**Supplemental Digital Content**

**Participants**

Data came from 4,327 families who participated in the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing (FFCW) Study (Reichman, Teitler, Garfinkel, & McLanahan, 2001), a longitudinal and urban birth cohort study of 4,898 primarily low-income families residing in 20 large cities of the United States. Of the initial 4,898 families, we focused on families who participated in at least one of the three waves in the present study (*n* = 4,327). Between families who were excluded (*n* = 571) or included (*n* = 4,327) in the present study, included families were more likely to have a father incarcerated in his lifetime (*r* = 0.03, *p* < 0.05), more likely to identify as Black than any other ethnic-racial group (Black: *r* = .08, *p* < 0.001; White: *r* = 0.02, *p* = *ns*; Latino: *r* = -0.07, *p* < 0.001; Other: *r* = -0.06, *p* < 0.001; multi-racial: r = -0.02, p = *ns*), and more likely to have a mother with an advanced educational degree (*r* = 0.06, *p* < 0.001) relative to excluded families. These patterns reflect a combination of FFCW’s objectives to target families from socially disadvantaged backgrounds and social factors that facilitate retention in longitudinal studies (i.e., US-nativity and socioeconomic status).

**Measures**

**Children’s rule-breaking behaviors.** At each wave, primary caregivers completed the *rule-breaking behaviors* subscale of the *Child Behavior Checklist* (CBCL/4-18;e.g., “child lies or cheats,”; 0 = *not true*, 2 = *very true or very often*; Achenbach & Rescorla, 2001) when focal children were ages 5 (10 items; α = 0.48), 9 (18 items; α = 0.79), and 15 (20 items; α = 0.88). The restricted number of items at age 5 was purposive, as excluded items were not applicable to young children. The limited number of questions in conjunction with the skewed nature of the variable (*M* = .21, *SD* = .27) also contributed to the observed low reliability. For this reason, more items were added to the rule-breaking behaviors subscale over time to assess the different rule-breaking behaviors that child would engage in as adolescents but not as children. However, to ensure that we measured rule-breaking behaviors consistently at each wave, we chose the items that mothers completed at each wave. Ultimately, only nine items were consistently asked at each wave: ages 5 (9-item; α = 0.49), 9 (9-item; α = 0.67), and 15 (9-item; α = 0.69). Notably, the pattern of findings did not substantively change when we retained the original rule-breaking subscale.

At ages 9 and 15, children’s engagement in rule-breaking behaviors was measured using modified scales from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth and the National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health (Maumary-Gremaud, 2000). The age-9 survey posed 17 questions (e.g., “have you ever purposely damaged or destroyed property that wasn’t yours”) using a two-point Likert scale (0 = *no,* 1 = *yes*). However, the age-15 survey posed a comparable set of 13 questions using a three-point Likert scale (0 = *never*, 2 = *often*). To establish consistency in Likert scales across each reporter and wave, each item using a three-point Likert scale was rescaled to a binary indicator of whether the child had engaged in each specific rule-breaking behavior (0 = *never*, 1 = *ever*). In doing so, 0 (*never*) responses on any item were retained as zero (*never*), whereas their Likert responses 1 (*sometimes*) and 2 (*often*) were both re-coded as 1 (*ever*). The resulting measures represented the count of different types of children’s engagement in rule-breaking behaviors. Preliminary analyses revealed that the final results did not vary substantively when using the original three-point Likert scales versus the re-scaled two-point Likert scales. We assessed whether parent and child reports consistently measured children’s rule-breaking behaviors at ages 9 and 15: Multi-group confirmatory factor analyses (CFAs) suggested that we met criteria for metric invariance across time, χ2 (2) = 32.51, *p* < 0.001, RMSEA .07 90% CI [.05, .09], CFI .96 SRMR .03; therefore, we assessed children’s engagement in rule-breaking behavior as observed count scores using only parent-data at age 5 and combining parent and child reports at ages 9 and 15.

**Children’s depressive symptoms.** Primary caregivers completed the *internalizing symptoms* subscale (e.g., “child is unhappy, sad or depressed”) (Achenbach & Rescorla, 2001) at ages 5 (20-item; α = 0.74), 9 (21-item; α = 0.85), and 15 (8-item; α = 0.79), using a three-point Likert scale (0 = *not true*, 1 = *somewhat or sometimes true*, 2 = *very true or very often*). Child-reported depressive symptoms came from the *Self-Description Questionnaire* (8-item; e.g., “I often feel lonely”) (Marsh, 1990) at age 9 and from the *Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale* (Radloff, 1977) at age 15. Each scale used a four-point Likert scale (age 9: 0 = *not at all true*, 3 = *very true*; age15: 0 = *strongly disagree*, 3 = *strongly agree*) and demonstrated acceptable reliability at ages 9 (eight-item; α = 0.78) and 15 (depressive symptoms: five-item; α = 0.75; anxiety: six-item, α = 0.76). Because our inferential analyses (i.e., a random intercept cross-lagged panel model; Hamaker, Kuiper, & Grasman, 2015) necessitate that repeated measures utilize consistent Likert scales, we re-scaled children’s four-point Likert scale responses to be consistent with the three-point Likert scale among primary caregivers. Specifically, for children’s Likert scales, the Likert response for “0” was retained as “0”, the Likert responses for “1” and “2” were both rescaled to “1”, and the Likert response for “3” was rescaled to “2”. Despite this change, the internal consistency for children’s depressive symptoms retained acceptable reliability scores at age 9 (α = 0.76) and age 15 (depressive symptoms: α = 0.73; anxiety: α = 0.74). Notably, the pattern of findings was the same when we used the original Likert scale responses for children.

**Missing Data: Multiple Imputation**

We re-performed our analyses using multiple imputation. In doing so, missing values for children’s and their primary caregivers’ responses to all self-report measures were imputed using multiple imputation. Multiple imputation introduces appropriate random error, approximates unbiased parameter estimates, and offers better standard error estimates than single imputation (Little & Rubin, 1989). Mplus’ DATA IMPUTATION generated 50 imputed datasets (Asparouhov & Muthén, 2010). All covariates and all key study variables (i.e., paternal incarceration, depressive symptoms, and rule-breaking behaviors) at ages 5, 9, and 15 were included in the imputation process. Analyses run on each dataset were pooled, according to Rubin (1987)’s rules. Results using multiple imputation were similar to those using listwise deletion and FIML; for this reason, FIML results were retained and presented.

**References**

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| Table SDC1  *List of Items Measuring Children’s Rule-Breaking Behaviors* | | | | | | |
| Items | |  | | Child Age 5 | Child Age 9 | Child Age 15 |
| Parent-reported rule-breaking behaviors | | |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Child doesn’t seem to feel guilty after misbehaving. | | | X | X | X |
| 2 | Child hangs around with others who get in trouble. | | | X | X | X |
| 3 | Child lies or cheats. | | | X | X | X |
| 4 | Child runs away from home. | | | X | X | X |
| 5 | Child sets fires. | | | X | X | X |
| 6 | Child steals at home. | | | X | X | X |
| 7 | Child steals outside the home. | | | X | X | X |
| 8 | Child swears or uses obscene language. | | | X | X | X |
| 9 | Child vandalizes. | | | X | X | X |
| Child-reported rule-breaking behaviors | |  | |  |  |  |
| 1 | Purposely damaged or destroyed property. | | |  | X |  |
| 2 | Taken or stolen something. | | |  | X |  |
| 3 | Taken money at home. | | |  | X |  |
| 4 | Cheated on a school test. | | |  | X |  |
| 5 | Had a fist fight with another person. | | |  | X |  |
| 6 | Hurt an animal on purpose. | | |  | X |  |
| 7 | Gone into somebody’s garden/yard/ house/garage when not supposed to. | | |  | X |  |
| 8 | Ran away from home. | | |  | X |  |
| 9 | Skipped school without an excuse. | | |  | X |  |
| 10 | Secretly taken a sip of wine, beer, or liquor. | | |  | X |  |
| 11 | Smoked marijuana, grass, pot, weed. | | |  | X |  |
| 12 | Smoked a cigarette or used tobacco. | | |  | X |  |
| 13 | Been suspended or expelled from school | | |  | X |  |
| 14 | Written things or sprayed paint on walls or sidewalks or cars. | | |  | X |  |
| 15 | Purposely set fire to building, car, or other, or tried to do so. | | |  | X |  |
| 16 | Avoided paying for things such as movies, bus, subway, or food. | | |  | X |  |
| 17 | Thrown rocks or bottles at people or cars. | | |  | X |  |
| 18 | Painted graffiti or signs on private property/public spaces | | |  |  | X |
| 19 | Deliberately damaged property that didn’t belong to you. | | |  |  | X |
| 20 | Taken something from a store without paying for it. | | |  |  | X |
| 21 | Gotten into a serious physical fight. | | |  |  | X |
| 22 | Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or medical care. | | |  |  | X |
| 23 | Driven a care without its owner’s permission. | | |  |  | X |
| 24 | Stolen something worth more than $50. | | |  |  | X |
| 25 | Gone into a house or building to steal something. | | |  |  | X |
| 26 | Used or threaten to use a weapon to get something. | | |  |  | X |
| 27 | Sold marijuana or other drugs. | | |  |  | X |
| 28 | Stolen something worth less than $50. | | |  |  | X |
| 29 | Taken part in a group fight. | | |  |  | X |
| 30 | You were loud, rowdy, or unruly in a public place. | | |  |  | X |
| *Notes*: *X* denotes that item is available during that assessment. | | | | | | |

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| Table SDC2  *Zero-Order Bivariate Correlations Between Covariates and Key Study Variables* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | Paternal  incarceration | | | Parent-reported  rule-breaking | | | Child-reported rule-breaking | | Parent-reported depressive symptoms | | | Child-reported depressive symptoms | | |
|  | Covariates | Age  5 | Age  9 | Age  15 | Age  5 | Age  9 | Age  15 | Age  9 | Age 15 | Age  5 | Age  9 | Age 15 | Age  9 | Age 15a | Age 15b |
| 1 | Black | .18\*\* | .11\*\* | .01 | .06\*\* | .07\*\* | .10\*\* | .18\*\* | .11\*\* | -.03 | -.11\*\* | -.10\*\* | .15\*\* | -.02 | .01 |
| 2 | White | -.16\*\* | -.06\*\* | -.05\* | -.08\*\* | -.06\*\* | -.07\*\* | -.06\*\* | -.10\*\* | -.08\*\* | .07\*\* | .12\*\* | -.12\*\* | -.01 | -.03 |
| 3 | Latino | -.08\*\* | -.07\*\* | .01 | .02 | -.04\* | -.07\*\* | -.14\*\* | -.03\* | .12\*\* | .06\*\* | -.01 | -.02 | .06\*\* | .04\* |
| 4 | Other | -.07\*\* | -.03 | -.01 | -.02 | -.01 | -.03 | -.05\*\* | -.02 | -.01 | .02 | -.01 | -.05\*\* | -.01 | .01 |
| 5 | Multi-racial | .04\*\* | -.01 | .02 | -.02 | .00 | .02 | -.01 | -.01 | -.01 | .01 | .04\* | -.04\* | -.02 | -.03 |
| 6 | Girl | .00 | .00 | -.02 | -.08\*\* | -.10\*\* | -.11\*\* | -.21\*\* | -.13\*\* | -.03 | -.02 | .05\*\* | -.03 | .07\*\* | .11\*\* |
| 7 | Child age | .01 | .00 | -.01 | -.06\* | -.01 | .01 | -.02 | .02 | -.01 | .00 | -.02 | -.04\* | -.02 | .00 |
| 8 | Maternal education | -.23\*\* | -.10\*\* | -.18\*\* | -.13\*\* | -.13\*\* | -.10\*\* | -.08\*\* | -.13\*\* | -.14\*\* | -.01 | -.01 | -.13\*\* | -.06\*\* | -.09\*\* |
| 9 | Ethnic-racial diversity in census tract | .03 | -.01 | -.01 | -.02 | -.02 | -.02 | -.06\*\* | .01 | .06\*\* | .04\* | .00 | -.04\* | -.01 | .03 |
| 10 | Adults in census tract with HS degrees | .06\*\* | -.07\*\* | -.05 | -.08\*\* | -.10\*\* | -.09\*\* | -.06\*\* | -.08\*\* | -.10\*\* | -.04 | .02 | -.09\*\* | -.06\*\* | -.05\*\* |
| 11 | Adults in census tract with bachelor degrees | -.19\*\* | -.07\*\* | -.06\* | -.09\*\* | -.10\*\* | -.09\*\* | -.11\*\* | -.10\*\* | -.09\*\* | .02 | .03 | -.15\*\* | -.07\*\* | -.07\*\* |
| 12 | Maternal incarceration | .16\*\* | .06\*\* | .10\*\* | .08\*\* | .08\*\* | .10\*\* | .08\*\* | .07\*\* | .04\* | .02 | .04\* | .04\* | .02 | .03 |
| 13 | Maternal depression | .10\*\* | .01 | .05 | .09\*\* | .12\*\* | .08\*\* | .06\*\* | .03 | .14\*\* | .11\*\* | .08\*\* | .06\*\* | .04\* | .04\* |
| 14 | Paternal alcohol use | -.05\*\* | -.06\*\* | .01 | -.03 | -.02 | -.03 | -.03 | -.05\* | .03 | .01 | .02 | -.03 | .02 | -.01 |
| 15 | Paternal drug use | .17\*\* | .04\* | .06\* | .03 | .05\* | .06\* | .05\* | .07\*\* | .04\* | .01 | .06\*\* | .02 | .00 | .01 |
| 16 | Paternal separation/  divorce | -.04 | .02 | -.04 | -.02 | -.01 | .01 | -.02 | -.02 | -.01 | .01 | -.01 | .03 | .05\*\* | .03 |
| 17 | Paternal death | -.21\*\* | -.03 | .00 | .01 | -.01 | -.02 | .01 | -.01 | -.01 | -.01 | -.01 | .02 | -.01 | -.01 |
| 18 | Age-1 paternal lifetime incarceration | .12\*\* | .18\*\* | .16\*\* | .03 | .05\*\* | .09\*\* | .09\*\* | .03 | .01 | -.01 | .05\*\* | .01 | .02 | -.01 |
| *Notes*: \* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01. *Age15*a = Anxiety symptoms; *Age 15b* = Depressive symptoms; *HS degrees* = High school degrees. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Table SDC3  *Unstandardized Coefficients for a Random Intercepts Cross-Lagged Panel Model Examining the Cross-Sectional and Longitudinal Inter-Relations Between Paternal Incarceration and Children’s Engagement in Rule-breaking Behaviors, After Controlling for Covariates* | | |
|  | B(SE) | 95% CI | |
| *Stability coefficients (t 🡪 t + 1)* |  |  | |
| Paternal incarceration Age 5 🡪 Paternal incarceration Age 9 | 1.65 (0.53)\*\* | -0.10, 2.71 | |
| Paternal incarceration Age 9 🡪 Paternal incarceration Age 15 | 1.65 (0.53)\*\* | -0.10, 2.71 | |
| Children’s rule-breaking Age 5 🡪 Children’s rule-breaking Age 9 | 0.08 (0.06) | 0.20, 0.39 | |
| Children’s rule-breaking Age 9 🡪 Children’s rule-breaking Age 15 | 0.08 (0.06) | 0.20, 0.39 | |
| *Within-wave correlations (t 🡨🡪 t)* |  |  | |
| Paternal incarceration Age 5 🡨🡪 Children’s rule-breaking Age 5 | -0.01 (0.04) | -0.09, 0.06 | |
| Paternal incarceration Age 9 🡨🡪 Children’s rule-breaking Age 9 | -0.01 (0.04) | -0.09, 0.06 | |
| Paternal incarceration Age 15 🡨🡪 Children’s rule-breaking Age 15 | -0.01 (0.04) | -0.09, 0.06 | |
| *Cross-lagged relations (t 🡪 t + 1)* |  |  | |
| Paternal incarceration Age 5 🡪 Children’s rule-breaking Age 9 | 1.86 (0.31)\*\*\* | 0.37, 2.35 | |
| Paternal incarceration Age 9 🡪 Children’s rule-breaking Age 15 | 1.86 (0.31)\*\*\* | 0.37, 2.35 | |
| Children’s rule-breaking Age 5 🡪 Paternal incarceration Age 9 | 0.01 (0.06) | -0.06, 0.07 | |
| Children’s rule-breaking Age 9 🡪 Paternal incarceration Age 15 | 0.01 (0.06) | -0.06, 0.07 | |
| *Covariation between latent intercepts (Intercept 🡨🡪 Intercept)* |  |  | |
| Intercept Paternal incarceration 🡨🡪 Intercept Children’s rule-breaking behaviors | 0.13 (0.11) | -0.08, 0.28 | |
| *Note*: \* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01, \*\*\* *p* < .001. | |  | |  |

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| Table SDC4  *Unstandardized Coefficients from a Random Intercepts Cross-Lagged Panel Model Examining Paternal Incarceration, Children’s Depressive Symptoms, and Children’s Engagement in Rule-breaking Behaviors at Each Wave Regressed on Covariates* | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | Age 5 | Age 9 | Age 15 |
| **Paternal incarceration** | | |  | | | | |  |  |  |
|  | White | | | | | | | -0.31 (0.08)\*\*\* | 0.06 (0.08) | -0.08 (0.04) |
|  | Latino | | | | | | | -0.30 (0.07)\*\*\* | -0.20 (0.07)\*\* | 0.05 (0.06) |
|  | Other | | | | | | | -0.42 (0.12)\*\* | -0.04 (0.14) | -0.11 (0.10) |
|  | Multi-racial | | | | | | | -0.10 (0.05)\* | -0.01 (0.05) | 0.00 (0.04) |
|  | Girl | | | | | | | 0.00 (0.03) | 0.00 (0.03) | 0.00 (0.02) |
|  | Child age | | | | | | | -0.01 (0.04) | 0.01 (0.04) | -0.01 (0.03) |
|  | Maternal education | | | | | | | -0.13 (0.03)\*\*\* | -0.06 (0.03)\* | -0.01 (0.02) |
|  | Ethnic-racial diversity in census tract | | | | | | | 0.19 (0.09)\* | -0.14 (0.10) | 0.05 (0.06) |
|  | Adults in census tract with high school degrees | | | | | | | 0.03 (0.21) | -0.86 (0.26)\*\* | 0.44 (0.21)\* |
|  | Adults in census tract with bachelor degrees | | | | | | | -0.46 (0.25) | 0.74 (0.28)\*\* | -0.58 (0.21)\*\* |
|  | Maternal incarceration | | | | | | | 0.28 (0.07)\*\*\* | -0.05 (0.06) | 0.20 (0.05)\*\*\* |
|  | Maternal depression | | | | | | | 1.32 (0.55)\* | -0.70 (0.38) | 0.37 (0.22) |
|  | Paternal alcohol use | | | | | | | -0.02 (0.04) | -0.10 (0.06) | 0.06 (0.04) |
|  | Paternal drug use | | | | | | | 0.29 (0.07)\*\*\* | -0.04 (0.07) | 0.05 (0.04) |
|  | Paternal separation/divorce | | | | | | | 0.00 (0.06) | 0.10 (0.06) | 0.01 (0.04) |
|  | Paternal death | | | | | | | 0.11 (0.15) | -2.25 (0.63)\*\*\* | 0.97 (0.48)\* |
|  | Age-1 paternal lifetime incarceration | | | | | | | 2.40 (0.57)\*\*\* | -0.81 (0.43) | 0.06 (0.08) |
| **Children’s depressive symptoms** | | | |  |  | | | |  |  |
|  | White | | | | | | | 0.00 (0.01) | 0.10 (0.04)\* | 0.10 (0.03)\*\* |
|  | Latino | | | | | | | 0.05 (0.01)\*\*\* | 0.10 (0.04)\* | 0.20 (0.04)\*\*\* |
|  | Other | | | | | | | 0.04 (0.03) | 0.15 (0.07)\* | 0.18 (0.07)\* |
|  | Multi-racial | | | | | | | -0.01 (0.01) | 0.00 (0.02) | 0.04 (0.03) |
|  | Girl | | | | | | | -0.01 (0.01) | 0.00 (0.01) | 0.06 (0.02)\*\*\* |
|  | Child age | | | | | | | -0.01 (0.01) | 0.00 (0.02) | -0.02 (0.02) |
|  | Maternal education | | | | | | | -0.03 (0.00)\*\*\* | 0.03 (0.02) | 0.04 (0.02)\* |
|  | Ethnic-racial diversity in census tract | | | | | | | 0.01 (0.02) | -0.11 (0.05)\* | 0.02 (0.04) |
|  | Adults in census tract with high school degrees | | | | | | | -0.15 (0.04)\*\* | -0.14 (0.10) | 0.28 (0.14)\* |
|  | Adults in census tract with bachelor degrees | | | | | | | 0.04 (0.05) | 0.20 (0.13) | -0.22 (0.13) |
|  | Maternal incarceration | | | | | | | 0.03 (0.01)\* | -0.10 (0.04)\* | -0.01 (0.03) |
|  | Maternal depression | | | | | | | 0.58 (0.18)\*\* | -0.21 (0.20) | 0.52 (0.20)\*\* |
|  | Paternal alcohol use | | | | | | | 0.01 (0.01) | 0.01 (0.03) | 0.05 (0.03) |
|  | Paternal drug use | | | | | | | 0.03 (0.01)\* | -0.12 (0.04)\*\* | -0.03 (0.03) |
|  | Paternal separation/divorce | | | | | | | -0.05 (0.02)\* | 0.01 (0.03) | -0.05 (0.03) |
|  | Paternal death | | | | | | | -0.10 (0.04)\* | -0.08 (0.07) | 0.88 (0.32)\*\* |
|  | Age-1 paternal lifetime incarceration | | | | | | | -0.05 (0.03) | -1.09 (0.31)\*\* | -0.17 (0.05)\*\* |
| **Children’s rule-breaking behaviors** | | | | | |  |  | |  |  |
|  | White | | | | | | | -0.14 (0.08) | 0.56 (0.23)\* | 0.03 (0.16) |
|  | Latino | | | | | | | 0.05 (0.07) | 0.18 (0.21) | 0.53 (0.23)\* |
|  | Other | | | | | | | 0.02 (0.13) | 0.69 (0.37) | 0.40 (0.41) |
|  | Multi-racial | | | | | | | -0.11 (0.07) | 0.04 (0.13) | 0.04 (0.13) |
|  | Girl | | | | | | | -0.13 (0.04)\*\* | -0.45 (0.07)\*\*\* | -0.29 (0.09)\*\* |
|  | Child age | | | | | | | -0.21 (0.06)\*\* | 0.07 (0.10) | 0.07 (0.10) |
|  | Maternal education | | | | | | | -0.13 (0.03)\*\*\* | 0.17 (0.09) | 0.16 (0.10) |
|  | Ethnic-racial diversity in census tract | | | | | | | -0.24 (0.11)\* | -0.54 (0.24)\* | 0.21 (0.22) |
|  | Adults in census tract with high school degrees | | | | | | | -0.47 (0.26) | -0.78 (0.55) | 1.49 (0.73)\* |
|  | Adults in census tract with bachelor degrees | | | | | | | 0.16 (0.28) | 1.08 (0.68) | -1.07 (0.66) |
|  | Maternal incarceration | | | | | | | 0.33 (0.06)\*\*\* | -0.41 (0.20)\* | 0.18 (0.14) |
|  | Maternal depression | | | | | | | 2.56 (0.87)\*\* | -1.88 (1.16) | 1.95 (0.85)\* |
|  | Paternal alcohol use | | | | | | | -0.06 (0.05) | 0.04 (0.10) | 0.20 (0.16) |
|  | Paternal drug use | | | | | | | 0.08 (0.06) | -0.57 (0.21)\*\* | 0.02 (0.16) |
|  | Paternal separation/divorce | | | | | | | -0.23 (0.09)\* | -0.14 (0.15) | -0.38 (0.16)\* |
|  | Paternal death | | | | | | | -0.16 (0.20) | -0.50 (0.39) | 4.82 (1.74)\*\* |
|  | Age-1 paternal lifetime incarceration | | | | | | | -0.20 (0.12) | -5.74 (1.70)\*\* | -0.62 (0.25)\* |

*Note*: \* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01, \*\*\* *p* < .001.