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Author: Denise Paquette Boots, Ph.D., Jennifer Wareham, Ph.D.

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To address Objectives 1 and 2, separate HLM models were estimated, again with the Bernoulli distribution specified (because of the non-normal distribution the analyses were technically hierarchical generalized linear models but will be referred to as HLMs throughout this report), for the three DSM-oriented assessment instruments (i.e., CBCL, YSR, and YASR). Regressions were conducted without mean centering, with grand-mean centering, and group-mean centering (see Raudenbush & Bryk, 2002, pp. 134-149). In the HLM regression analyses reported here, the individual-level predictors were group-mean centered around the level-2 (i.e., neighborhood cluster) mean. Group-mean centering allows for a better estimation of contextual effects in the models, especially considering the stratified nature of the data. The group-mean centered estimation allows for the examination of the change in violence prevalence that occurs to a youth by virtue of residing in one neighborhood versus another, i.e., the contextual effect. The HLM regression results reported below were for random effects models that assume each predictor varies across neighborhood (i.e., level-2 class).

Table 8 reports the results for the regression of violence on individual and community factors, including the CBCL DSM-oriented problems. Model 1 in Table 8 reports the results of self-reported violence prevalence regressed on the youths' sociodemographic characteristics and DSM-oriented problems reported by their parents, or primary care givers. As expected, the strongest predictor of future violent behavior was prior violent behavior. For youths who self-reported prior violence, the odds of engaging in future violence were 3.75 times greater. Male youths and older youths were also significantly more likely to engage in future violence than those who were younger or female. Only one of the five DSM-oriented problems from the CBCL

