Supplementary Table 1. Neighborhood social process descriptive data.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Social Cohesion** | **Informal Social Control** | **Norms** |
| **Geographic unit** | **Mean (SD)** | **Min** | **Max** | **Mean (SD)** | **Min** | **Max** | **Mean (SD)** | **Min** | **Max** |
| Census tract1 | 106.67 (15.38) | 44.48 | 146.00 | 23.64 (4.63) | 0.00 | 29.00 | 88.20 (10.34) | 32.00 | 110.00 |
| Nearest neighbor2 | 105.76 (17.76) | 34.00 | 146.00 | 23.67 (7.17) | 0.00 | 29.00 | 90.62 (11.11) | 32.00 | 110.00 |
| All neighbors within 1 km2 | 104.39 (13.19) | 56.00 | 146.00 | 24.27 (4.16) | 1.00 | 29.00 | 89.95 (8.03) | 46.00 | 110.00 |
| All neighbors within 5 km2 | 105.05 (8.56) | 58.00 | 144.00 | 24.75 (2.41) | 13.80 | 29.00 | 90.31 (4.96) | 64.00 | 107.00 |

**Note.** The possible range of scores on the neighborhood social process variables were 30-150 (social cohesion), 0-29 (informal social control), and 22 to 110 (norms).

Supplemental Figure 1. Path diagram of the Univariate GxE Model.



Note. A, C, and E represent genetic, shared environmental, and non-shared environmental influences, respectively. For ease of presentation, the co-twin variables and paths are omitted here, though they are estimated in the models. The variance decomposition of child conduct problems is modeled as a function of a given neighborhood social process (the moderator, M). The moderator values were entered in a means model of child conduct problems. Linear and non-linear moderation was then modeled on the residual child conduct problems variance (i.e., that which does not overlap with the moderator). These interaction terms (i.e., βxM, βYM, and βZM for a, c, and e paths, respectively) are added to the genetic and environmental paths, and are estimated separately for each component of variance.