

**Title: Historical Redlining and Contemporary Violent Victimization Over the Life Course**

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**Appendix Table 1.** Multilevel linear probability estimates of violent victimization over the life course: Add Health, Waves I, III, IV, and V (N = 8,266).

	Full Sample (n = 8,266)			Full Sample (n = 8,266)			Black (n = 1,774)			Hispanic (n = 1,043)			White (n = 5,449)		
Intercept ( $\beta_0$ )	<b>.071</b>	<b>(.063, .079)</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>.096</b>	<b>(.085, .108)</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>.133</b>	<b>(.110, .157)</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>.120</b>	<b>(.085, .154)</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>.099</b>	<b>(.087, .110)</b>	<b>***</b>
Lives in a Redlined Area															
Between-person ( $\beta_1$ )	<b>.073</b>	<b>(.037, .108)</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>.048</b>	<b>(.023, .074)</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>.073</b>	<b>(.033, .112)</b>	<b>***</b>	.067	(-.013, .149)		<b>.036</b>	<b>(.003, .068)</b>	<b>*</b>
Within-person ( $\beta_2$ )	<b>.039</b>	<b>(.015, .062)</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>.022</b>	<b>(.004, .040)</b>	<b>*</b>	.013	(-.046, .072)		.018	(-.064, .101)		<b>.023</b>	<b>(.002, .045)</b>	<b>*</b>
Time-Invariant Covariates ( $\beta'$ )															
Female	—			<b>-.070</b>	<b>(-.079, -.061)</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>-.087</b>	<b>(-.108, -.066)</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>-.085</b>	<b>(-.114, -.056)</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>-.065</b>	<b>(-.075, -.054)</b>	<b>***</b>
Black (vs. White)	—			<b>.029</b>	<b>(.009, .048)</b>	<b>**</b>	—			—			—		
Hispanic (vs. White)	—			<b>.026</b>	<b>(.007, .045)</b>	<b>**</b>	—			—			—		
Adolescent family SES	—			<b>-.007</b>	<b>(-.011, -.002)</b>	<b>**</b>	-.003	(-.011, .004)		.003	(-.008, .013)		<b>-.009</b>	<b>(-.015, -.003)</b>	<b>**</b>
Time-Varying Covariates ( $\beta''$ )															
Age	—			<b>-.004</b>	<b>(-.004, -.003)</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>-.005</b>	<b>(-.006, -.004)</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>-.007</b>	<b>(-.009, -.005)</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>-.003</b>	<b>(-.004, -.002)</b>	<b>***</b>
Education	—			<b>-.016</b>	<b>(-.020, -.013)</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>-.023</b>	<b>(-.029, -.016)</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>-.026</b>	<b>(-.036, -.017)</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>-.014</b>	<b>(-.018, -.010)</b>	<b>***</b>
Tract proportion Black	—			<b>.044</b>	<b>(.008, .079)</b>	<b>*</b>	.025	(-.014, .064)		.002	(-.162, .166)		<b>.062</b>	<b>(.011, .114)</b>	<b>*</b>
Tract proportion in poverty	—			.031	(-.012, .075)		.051	(-.045, .146)		-.006	(-.133, .121)		.021	(-.032, .074)	
Tract population density	—			.000	(-.001, .001)		.000	(-.002, .003)		.000	(-.003, .002)		.000	(-.001, .001)	
Random Components															
Level-1 residual ( $\epsilon_{it}$ )	.257	(.245, .269)		.253	(.242, .264)		.303	(.287, .321)		.293	(.277, .309)		.234	(.222, .246)	
Level-2 intercept ( $\mu_i$ )	.074	(.066, .083)		.065	(.056, .075)		.069	(.049, .097)		.062	(.042, .092)		.063	(.053, .075)	

Note: Unstandardized coefficients are reported with 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. Standard errors adjust for clustering by Wave I school. Coefficients are weighted using the level-1 respondent weight and level-2 school weight from Wave I (Chen and Harris 2020). Random components are reported in standard deviation units. Adolescent family SES, age, education, and tract-level covariates are centered on their respective means.

\* p < .05, \*\* p < .01, \*\*\* p < .001 (two-tailed).

Boldface indicates statistical significance