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Interpersonal Violence Victimization of Adolescents: Drug and Alcohol Culture vs. Family and Community Protections

By
Karen Robles¹

Abstract. Environments that place adolescents at risk of, and those that protect them from, interpersonal violence were examined. Following a mixed methods design, survey data from the 1999-2006 Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study, were supplemented with qualitative insights from five professionals who work with victims of violence. Of the ecological environments considered, being part of peer drug and alcohol culture, and to a lesser extent adolescent alcohol/drug use, posed the strongest IPV risk, as predicted by theories of social disorganization and differential association. Presence of fathers in the home and Latino background, while offering some protective buffer against IPV, as per social integration theories, were not as strong as the risks. These findings contributed to the field of violence in intimate relationships and offered important lessons to practitioners about paying attention to adolescent peer cultures. Future researchers should pay attention to adolescent peers, in their schools and in their neighborhoods, as well how cultures shape violence experiences, particularly underreporting of the same.

INTRODUCTION

In the U.S, 1 in 3 adolescents will experience IPV before he or she is an adult (NDVH 2016). According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2016), intimate partner violence (IPV) refers to physical, sexual, or physiological damage caused by a former or current partner. IPV victimization refers to being the violent target of an intimate partner and IPV perpetration is the violence targeted at an intimate partner (Arriaga and Foshee 2004). According to a national survey conducted by the University of Chicago, 84% of adolescent victims of IPV also reported perpetrating IPV, a finding consistent with other research on adolescent dating violence. Researchers have also noted that IPV, increases during adolescence, peaks in the early 20s and declines in mid and late 20s (Johnson et al. 2015; Smith et al. 2015).

¹ **Acknowledgements:** I dedicate this research paper to my mother, one of the strongest woman I know. First, I would like to thank Dr. Fernandez for her guidance, dedication, and confidence in my writing abilities. I would also like to thank my friends and classmates for their kind words of encouragement. Lastly, thank you, Maria, Diego, Andres, and Natanael for supporting me through this writing and growing experience.

Adolescence is a critical developmental stage in which rapid changes are occurring; they are surrounded by new circumstances and are learning new ways to interact (Smith et al. 2015). Parents and caregivers are usually the first teachers that guide adolescents through these developmental changes. They not only learn basic activities of daily living from their parents and caregivers but they also learn values, how to interact with others, and what is expected of them. However, adolescence is also a time when teens try to become autonomous and learn about the world around them from others in their environment. Peers become a significant group that teens look up to. They are influenced by actions they see of their peers outside the home, in addition to their parents at home. The neighborhoods in which teens live also play a role in shaping their values, attitudes, and actions. Depending on access to, or lack thereof, resources within the immediate community and neighborhoods can either protect adolescents from or exacerbate IPV experiences.

Experiences during this growing life stage have lasting effects. Unsafe relationships that teens develop can negatively impact their development during adolescence and later. For example, unsafe teen relationships can lead them to have poor judgements in future relationships. Also, teens might normalize violence if they are being constantly surrounded by it. These tendencies can follow them into adulthood and continue to negatively impact them. It is important for families, communities, and service agencies to understand why youth act in violent and harmful ways so that prevention programs that effectively provide youth with opportunities to live healthy lives can be created.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature pertaining to intimate partner violence (IPV) among older adolescents has shown that parenting and peer culture can function as a risk of as well as a protection against IPV. For instance, having delinquent peers and engaging in antisocial behaviors, such as consuming alcohol, were associated with IPV (Smith et al. 2015). Parenting practices, as seen in poor discipline and supervision, were also significantly related to IPV; these parents did not monitor their child's actions or teach them that violence in a relationship was not okay (Smith et al. 2015).

Gender Differences in Perpetration

In a longitudinal study of 526 adolescents between the ages of 12 to 17 from a rural county in North Carolina, Arriaga and Foshee (2004) found that an adolescent was more likely to be a perpetrator if they were surrounded by high levels of peer dating violence. However, the literature has been inconsistent about gender differences in IPV perpetration. A potential reason for this inconsistency could be because it is conventionally unacceptable in society for males to be violent towards females. Males are known to under report perpetration of IPV (Peitzmeier et al. 2016). Another explanation has been "masculine gender orientation" (Franklin 2010); males do not

report IPV victimization because they believe they will be considered less of a man if they report that a female used violence towards them.

Gender variations have also been documented in IPV risk factors. Knight et al. (2016) examined intergenerational transmission of IPV by conducting a longitudinal investigation among 1,401 parents and their adult children. They concluded that intergenerational transmission of IPV had a stronger effect on females' perpetration as opposed to males. Similarly, Smith and his colleagues' (2015) longitudinal study among 1,000 youth found a direct connection between severe adolescent IPV and severe IPV in adulthood for females. Both sets of researchers recommended further research to better understand the factors that shape gender differences of IPV experiences. For instance, females could experience certain early life events that males do not, which might exacerbate the effect of IPV when they reach adolescence.

Even the transmission of violence has been seen to be gender-specific. In their cross-sectional study of 303 male arrestees, Eriksson and Mazerolle (2014) found IPV perpetration to be correlated to a mother's IPV perpetration only when the father was also violent. Subjects who witnessed mother-only IPV were no more likely to perpetrate IPV than subjects who did not experience IPV. Additionally, observing bidirectional, mother and father perpetrated IPV was correlated with a greater likelihood of IPV perpetration in adulthood compared to witnessing father-only IPV.

Gender Differences in Victimization

In addition to these inconsistencies in gender associations with IPV perpetration, researchers have also found differences in IPV victimization based on gender. For instance, Porcerelli et al. (2003) noted, through their cross-sectional study among a 1,024 sample of clinic patients, that women (7.4%) were violently victimized more by an intimate partner as compared to men (4.7%). There were also differences in how men and women respond to violence. Exner-Cortens, Eckenrode, and Rothman (2013), from a secondary analysis of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, demonstrated the following gender differences in problem outcomes: males who were victims of physiological violence, in contrast to non-victimized males, used marijuana at higher rates and were victims of IPV in adulthood; female victims of psychological violence consumed alcohol more than non-victimized females. These female victims of violence were also more prone to IPV in adulthood like male victims. These gender variations underscore the environmental and personal factors that influence IPV.

However, Cui et al. (2010) found no gender difference in the effect of intergenerational transmission of IPV when they longitudinally followed a sample of 213 adolescents in north central Iowa; females and males were both prone to being perpetrators and victims of IPV, if they witnessed parental IPV as children. These contrasting results could be the result of research conducted among different populations in different regions and underreporting of victimization by males due to societal norms of masculinity.

Parental Influences

It is clear that the family environment is critical to understand adolescent experiences of IPV. As already noted, Arriaga and Foshee (2004) found that adolescents were more likely to perpetrate IPV, and become an IPV victim, if they witnessed their parents be violent with one another. Scholars have argued that adolescents who witness IPV are likely to implicitly accept dating violence since they have been socialized by their caregivers to normalize IPV (Lee, Begun, DePrince, and Chu 2016). On the other hand, providing adolescents with a stable, safe, and nurturing family environment can interrupt the intergenerational cycle of IPV (Latzman et al. 2015).

Parental influences in adolescent IPV experiences are not limited by geography. Miller and her colleagues' (2009) 2,824 urban families and their youth were similar to Arriaga and Foshee's rural adolescents; urban girls whose parents did not support aggressive resolution tactics reported experiencing less IPV. On the other hand, in a cross-sectional study (Leadbeater, Banister, Ellis, and Yeung 2008), of 2,824 sixth graders in four urban cities in Canada, the researchers concluded that parents who supported aggressive resolution tactics had children who perpetrated IPV. Weak parental monitoring measured by parent's psychological control or parental manipulation was also connected to dating victimization. Parents who did not monitor their children did not set limits on their teens' relationships; in these lax monitoring family environments, adolescents tended to use aggression in their own relationships. The Canadian findings were consistent with the findings of Latzman et al. (2015) who studied 417 adolescents in 4 high-risk U.S urban areas; these adolescents were more likely to report physical and verbal IPV when their parents had little knowledge of their dating partners.

Peer Culture

In addition to parental influences, it is well known that peers play a key role in adolescent IPV experiences. Besides parents, Arriaga and Foshee (2004) noted a connection between friends with IPV experiences and IPV perpetration. In fact, when adolescents' peers and parental impact on IPV were compared, peers' IPV experiences were more influential on adolescents own dating habits than that of parent's. Peer influence on IPV was also explored by Miller et al. (2009) in their cross-sectional study with 2,824 6th grade students; IPV was positively and significantly correlated with deviant peers. In short, peers are very influential on adolescents. Adolescents tend to befriend individuals who have similar behaviors and beliefs as them. Hence, adolescents who perpetrate IPV will tend to be friends with deviant individuals; IPV is an example of a deviant behavior. However, since Miller et al.'s study was cross-sectional they could not determine the direction of effect, whether deviant peers influence IPV perpetration or vice versa.

Neighborhood Influences

Moving outward in the adolescents' ecological surroundings, is the neighborhood environment which also plays a role in shaping an adolescent's actions. Like that of their families, adolescent neighborhoods can vary in their stability and organization. Schnurr and Lohman (2013) examined IPV and the impact of neighborhood collective efficacy and unity created among neighbors when they join to prevent negative acts from occurring in the neighborhood to maintain a common good. Ironically, in a sample of 765 adolescents and their caregivers, males were more likely to perpetrate IPV if their mothers reported high levels of neighborhood collective efficacy and low IPV levels. On the contrary, males perpetrated less when their mothers reported low neighborhood collective efficacy and high levels of IPV. Similarly, Miles-Doan (1998) investigated whether IPV was affected by neighborhood context using data from a Florida county census. Neighborhoods with high rates of resource-deprivation and concentrated poverty had high rates of IPV than affluent neighborhoods. Miles-Doan's findings can help better explain the contradictions in the Schnurr and Lohman findings. Schnurr and Lohman conducted their research among underserved cities and neighborhood collective efficacy was measured by mother's perceptions. Schnurr and Lohman (2013) explained how the mothers could have believed that simply because their teens were surrounded by a close-knit community their teens were safe. However, since the communities were underserved they tended to have concentrated poverty which lead to the teens being surrounded by bad role models. Consequently, the relationships adolescents had in the neighborhood were negative and did not buffer them from IPV. Browning (2002) came up with similar findings; through a cross-sectional analysis with 199 women in the city of Chicago neighborhoods, neighborhoods with concentrated poverty and disorganized tend to provide victims of IPV with less resources and discouraged them from disclosing violence.

Summary and Suggestions for Further Research

The extant research reviewed above has documented that adolescents are more likely to perpetrate, and become victims of, IPV when they experience their parents to be violent with one another. Furthermore, parental support for aggressive behavior is significantly correlated with adolescents' perpetration of IPV. Low parental monitoring was also associated with adolescents' victimization of IPV. It is also important to note that peers and their experiences, particularly deviant friends perpetrating IPV, were more influential to adolescents than their parents' experiences with IPV. Additionally, deviant friendships were related with higher chances of adolescents perpetrating IPV. The neighborhood the adolescent lived in also impacted their IPV experiences. There were also interesting gender differences in adolescent IPV experiences. For instance, girls perpetrated IPV more than boys did. But, boys' IPV perpetration was more severe than girls.

The IPV scholars reviewed above have recommended more research that compares the impact of school peers with neighborhood peers. Understanding social influences

and the cognitive processing of adolescents is important to identify how society can develop IPV preventive programs and promote healthy relationships among adolescents and emerging adults.

RESEARCH QUESTION

This research will add to the research regarding the impacts parents, peers, and neighborhood have on IPV among adolescents. Unlike most of the research reviewed above, which used small, localized samples, this study used data from a three-city survey in the U.S. The present study was modeled after Schnurr and Lohman's (2013) study of IPV perpetration which also used the "Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study" (Ronald et al. 2009). However, this research, while analyzing similar ecologies, extended the Schnurr and Lohman study by looking at their impacts on IPV victimization instead of perpetration. Survey analyses will also be supplemented with commentaries from IPV professionals. The formal research question posed was: What are the impacts of alcohol and drug cultures and family-school-neighborhood environments on intimate partner violence victimization of older adolescents? Older adolescents between the ages of 15 to 21 were the primary focus.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESES

Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory was used to model adolescents' ecological systems. Furthermore, Durkheim's social integration (1893) and Merton's social disorganization (1968) theories offered tools to capture the ways the ecologies, respectively, buffered against IPV or increased IPV risk. Additionally, Sutherland's differential association (1937) idea was used to explain how IPV is a deviant behavior that is learned through interaction with deviant peers.

Bronfenbrenner's (1979) ecological systems theory allows one to identify the various systems important in teen's lives. Bronfenbrenner's model includes 5 systems; the individual or adolescent at the center, the micro system, the mesosystem, the exosystem, and the macrosystem. The adolescent individual's experiences, including IPV, other risk and protective behaviors, as well as their demographics of sex and age, are the primary focus. The microsystem of the adolescent consists of close and direct relationships they have with their parents, friends, and partners. The meso-system, involves secondary, distant interactions with people outside the micro-system. For example, relationships teens have at school represent the mesosystem. The exo-system encompasses systems, like their neighborhoods, which indirectly influences him or her. The parent's work environment is another exosystem that can indirectly impact the teen. Lastly, the macrosystem is composed of the broader cultural systems, their race/ethnic backgrounds and cultural traditions, which shape the lives of adolescents.

These ecologies, and the extent to which they are integrated or disorganized, can buffer adolescents but also place adolescents at risk of IPV.

Social Organization-Disorganization Theories and Hypothesis

Ecologies that are organized and demonstrate social cohesion are expected to protect adolescents from IPV. For example, the social integration theory can be used to explain how ecologies that are integrated and structured can protect adolescent against negative experiences such as IPV. Durkheim (1893), in his collective conscious theoretical idea, stated that shared beliefs, attitudes, and morals unify communities. Applied to the adolescent's ecologies, stable families, supportive schools, and neighborhoods with strong collective efficacy will not permit adolescents to engage in illegal actions or be involved in drugs, or be victimized by partners. A socially integrated adolescent will have friends that are positively involved in school and refrain from drugs and alcohol and other illegal activities.

Conversely, these very ecologies can pose risks to adolescents, making them more prone to IPV. Merton's social disorganization theory (1968) captured how disorganized environments, such as neighborhood and family, can also negatively impact their adolescents. For instance, teens living in families marked by violent relationships learn to normalize violence. Similarly, teens, who are weakly monitored by their parents, are usually more autonomous, making it easier for them to get involved in deviant behavior and befriend deviant peers. Sutherland's differential association theory (1937) explained how IPV, a deviant behavior, is learned through interactions and communication with deviant peers. If adolescents' peers follow social norms relevant for their developmental stage and endorse the norms learned in the family, they can buffer adolescents against antisocial behaviors. On the other hand, if the peers of adolescents spend most of their time doing antisocial actions, adolescents might model their antisocial behaviors.

Of course, to the extent that neighbors are invested in the wellbeing of all their children and neighborhoods have resources to positively engage children, they will protect adolescents and their peers from anti-social actions. On the other hand, neighborhoods with high crime rates and low collective efficacy are dysfunctional ecologies; they not only do not protect adolescents from IPV but also make them more vulnerable.

Drawing from the social integration, disorganization, and differential association theories, the following hypothesis was formulated: To the extent that adolescents were not involved in drug/alcohol cultures, had stable family lives, were positively engaged in school, and lived in supportive neighborhoods their risk of being victims of IPV will be reduced. Both adolescents and their peers might or might not engage in drug and alcohol cultures. Their stable family life was marked by strong parental monitoring and healthy relationships between parents. How well adolescents were involved in extracurricular activities and in their school work defined as school engagement. And supportive neighborhoods were those that were efficacious collectively.

METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCES

A mixed methodology design used in this research entailed analyzing survey data and supplementing the statistical findings with narrative comments from professionals who work with organizations that provide services for individuals who have experienced violence. The quantitative survey data came from the 1999-2006 “Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study” (Ronald et al. 2009) in which researchers looked at the well-being of low-income families after the welfare reform. Qualitative interview comments from five professionals were used to further elaborate on the findings from the quantitative survey data.

Secondary Survey Data

The “Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study” was an interview survey done via computers, telephones, and face to face interviews with youth aged 5-10 and 15-20. Survey youth were randomly chosen from a sample of 2,400 households in underserved neighborhoods in Boston, Chicago and San Antonio. Interviews were collected in three waves: Wave 1 in March 1999 to December 1999; Wave 2 September 2001 and June 2001; and Wave 3 February 2005 and January 2006.

For this analysis, adolescents who were aged 15 to 21 at the time of wave 3 were used; older adolescents, who are more likely to be involved in intimate relationships, were the focus. To protect the time ordering of risk-protective experiences and IPV experiences, the former were drawn from waves 1 and 2. Almost half (48.1 %) of the adolescents considered themselves Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino and 45.3 % were female (Appendix A). These demographics were controlled for the multivariate analyses².

To expand on the quantitative survey analyses, five narrative interviews were conducted with professionals who work with victims and perpetrators of IPV. The interviews added qualitative insights into IPV among older adolescents. Of the five interviewees, 2 were family and children service workers. The first interviewee (#1) worked in an organization in Northern California; the interview was done via telephone. Email interviews were conducted with the second and third interviewees. The second interviewee (# 2), a marriage and family therapist, worked in an organization in Northern California that aided perpetrators of IPV. The third interviewee (# 3) is a social worker in the Bay area. The fourth interview (# 4), done through the phone, is an executive director of an organization that provides various services for domestic violence victims. The last telephone interview (Interviewee # 5) was with a program director for an organization in New York that provided services for victims, perpetrators, and children exposed to IPV. The consent and protocol form that was sent to the interviewees can be found in Appendix B.

² The original collector of the data, or ICPSR, or the relevant funding agencies bear no responsibility for use of the data or for the interpretations or inferences based on such uses.

DATA ANALYSES

Three levels of data analyses were used to answer the research question. The dependent variable was intimate partner violence victimization. To examine the risks and protection that the families offered to adolescent IPV victimization, parental IPV, parental monitoring, and father presence were used. Since peers can impact adolescents' IPV, peer drug and alcohol usage, illegal actions, and positive school involvement was looked at. Lastly, neighborhood crime and neighborhood collective efficacy were investigated to see the risks and supports that neighborhoods offered adolescents.

Adolescent Intimate Partner Violence

As seen in the Table 1, most older adolescents in the Welfare, Children, and Families survey reported that they experienced at least one act deemed violent towards them by their dating partner; the mean value on the Index of IPV (which ranged from 0-8) was 1.1. The most common IPV experiences (Appendix C. Table 1.A) were being pushed, grabbed, or shoved by their partners (27.4%), followed by being threatened (20.5%) and have had something thrown at them (20.3%). The least common victimization experience was being forced into any sexual activity against one's will (4.5%).

Table 1
Intimate Partner Violence, Risks, and Protections¹
Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study, 1999-2006

	Mean	Standard Deviation	Range
Intimate Partner Dating Violence Victimization, W3	1.1	1.9	00-8.00
Early Adolescent Risks and Protection W1			
Drug and Alcohol Usage	4.3	.89	4-12
Illegal Actions	4.5	.95	4-10
Adolescent Positive School Involvement	1.7	1.1	0-4
Family Risks and Protection, W1			
Parental Intimate Partner Violence	2.2	2	0-5
Parental Monitoring	13	2	5-15
Peer Culture, W2			
Peer Drug and Alcohol Usage	6.2	2.2	5-20
Peer Illegal Actions	3.5	.91	3-12
Peer Positive School Involvement (W1)	.61	.5	0-1
Neighborhood Risk and Support, W2			
Neighborhood Crime	7.4	2.7	4-12
Neighborhood Collective Efficacy	25	8.7	9-41

¹ Index coding available in Tables in Appendix C

Early Adolescent Risks and Protection: Adolescent

Adolescents can pose risks to themselves as well be their own protectors from IPV. Alcohol and drug usage and illegal actions reported by the adolescent represented risk cultures while their positive school involvement was expected to reduce IPV potential. As seen in Table 1, the average adolescent in this sample had committed at least one risky action (\bar{x} = 4.5 on a range of 4-10). But, they were also involved in at least one positive school activity; mean value of 1.7 on the Index of Positive School Involvement which ranged from 0-4.

Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Usage. More specifically, the most common substance used by adolescents was smoking cigarettes or chewing tobacco at least once (4.8%) in their lifetime, followed by getting drunk at least once (4.8%). But, almost all the adolescents (99%) reported that they had never used hard drugs such as heroin, cocaine, or LSD (Appendix C. Table 1.B).

Adolescent Illegal Actions. As for illegal actions, stealing from someone or a store at least once in their lifetime was the most common action (14% in Appendix C. Table 1.C). Stealing was followed by getting in trouble with the police (11%). Most of the adolescents reported that they had never used a phony ID (98%).

Adolescent Positive School Involvement. In contrast to these sources of risk, positive school involvement was investigated as a potential barrier against IPV (Appendix C. Table 1.D). More than half (64%) of the adolescents reported receiving an award or recognition because of their grades or school performance. Also, almost half (48%) participated in sports and 41% received an award for sports, music, or art. However, only 14% had been elected an officer for their class or of a school club.

Family Risks and Protection

Moving outward in the adolescent's ecological system, their families can be the first source of protection for adolescents. However, prior research has shown that family dysfunctions can place their adolescents at risk. It was evident in Table 1 that most of the adolescents witnessed their mothers experience violence (\bar{x} = 2.2 on a range of 0-5 on the Index of Parental Intimate Partner Violence). But, adolescents' parents were reasonably aware of their whereabouts (\bar{x} = 13 on a range of 5-15) and had their father present in the home.

Parental Intimate Partner Violence. The literature reviewed earlier demonstrated how adolescents who witnessed their parents be involved in violent relationships were more vulnerable to experience IPV. Thus, mother's experiences with IPV were examined (Appendix C. Table 1.E). Half of the mothers reported a partner threatening to hit them (54.5%) followed by being pushed, grabbed, or shoved by a partner (41.1%). A lesser form of violence by a partner was the mother being beaten (33%).

Parental Monitoring. Research has also demonstrated that adolescents, whose parents were unaware of their dating practices, experienced higher rates of IPV than otherwise. A majority (82.4% in Appendix C. Table 1.F)) of the adolescents' caregivers reported that they knew a lot about where the adolescent was at night and about where the adolescent was after school (76.3%). However, only half (53.1%) of the caregivers knew much about who the adolescent's friends were; such lack of awareness can be problematic if adolescents have peers that engage in negative activities, since research showed that adolescents look up to their peers during adolescents.

A third dimension of the adolescents' family ecology was whether the father was present or not in the respondent's life. Only a fifth (20%) of older adolescents in this study reported their father not present in their life (Appendix C. Table 1.F). It is logical to expect that when a father is absent there is one less parent to help protect the adolescent from negative influences. Furthermore, research has shown that negative life experiences that come with parents separating are risk factors for IPV perpetration (Smith et. al 2015).

Peer Culture

During the adolescent stage of development, their peers become an important reference point. In the literature reviewed earlier, it was found that peers have a significant impact, either positive or negative, on adolescents' experiences of IPV. Hence, to capture peer influences, peer drug and illegal cultures (risks) as well their positive school involvements were measured. From Table 1, it was apparent that peers and adolescents were quite similar. Adolescent peers had used at least one type of drug (\bar{x} = 6.2 on a range from 5 to 20 on the Index of Peer Drug Culture) and were positively engaged in school in at least one measured way (\bar{x} =.61 on a range of 0-1).

Peer Drug Culture. As seen in Appendix C. Table1.G, adolescents reported that 21% of their peers used alcohol and 20.5% of them used tobacco. However, a majority (90%) of the adolescents reported that their peers did not use other drugs nor did they sell drugs (88%).

Peer Illegal Culture. Furthermore, to better understand the negative impacts of peers, peers' illegal actions were analyzed (Appendix C. Table1.H). Most adolescents reported their peers being involved in at least one illegal action; mean value of 3.5 with a range of 3 to 12 on the Index of Peer Illegal Culture. It was reported that almost none (93.4%) of the adolescents' peers broke into buildings nor did they rob from people (90.5%) The most committed illegal action by the peers was stealing from stores (29%).

Positive Peer School Involvement. Considering that researchers have found that peers can also have a positive impact on adolescents, variables regarding peer involvement in schools was measured (Appendix C. Table 1.I). Many of the adolescents' peers (89%) attended classes regularly or had peers who planned to go to college (73%). Additionally, more than half of the adolescent had peers who got good grades (67%),

were interested in school (61.5%), or looked up to kids who studied hard and got good grades (61%).

Neighborhood Risks and Support

In addition to ecologies close to adolescents, neighborhoods in which *adolescents* live have been shown to shape their IPV experiences. Crime levels in the neighborhood as well neighborhood collective efficacy were investigated. As evident in Table 1, most adolescent neighborhoods had some sort of crime ($\bar{x} = 7.4$ on a range of 4-12) and had low collective efficacy ($\bar{x}=25$ on a range of 9-41).

Neighborhood Crime. The most common crime in the adolescent's neighborhoods was drug dealing (44%) followed by gangs (37% in Appendix C. Table 1.J). But, assaults and muggings (55%) were not a problem in the neighborhoods. Burglaries and thefts were also not a big problem (45%).

Neighborhood Collective Efficacy. Neighborhood collective efficacy, reported by the adolescents' mothers, was relatively low. Only 35% of the mothers reported that neighbors would take some action to prevent fights that broke out in front of their house (35%) or taking some action if an adolescent was showing disrespect (28%). Most of the mothers reported that their neighbors would not do anything if they saw an adolescent skip school and hang out in the street corner (34.4%). Also, it was very unlikely (24.4%) that a neighbor would do something if they saw an adolescent spray-paint graffiti on a local building (Appendix C. Table 1.K).

Summary

The descriptive analyses indicted that many adolescents had experienced some sort of IPV. Furthermore, adolescents and their peers both consumed alcohol but were not involved with other harder drugs and were involved in at least one positive school activity. While half the mothers were victims of IPV, most of them monitored their adolescents well; yet, they were not very aware of who their child's friends were. Finally, the adolescents were exposed to some crime in their neighborhoods and neighborhood collective efficacy was not very strong.

Bivariate Analyses

Bivariate analyses were used to examine the preliminary empirical relationships between adolescents IPV (dependent concept) and risks and protections presented by the different ecologies (Table 2 in Appendix D). Adolescent drugs and alcohol culture were strongly associated with IPV experiences. For example, the more an adolescent engaged in drug and alcohol the more likely they were to experience IPV. ($r=.27^{***}$). This was also the case when adolescents' peers engaged in drug sand alcohol ($r=.23^{***}$).

Similarly, adolescents themselves ($r=.16^{***}$) or having peers involved in illegal actions also made adolescents more susceptible to IPV ($r=.13^{***}$). On the other hand, having peers involved positively in school somewhat protected adolescents from IPV victimization ($r=-.11^{**}$). As for their families, more parental monitoring also made adolescents less susceptible to IPV ($r=-.19^{***}$). Being Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino also protected adolescents from victimization ($r = -.11^{**}$)³.

Multivariate Analyses

In the final step of the analyses, a one-step regression analysis was used to test the theoretically guided research hypothesis. As presented in Table 3, adolescents being immersed in alcohol and drug cultures made them most vulnerable to IPV victimization. The worst risk for victimization was being in an environment where peers were involved with drugs and alcohol ($\text{Beta}=.25^{***}$). Their own drug/alcohol use, albeit to a lesser extent, was also similarly risky ($\text{Beta}=.11^*$).

On the other hand, adolescents were protected by some of their environments, even though the protection they received was not strong enough to offset the risks of peer alcohol/drug cultures. For example, being of Latino descent ($\text{Beta}=-0.10^*$) and having a father present in the household ($-.12^*$) somewhat reduced the probability of IPV victimization. However, positive school involvement by the adolescent or by peers, or parent monitoring, or neighborhood collective efficacy did not function as protectors against adolescent IPV (Betas not significant).

³ Unfortunately, adolescents' positive school involvement did not protect or make them more vulnerable to IPV victimization (r not significant). The same was the case with parental IPV, whether or not the father lived in the household, neighborhood crime and neighborhood collective efficacy (r not significant).

Table 3
Regression Analyses of Intimate Partner Violence:
Impacts of Peer Culture, Family and Neighborhood Support, on Older Adolescents¹
Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study, 1999-2006

	Model Beta (β)
Adolescent Risk and Protection:	
Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Usage	.11*
Adolescent Illegal Action	.06
Adolescent Positive School Involvement	.02
Gender: Female = 1	.01
Parental Risk and Protection:	
Parental Intimate Partner Violence	-.001
Parental Monitoring	-.01
Father's Presence: Yes = 1	-.11*
Peer Culture:	
Peer Drug Culture	.25***
Peer Illegal Culture	-.07
Peer Positive School Involvement	-.02
Community and Neighborhood:	
Race/Ethnicity = Yes Latino	-.10*
Neighborhood Crime	-.02
Neighborhood Collective Efficacy	.001
Model Statistics:	
Constant	.28
Adjusted R ²	.10***
DF 1 & 2	13 & 411

Index of Intimate Partner Violence= AYR12AA + AYR12BA + AYR12CA + AYR12DA + AYR12EA + AYR12FA + AYR12GA + AYR12HA + AYR12IA;
Index of Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Usage= YDS5A + YDS11A + YDS17A + YDS18A;
Index of Adolescent Illegal Actions = YDS7A + YDS8A + YDS9A + YDS10A;
Index of Adolescent Positive School Involvement= ZSC7A + ZSC8A + ZSC9A;
Gender = 1 = Female; 0 = Male;
Index of Parental Intimate Partner Violence = PDV1A + PDV2A + PDV3A + PDV4A + PDV5A;
Index of Parental Monitoring = YMO3A + YMO4A + YMO5A + YMO6A + YMO7A;
Father's Presence= 1 = Yes; 0 = No'
Index of Peer Drug Culture = ZPR20A + ZPR21A + ZPR22A + ZPR23A + ZPR24A;
Index of Peer Illegal Culture = ZPR17A+ ZPR18A + ZPR19A;
Index of Peer Positive School Involvement = ZPR1A + ZPR2A + ZPR3A + ZPR4A + ZPR7A;
Race/Ethnicity: 1= Hispanic; 0 = Non-Latino, Spanish, or Hispanic;
Index of Neighborhood Crime= PNG33A + PNG34A + PNG35A + PNG36;
Index of Collective Efficacy= QNG18A + QNG19A + QNG20A + QNG21A + QNG22A + QNG23A + QNG24A + QNG25A + QNG26A.

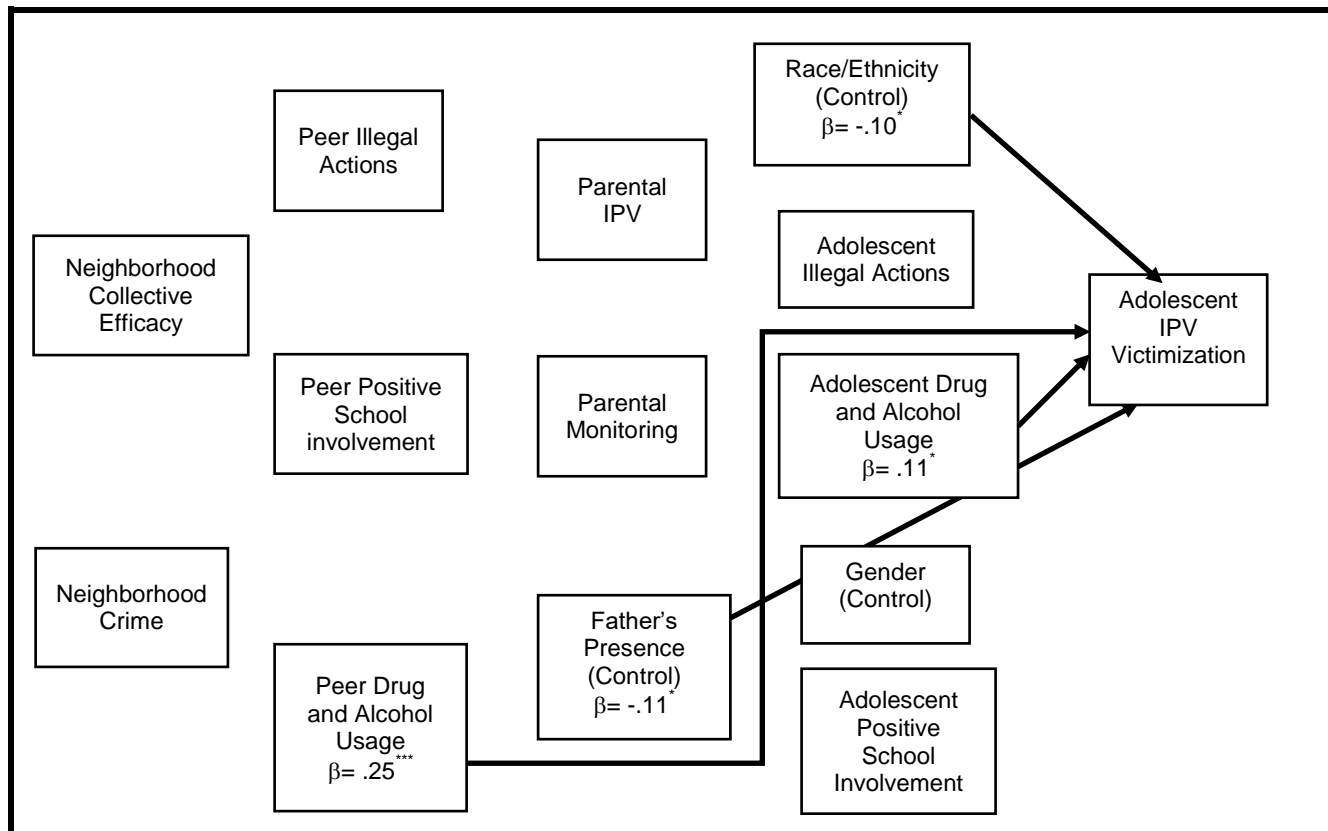
CONCLUDING REMARKS

Empirical, Theoretical, and Applied Implications

On balance, negative peer culture carried more weight in adolescent IPV experiences than the protection they could receive from their peers, families and neighborhoods. Having their fathers present in the household and being of Latino descent did reduce

IPV victimization; however, it was not enough to protect against influences from negative peer culture such as engaging in drug and alcohol usage and illegal actions.

Figure 1. Theoretical and Empirical Model¹



¹ Refer to Table 3 for index and variable coding.

These findings were theoretically supported by social disorganization, and to a lesser extent, by social integration theories (Figure 1). Adolescents surrounded by deviant peers who used drugs and engaged in antisocial behaviors experienced most IPV. But, interviewees #3 and #4 categorically denied the connection between drug/alcohol usage and IPV victimization. In their professional judgements, one cannot assume that drugs and alcohol led to IPV because one is not sure which action came first. To interviewee #4, victims of IPV might use drugs and alcohol to cope with the violence they have experienced. However, since this research examined peer and adolescent drug and alcohol usage prior to (data from Waves 1 and 2) IPV victimization (from Wave 3), it can be concluded that being part of a drug and alcohol culture elevated the risk of adolescents being victimized in their intimate relationships.

Adolescents whose fathers were present experienced less IPV victimization than their counterparts whose fathers did not live with them. But, peers overshadowed parents in their influences on adolescents. Interviewee #4 agreed that adolescents tend to look up to their peers more than their parents; there is a disconnection between them and their

parents. She also confirmed that many parents are unaware of how social interactions have changed over time. Speaking to a particular kind of change in the lives of adolescents, interviewee #1 speculated: IPV has become even more prevalent due to social media which makes it easier for perpetrators to hurt victims and the hurt is constant since social media is easily accessible.

These statistical findings and interviewee comments can inform practitioners of IPV prevention programs. Based on these findings, a major component of IPV programs should be drug and alcohol prevention for adolescents and their peers. Prevention programs that focus on reducing drug and alcohol usage by adolescents and their peer can, in turn, reduce IPV victimization among adolescents.

Interviewee #5 advocated educating adolescents about healthy relationships and how to proactively deal with problems such as IPV. Hence, part of IPV prevention and intervention work should also be to help adolescents find ways to cultivate healthy communication between parents, particularly their fathers, and adolescents so that teens do not see parents as rigid authority figures that restrict teens for no reason. Additionally, parents should be made more informed of how teens communicate these days. All the professional interviewees mentioned that family support from, say parents, and their constant monitoring of their children was important for reducing adolescent's victimization. While the multivariate analysis (Table 3) was not in accord with the interviewees' suggestions, a case can still be made as follows: when adolescents are supported by their families (parental monitoring), they not only were less likely to use alcohol or drugs ($r = -.31^{***}$ in Appendix D. Table 2) but also not associate as much with other adolescents who did alcohol and drugs ($r = -.17^{***}$ in Appendix D. Table 2). It was quite clear from the multivariate analysis that reducing alcohol/drug use by adolescents as well as the peers does also reduce IPV.

One final note is about how culture might shape adolescent IPV. Adolescents whose fathers were present in their lives or were of Latino descent, experienced less IPV victimization, net of their drug/alcohol cultures, than their counterparts. These findings contradicted what the literature regarding IPV has noted. Interviewee #1 explained the discrepancy thusly: there could have been underreporting of IPV occasioned by legal and social pressures such as fears of deportation or language barriers. Economic barrier and related lack of access to services and awareness could be another possible reason.

Limitations and Suggestions for Future Research

Although this study provided important information regarding the impacts of peer culture and family support on adolescent IPV, it had several limitations. For one, only 10.2 percent of variability in IPV was explained by the environments considered here. One major imitation was the limited measures available to examine the different ecologies in which adolescents are located. One illustration was the reported lower IPV levels of Latinos than non-Latinos. Interviewees #1 and #2 were certain that high IPV among

Latinos is underreported. To reconcile these contradictions future research should examine the underreported Latino adolescent IPV. Similarly, positive school involvement by adolescents and peers can be more fully captured by adding other aspects of adolescent academic life, such as volunteering, sports, and other social activities. Such broad measurements are needed to obtain a fuller picture of adolescent lives. Additionally, since it was apparent that peers made adolescents most susceptible to IPV victimization, future research should compare school peers and neighborhood peers to see which group is associated with leading adolescents to be more exposed to IPV victimization. Lastly, some scholars explained how it is important to note how neighborhood collective efficacy is measured because it is a subjective concept. Thus, an individual might believe his or her neighborhood has high levels of collective efficacy but the case might be that the close-knit relationships might in fact be detrimental. In the future, researchers should take into account neighborhood rates of violence and concentrated poverty when analyzing neighborhood collective efficacy to see if neighborhood relationships are positive or negative for adolescents.

Appendix A

Table: Demographics
Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study, 1999-2006

Concepts	Dimensions	Indicators	Values and Responses	Statistics
Controls	Race/Ethnicity ¹	PDE31A What about [CHILD]? Is [he/she] Spanish, Hispanic or Latino?	1 = Yes	48.1 %
	Gender ²	PHHEX_2 Is [NAME] male or female?	1 = Yes	45.3 %

¹ Race/Ethnicity: 1= Hispanic; 0 = Non-Latino, Spanish, or Hispanic

² Gender = 1 = Female; 0 = Male

Appendix B

Consent Form and Interview Protocol

Letter of Consent

Dear _____:

I am a Sociology Senior working on a research paper that will be published in the Silicon Valley Notebook under the direction of Professor Marilyn Fernandez in the Department of Sociology at Santa Clara University. I am conducting my research on the impacts of adolescent risks, peer culture, family dynamics, and neighborhood have on intimate partner violence among adolescents.

You were selected for this interview, because of your knowledge of and experience working in the area of intimate partner violence.

I am requesting your participation, which will involve responding to questions about intimate partner violence and the impact peers, family, and neighborhood have and will last about 20 minutes. Your

participation in this study is voluntary. You have the right to choose to not participate or to withdraw from the interview at any time. The results of the research study will be presented at SCU's Annual Anthropology/Sociology Undergraduate Research Conference and published (in a Sociology department publication). Pseudonyms will be used in lieu of your name and the name of your organization in the written paper. You will also not be asked (nor recorded) questions about your specific characteristics, such as age, race, sex, religion.

If you have any questions concerning the research study, please call/email me at 323- 809-0932 or Dr. Fernandez at 408-554-4432 mfernandez@scu.edu.

Since I reached out to you via email your email confirmation for participating in the interview will function as your signed consent.

If you accept to participate in the interview Please provide me with dates as to when we can meet or when it is a good time to have a phone interview.

Sincerely,

Karen Robles

If you have any questions about your rights as a subject/participant in this research, or if you feel you have been placed at risk, you can contact the Chair of the Human Subjects Committee, through Office of Research Compliance and Integrity at (408) 554-5591.

Interview Schedule for Supplemental Qualitative Interviews

Interview Date and Time: _____

Respondent ID#: _____

1. What is the TYPE of Organization (**NO NAME**, please) where you learned about (and/or worked) with adolescent who experienced intimate partner violence?
2. What is your position in this organization?
3. How long have you been in this position and in this organization?
4. Based on what you know of intimate partner violence how common is this problem (issue or concern)?
5. In your opinion, what are some reasons that contribute to this problem (issue or concern)? (PROBE with: Could you expand a bit more?).
6. [If the respondent does not bring up your independent concepts as potential causes), PROBE:
 - a. How about positive school influences from peers, such as getting good grades, attending school, planning to attend college?
 - b. What role does family play (mother experiencing intimate partner violence, parental monitoring)?
 - c. How about peers who engage in illegal actions or involvement with drugs?
 - d. How important is neighborhood collective efficacy (unity that is created among neighbors when they join to prevent negative acts to occur in the neighborhood to maintain a common good) in protecting against intimate partner violence?
7. From my data, I found that individuals who consider themselves Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish experience intimate partner violence at lower rates than their White counterparts. My findings differ from most of the literature which shows the opposite. Do you have any ideas as to why individuals who consider themselves Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish experience intimate partner violence at lower rates than their White counterparts?
8. Is there anything else about adolescent intimate partner violence I should know more about?

Thank you very much for your time. If you wish to see a copy of my final paper, I would be glad to share it with you at the end of the winter quarter. If you have any further questions or comments for me, I can be contacted at krobles@scu.edu Or if you wish to speak to my faculty advisor, Dr. Marilyn Fernandez, she can be reached at mfernandez@scu.edu.

APPENDIX C

**Table 1.A. Adolescent's Intimate Partner Violence Victimization (n=774)
Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study, 1999-2006**

Concept	Indicators	Values and Responses	Statistics
Intimate Partner Violence ¹	AYR12AA threaten to hit you?	1= Yes ²	20.5 %
	AYR12BA ever thrown something at you?	1= Yes	20.3
	AYR12CA ever pushed, grabbed, or shoved you?	1= Yes	27.4
	AYR12DA ever slapped, kicked, bit or punched you?	1= Yes	20
	AYR12EA ever beaten you?	1= Yes	6.2
	AYR12FA ever choked or burned you?	1= Yes	6.3
	AYR12GA ever used a weapon or threaten to use a weapon against you?	1= Yes	6
	AYR12HA ever forced you into any sexual activity against your will?	1= Yes	4.5
	Index of Intimate Partner Violence ³	Mean (\bar{x})	1.1 (1.9)
		Min-Max	00-8.00

¹ In any romantic relationship you've had, has your partner ever done any of the following to you . . .

² Recoded into dummy interval = 1 = Yes; 0 = No

³ Index of Intimate Partner Violence= AYR12AA + AYR12BA + AYR12CA + AYR12DA + AYR12EA + AYR12FA + AYR12GA + AYR12HA + AYR12IA; correlations among these indicators ranged from .25*** to .68***); ***p<=.001.

**Table 1.B. Early Adolescent Risks and Protection: Drug and Alcohol Usage (n=745)
Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study, 1999-2006**

Concept	Indicators	Values and Responses	Statistics
Drug and Alcohol Usage ¹	YDS5A smoked cigarettes or used chewing tobacco?	1 = Never	93%
		2 = Once or twice	4.8
		3 = Several times	1.6
		4 = Often	.9
	YDS11A gotten drunk?	1 = Never	94%
		2 = Once or twice	4.8
		3 = Several times	1.1
		4 = Often	.1
	YDS17A have you smoked marijuana or hashish (pot, grass, hash)?	1 = Never	95%
		2 = Once or twice	3.1
		3 = Several times	1.1
		4 = Often	.7
YDS18A used hard drugs such as heroin, cocaine, or LSD?	1 = Never	99%	
	2 = Once or twice	.3	
	3 = Several times	.1	
	4 = Often	0.0	
	Index of Drug and Alcohol Use ²	Mean (\bar{x})	4.3 (.89)
		Min-Max	4-12

¹ In the past 12 months have how often have you . . .

² Index of Drug and Alcohol Usage= YDS5A + YDS11A + YDS17A + YDS18A; (r = -.003 to .53***); ***p <=.001.

**Table 1.C. Early Adolescent Risks and Protection: Illegal Actions (n=744)
Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study, 1999-2006**

Concept	Indicators	Values and Responses	Statistics
Illegal Actions ¹	YDS7A stolen something from a store or another person?	1 = Never	83%
		2 = Once or twice	14.0
		3 = Several times	2.5
		4 = Often	0.5
	YDS8A gotten in trouble with the police?	1 = Never	87.0%
		2 = Once or twice	11.0
		3 = Several times	2.0
		4 = Often	0.4
	YDS9A carried a weapon?	1 = Never	93.0%
		2 = Once or twice	5.0
		3 = Several times	1.5
		4 = Often	0.8
	YDS10A used a phony ID?	1 = Never	99%
2 = Once or twice		1.1	
3 = Several times		0.1	
4 = Often		0.1	
Index of Illegal Actions ⁴		Mean (\bar{x})	4.5 (.95)
		Min-Max	4-10

¹ In the past 12 months have how often have you . . .

² Index of Illegal Actions = YDS7A + YDS8A + YDS9A + YDS10A; (r = .09** to .24***); ***p <=.001; **p <=.01.

**Table 1.D. Early Adolescent Risk and Protection: Adolescent Positive School Involvement (n=756)
Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study, 1999-2006**

Concept	Indicators	Values and Responses	Statistics
Adolescent Positive School Involvement Culture ¹	YSC7A been elected officer of a school class or of a school club?	1 = Yes ²	14%
		1 = Yes	64%
	YSC8A received an award/recognition for your school grades or performance?	1 = Yes	41%
		YSC9A received an award or letter for sports, music or art?	1 = Yes
YSC10A participate on sports teams		1 = Yes	48%
Index of Adolescent Positive School Involvement ³		Mean (\bar{x})	1.7 (1.1)
		Min-Max	0-4

¹ In the past 12 months, have you . . .

² Recoded into dummy interval = 1 = Yes; 0 = No

³ Index of Adolescent Positive School Involvement = ZSC7A + ZSC8A + ZSC9A (r = .15*** to .29***); ***p <=.001.

**Table 1.E. Family Risks and Protection: Parental Intimate Partner Violence (n=752)
Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study, 1999-2006**

Concept	Indicators	Values and Responses	Statistics
Parental intimate Partner Violence ¹	PDV1A threatened to hit you?	1 = Yes ²	54.5%
	PDV2A thrown something at you?	1 = Yes	41.1%
	PDV3A pushed, grabbed or shoved you?	1 = Yes	52.0%
	PDV4A slapped, kicked, bit, or punched you?	1 = Yes	43.0%
	PDV5A beaten you?	1 = Yes	33.0%
	Index of Parental Intimate Partner Violence ³	Mean (\bar{x})	2.2 (2)
	Min-Max	0-5	

¹ Now, think about all of the romantic relationships you have had in your life. Has anyone you have been in a romantic relationship with ever . . .

² Recoded into dummy interval = 1 = Yes; 0 = No

³ Index of Parental Intimate Partner Violence = PDV1A + PDV2A + PDV3A + PDV4A + PDV5A ($r = .49^{***}$ to $.68^{***}$); $^{***}p < .001$.

**Table 1.F. Family Risks and Protection: Parental Monitoring and Father Presence (n=728)
Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study, 1999-2006**

Concept	Indicators	Values and Responses	Statistics
Parental Monitoring ¹	YMO3A who your friends are?	3 = Knows a lot	53.1%
		2 = Knows a little	41.0
		1 = Doesn't know	6.0
	YMO4A where you are most afternoons after school?	3 = Knows a lot	76.3%
		2 = Knows a little	19.0
		1 = Doesn't know	5.1
	YMO5A where you go at night?	3 = Knows a lot	82.4%
2 = Knows a little		13.0	
1 = Doesn't know		5.0	
YMO6A what you do with your free time?	3 = Knows a lot	60.0%	
	2 = Knows a little	32.0	
	1 = Doesn't know	8.4	
YMO7A how you spend your money?	3 = Knows a lot	65%	
	2 = Knows a little	28.0	
	1 = Doesn't know	8.0	
	Index of Parental Monitoring ²	Mean (\bar{x})	13 (2)
		Min-Max	5-15
Father's Presence ³	YFA2AA Does your biological father live in your household with you?	1 = Yes	20.0%

¹ How much does your [RELATIVE] know about . . .

² Index of Parental Monitoring = YMO3A + MO4A + YMO5 + YMO6A + YMO7 – all variables reverse coded ($r = .20^{***}$ to $.47^{***}$); $^{***}p < .001$;

³ Father present in household: 1 = Yes; 0 = No.

Table 1.G. Peer Involvement: Peer Drug Culture (n=683)
Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study, 1999-2006

Concept	Indicators	Values and Responses	Statistics
Peer Drug Culture ¹	ZPR20A sell drugs?	1 = None of them	88.0%
		2 = A few of them	11.0
		3 = Many of them	0.7
		4 = All of them	0.7
	ZPR21A use tobacco?	1 = None of them	74.1%
		2 = A few of them	20.5
		3 = Many of them	4.0
		4 = All of them	2.0
	ZPR22A use alcohol?	1 = None of them	74.0%
		2 = A few of them	21.0
		3 = Many of them	3.4
		4 = All of them	2.0
	ZPR23A use marijuana?	1 = None of them	75.0%
		2 = A few of them	18.3
		3 = Many of them	4.4
		4 = All of them	3.0
ZPR24A use other drugs	1 = None of them	90.0%	
	2 = A few of them	8.5	
	3 = Many of them	1.0	
	4 = All of them	1.0	
Index of Peer Drug Culture ²	Mean (\bar{x})	6.2 (2.2)	
	Min-Max	5-20	

¹How many of your friends . . .

²Index of Peer Drug Culture = ZPR20A+ ZPR21A+ZPR22A+ZPR23A+ZPR24A ($r = .43^{***}$ to $.67^{***}$); $***p < .001$.

Table 1. H. Peer Involvement: Peer Illegal Culture (n=681)
Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study, 1999-2006

Concept	Indicators	Values and Responses	Statistics
Peer Illegal Culture ¹	ZPR17A steal from stores?	1 = None of them	69.0%
		2 = A few of them	29.0
		3 = Many of them	2.0
		4 = All of them	1.0
	ZPR18A rob from people?	1 = None of them	90.5%
		2 = A few of them	9.0
		3 = Many of them	0.3
		4 = All of them	0.3
	ZPR19A break into buildings or houses?	1 = None of them	93.4%
		2 = A few of them	6.3
		3 = Many of them	0.1
		4 = All of them	0.1
Index of Peer Illegal Culture ²	Mean (\bar{x})	3.5 (.91)	
	Min-Max	3-12	

¹How many of your friends . . .

²Index of Peer Illegal Culture = ZPR17A+ ZPR18A + ZPR19A ($r = .31^{***}$ to $.49^{***}$); $***p < .001$

**Table 1.I. Peer Involvement: Positive Peer School Involvement (n=620)
Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study, 1999-2006**

Concepts	Indicators	Values and Responses	Statistics
Positive School Involvement ¹	ZPR1A get good grades in school?	1 = Yes ²	67.0%
	ZPR2A are interested in school?	1 = Yes	61.5%
	ZPR3A Attend classes regularly?	1 = Yes	89.0%
	ZPR4A Plan to go to college?	1 = Yes	73.1%
	ZPR7A Look up to kids who study hard to get good grades?	1 = Yes	61.1%
	Index of Peer Positive School Involvement ³	Mean (\bar{x}) Min-Max	0.61 (.5) 0-1

¹ Thinking about your friends in school, as far as you know, would you say that most of them . . .

² Recoded into dummy interval = 1 = Yes; 0 = No

³ Index of Peer Positive School Involvement = ZPR1A+ZPR2A+ZPR3A+ZPR4A+ZPR7A ($r = .08^*$ to $.34^{***}$); $***p \leq .001$.

**Table 1.J. Neighborhood Crime (n=714)
Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study, 1999-2006**

Concepts	Indicators	Values and Responses	Statistics
Neighborhood Crime ¹	PNG33A burglaries and thefts in your neighborhood? Would you say...	1 = No problem	45.0%
		2 = Somewhat of a problem	33.0
		3 = A big problem	22.1
	PNG34A assaults and muggings in your neighborhood? Would you say...	1 = No problem	55.0%
		2 = Somewhat of a problem	29.3
		3 = A big problem	16.1
	PNG35A gangs in your neighborhood? Would you say...	1 = No problem	36.0%
		2 = Somewhat of a problem	27.0
		3 = A big problem	37.1
	PNG36A drug dealing in the open? Would you say...	1 = No problem	37.0%
2 = Somewhat of a problem		19.0	
3 = A big problem		44.0	
	Index of Neighborhood Crime ²	Mean (\bar{x}) Min-Max	7.4 (2.7) 4-12

¹ How much of a problem are . . .

² Index of Neighborhood Crime = PNG33A + PNG34A + PNG35A + PNG36A (correlations among these indicators ranged from $.43^{***}$ to $.69^{***}$); $***p \leq .001$.

**Table 1.K. Neighborhood Protective Collective Efficacy (n=642)
Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study, 1999-2006**

Concept	Indicators	Values and Responses	Statistics
Neighborhood Protective Collective Efficacy ¹	QNG18A skipping school and hanging out on a street corner? Would you say...	1 = Very unlikely	34.4%
		2 = Somewhat unlikely	11.0
		3= A 50-50 chance	17.3
		4 = Somewhat unlikely	14.4
		5 = Very likely	23.0
		6 = Already happened	0.0
	QNG19A spray-painting graffiti on a local building? (Would you say...)	1 = Very unlikely	24.4%
		2 = Somewhat unlikely	11.0
		3= A 50-50 chance	15.4
		4 = Somewhat unlikely	13.2
		5 = Very likely	36.0
		6 = Already happened	0.0
	QNG20A Showing disrespect to an adult? (Would you say...)	1 = Very unlikely	26%
		2 = Somewhat unlikely	12.4
		3= A 50-50 chance	17.5
		4 = Somewhat unlikely	16.1
		5 = Very likely	28.0
		6 = Already happened	0.0
	QNG21A a fight that broke out in front of their house? (Would you say...)	1 = Very unlikely	22%
		2 = Somewhat unlikely	9.2
		3= A 50-50 chance	17.4
		4 = Somewhat unlikely	17.0
		5 = Very likely	35.0
		6 = Already happened	0.0
	QNG22A if the fire station closest to their home was threatened with budget cuts? (Would you say...)	1 = Very unlikely	19.1%
		2 = Somewhat unlikely	9.0
3= A 50-50 chance		20.0	
4 = Somewhat unlikely		19.2	
5 = Very likely		33.0	
6 = Already happened		0.0	
QNG23A This neighborhood is a good place to raise kids. Do you...	1 = Strongly disagree	26.0%	
	2 = Disagree	22.0	
	3 = Agree	36.0	
	4 = Strongly agree	17.0	
QNG24A People around here are willing to help neighbors? Do you...	1 = Strongly disagree	20.2%	
	2 = Disagree	23.1	
	3 = Agree	39.2	
	4 = Strongly agree	17.4	
QNG25A This is a close-knit neighborhood. Do you...	1 = Strongly disagree	22%	
	2 = Disagree	29.0	
	3 = Agree	32.3	
	4 = Strongly agree	17.0	
QNG26A People in this neighborhood can be trusted. Do you...	1 = Strongly disagree	30%	
	2 = Disagree	31.0	
	3 = Agree	30.0	
	4 = Strongly agree	10.0	
	Index of Neighborhood Protective Collective Efficacy ²	Mean (sd) Min-Max	25.0 (8.7) 9-41

¹ How likely is it that your neighbors would do something about children who were...

² Index of Neighborhood Protective Collective Efficacy = QNG18A + QNG19A + QNG20A + QNG21A + QNG22A + QNG23A + QNG24A + QNG25A + QNG26A ($r = .274^{***}$ to $.696^{***}$); $***p \leq .001$.

Appendix D

Table 2
Correlation Matrix: Indices of Adolescent's Intimate Partner Violence, Neighborhood Crime, Parental Intimate Partner Violence, Parental Monitoring, Early Adolescent Risks, Academic Difficulty, Adolescent Positive School Involvement, Peer Positive School Involvement, Antisocial Peer Involvement, Protective Collective Efficacy, and Race/Ethnicity, Father's Presence, Gender Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study, 1999-2006

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
A. Index of Adolescent's Intimate Partner Violence	1.0													
B. Index of Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Usage	.27*** (745)	1.0												
C. Index of Adolescent Illegal Actions	.16*** (744)	.46*** (738)	1.0											
D. Index of Positive School Involvement	-.06 (756)	-.10** (743)	-.05 (742)	1.0										
E. Female (1) vs. Male (0)	-.02 (759)	-.08 [†] (745)	.09** (744)	.04 (756)	1.0									
F. Race/Ethnicity	-.11** (759)	.03 (745)	-.04 (744)	-.10* (756)	.008 (759)	1.0								
G. Index of Parental Intimate Partner Violence	.002 (752)	.02 (739)	.06 (738)	.08 [†] (750)	.01 (752)	-.11** (752)	1.0							
H. Index of Parental Monitoring	-.19*** (728)	-.31*** (718)	-.34*** (717)	.12*** (727)	-.07 (728)	-.03 (728)	.006 (723)	1.0						
I. Father's Presence	-.05 (679)	-.02 (670)	-.02 (669)	-.02 (678)	.04 (679)	.10** (679)	-.23*** (674)	-.03 (656)	1.0					
J. Index of Peer Drug Culture	.23*** (683)	.30*** (658)	.20*** (656)	-.02 (667)	-.06 (669)	.05 (669)	.03 (662)	-.17*** (642)	.01 (600)	1.0				
K. Index of Peer Illegal Culture	.13*** (681)	.14*** (656)	.19*** (654)	-.01 (665)	.05 (667)	.03 (667)	.03 (660)	-.20*** (641)	-.001 (598)	.48*** (666)	1.0			
L. Index of Peer Positive School Involvement	-.11** (620)	-.19*** (598)	-.16*** (596)	.07 (604)	-.06 (607)	-.06 (607)	.03 (600)	.21*** (585)	-.08 (543)	-.31*** (602)	-.30*** (602)	1.0		
M. Index of Neighborhood Crime	.02 (714)	.06 (702)	.01 (700)	-.01 (711)	.006 (714)	-.005 (714)	.08 [†] (707)	-.02 (687)	-.03 (641)	.06 (633)	.06 (632)	-.03 (579)	1.0	
N. Index of Neighborhood Collective Efficacy	.008 (642)	-.06 (620)	-.02 (617)	.03 (628)	-.02 (630)	-.03 (630)	-.06 (623)	.03 (606)	.03 (566)	-.07 (602)	-.11 [†] (605)	.03 (555)	-.25*** (603)	1.0

***p <=.001; **p <= .01; *p<= .05.

[†] Refer to Table 3 for index and variable coding.

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