

Annotated Bibliography

Sheidow, A. J., Gorman-Smith, D., Tolan, P. H., & Henry, D. B. (2001). Family and community characteristics: Risk factors for violence exposure in inner-city youth. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 29(3), 345–360. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jcop.1021>

The study in this article focuses on the relations between neighborhoods, violent exposures, family functioning, and the risk of exposure to violence in poor and urban communities. The study chose 249 participants of African American and Latino males from the ages of 13-17. It is said that these groups have a higher exposure to violence due to their neighborhood and family. Another study of 6-10-year-olds in New York shows that 35% witnessed a stabbing, 23% saw a dead body and 25% have seen someone killed in front of them. A lot of children/teens see these things almost every day because of where they live and it shouldn't be like that, stuff like that sticks with them for the rest of their lives.

Nicksa, S. C. (2013). Bystander's Willingness to Report Theft, Physical Assault, and Sexual Assault. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 29(2), 217–236. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260513505146>

This article focuses on bystander gender and anonymity's impact but specifically on theft, physical assault, and sexual assault. Bystanders may pick and choose when to intervene in certain situations. Some studies have shown the reaction of bystanders when it comes to theft, and it shows that 30% to 89% of people intervene in certain situations. When it comes to gender, men are more likely to help in certain situations like theft or assault, unlike women. Women tend to help if they feel like whatever is going on between other people is

safe for them to help. Women are also more likely to help if they know the people that are in the altercation.

Marlene Melzer-Lange, Charis Dusen Van Thatcher, Jingxia Liu, & Shankuan Zhu. (2007).

Urban community characteristics and adolescent assault victims. *WMJ: Official Publication of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin*, 106(7), 394–396. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18030827/>

In this article, the study focuses on neighborhood characteristics that are based on the U.S. census database. They use neighborhood zip codes to discuss the high rates of adolescent assault victims. The article mentions how people who live in lower-income areas and live with their grandparents are at high risk of adolescent assault. The people who came up with this study also used another database called Project Ujima, the database is a prevention program for people between the ages of 7-18 that are victims of assault. The study includes percentages of people living as single parents, people with no high school diploma, unemployed, and living with a median household income.

Sampson, R. J., & Laub, J. H. (1994). Urban Poverty and the Family Context of Delinquency: A New Look at Structure and Process in a Classic Study. *Child Development*, 65(2), 523. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1131400>

The study in this article is called the Gluecks, the study shows that poverty and disadvantages influence delinquency. They also speak about the theory of informal social control. Parents tend to play a big role in whether a child begins to show delinquent behavior. It also affects a child if they are living in high-risk crime areas.

Rasmussen, A., Aber, M. S., & Bhana, A. (2004). Adolescent Coping and Neighborhood Violence: Perceptions, Exposure, and Urban Youths' Efforts to Deal with Danger. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 33(1–2), 61–75. <https://doi.org/10.1023/b:ajcp.0000014319.32655.66>

This article examines the case study of self-reported exposure to violence and the perceptions of safety throughout the youths in different neighborhoods. It also discusses how adolescents cope with dangerous situations. Girls would usually cope by using social support unlike boys, who would usually just keep to themselves.