

Intimate Partner Violence Intervention (IPVI)

THEORY OF CHANGE



Problem Statement

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a pervasive problem that includes physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, and psychological aggression.¹

Standard system-based responses to IPV have not kept victim-survivors safe. By not adequately responding to IPV, system-based responses have also had an experiential effect on those who perpetrate IPV, leading to a continuous cycle of perpetration.

¹Center for Disease Control and Prevention

1. Resources

- Familiarity with IPV offending and victimization patterns
- Familiarity with supportive services for both victim-survivors and perpetrators of IPV
- Familiarity with local laws and policies for addressing and sanctioning IPV
- Partnership between local law enforcement, support and outreach, and community stakeholders
- Training for the partnership on the intervention processes

2. Key Activities

- Collect and analyze quantitative and qualitative data about the jurisdiction
- Develop intervention criteria and classification levels
- Identify and classify perpetrators of IPV
- Engage in direct communication with perpetrators of IPV and victim-survivors through call-ins and custom notifications
- Communicate legal liability to perpetrators of IPV
- Offer supportive services to victim-survivors and perpetrators of IPV
- Communicate community norms against IPV
- Employ sanctions and increase scrutiny on perpetrators IPV, depending on offending patterns.

3. Outputs

- Classification and notification of perpetrators of IPV
- Notifications provided to victims
- Implementation of sanctions based on continued offending
- Provision of supportive services to victim-survivors of IPV
- Provision of supportive services to perpetrators of IPV

4. Outcomes

- Changes in calls for service
- Increase in service utilization for perpetrators of IPV and victim-survivors
- Observable changes in IPV offending, from longer pauses to complete stops in reported IPV

5. Long Term Impact

- Sustained reductions in IPV offending and victimization
- Sustained engagement with victim-survivors
- Decrease in calls for service from known addresses
- Strengthened interagency coordination and communication
- Shifted burden from victims to their partners to stop the abuse
- New experiential effect for perpetrators of IPV
- Shift in community norms and attitudes toward IPV, leading to greater prevention