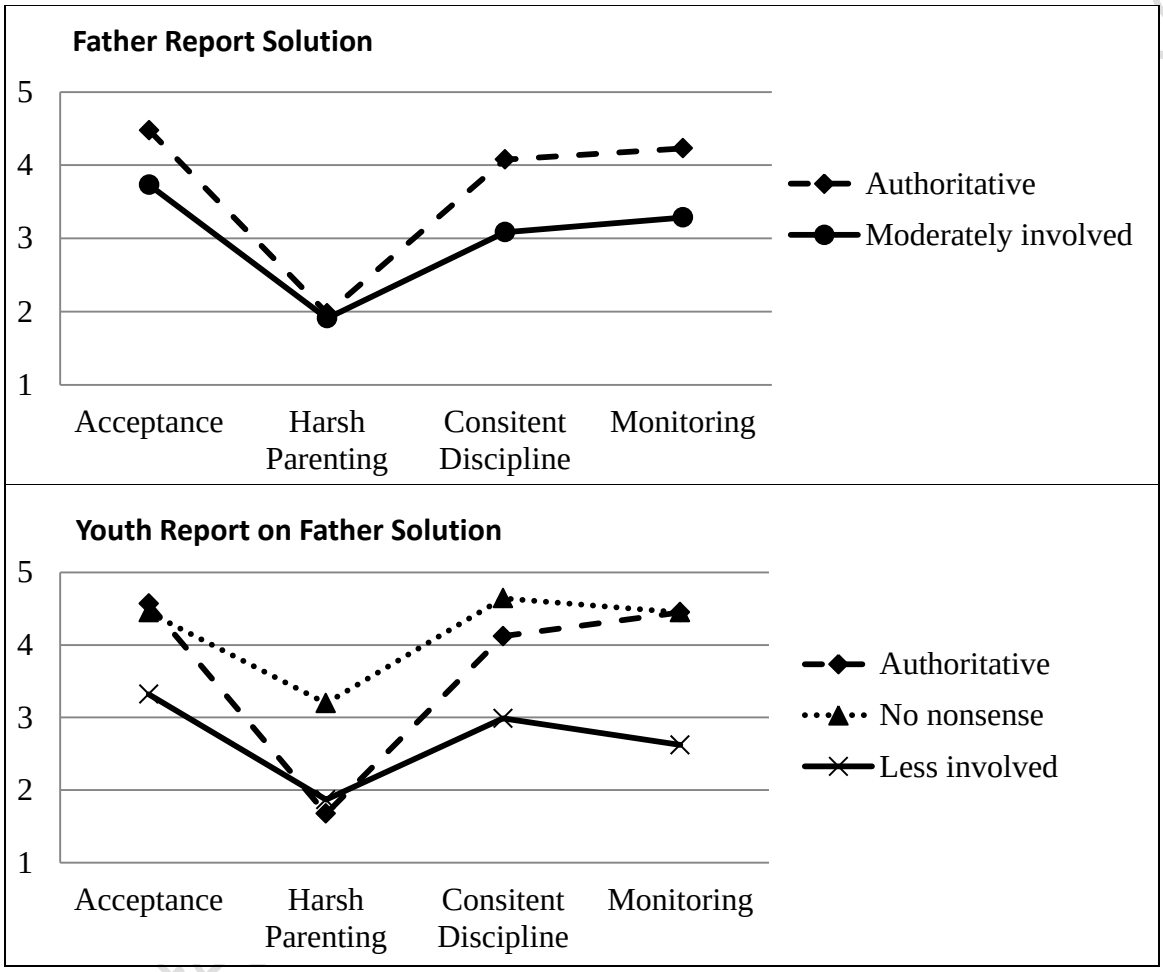
Supplemental Materials

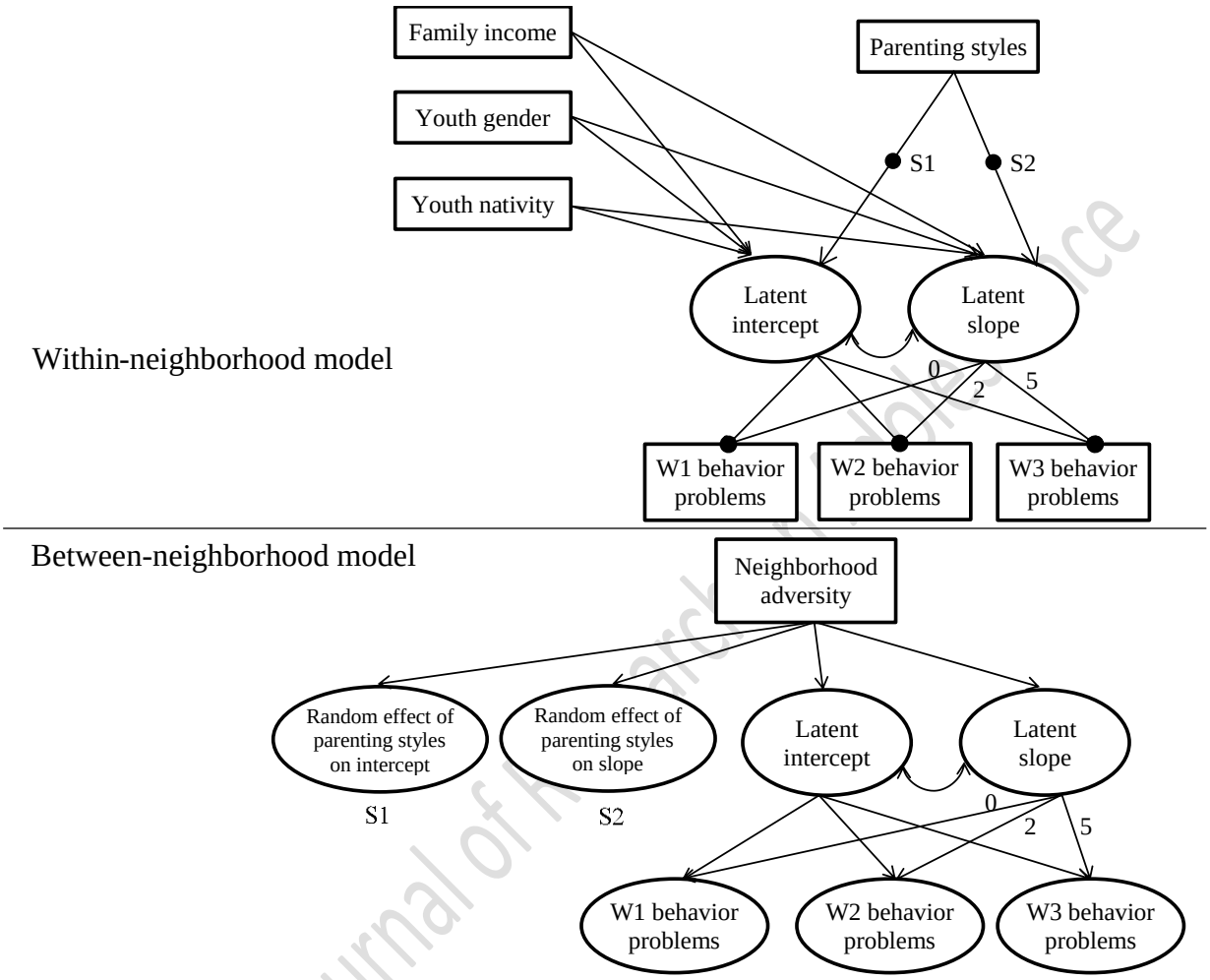
Figure A. Original figures with profile solutions for the 2-class LPA solution for fathers' self-reports (top panel) and the 3-class LPA solution (bottom panel) for the adolescent-reports on fathers' behaviors[1].



(permission note removed for blind review)

[1] Due to the fact that the profiles means on adolescents' and fathers' *reduced involvement* profiles were not exact matches, these were originally labeled "less involved" and "moderately involved." Their construct validity properties, however, replicated, and in the original study the two profiles were considered "highly comparable" (author citation; p. 369). Further, both the "less involved" and "moderately involved" profiles were theorized the same in the current study (e.g., amplified disadvantages effects) and findings for each profile (less involved in the models based on adolescents' LPA solution and moderately involved based on fathers' LPA solution) replicated in the current study. To facilitate clarity, therefore, we combined the "less involved" and "moderately involved" labels into a single "*reduced involvement*" label for the purposes of the current study.

Figure B. Analytical model.



Note. Youth gender, youth nativity, family income, and fathers' parenting styles are predictors at the within-neighborhood level, and neighborhood adversity is a predictor at the between-neighborhood level. The filled circles at the end of the arrows from parenting styles to latent intercept and latent slope represent random effects of the parenting styles on the intercept and the slope terms.

Table A. Correlations, Means, and Standard Deviations of Study Variables at the Individual Level

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Internalizing W1	--											
2. Internalizing W2	.44***	--										
3. Internalizing W3	.32***	.48***	--									
4. Externalizing W1	.41***	.24***	.21***	--								
5. Externalizing W2	.24***	.46***	.25***	.51***	--							
6. Externalizing W3	.11*	.19***	.51***	.32***	.36***	--						
7. Annual family income (F)	-.04	.01	.07	.07	.07	.05	--					
8. Youth gender	-.04	-.07	-.16***	.12*	.12*	-.04	.02	--				
9. Youth nativity	.00	-.06	-.06	-.04	-.03	.03	-.39***	.04	--			
10. Reduced involvement (F)[a]	.14**	-.03	.04	.15**	.09	.10*	-.17***	-.03	.05	--		
11. Reduced involvement (Y)[a]	.10*	.10*	.06	.13**	.06	.06	-.10	.03	.01	.14**	--	
12. No-nonsense (Y)[b]	.09	.03	.09	.06	.07	.11*	.02	.05	-.05	-.03	-.18***	--
13. Neighborhood adversity[c]	-.07	-.07	-.02	.00	-.02	-.03	-.28***	.00	.11*	.10*	.01	-.04
Sample mean	8.96	7.38	7.01	4.67	5.34	5.25	7.92	.51	.31	.35	.16	.14
Standard deviation	5.61	4.82	5.28	4.38	4.41	4.59	4.70	--	--	--	--	--
% missing	.22	6.06	14.72	.22	6.06	14.72	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

Note. N = 391. Descriptive analyses displayed in this table were based upon list-wise deletion, although our growth models relied on FIML and utilized the full sample (N = 462). * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$. Youth gender was coded 0 = female, 1 = male; youth nativity was coded 0 = US-born, 1 = Mexico-born. F = father report solution; Y = youth report solution. [a]Reduced involvement was coded 0 = other parenting styles, 1 = reduced involvement style; [b]no-nonsense was coded 0 = other parenting styles, 1 = no-nonsense style; the reference group, authoritative style, gets a score of zero on both dummy variables. [c]The individual-level sample mean and standard deviation of neighborhood adversity is not shown in the table, as this is a neighborhood level variable and was only examined at the neighborhood level in the growth models. Neighborhood adversity had complete data.

Table B. Model results describing problem behavior trajectories associated with fathers' parenting styles, absent consideration of neighborhood adversity

	Internalizing model Coefficient (SE)		Externalizing model Coefficient (SE)	
Father report on parenting styles				
Within-neighborhood				
5th grade level				
Youth gender	-.42 (.52)		1.56 (.46)	***
Youth nativity	.25 (.57)		.14 (.43)	
Family income	-.02 (.06)		.10 (.04)	*
Linear slope				
Youth gender	-.21 (.13)		-.33 (.12)	**
Youth nativity	-.11 (.14)		.11 (.12)	
Family income	.02 (.01)		.00 (.01)	
Between-neighborhood				
Avg. 5th grade level	8.28 (.32)	***	3.37 (.31)	***
Variance	.91 (1.56)		.09 (.93)	
Avg. linear slope	-.17 (.10)	†	.27 (.07)	***
Variance	.08 (.05)		.02 (.03)	
Avg. Reduced involvement effect on				
5th grade level	1.50 (.50)	**	1.50 (.49)	**
Variance	.09 (3.07)		1.08 (1.07)	
Linear slope	-.23 (.14)		-.10 (.13)	
Variance	.03 (.15)		.10 (.08)	
Youth report on father parenting styles				
Within-neighborhood				
5th grade level				
Youth gender	-.38 (.52)		1.31 (.48)	**
Youth nativity	.50 (.57)		.05 (.40)	
Family income	-.02 (.06)		.08 (.04)	†
Reduced involvement	1.80 (.60)	**	--	
Linear slope				
Youth gender	-.26 (.13)	*	-.32 (.11)	**
Youth nativity	-.19 (.15)		.10 (.12)	
Family income	.02 (.01)		.00 (.01)	
Reduced involvement	-.12 (.19)		--	
Between-neighborhood				
Average 5th grade level	8.19 (.36)	***	3.80 (.29)	***
Variance	.02 (1.32)		.12 (.62)	
Average linear slope	-.15 (.11)		.22 (.07)	***
Variance	.004 (.05)		.02 (.03)	
Average effect on 5th grade level				
Reduced involvement	--		1.38 (.58)	*
Variance	--		.27 (1.66)	
No-nonsense	1.57 (.87)	†	.81 (.59)	
Variance	4.00 (5.81)		.28 (2.29)	
Average effect on linear slope				
Reduced involvement	--		-.11 (.15)	
Variance	--		.08 (.09)	
No-nonsense	-.05 (.19)		.13 (.17)	
Variance	.04 (.21)		.18 (.21)	

Note. N = 462. † $p < .10$; * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$. Youth gender was coded 0 = female, 1 = male; youth nativity was coded 0 = US-born, 1 = Mexico-born. Reduced involvement was coded 0 = other parenting styles, 1 = reduced involvement style; no-nonsense was coded 0 = other parenting styles, 1 = no-nonsense style; the reference group, authoritative style, gets a score of zero on both dummy variables. In the internalizing model based on youth report on father parenting styles, to achieve model convergence, the effect of the reduced involvement dummy variable on the intercept and slope terms (representing the differences between the *reduced involvement* parenting group and the reference group on the intercept and slope terms) had to be fixed to be the same across neighborhoods. As a result, the effect of the reduced involvement dummy variable was estimated at the within-neighborhood level, and there was no average effect of the reduced involvement dummy variable at the between-neighborhood level in this model.