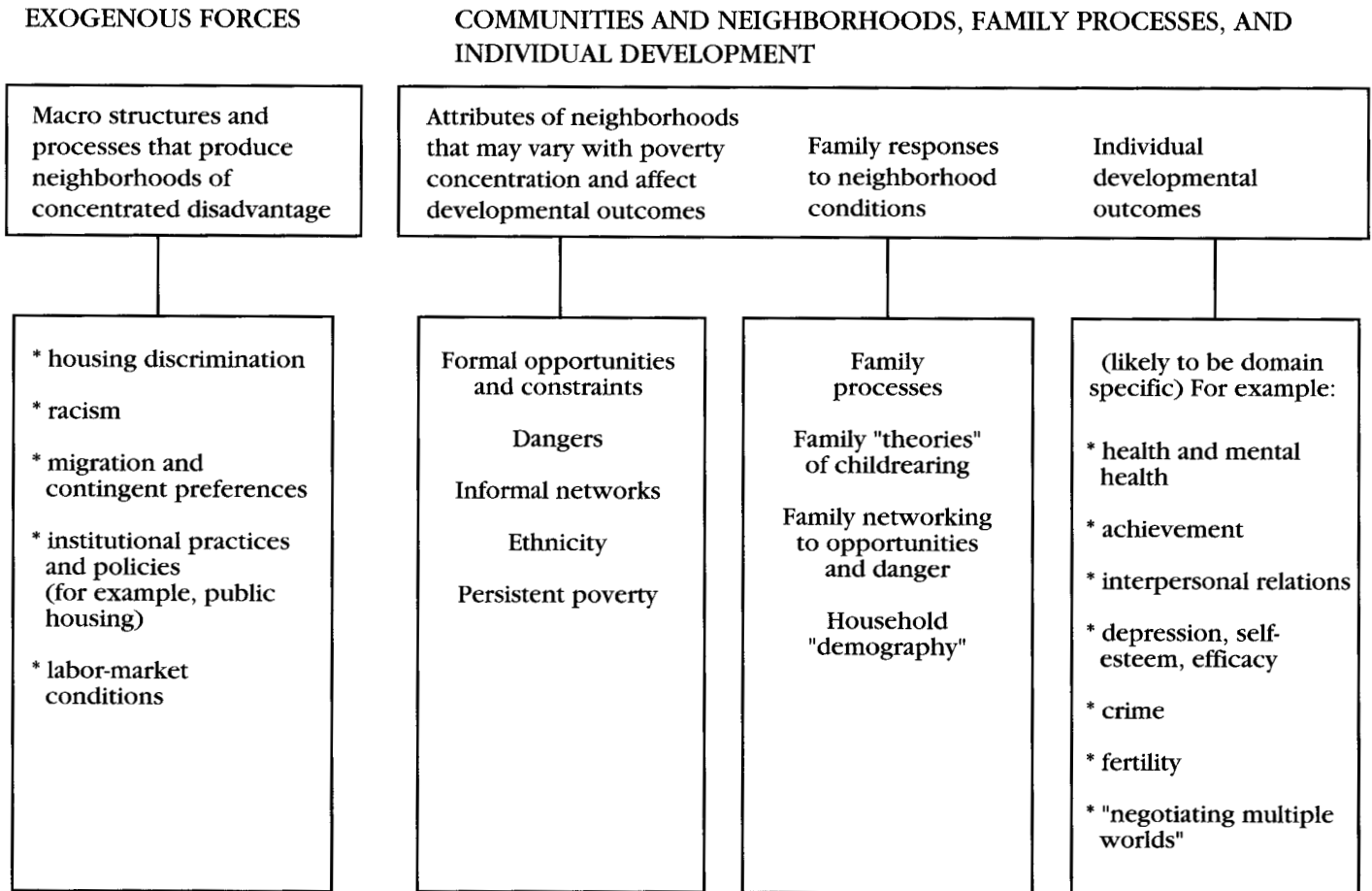


TABLE 4.1 Variable Definitions for Aggregate Analysis

Variable	Definition	Source
<i>Indicators of community structures</i>		
Poverty rate	% poor persons, 1990	1990 Census, STF3
Unemployment rate	% residents unemployed	1990 Census, STF3
Vacant housing	% vacant housing units	1990 Census, STF1
Population loss	% 1980–1990 population	1990 Census, STF1
Movement, 85–90	% who moved between 1985–1990	1990 Census, STF3
Tenure <10 years	% households in current residence less than 10 years	1990 Census, STF3
Recent movement, 89–90	% households that moved in one year	1990 Census, STF3
Family headship	% households with children that are female-headed	1990 Census, STF1
Child/adult ratio	# of child(0–12)/# of adults(21+)	1990 Census, STF1
Male/female ratio	adult male(21–64)/adult female(21–64)	1990 Census, STF2
Elderly population	% population that is over 65 years old	1990 Census, STF1
Percent black	% residents classified as black	1990 Census, STF1
Contiguous to concentrated poverty	Contiguous to poor or non-poor tracts (0 = borders no poor tracts, 1 = borders one or more poor tracts)	1990 Census, STF3
<i>Behavioral outcomes</i>		
Child maltreatment rate	maltreatment children/1000 children population (0–17 years old)	1991 Cuyahoga County Department of Human Services
Violent crime	FBI index crimes against persons/1000 population	1990 Cleveland Police
Drug trafficking	drug arrests/1000 population	1990 Cleveland Police
Juvenile delinquency	juvenile filings/1000 teenagers (12–17)	1990 Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court
Teen childbearing	births to teens (12–17)/1000 teen females (12–17)	1990 Birth Certificate Tape, Ohio Depart- ment of Health
Low birth weight births	low birth weight ( $\leq 2,500$ gm) births/1000 live births	1990 Birth Certificate Tape, Ohio Depart- ment of Health

Source: Coulton et al. 1995.

TABLE 5.1 Mean Characteristics of Main Individual, Neighborhood, and Family Variables, Weighted by PSID Sample Weights

	Mean (1)	SD (2)
Outcome variable:		
High school graduate	0.871	0.335
Family and individual controls:		
Whether child is female	0.494	0.500
Whether child is nonwhite	0.186	0.389
Household money income (1982–1984 dollars)	40,046	23,737
Parents married all years <sup>a</sup>	0.740	0.439
Dad high school graduate	0.561	0.496
Mom high school graduate	0.631	0.483
Number of children in household	3.23	1.56
Percentage worked during youth	0.801	0.400
County unskilled wage (1982–1984 dollars)	5.48	1.17
Variance of household income between ages 10 and 18 (1982–1984 dollars)	226	576
Percentage of years that family moved between ages 10 and 14	0.118	0.207
Whether ever moved, ages 10 to 18	0.485	0.500
Whether in own household by age 18	0.097	0.295
Head experienced at least one transition while youth age was 10–18:		
Married → divorced	0.152	0.359
Married → widowed	0.051	0.220
Divorced → married	0.091	0.288
Single → married	0.012	0.110
Widowed → married	0.021	0.145
Employed → unemployed	0.111	0.315
Employed → retired	0.063	0.243
Employed → temp. laid off	0.098	0.298
Unemployed → employed	0.088	0.284
Retired → employed	0.068	0.252
Temp. laid off → employed	0.115	0.320
Neighborhood Characteristics:		
Percentage youth not employed or in school	0.134	0.094
Percentage households in poverty	0.125	0.097
Percentage white	0.852	0.252
Percentage female household heads	0.134	0.088
Average income	40,761	14,051
Number of unique individuals	2,178	
Number of unique families	742	

*Note:* Sample includes all individuals with (1) one sibling who is three years younger or older, (2) two years of data between ages ten and fourteen, and (3) one year after age eighteen that can distinguish whether the individual graduated from high school. Time-varying variables are averaged for each individual between ages ten and eighteen. Family background variables are averaged over years that the person lived at home.

<sup>a</sup>Equals 1 if the parents stay married while the child is living at home between ages ten and eighteen.

TABLE 5.2 Individual-Based and Sibling-Based High School Graduation Regressions

	Individual-Based Model		Sibling-Difference Model	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Neighborhood dropout rate	-0.061** (0.013) <sup>a</sup>	-0.049*** (0.012)	-0.061* (0.037)	-0.063* (0.036)
Intercept	0.320 (0.279)	0.424 (0.273)	0.052* (0.028)	-0.049* (0.027)
Whether female	0.062*** (0.015)	0.081*** (0.015)	0.075*** (0.020)	0.092*** (0.019)
Log (household income)	0.060** (0.027)	0.052** (0.026)	0.011 (0.055)	0.004 (0.053)
Whether nonwhite	0.079*** (0.027)	0.049** (0.026)		
Parents married	-0.010 (0.032)	-0.019 (0.031)	0.028 (0.059)	0.041 (0.060)
Dad high school graduate	0.057** (0.024)	0.055** (0.023)		
Mom high school graduate	0.081*** (0.023)	0.076*** (0.021)		
Number children in household	-0.031*** (0.007)	-0.027*** (0.007)	-0.037* (0.019)	-0.029 (0.019)
Worked during youth	0.069*** (0.020)	0.056*** (0.020)	0.071*** (0.026)	0.050** (0.024)
County unskilled wage	0.017* (0.010)	0.017* (0.010)	0.021 (0.019)	0.019 (0.018)
Variance of household income	-0.021 (0.016)	-0.016 (0.016)	-0.017 (0.052)	0.001 (0.053)
Parents divorced while youth was aged 10–18	-0.080** (0.035)	-0.080** (0.035)	-0.118 (0.065)	0.108 (0.069)
Percentage of years moved, ages 10–14		-0.194*** (0.047)		0.057 (0.069)
Own household by 18		-0.218*** (0.036)		-0.222*** (0.048)
Other transition controls <sup>b</sup>	yes	yes	yes	yes
Year and region controls	yes	yes	yes	yes
Adjusted $R^2$	0.139	0.175	0.050	0.078

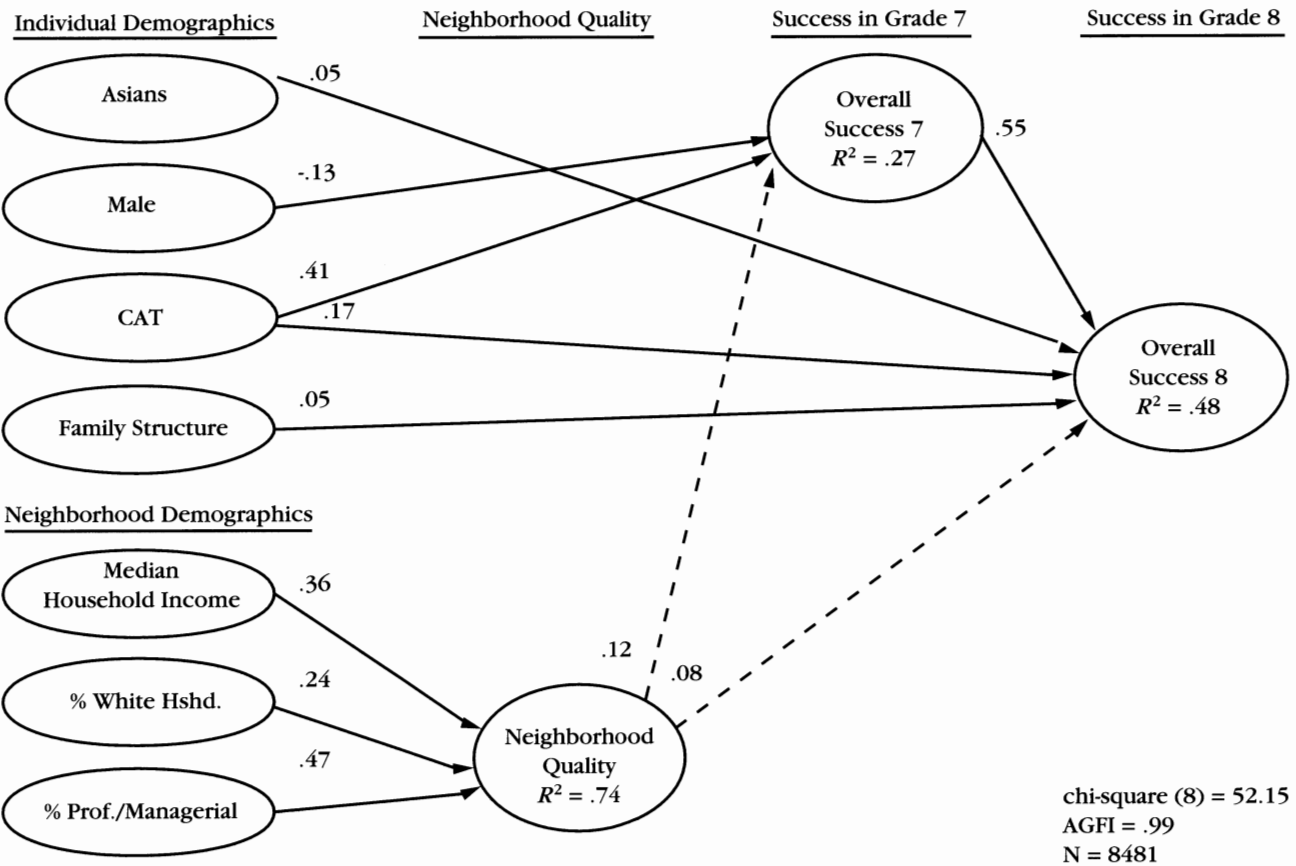
Note: Dependent variable: 1 if high school graduate. Neighborhood measure: log of the dropout rate.

<sup>a</sup> Huber standard errors are in parentheses. Huber standard errors correct for cluster sampling by 1968 neighborhood and arbitrary forms of heteroskedasticity.

<sup>b</sup> All regressions include 8 employment transition variables, 4 other marital status transitions, and region and year-turned-15 dummies.

\*  $p \leq .10$ . \*\*  $p \leq .05$ . \*\*\*  $p \leq .01$ .

FIGURE 6.1 Effects of Neighborhood Demography and Quality of Neighborhood Processes on Overall Success at Early Seventh and Late Eighth Grades.



Note: Paths with unbroken lines,  $p < .001$ ; the two paths with broken lines,  $p < .10$ . All paths involving the cohort variable have been omitted, as have all paths with coefficients less than .05 and .10 in the case of demographic predictors of seventh grade success. The reported sample size is based on students with complete data, though the covariation matrices actually analyzed include all the information provided by each respondent. Maximum likelihood estimation techniques were used to handle the missing data (Little and Rubin 1987).

TABLE 6.1 Compositional Factors in Philadelphia and Prince George's County

	Mean		Prince George's County		Philadelphia	
	Phil.	PGC	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
<i>Neighborhood Composition</i>						
From Census						
Median household income	20,983	44,177	11,326	75,200	9,877	36,439
% Family poverty	21.30	3.99	0	27.03	5.00	62.00
% College graduates	9.12	24.60	0	70.80	.00	44.60
% Black	61.15	47.46	0	99.36	.07	99.01
% White	32.53	48.0	0	100.0	.31	99.55
% Female-headed household	18.17	22.77	0	57.50	5.09	35.17
% Prof/managerial	7.75	29.53	0	63.00	0	51.43

Note: Phil. = Philadelphia; PCG = Prince George's County.

TABLE 6.2 Intraclass Correlations for Demographic, Process, and Outcome Measures in Philadelphia and Prince George's County

	Philadelphia	Prince George's County
Family SES resources	.18	.43
Household education	.14	.16
Household income	.13	.34
Household assets	.18	.44
Neighborhood climate	.22	.25
Social control	.11	.06
Probability of child's success	.20	.26
Social cohesion	.10	.13
Lack of problems	.19	.05
Neighborhood organizations		
Availability of organizations	.13	.17
Quality of teen programs	.06	—
Quality of schools	.06	—
Parenting		
Parent-child communication	.04	.03
Discipline effectiveness	.11	.10
Autonomy	.03	.00
Parent psychological resources	.05	.00
Family management		
Institutional connections	.03	.04
Parent investment	.08	.07
Positive social networks	.11	—
Parent restrictiveness	.13	—
Attending private school	.08	—
Child/adolescent outcomes		
Academic		
Academic competence	.07	—
Achievement tests	—	.08
Grades	—	.06
Algebra enrollment	—	.08
Absenteeism	—	.06
Activities		
Activity involvement	.04	.02
Problem behavior	.04	.00
Soft drug use	—	.02
Psychological well-being		
Emotional problems	.00	—
Positive feelings about the self	—	.01
Negative feelings about the self	—	.00
Global success	—	.05

*Note:* The ICC values reported for Philadelphia differ slightly from Furstenberg et al. (forthcoming) values because measures were altered slightly to increase comparability between two sites.

TABLE 6.3 Tract-Level Correlations Between Neighborhood Demography and Process Variables in Prince George's County (170 Census Tracts)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. % White households	1.00															
2. % Professional & managerial	.57**	1.00														
3. % College graduates	.60**	.88**	1.00													
4. Median household income	.47**	.66**	.45**	1.00												
5. % High school graduates	-.46**	-.50**	-.71**	-.10	1.00											
6. % Males ages 16+ unemployed	-.55**	-.49**	-.44**	-.48**	.17*	1.00										
7. % Females ages 16+ unemployed	-.43**	-.57**	-.46**	-.46**	.14	.35**	1.00									
8. % Family below poverty line	-.51**	-.57**	-.41**	-.68**	.01	.48**	.55**	1.00								
9. % on public assistance	-.47**	-.53**	-.53**	-.44**	.08	.42**	.49**	.72**	1.00							
10. % Dropouts	-.16*	-.35**	-.31**	-.43**	.05	.15	.23**	.35**	.31**	1.00						
11. % Female-headed households	-.78**	-.63**	-.61**	-.72**	.39**	.55**	.48**	.66**	.55**	.30**	1.00					
12. % Home owners	.31**	.30**	.11	.76**	-.02	-.25**	-.21**	-.46**	-.12	-.30**	-.57**	1.00				
13. Culture promotion	-.10	.19*	.23**	.08	-.21**	-.03	.02	-.06	-.10	-.16*	-.03	.02	1.00			
14. Neighborhood cohesion	.35**	.42**	.36**	.48**	-.09	-.24**	-.39**	-.41**	-.37**	-.22**	-.51**	.32**	.04	1.00		
15. Participation in organized acts.	.27**	.35**	.39**	.35**	-.25**	-.23**	-.27**	-.30**	-.27**	-.21**	.37**	.21**	.13	.33**	1.00	
16. Neighborhood social control	.36**	.38**	.31**	.41**	-.08	-.35**	-.33**	-.32**	-.33**	-.07	-.42**	.25**	.01	.60**	.25**	1.00
17. Positive expectations for adols.	.60**	.68**	.65**	.63**	-.32**	-.51**	-.44**	-.48**	-.51**	-.28**	-.66**	.29**	.08	.61**	.33**	.58**
18. Adolescent positive att. toward nbd.	.50**	.57**	.54**	.52**	-.26**	-.38**	-.29**	-.45**	-.43**	-.27**	-.60**	.28**	.13	.52**	.20**	.45**
19. Adolescent problem behavior	.37**	.40**	.43**	.29**	-.32**	-.41**	-.25**	-.32**	-.29**	-.13	-.44**	.20**	.36**	.18*	.20**	.10**
20. Neighborhood stability/satisfaction	.42**	.47**	.44**	.56**	-.27**	-.23**	-.35**	-.43**	-.39**	-.19*	-.59**	.40**	.16*	.65**	.31**	.38**
21. Availability of resources	.60**	.52**	.53**	.37**	-.36**	-.31**	-.36**	-.37**	-.37**	-.14	-.55**	.19*	-.08	.39**	.38**	.38**
22. Neighborhood problems/dangers	.45**	.55**	.49**	.42**	-.19**	-.39**	-.38**	-.41**	-.44**	-.24**	-.48**	.19*	.06	.45**	.23**	.38**



TABLE 6.4 Mean, Standard Deviation, and Factor Loadings of Neighborhood Demography and Process Variables for 137 Census Tracts

	Mean	SD	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5
Eigen value			9.50	1.81	1.62	1.30	1.19
Neighborhood cohesion	3.38	.33	.83	-.17	.00	-.38	-.43
Neighborhood social control	3.28	.28	.77	-.19	-.15	-.35	-.25
Neighborhood positive expectations for adolescents	3.58	.47	.68	-.53	-.06	-.67	-.49
% High school graduate/some college	58.07	7.86	-.03	.87	-.05	.09	.19
% College graduate or higher	24.07	12.23	.37	-.86	.16	-.64	-.33
% White households	48.38	29.63	.28	-.67	-.41	-.56	-.53
Neighborhood availability of services	3.77	.91	.51	-.65	-.17	-.42	-.28
Neighborhood participation in organized activities	3.69	.79	.40	-.43	.35	-.26	-.26
Neighborhood culture promotion	2.84	.13	-.14	-.13	.82	.06	-.14
% Receiving public assistance	4.05	3.45	-.30	.32	-.02	.88	.34
% Families below poverty line	3.83	4.17	-.38	.23	-.02	.82	.63
% Managerial & professional	29.77	9.15	.52	-.68	.17	-.73	-.42
% Males ages 16+ unemployed	4.64	2.82	-.43	.26	.16	.68	.23
% Females ages 16+ unemployed	4.09	2.30	-.16	.38	.25	.62	.43
Neighborhood problems & dangers	2.44	.27	.49	-.33	-.05	-.61	-.32
% ages 16-19 not in school/not HS graduate	9.25	8.62	-.15	.04	-.55	.56	.22
% Home owners	57.94	25.15	.35	-.09	.11	-.24	-.86
Median household income	44578	11522	.55	-.28	.16	-.63	-.79
% Female-headed families	22.92	12.61	-.44	.53	.15	.65	.78
Neighborhood stability/satisfaction	-.02	.74	.66	-.38	.08	-.35	-.66
Neighborhood adolescent problem behavior	6.91	.38	-.11	-.50	.13	-.32	-.63
Adolescent positive attitude toward nbh.	3.64	.26	.50	-.43	-.01	-.52	-.60
	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5		
Factor 1	1.00						
Factor 2	-.20	1.00					
Factor 3	-.03	.00	1.00				
Factor 4	-.36	.33	.01	1.00			
Factor 5	-.28	.30	-.06	.39	1.00		

TABLE 7.1 Individual Adolescent Outcomes Predicted by Community Parenting and Characteristics of Community Youth

	Standardized Betas				Multiple <i>R</i>	<i>N</i>
	Family Parenting	Community Parenting	Community Peers	Income		
GPA	.19**	-.04	.31**	-.00	.37	3516
Classroom engagement	.23**	-.07*	.16**	-.02	.27	2511
Work orientation	.18**	-.14	.90**	-.01	.28	2452
School orientation	.18**	-.04	.17**	-.01	.24	2595
Teacher bonding	.22**	-.04	.14**	-.01	.26	2596
Substance use	-.23**	.03	.26**	.01	.35	2582
Delinquency	-.23**	.03	.26**	.01	.35	2582

*Note:* Analyses control for parenting of the adolescents' own parents and median family income.

\* $p < .05$ . \*\* $p < .01$ .

TABLE 7.2 Individual Adolescent Outcomes Predicted by Integration of the Family into the Community and Characteristics of Community Youth

	Standardized Betas				Multiple <i>R</i>	<i>N</i>
	Family Parenting	Community				
		Integration	Peers	Income		
GPA	.15**	.04	.28**	-.03	.35	2188
Classroom engagement	.21**	.06**	.15**	-.09**	.28	2159
Work orientation	.19**	.09**	.14**	-.06**	.29	2138
School orientation	.14**	.09**	.18**	-.05*	.26	2207
Teacher bonding	.16**	.12**	.13**	-.07**	.27	2207
Substance use	-.23**	.01	.25**	.02	.35	2211
Delinquency	-.21**	.03	.17**	-.01	.28	2227

*Note:* Analyses control for parenting of the adolescents' own parents and median family income.

\* $p < .05$ . \*\* $p < .01$ .

TABLE 9.1 Means and Standard Deviations for Neighborhood Census Measures

Neighborhood Measure	Males ( <i>N</i> = 394)		Females ( <i>N</i> = 168)	
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
Poverty/female headship/race	2.35***	0.81	2.12	1.01
High socioeconomic status	-1.13	0.57	-1.06	0.64
Ethnic diversity	-0.42	0.38	-0.36	0.43
Crowding	0.59	1.03	0.45	1.10
Joblessness	1.79	1.16	1.70	1.29
Composite neighborhood risk	1.76	0.44	1.63	0.54

\*\*\**p* < .01.

TABLE 9.2 NACC Dimensions, Component Items, and Internal Consistency

Dimensions and Components	Item Total <i>r</i>	Dimensions and Components	Item Total <i>r</i>
Housing characteristics		Food services	
Space between houses	.69	Fast-food places	.64
Distance from thoroughfare	.65	Grocery stores	.48
Amount of greenery	.57	Lounges/bars	.40
Sparcity of housing	.53	Traditional restaurants	.39
Number of greenspaces	.30		
		alpha = .69	
alpha = .77			
Housing quality		Retail services	
Condition/upkeep of yards	.87	Pharmacy/drug stores	.72
Condition of housing	.84	Furniture/appliance	.70
Absence of trash accumulation	.74	Hardware stores	.66
Absence of vacant lots	.70	Pawn shops	.63
Overall neighborhood rating	.62	Clothing stores	.60
Absence of abandoned structures	.57	All-purpose stores	.59
Absence of noise	.48		
Condition of streets	.41	alpha = .86	
Absence of dysfunctional cars	.08		
alpha = .86			
Security devices		Industrial presence	
Fences/gates	.67	Industrial plants/warehouse	.54
Bars on doors/windows	.67	Nontraditional land use	.54
alpha = .80		alpha = .70	
Support services		Teenage meeting places	
Cleaners/laundrettes	.83	Residence-related area	.80
Gas station	.83	Percentage blacks seen	.43
Pay phones	.67	Traditional recreation centers	.33
Movie/video rental	.65	Percentage teens seen	.31
Barbershop/beauty shop	.57	Convenience stores/liquor stores	.29
Medical/dental offices	.56	Street corners	.28
Day-care center	.54		
Auto-repair shop	.46	alpha = .67	
Religious structures	.41		
Mailboxes	.37		
Check-cashing stores	.34		
Visible taxi service	.24		
Post office	.19		
Newspaper-vending machines	.08		
alpha = .84			

Note: Component items are listed by descending item-total correlations.

TABLE 9.3 Correlations of NACC Dimensions with Census Factors, Family Economy Variables, and Crime Rates

Variable	NACC Dimension							
	Housing Characteristics	Housing Quality	Security Devices	Support Services	Food Services	Retail Services	Industrial Presence	Teenage Meeting Places
Census factors								
Poverty/fem. head/race	-.49**	-.45*	.01	.02	-.02	-.01	-.06	.54**
High SES	-.58***	-.62***	.18	-.08	.05	-.00	.20	.44*
Ethnic diversity	.02	.17	-.05	-.19	-.14	-.12	.22	-.28
Crowding/age structure	-.23	-.06	.16	-.04	-.02	.16	-.21	.28
Joblessness	-.67****	-.61***	-.11	-.13	-.05	-.18	.06	.50**
Neighborhood risk	-.57	-.49**	-.16	-.06	-.07	-.14	-.06	.53**
Family economy								
Family income	.28	.11	.18	-.12	-.04	-.00	-.18	-.13
Mother's education	.29	.16	.08	-.16	-.02	-.01	-.20	.08
Female headship	-.17	-.04	-.03	.18	.14	.24	-.15	.01
Crime rate								
Rape	-.51**	-.59***	-.10	.08	.21	.06	.21	.30
Homicide	-.48**	-.54**	-.08	.02	.16	.03	.18	.32
Robbery	-.49**	-.60***	-.05	.04	.17	.02	.23	.35
Assault	-.49**	-.61***	-.09	.09	.25	.11	.22	.28
Car theft	-.49**	-.56**	-.08	.00	.10	-.04	.21	.34
Burglary	-.46*	-.56**	-.03	.04	.16	.02	.21	.36

Note: N = 29 U.S. Census tracts.

\* $p < .05$ . \*\* $p < .01$ . \*\*\* $p < .001$ . \*\*\*\* $p < .0001$ .

TABLE 9.4 Typology of Neighborhoods Based on Hierarchical Clustering of Census Tracts by NACC Dimensions

		NACC Dimension <i>T</i> Score								
Type <sup>a</sup>	%	Housing Characteristics	Housing Quality	Security Devices	Support Services	Food Services	Retail Services	Industrial Presence	Teenage Meeting Places	Homogeneity
1	26.7	<i>60.5</i>	<i>62.0</i>	49.1	44.1	44.3	45.8	46.6	42.7	0.83
2	16.7	50.3	48.4	51.4	<i>62.3</i>	<i>60.1</i>	66.7	46.2	49.5	0.82
3	13.3	55.5	55.2	55.3	43.7	42.0	45.0	44.3	<i>62.4</i>	0.84
4	36.7	43.4	43.2	53.6	48.7	49.0	45.3	<i>58.3</i>	48.3	0.76
5	3.3	49.0	39.0	49.0	<i>80.0</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>82.0</i>	55.0	40.0	1.00
6	3.3	23.0	32.0	24.0	48.0	49.0	45.0	46.0	<i>77.0</i>	1.00
		0.89	0.93	0.76	0.91	0.93	0.96	0.82	0.82	0.88

Note: *T* scores  $\geq 58$  are considered appreciable and are italicized.

<sup>a</sup> 1 = good housing with little business; 2 = average housing with considerable business and support services; 3 = average housing with many teenage meeting places; 4 = below-average housing with some industrial presence; 5 = average housing with many business and support services; 6 = poor housing with many teenage meeting places.

TABLE 9.5 Percentage Contribution of Census Factors and NACC Dimensions to Prediction of Academic Achievement

Achievement Area	Control Variables <sup>b</sup>	Unique <sup>a</sup>		Combined Census & NACC Variables
		Census Factors	NACC Dimensions	
Reading	7.7* (nonspecific)	6.0** (-joblessness)	3.8	11.1** (+joblessness)
Vocabulary	7.6* (nonspecific)	9.2**** (+ethnic diversity +joblessness)	5.9	13.5*** (+ethnic diversity, +joblessness, +support services, +security devices)
Language	20.7**** (nonspecific)	2.7	2.3	6.6
Mathematics	8.0** (nonspecific)	7.7*** (+ethnic diversity, +joblessness)	4.7	13.5*** (+ethnic diversity, +poverty, +joblessness)
All achievement	11.0**** (as above)	6.4*** (as above)	4.2	11.2** (as above)

*Note:*  $N = 232$ . Row entries for each achievement area equal  $R^2$  (100) derived from regression models applying the respective achievement areas as dependent variable and census factors and NACC dimensions as independent variable sets. Row entries for "All achievement" are standardized canonical redundancy estimates [ $Rd$  (100)] where redundancy is based on the full model for prediction of all achievement variation. Parenthetical entries indicate the component variable(s) that contribute significantly to achievement prediction; (-) refers to low contribution and (+) refers to significant contribution.

<sup>a</sup>Relative contribution of census and NACC variable sets is based on  $R^2$  partialled for overlap with the alternate set.

<sup>b</sup>Achievement variability associated with youth age, sex, and grade level, and all of their higher-order interactions is partialled prior to regression of other predictors.

\* $p < .05$ . \*\* $p < .01$ . \*\*\* $p < .001$ . \*\*\*\* $p < .0001$ .



TABLE 9.6 Percentage Contribution of Census Factors and NACC Dimensions to Prediction of Crime Rates

Type of Crime	Control Variables <sup>b</sup>	Unique <sup>a</sup>		Combined Census & NACC Variables
		Census Factors	NACC Dimensions	
Homicide	2.6	11.4	16.3	56.6
Assault	2.8	10.0	15.8	57.6
Female rape	2.8	11.2	19.1	55.2
Robbery	3.2	16.6	20.6	59.4
Burglary	3.9	21.5	24.3	62.5
Car theft	2.9	15.5	21.1	56.9
All crime	3.0	14.4	19.5	58.0

*Note.*  $N = 232$ . Row entries for each type of crime equal  $R^2$  (100) derived from regression models applying the respective type of crime as dependent variable and census factors and NACC dimensions as independent variable sets. Row entries for "All crime" are standardized canonical redundancy estimates [ $Rd$  (100)] where redundancy is based on the full model for prediction of all crime variation. Parenthetical entries indicate the component variable(s) that contribute significantly to neighborhood crime prediction.

<sup>a</sup>Relative contribution of census and NACC variable sets is based on  $R^2$  partialled for overlap with the alternate set.

<sup>b</sup>Neighborhood crime variability associated with youth age, sex, and grade level, and all of their higher-order interactions is partialled prior to regression of other predictors.

TABLE 9.7 Percentage Contribution of Census Factors and NACC Dimensions to Prediction of Youth Behavior Problems

Youth Behavior Problem	Control Variables <sup>b</sup>	Unique <sup>a</sup>		Combined Census & NACC Variables
		Census Factors	NACC Dimensions	
Parent-reported externalizing	3.8	1.1	1.8	3.7
Self-reported externalizing	6.5* (nonspecific)	1.3	4.0	6.5
Parent-reported internalizing	2.5	0.7	3.5	7.8
Self-reported internalizing	6.4* (nonspecific)	1.1	1.6	3.0
All problems	4.8*	1.1	2.7	5.3

Note:  $N = 232$ . Row entries for each problem behavior area equal  $R^2$  (100) derived from regression models applying the respective problem area as dependent variable and census factors and NACC dimensions as independent variable sets. Row entries for "All problems" are standardized canonical redundancy estimates [ $Rd$  (100)] where redundancy is based on the full model for prediction of all problem behavior variation. Parenthetical entries indicate the component variable(s) that contribute significantly to problem behavior prediction.

<sup>a</sup> Relative contribution of census and NACC variable sets is based on  $R^2$  partialled for overlap with the alternate set.

<sup>b</sup> Problem behavior variability associated with youth age, sex, and grade level, and all of their higher-order interactions is partialled prior to regression of other predictors.

\*  $p < .05$ . \*\*  $p < .01$ . \*\*\*  $p < .001$ . \*\*\*\*  $p < .0001$ .

TABLE 9.8 Percentage Contribution of Family Economy Variables and NACC Dimensions to Prediction of Academic Achievement

Achievement Area	Control Variables <sup>b</sup>	Unique <sup>a</sup>		Combined Fam. Econ. & NACC Variables
		Family Economy Variables	NACC Dimensions	
Reading	7.7* (nonspecific)	1.4	4.0	6.6
Vocabulary	7.6* (nonspecific)	0.5	4.4	4.9
Language	20.7**** (nonspecific)	0.3	3.7	4.2
Mathematics	8.0** (nonspecific)	1.5	5.7	7.3
All achievement	11.0****	0.9	4.5	5.8

Note:  $N = 232$ . Row entries for each achievement area equal  $R^2(100)$  derived from regression models applying the respective achievement area as dependent variable and family economy variables and NACC dimensions as independent variable sets. Row entries for "All achievement" are standardized canonical redundancy estimates [ $Rd(100)$ ] where redundancy is based on the full model for prediction of all achievement variation. Parenthetical entries indicate the component variable(s) that contribute significantly to achievement prediction.

<sup>a</sup> Relative contribution of family economy and NACC variable sets is based on  $R^2$  partialled for overlap with the alternate set.

<sup>b</sup> Achievement variability associated with youth age, sex, grade level, and all of their higher-order interactions is partialled prior to regression of other predictors.

\* $p < .05$ . \*\* $p < .01$ . \*\*\* $p < .001$ . \*\*\*\* $p < .0001$ .

TABLE 9.9 Percentage Contribution of Family Economy Variables and NACC Dimensions to Prediction of Crime Rates

Type of Crime	Control Variables <sup>b</sup>	Unique <sup>a</sup>		Combined Fam. Econ. & NACC Variables
		Family Economy Variables	NACC Dimensions	
Homicide	2.6	5.4	47.4	50.6
Assault	2.8	4.0	50.0	51.6
Female rape	2.8	5.1	45.9	49.2
Robbery	3.2	7.7	47.9	50.5
Burglary	3.9	10.7	47.3	51.7
Car theft	2.9	7.8	43.4	49.1
All crime	3.0	6.8	47.0	50.5

Note:  $N = 232$ . Row entries for each type of crime equal  $R^2$  (100) derived from regression models applying the respective type of crime as dependent variable and family economy variable and NACC dimensions as independent variable sets. Row entries for "All crime" are standardized canonical redundancy estimates [ $Rd$  (100)] where redundancy is based on the full model for prediction of all crime variation. Parenthetical entries indicate the component variable(s) that contribute significantly to neighborhood crime prediction.

<sup>a</sup> Relative contribution of family economy and NACC variable sets is based on  $R^2$  partialled for overlap with the alternate set. For the Family Economy Variables, NACC Dimensions, and Combined (Fam Econ. and NACC Variables) variables, percentage contribution is significant at  $p < .0001$ . The same significance ( $p < .0001$ ) was obtained for all three sets.

<sup>b</sup> Neighborhood crime variability associated with youth age, sex, and grade level, and all of their higher-order interactions is partialled prior to regression of other predictors.

TABLE 9.10 Percentage Contribution of Family Economy Variables and NACC Dimensions to Prediction of Youth Behavior Problems

Youth Behavior Problem	Control Variables <sup>a</sup>	Unique <sup>b</sup>		Combined Economy & NACC Variables
		Family Economy Variables	NACC Dimensions	
Parent-reporting externalizing	3.8	3.5* (+mother's education)	3.0	6.0
Self-report externalizing	6.5* (nonspecific)	0.6	4.4	5.7
Parent-report internalizing	2.5	1.4	7.0* (nonspecific)	8.4* (nonspecific)
Self-report internalizing	6.4* (nonspecific)	0.1	2.3	2.5
All problems	4.8* (as above)	1.4	4.2	5.7

Note:  $N = 232$ . Row entries for each problem behavior equal  $R^2$  (100) derived from regression models applying the respective problem area as dependent variable and Census factors and NACC dimensions as independent variable sets. Row entries for "All problems" are standardized canonical redundancy estimates [ $Rd$  (100)] where redundancy is based on the full model for prediction of all problem behavior variation. Parenthetical entries indicate the component variable(s) that contribute significantly to problem behavior prediction.

<sup>a</sup> Problem behavior variability associated with youth age, sex, and grade level, and all of their higher-order interactions is partialled prior to regression of other predictors.

<sup>b</sup> Relative contribution of Census and NACC variable sets is based on  $R^2$  partialled for overlap with the alternate set.

\* $p < .05$ . \*\* $p < .01$ . \*\*\* $p < .001$ . \*\*\*\* $p < .0001$ .