Appendi	x 1							
Title/author(s) of the article	Population examined / Data used	Neighbourhood level factors	Individual/Family level factors	Interaction between neighbourhood and family factors	Outcome variables	Accounting for interactions in dynamic perspective	Methodology	Major conclusions
Caughy, Margaret O'Brien; o'Campo, Patricia J; Muntaner, Carles. 2003. "When Being Alone Might Be Better: Neighborhood Poverty, Social Capital, and Child Mental Health." <i>Social Science &amp; Medicine</i> , 2003, 57, 2, July, 227-237 (6)	200 African American parents from Baltimore, US (p. 229)	Economic impoverishment score, composed of: - neighborhood poverty rate - unemployment rate - vacant housing rate, - proportion of households with children under 5 which were single headed (p. 229).	Family socio-economic position: • Family poverty level (with reference to the US poverty line) • Parental education (p. 229). Social capital • psychological sense of community-general (PSOC-G) • psychological sense of community - knows neighbors (PSOC-K)	Interaction between PSOC-K and neighborhood conditions: • not knowing one's neighbors was a risk factor for behavior problems (total and internalizing) for children living in wealthy communities but a protective factor for children living in highly impoverished neighborhoods.	Child mental health status (assessed using child behavior checklist - CBCL)): • Internalizing problems (anxiety, depression, withdrawal), • Externalizing problems (aggression) • Score for total problem behaviors.	Not addressed but acknowledged as a limitation of the study.	Regression analysis for: - association between child behavior problems, PSOC, neigh_d conditions, and family factors. - associations bw PSOC and behavior problems while controlling for confounders & testing for interactions bw. PSOC and neighb_d cond_s.	<i>Unexpected finding:</i> Low social capital is associated with more behavioural problems in wealthy neighborhoods but with <i>less</i> behavioural problems in poor neighborhoods (2003: 232).
Wheaton, Blair; Clarke, Philippa. 2003 "Space Meets Time: Integrating Temporal and Contextual Influences on Mental Health in Early Adulthood". <i>American Sociological</i> <i>Review</i> , 2003, 68, 5, Oct, 680-706 (2)	National Survey of Children covering the period 1976 – 1987 (3 waves, N=1423).	Neighborhood socioeconomic disadvantage, including: • % below poverty threshold • % families with public assistance income • families with female head • mean family income • % persons with less than 8 years education • adult male unemploy. • % persons 16-21 yrs not in school	<ul> <li>Life course stress (exposure to stressful events)</li> <li>Neighborhood problems (individual reports of danger, crime, disorder, noise)</li> <li>Child mental health (internalizing problems and externalizing problems indexes) <i>Individual controls:</i></li> <li>Parental SES</li> <li>Parental mental health</li> <li>Age &amp; sex of child</li> <li>Family structure</li> <li>Residential stability</li> </ul>	There seems to be a cumulative mediating effect of life course stress & ambient neighborhood stress as children grow up; together these variables entirely explain the lagged effect of early neighborhood.	Early adult mental health	Explicit focus on individual life- course perspective (p. 682). Traces the history of social contexts that individuals live in and their effect on mental health.	Hierarchical panel model Cross nested modeling (i.e. individuals embedded in different contexts at the same level)	There appears to be a "lagged and cumulative effect" of past neighborhoods on mental health differences in early adulthood (2003: 701).

Title/author(s) of the articlePopulation examined / Data usedNeighbourhood level factorsIndividual/Family level factorsInteractions responseOutcome variablesAccounting for higheractions in dynamic perspectiveMelphodologyMajor conclusionsSouth, Scott J: Baumer, Fric P; Lutz, Amy, 2003. 3 (5, 1, Sept. 3-36 (3)• US National survey of *104 regression to patient in managerial (bc, % of working-age tensus.• Neighborhood SES (zp code area) *0 families receiving public assistance *0 families receiving public assistance *0 of families receiving *0 familie	Appendix	x 1							
South, Scott J; Baumer, Eric P; Lutz, Amy. 2003.       • US National Eric P; Lutz, Amy. 2003.       • US National Eric P; Lutz, Amy. 2003.       • Neighborhood SES (zip Interreting Community Children (NSC, Bwwes bw.       • Parents supervision of code area)       • Parents supervision of code area)       • It is assumed that heir children       • High-school graduation       Note: Given the availability of longitudinal data. It is       • About one third of the effect of community socioeconomic         Youth & Scolely, 2003, 35, 1, Sept, 3-36 (3)       • 1980 U.S. census.       • No interactions bw, and solo documents' (i.e., % of working-age and older without college educational college educational college educational performance       • Respondents' educational aprents' encleational college education accupations       • Respondents' elices that account.       • No interactions bw, analysis.       • A smaller proportion of the inpact of college education attainment to socioeconomic       • A smaller proportion of the inpact of college education analysis.       • A smaller proportion of the inpact of college education attainment to socieconomic       • A smaller proportion of the inpact of college education analysis.       • A smaller proportion of the inpact of college education attainment is due to youth's lower educational attainment is due to youth educational accupations       • A smaller proportion of the inpact of college educational performance       • No interactional accupations       • No interactional accupations	Title/author(s) of the article	Population examined / Data used	Neighbourhood level factors	Individual/Family level factors	Interaction between neighbourhood and family factors	Outcome variables	Accounting for interactions in dynamic perspective	Methodology	Major conclusions
changes Naidhachaod	South, Scott J; Baumer, Eric P; Lutz, Amy. 2003. "Interpreting Community Effects on Youth Educational Attainment" <i>Youth &amp; Society</i> , 2003, 35, 1, Sept, 3-36 (3)	<ul> <li>US National Survey of Children (NSC, 3 waves bw. 1976 and 1987).</li> <li>1980 U.S. census.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Neighborhood SES (zip code area)</li> <li>poverty rate</li> <li>% of families receiving public assistance</li> <li>% of families earning less than \$30,000 (in 1979 \$\$)</li> <li>male joblessness rate (i.e., % of working-age men who are either unemployed or not in the labor force)</li> <li>% of persons ages 25 and older without a college education</li> <li>% of workers who are not in managerial or professional occupations</li> <li>Mediating variables:</li> <li>Peers' educational performance</li> <li>Residential mobility</li> <li>Number of school changes</li> <li>Neighborhood</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Parents' supervision of their children</li> <li>Parental attachment</li> <li>Parents' knowledge of their children's social network</li> <li>Mediating variables:</li> <li>Respondents' educational aspirations</li> <li>Respondents' attachment to school</li> <li>Parental control of adolescents</li> <li>Child's attachment to parents</li> <li>Index of delinquent behavior</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>It is assumed that neighborhood disadvantage has a direct effect on school discontinuation rates.</li> <li>No interactions bw. neighborhood disadvantage and individual-level factors is taken into account.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>High-school drop-out</li> <li>High-school graduation</li> <li>College attendance</li> </ul>	perspective Note: Given the availability of longitudinal data, it is surprising that the authors did not employ event history analysis.	Logistic regression to examine the impact of neighborhood socioeconomic disadvantage, the potential mediating variables, and the control variables for each of the dependent variables.	<ul> <li>About one third of the effect of community socioeconomic disadvantage on high school discontinuation is explained by the educational behaviors of peers (neighborhood effect).</li> <li>A smaller proportion of the impact of neighborhood SES on youth educational attainment is due to youth's lower educational aspirations &amp; higher rates of residential mobility in poor neighborhoods.</li> </ul>

Appendix	x 1							
Title/author(s) of the article	Population examined / Data used	Neighbourhood level factors	Individual/Family level factors	Interaction between neighbourhood and family factors	Outcome variables	Accounting for interactions in dynamic perspective	Methodology	Major conclusions
Wen, Ming; Browning, Christopher R; Cagney, Kathleen A. 2003. "Poverty, Affluence, and Income Inequality: Neighborhood Economic Structure and Its Implications for Health" Social Science & Medicine, 2003, 57, 5, Sept, 843-860 (4)	US census 3 surveys of Chicago heighborhoods and other data	<ul> <li>Concentrated affluence</li> <li>Concentrated poverty</li> <li>Income inequality (Gini coefficient)</li> <li>Physical environment</li> <li>Health-enhancing services</li> <li>Social hazards (crime)</li> <li>Social resources</li> <li>Aggregated education</li> <li>Prior neighborhood health.</li> </ul>	Individual Socioeconomic, Demographic and Health Behavior Attributes	Not explicitly accounted for but acknowledged as a direct of future study (p. 857).	Self-rated health	Taken into account using the indicator on <i>prior</i> <i>neighborhood</i> <i>health</i>	Hierarchical ordinal logit models of self- rated health (p. 854)	<ul> <li>No contextual effects of neighborhood poverty on self-rated health</li> <li>Significant positive effect of neighborhood affluence on health, controlling for both ndividual-level factors and neighborhood- evel poverty, income nequality, aggregated educational attainment &amp; prior neighborhood health.</li> <li>Aggregated educational attainment significantly influences ndividual health</li> <li>Income inequality is not an important factor nfluencing health</li> </ul>
Haynes, Robin; Reading, Richard; Gale, Susan. 2003. "Household and Neighborhood Risks for Injury to 5-14 Year Old Children" <i>Social</i> <i>Science &amp; Medicine</i> 2003, 57, 4, Aug, 625- 636 (5)	Ucensus & local surveys in Norwich, UK	<ul> <li>wo revers: enumeration listrict and social area neighborhood) Measures:</li> <li>Townsend material deprivation score (2003: 627 – 628)</li> <li>Social cohesion</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>age</li> <li>gender</li> <li>number of adults in the household</li> <li>age gap between child &amp; eldest female</li> </ul>	accounted for	injuries to 5-14- year-old children (measured through attendance to an accident and emergency centre)	accounted for	niree level nierarchical linear model (p. 628).	<ul> <li>Individual and nousehold effects:</li> <li>male sex, increasing age of the young person and young maternal age</li> <li>increasing numbers of adults have protective effect</li> <li>Neighborhood effects:</li> <li>material deprivation</li> </ul>

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McCulloch, Andrew. 2003. "An Examination of Social Capital and Social Disorganisation in Neighborhoods in the British Household Panel Study" <i>Social Science</i> <i>and Medicine</i> , 2003, 56, 7, Apr, 1425-1438. (9)	<ul> <li>Survey data from representativ e cross- section of British households</li> <li>1991 census in Britain.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Residential stability and homeownership</li> <li>Socioeconomic disadvantage (Townsend index)</li> <li>Concentrated affluence</li> <li>Population density</li> <li>Ethnic concentration</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Education</li> <li>Deprivation</li> <li>Social support</li> <li>Household type (for different types of families)</li> <li>Residence in social housing</li> <li>Residential tenure in years;</li> <li>Age</li> <li>Social class – based on occupation (2003: 1429 – 1430)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cross-level interactions in which the effect of neighbourhood characteristics on social capital varies according to individual social class, found for women but not for men (2003: 1436).</li> <li>More exactly, effects of neighborhood characteristics are larger for women in professional &amp; managerial &amp; skilled non-manual occupations.</li> </ul>	Social capital     Social organization     which both     affect health     outcomes	Not explicitly accounted for	Two level hierarchical linear model	<ul> <li>Women: concentrated affluence, residential stability &amp; ethnic heterogeneity are linked to higher levels of neighborhood social capital; high residential turnover is associated with lower levels.</li> <li>Men: population density is the only characteristic linked to higher levels.</li> <li>Social capital is stronger the greater the ethnic homogeneity.</li> <li><i>Concentrated affluence</i> <i>is positively related to</i> <i>children's cognitive ability</i></li> </ul>
Turley, Ruth N. Lopez 2003. When Do Neighborhoods Matter? The Role of Race and Neighborhood Peers. <i>Social Science</i> <i>Research</i> , 2003, 32, 1, Mar, 61-79. (10)	US Census & Panel Study of Income Dynamics Child Development Supplement.	School context Private school Neighborhood context: Median family income Children known by name Proportion of blacks Years lived in neighborhood (p. 67)	<ul> <li>Child charact_cs:</li> <li>Female</li> <li>Black</li> <li>Age</li> <li>Family context:</li> <li>Family size</li> <li>Education of head of household</li> <li>Employment status of head</li> <li>Single-parent household</li> <li>Family income (p. 67)</li> </ul>	Racial composition seems to play an important role in conditioning the effects of neighborhood income for black children (p. 77).	Children: • Test scores (average of 2 verbal & 2 math tests ) • Self-esteem • Behaviour	Not explicitly accounted for However, there is a "temporal" caveat: the neighborhood measures were collected seven years prior to the year in which the children's outcomes were measured.	Linear and non- linear regression models ???	<ul> <li>White children - neighborhood income matters when children are socially integrated with their neighborhood peers.</li> <li>Black children - neighborhood income matters when children have a higher-proportion of black neighbors.</li> <li>The only children significantly affected by neighborhood income are those who have lived in their neighborhoods for at east 3 years.</li> </ul>

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Title/author(s) of the article	Population examined / Data used	Neighbourhood level factors	Individual/Family level factors	Interaction between neighbourhood and family factors	Outcome variables	Accounting for interactions in dynamic perspective	Methodology	Major conclusions
Drawning Christenher	1000		1		Dhusiaal haalth	E un li nittu	Llienenskiegt	
Browning, Christopher R; Cagney, Kathleen A. 2002. "Neighborhood Structural Disadvantage, Collective Efficacy, and Self-Rated Physical Health in an Urban Setting" <i>Journal of</i> <i>Health and Social</i> <i>Behavior</i> , 2002, 43, 4, Dec, 383-399 (13)	<ul> <li>1990 census</li> <li>1994 Project</li> <li>on Human</li> <li>Development in</li> <li>Chicago</li> <li>Neighborhoods</li> <li>1991-2000</li> <li>Metropolitan</li> <li>Chicago</li> <li>Information</li> <li>Center-Metro</li> <li>Survey</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Concentrated</li> <li>disadvantage</li> <li>Residential instability</li> <li>Immigrant concentration</li> <li>Health-related collective efficacy (social cohesion &amp; social control)</li> <li>Violent victimization</li> <li>Prior neighborhood health</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Interview year</li> <li>Gender</li> <li>Race/ethnicity</li> <li>Age</li> <li>Income</li> <li>Education level</li> <li>Marital status</li> <li>Years in current neighborhood</li> <li>Respondent foreign born</li> <li>Insurance coverage</li> <li>Health-risk behaviour</li> <li>Specific medical conditions</li> </ul>	Health-related collective efficacy conditions the protective impact of education on health (p. 395)	Physical health	Explicitly mentioned that the study does not trace the cumulative effects of social context on health. Interview year (to capture time trends in the dependent variable)	Hierarchical ordered logit models	<ul> <li>Neighborhood socioeconomic disadvantage is not significantly related to self-rated physical health when controlled for individual level demographics &amp; health</li> <li>Individuals in neighborhoods with higher levels of collective efficacy have better overall health</li> <li>Socioeconomic disadvantage &amp; collective efficacy condition the positive effects of individual level education on physical health.</li> </ul>
Vogt Yuan, Anastasia Sue. 2003. "Black- White Differences in Social Support and Mental Health among Adolescents: Is Neighborhood Context Important?" <i>Dissertation</i> <i>Abstracts International</i> , A: The Humanities and Social Sciences, 2002, 63, 4, Oct, 1576-A (14)	<ul> <li>National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (grades 7 – 12 in 134 schools for 1994 – 1995)</li> <li>1990 census tract and block group data (p. 61-2)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Neighborhood SES disadvantage</li> <li>Black neighborhood</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Race</li> <li>Socioeconomic status and family structure <i>Neighborhood-relevance,</i> <i>collected at the individual</i> <i>level:</i></li> <li>Neighborhood social ties</li> <li>Emotional support, social ties, relationship strain Controls:</li> <li>Age</li> <li>Gender</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>(Selection) Interaction between race and social support:</li> <li>Blacks get more emotional social support from adults but these benefits are attenuated by socioeconomic status &amp; family structure disadvantages (p. 261) Interaction between race and neighbourh.:</li> <li>Blacks both benefit and are penalized regard. social support by living in higher percent Black and disadvantaged neigh_s</li> </ul>	Adolescent mental health (depression, problem drinking behavior)	Not explicitly accounted for	Three level nested structure with students nested within census block groups and block groups nested within schools	<ul> <li>Racial differences in social support are important for adolescent mental health; these racial differences often act in contradictory ways</li> <li>Neighborhood context acts as a mediator and a moderator between race and its effects on social support and mental health for adolescents; these effects are specific to certain types of social support and certain aspects of mental health.</li> </ul>

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Title/author(s) of the article	Population examined / Data used	Neighbourhood level factors	Individual/Family level factors	Interaction between neighbourhood and family factors	Outcome variables	Accounting for interactions in dynamic	Methodology	Major conclusions
						perspective		
Browning, Christopher R; Cagney, Kathleen A; Wen, Ming. 2003. "Explaining variation in health status across space and time: implications for racial and ethnic disparities in self-rated health" <i>Social</i> <i>Science and Medicine</i> ; 57 (7) Oct 2003, pp.1221-1235 (28)	<ul> <li>1990</li> <li>Decennial</li> <li>Census</li> <li>1991–1999</li> <li>Metropolitan</li> <li>Chicago</li> <li>Information</li> <li>Center Metro</li> <li>Survey</li> <li>(MCICMS). (p.</li> <li>1225)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Neighborhood poverty</li> <li>Neighborhood affluence</li> <li>Residential stability</li> <li>Immigrant concentration (p. 1225-6)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Age</li> <li>Gender</li> <li>Race/ethnicity</li> <li>Marital status</li> <li>Education level</li> <li>Income</li> <li>Homeownership (p. 1226)</li> </ul>	Not explicitly accounted for	Self-rated health	Lack of variability in neighborhood health trajectories across time (b0j characterizes the relative health of neighborhoods across the 1990s) ????	Three-level hierarchical logit – assesses whether health varies <i>across</i> <i>individuals</i> (within neighb_s and time points), <i>time</i> (within neighb_s), and <i>neighb_s</i> (across space).	<ul> <li>Specific effect of affluent residents in contributing to the health of urban residents, distinct from the hypothesized opposite influence of poor residents (p. 1231)</li> <li>Also assessed was the extent to which health status is a function of characteristics of adjacent neigh_s – no evidence so far (p. 1232)</li> </ul>
Brooks-Gunn, Jeanne, Leventhal, Tama. 2003. "Moving to opportunity: an experimental study of neighborhood effects on mental health." <i>American</i> <i>Journal of Public Health</i> 93 (9) Sep 2003, pp.1576-1582. (29) Social experiment: Moving to Opportunity (MTO) organized in 5 cities Focus of the present study: New York	Randomized, controlled trial – 3 groups from public-housing, high-poverty neigh_s: • Experimental - housing vouchers to move to low- pov. neigh_s • Comparison - housing vouchers for unrestricted move • In-place control group	Neighborhood social and economic conditions: • Neighborhood demographic characteristics • Neighborhood social and physical disorder (parental ratings) • Parental satisfaction with neighborhood • Interviewer observations (p. 1578)	Parental mental health: • Depression (Depressive mood inventory) • Distress or anxiety (Hopkins Symptom checklist) <u>Children mental health:</u> • Behaviour problems (Behaviour problems index)	Not explicitly accounted for However, analyses carried out by children sex and <i>age</i> <i>subgroups</i> • Comparison group children (8 – 13 yrs) signif. less likely to have headstrong problems than control group • Anxious/depressed probl. marginally signif. effect for experimental • Dependency – marginally signif. effects for both groups	<ul> <li>Mental health for children (parents not included here)</li> <li>anxious /depressed</li> <li>dependent</li> <li>headstrong</li> <li>antisocial</li> <li>Family</li> <li>economic well- being</li> <li>Employment status</li> <li>Past years income</li> <li>Welfare receipt</li> </ul>	Taken into account implicitly by experimental design. Limitation: absence of repeated measures on outcomes did not allow the study of within-group change using "before-and-after" comparisons.	Randomized, controlled experiment: families from public housing in high-poverty neighborhoods were moved into private housing in near-poor or non-poor neighborhoods, a subset remaining in public housing (volunteer bias) OLS used ???	Parents who moved to low-poverty neighborhoods reported significantly less distress than parents who remained in high- poverty neighborhoods. Boys who moved to less poor neighborhoods reported significantly fewer anxious/depressive and dependency problems than did boys who stayed in public housing.

Appendi	x 1							
Title/author(s) of the	Population	Neighbourhood level	Individual/Family	Interaction between	Outcome	Accounting for	Methodology	Major conclusions
article	examined /	factors	level factors	neighbourhood and	variables	interactions in		
	Data used			family factors		dynamic		
						perspective		
	1		1			1	1	
Ewart, C K; Suchday, S.	City Stress	<ul> <li>Average annual per</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Trait</li> </ul>	Tested whether	<ul> <li>Neighborhood</li> </ul>	Tested for the	Exploratory	The two subscales of the
2002. "Discovering how	Inventory (CSI),	capita income	dysphoria/depression	census indexes can	disorder and	temporal	factor analysis	CSI exhibit adequate
urban poverty and	part of <i>Project</i>	<ul> <li>Percent unemployed</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Chronic anger</li> </ul>	be regressed on CSI,	physical decay	stability of the	yielded two	levels of internal
violence allect nealth:	<i>Heart</i> - series	<ul> <li>Percent of population</li> </ul>	Hostile distrust of	ennicity and gender,	(composed of 11		IdClors:	consistency and temporal
validation of a	based studies	born to unmarried women	others	of the latter with CSI	items)	IL Was assessed	<ul> <li>Neighborhood</li> <li>disorder and</li> </ul>	Stability, allu:
Neighborhood Stress	in Baltimore on	<ul> <li>Level of education</li> </ul>	Self-esteem	The correlation bw	<ul> <li>Exposure to obvisical violonco</li> </ul>	administering		COntendie modestry     with objective indices of
Index" Health	the relationship		<ul> <li>Emotional stress</li> </ul>	percent of population	(7 items)	the CSI to	<ul> <li>Exposure to</li> </ul>	neighborhood poverty
Psychology, 21 (3) May	bw. emotional		opcouptor (structured	born to unmarried	(7 1(01113)	Project Heart	physical violence	and social disadvantage
2002, p.254-62 (31)	stress and		dehate task)	women and		participants as	The two factors	(U.S. Census data)
	cardiovascular		<ul> <li>Social desirability bias</li> </ul>	Neighborhood		part of a 12-	are correlated	Correlates significantly
Aim of the study:	risk in urban			Disorder was the only		month follow-up	(r=.62), are	with subjective measures
construct and validate a	youth.			association		assessment.	internally valid	of stress.
neighborhood stress				that varied with			and temporally	
Index - City Stress				ethnicity (significant			stable.	
Inventory (CSI)	LIS nationally	Sociooconomic status:	- 100	Interaction).	Cardiovascular	Evolicitly	- Multipla lipaar	<ul> <li>After adjustment for</li> </ul>
2002 "Neighborhood	US haliohaliy	Eamily incomo	• Aye	accounted for	hohaviours.	Explicitly		Alter aujustiment for
context and youth	data set		<ul> <li>Sex</li> <li>Deco/othnicity</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Dietary habits</li> </ul>	the study does	models (for	differences hetween
cardiovascular health	• 1992 Youth	<ul> <li>Education</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Race/enfiniting</li> <li>Incomo to noods ratio</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Physical</li> </ul>	not take into	dietary habits and	Blacks Whites and
behaviors" American	Risk Behaviour	<ul> <li>Housing value</li> </ul>	(i e income divided by		activity	account the	activity)	Hispanics in relation to
Journal of Public	Survey	Crowded housing	family size)		<ul> <li>Tobacco</li> </ul>	temporal	<ul> <li>Regression</li> </ul>	the three health
Health; 92 (3) Mar	• 1990 US	Blue collar	<ul> <li>Educational attainment</li> </ul>		smoking	dimension of	analysis	behaviour outcomes
2002, p.428-36 (32)	census	Social disorganization:			0	neighborhood	Interesting note:	<ul> <li>Neighb_s with low</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Mobility</li> </ul>				contexts	no multi-level	SES and high social
		<ul> <li>Unemployment</li> </ul>					analysis	disorganization lead to
		<ul> <li>Housing tenure</li> </ul>					employed	poorer dietary habits
		<ul> <li>Female headship</li> </ul>					because although	Black-White
		<ul> <li>Poor female headship</li> </ul>						babits were attenuated
		<ul> <li>Divorced</li> </ul>					was large (3/65)	after adjusting for
		Racial/ethnic minority					the number of	neighborhood SES and
		concentration (Blacks,					individuals per	disorganization (p. 432)
		Hispanics)					neighborhood	Girls may be more
							was small (75% of	sensitive to neighborhood
							tehm with 3	influences compared to
		• Urban (n. 420)					youths or less).	boys (p. 434).
		(p. 429)					Adequate???	

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Title/author(s) of the article	Population examined / Data used	Neighbourhood level factors	Individual/Family level factors	Interaction between neighbourhood and family factors	Outcome variables	Accounting for interactions in dynamic perspective	Methodology	Major conclusions
Turley, Ruth Naomi Lopez. 2002. "Neighborhood Effects on Children: Mechanisms, Interactions, and Relative Deprivation." <i>Dissertation Abstracts</i> <i>Internationa</i> I, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences, 2002, 62, 10, Apr, 3577-A-3578-A (19)	1997 Panel Study of Income Dynamics Child Development (1349 children bw. 8 and 12 years old) (p. 17).	<ul> <li>Professionals (%)</li> <li>High school dropouts (%)</li> <li>Education expenditures</li> <li>Median family income</li> </ul>	Child charact_cs: • Female • Black • Age Family context: • Family size • Education of head of household • Single-parent household • Family income • Number of children known by name (p. 19)	Interaction between neighborhood income and child's race – effect of neighborhood income varies significantly by race for both outcome variables (p. 29)	<ul> <li>Test scores (2 math and 2 verbal tests)</li> <li>Self-esteem</li> </ul>	Not explicitly accounted for	Linear and non- linear regression analyses.	<ul> <li>Effects of neighborhood income on children's psychological, cognitive and behavioural outcomes is non-linear</li> <li>White children benefit from living in richer neighborhoods while Black children do not</li> <li>Relative disadvantage (income gap bw, children and higher-income neighbors) is beneficial for children</li> <li>Rank (in the neighborhood), relative advantage (the income gap bw. children and their lower income neighbors), and relative income (the income gap bw. children and all of their neighbors) are not beneficial</li> <li>Consequence: not the number of higher-income families but the magnitude of their income advantage matters</li> <li>Effects of neighbourhood income on test scores is linear and on self-esteem quadratic (p. 24 – 25).</li> </ul>

Appendi	x 1							
Title/author(s) of the article	Population examined / Data used	Neighbourhood level factors	Individual/Family level factors	Interaction between neighbourhood and family factors	Outcome variables	Accounting for interactions in dynamic perspective	Methodology	Major conclusions
Hwang, Hye Won. 2002. 'Factors Related to Individual Differences in the Academic and Behavioral Adjustment of Young Children from Low-Income Families." <i>Dissertation Abstracts</i> <i>International</i> , A: The Humanities and Social Sciences, 2002, 62, 12, June, 4348-A	<ul> <li>1994 wave of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY)</li> <li>study focused on 291 mothers and their 5 to 8 year-old children</li> </ul>	Contextual factors ( <i>measured at the</i> <i>individual level</i> ): • Family structure (male in household) • Marital quality • Maternal employment • Child-care experience • Neighborhood problem (perceived by mother)	<ul> <li>Maternal developmental history (her mother's education and living with both parents until 18 years old)</li> <li>Maternal psychological well-being (depression)</li> <li>Maternal behavior (Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment)</li> <li>Maternal characteristics(age at first birth, education, religious attendance, ethnic group)</li> <li>Child characteristics (sex, age, weight at birth) (p. 23 – 24)</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Academic adjustment</li> <li>Behavioural adjustment</li> </ul>			<ul> <li>Children develop in the relationships with various kinds of environments (child's family, neighborhood, and child care setting)</li> <li>Maternal psychological well-being was affected by the mother's residence with both parents until her 18th birthday and her perception of neighborhood problems.</li> </ul>
Sampson, Robert J., Jeffrey D. Morenoff and Felton Earls. 1999. "Beyond Social Capital: Spatial Dynamics of Collective Efficacy for Children." <i>American</i> <i>Sociological Review</i> 64: 633 – 660.	Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN) - 343 neighborhoods with a total population of 8,782.	<ul> <li>Concentrated disadvantage:</li> <li>% below poverty line</li> <li>% receiving assistance</li> <li>% unemployed</li> <li>% female-headed</li> <li>families with children</li> <li>% black</li> <li>Concentrated</li> <li>immigration</li> <li>Residential stability</li> <li>Concentrated</li> <li>affluence</li> <li>Adults per child</li> <li>Population density (p. 639 – 640).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Race/ethnicity</li> <li>Socioeconomic status (composed of education, income &amp; occupational prestige)</li> <li>Sex</li> <li>Current marital status</li> <li>Homeownership</li> <li>Mobility</li> <li>Years in the neighborhood</li> <li>Age (p. 640 – 641)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Focus of the study: main effects on parameter variance across neighborhoods in collective efficacy for children, controlling for individual-level differences in socio- demographic composition.</li> <li>No estimation of multilevel interactions (p. 641).</li> <li>However, significant interaction between race/ethnicity &amp; perceived violence (p. 654)</li> </ul>	Collective efficacy: • Intergeneration al closure (links bw. adults and children) – 5 items • Reciprocated exchange (interaction bw adults regard. children) • Child-centered social control	Temporal dimension resulting from the structure of the data: - the data for the 6 neighbourhood factors was gathered in 1990, five years earlier than the Chicago Neighborhoods Study (PHDCN).	Two-level     hierarchical linear     models     Novel approach -     for estimating     spatial interdep.     bw neigh_s a     "spatial lag" was     introduced     (weighted     average of values     of y in     neighboring     locations) in a     maximum-     likelihood model.	<ul> <li>The consistent predictors of intergenerational closure and reciprocated exchange are: concentrated affluence, low population density and residential stability (<i>but not</i> concentrated disadvantage)</li> <li>Collective efficacy for children in surrounding neighborhoods has a direct positive influence with a given neighborhood's efficacy</li> <li>Race-based spatial dynamics documented at nigher levels than neighb.</li> </ul>

Appendix	x 1							
Title/author(s) of the	Population	Neighbourhood level	Individual/Family	Interaction between	Outcome	Accounting for	Methodology	Major conclusions
article	examined /	factors	level factors	neighbourhood and	variables	interactions in		
	Data used			family factors		dynamic		
				_		perspective		