

Neighborhood, Family, and Child Predictors of Childhood Injury in Canada

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Objective: To examine independent and combined effects of child, family and neighborhood on medically attended childhood injuries. **Methods:** Logistic modeling of longitudinal data (n=9796) from the Census Linked National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth. **Results:** Child age and gender were strong predictors of injuries. Smaller effects were found for parenting, neighborhood cohesion among difficult children less than 2 years old, and neigh-

borhood disadvantage among aggressive children 2-3 years old. **Conclusion:** Neighborhood in addition to parenting can affect injury risk. Further research is needed into the influence of neighborhood disadvantage and the processes of neighbor's cohesion at different childhood stages.

Key words: child behavior, family functioning, parenting, neighborhood disadvantage, neighbors' cohesion

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