Perceived Neighborhood Characteristics and Experiences of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV): A Multilevel Analysis

Examining the trajectory of IPV experiences in relation to positive perceptions of neighborhood, neighborhood cohesion, & informal social control

- 5 waves of data from a 24-year longitudinal study
- Multilevel linear regression models to examine trajectory of IPV experiences in individuals aged 28 to 33 years

**Busy Streets Theory**
Focuses on how building up community assets and resources may help create a safe and vibrant neighborhood

**Social Disorganization Theory**
Focuses on characteristics of neighborhoods that may contribute to violence and crime

Using both theories, promotive and risk factors were included in analyses

Factors found to be associated with IPV:
- Positive Perceptions of Neighborhood
- Alcohol Consumption
- Drug Use
- Economic Need
- Observed Neighborhood Violence

Levels of IPV risk were relatively constant within individuals across waves but varied significantly between individuals.

**Conclusion:** Positive perceptions of neighborhood, derived from Busy Streets Theory, is associated with lower levels of IPV. It may be a useful conceptual framework for understanding how neighborhoods may contribute to positive social contexts that can protect residents from IPV experiences.