WHAT WORKS: CRIME REDUCTION SYSTEMATIC REVIEW SERIES

No 3. CRIMINAL JUSTICE INTERVENTIONS WITH PERPETRATORS OR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: A SYSTEMATIC MAP OF THE EMPIRICAL LITERATURE

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1. BACKGROUND

1.1 PURPOSE AND RATIONAL FOR THE SYSTEMATIC MAP

Domestic violence and abuse is a serious and widespread problem within the UK. The Crime Survey for England and Wales estimates that two million adults experienced domestic abuse in the year of 2011/12, with levels remaining broadly unchanged since 2008/9 (ONS, 2013). The negative effects of domestic abuse are varied and far-reaching. Studies report that the health, well-being, and autonomy of domestic violence victims is adversely affected (WHO, 2013; Campbell, 2002), the emotional and behavioural outcomes of their children are compromised (Wolfe et al., 2003) and society sustains a range of costs (Walby, 2009).

Modern western governments have invoked the criminal justice system to provide a dedicated and visible response to domestic abuse (Barner and Carney, 2011; HM Government 2013). Within the UK, this response involves a number of agencies including the police, the Crown Prosecution Service, and the Courts system. Various initiatives, from pro-arrest policies to programmes for perpetrators, have developed over the past 30 years in an ongoing effort to tackle domestic violence. Despite this progress, recorded levels of domestic abuse remain static (ONS, 2013) suggesting that existing criminal justice programmes are inadequate in making a substantial and lasting impact on abuse and weaknesses in the system continue to impair the delivery of protection and justice for victims (Bowen, 2011a; HMIC, 2014).

There is a growing body of research evaluating criminal justice agencies and their intervention in domestic violence. The purpose of this report is to systematically identify and describe this empirical evidence in order to:

- Identify the criminal justice interventions that have been examined by the literature and the nature of such studies

- Identify gaps in the evidence base (in terms of criminal justice interventions and outcomes)

- Inform discussions about potential interventions and/ or outcomes for further in-depth review and synthesis of studies

This report represents the first attempt, to our knowledge, to systematically identify and describe the empirical evidence on interventions in domestic violence that span the criminal justice system, and are targeted at either perpetrators or victims. This systematic 'map' helps to identify research trends (in terms of interventions and outcomes assessed and the theories and assumptions underpinning these interventions) and the nature of the evidence base (in terms of study design). This map of the literature will be followed by a synthesis of the evidence on the efficacy of these interventions.

1.2 POLICY AND PRACTICE BACKGROUND

In the last 40 years there have been significant changes in policy and practice addressing the issue of domestic violence. Partly driven by feminist activism and political influence, a raft of operational and policy changes have been established to recognise and criminalise domestic violence. Whilst 'domestic violence' is not currently recognised as a criminal offence within the UK, it is the criminal justice

system which has been at the forefront of responding to intimate partner violence (drawing on a range of criminal activities, such as grievous bodily harm, assault, harassment, to criminalise perpetrators). Since the 1980s, the criminal justice system has initiated a raft of changes with other services, such as health and social care, following suit (Matczak et al., 2011). Policy and practice developments relevant to the English and Welsh context are briefly outlined below.

1.3 NATIONAL POLICY FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

From the start of the 1990s, domestic violence policy was developed at a national level and delivered locally by multi-agency services. The election of the New Labour Government in 1997 led to a higher policy profile for domestic violence as the administration made an explicit manifesto commitment to combat domestic violence in England and Wales (Matczak et al., 2011).The government initiated a 'Living without fear' campaign to actively tackle societal attitudes believed to endorse, legitimate and perpetuate domestic violence (Bowen, 2011a). In practice, this provided support for locally driven and non-governmental agencies working in the field of domestic violence rather than enabling the government to take a leading role. Further guidance was subsequently developed during the 2000s which positioned government in a more pro-active role. This culminated in the publication of 'Domestic Violence: A National Report' in 2005 which marked a shift in national policy as government outlined a range of commitments and services to pro-actively address domestic violence (Matczak et al., 2011). The successive coalition government continued this commitments with the publication of 'Call to End Violence against Women and Girls' in 2010 (Home Office, 2010). This located policy development within an equalities and prevention framework with a new focus on children as well as adults (Matczak et al., 2011). The government have subsequently revised the definition of domestic violence to include young people aged 16 and 17 years old (Home Officer Circular 003/2013). These policy developments have fed into changing policies within policing, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and the Courts System.

Policing
The police occupy a unique position at the forefront of the criminal justice response to domestic violence. The police are understood to provide a 'domestic violence service' (Hester, 2013: 623). Police practice in domestic violence is both reactive and proactive. For victims seeking criminal justice intervention, the police are usually the first agency of contact. They react to a report or complaint and take the case through arrest, detention, investigation and charging of a suspect. Proactive policing involves preventing or reducing repeat victimisation (Groves and Thomas, 2014).

Over the past 40 years, changes to policing practices in England and Wales have mirrored those that took place in the USA. Feminist critiques of policing of domestic violence and research findings from the Minneapolis Police Experiment (Sherman and Berk 1984) in the US provoked a review of police policy and practice. By the late 1980s in the UK, this was reflected in a Home Office Circular (69/ 1986) calling for the police to review the training and operational procedures for domestic violence incidents. Four years later, significant changes to police practices were introduced by the Home Office as a more interventionist, pro-arrest and pro-prosecution approach was recommended. Although this approach didn't mirror the emphasis on mandatory arrest and prosecution in the US arising from the 1996 Violence Against Women Act (Hamel, 2011; Hester, 2013), the pro-arrest strategy recommended that domestic

violence be treated as seriously as non-domestic violence, emphasised the arrest of perpetrators and prioritized the safety of women and children (Bowen, 2011a). Hirschel and Buzawa (2002) estimated that this approach resulted in a significant increase in the proportion of arrests which were accounted for by domestic violence, from as low as 7% to around 30%. The pro-arrest strategy was based on widely accepted assumption that an increase in arrest and prosecution would lower rates of violence without giving serious consideration to the concern that this tactic could actually increase violence (Hoyle and Sanders, 2000).

During the 1990s, police forces were also encouraged to set up dedicated domestic violence units and train staff to become 'domestic violence liaison officers'. Multi-agency working was also encouraged (Matczak et al., 2011). More recent developments in police approaches in England and Wales have included the development of risk assessment and risk management tools in order to identify the risk associated with each case, in particular to identify high risk cases. Further, in late 2013, the Home Secretary announced the national roll out of two policing interventions: domestic violence protection orders and the domestic violence disclosure scheme. Protection orders are intended to protect the victim following an incident of domestic violence. This order prevents the perpetrator from returning to the residence and having contact with the victim for up to 28 days. The disclosure scheme enables the police to inform members of the public about an individual's previous violent offending when such information is requested. A shift in the commissioning system for victims of crime also means that from 2014 onwards, Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) will have the powers to target and commission local services for domestic violence victims (Ministry of Justice, 2013). This is important because domestic violence is identified as a priority by most PCCS (HMIC, 2014). However, as the recent HMIC review (2014) reported, the operational police response to domestic abuse requires significant improvements.

Crown Prosecution Service

The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) is the agency responsible for the decision to charge and prosecute domestic violence cases. The police refer cases to the CPS when they have reasonable suspicion that a suspect has committed an offence involving domestic violence. The CPS will then decide whether, and what, charges should be levied against the suspect. The CPS is a national organisation, consisting of 42 areas that each corresponds to a single police force area. Since 2001, each area has its own Domestic Violence Co-ordinator (CPS, 2009).

Since the early 2000s, CPS policies have been amended to improve working practices with the police and given greater priority to domestic violence cases. These policy changes have given greater emphasis to victim safety and their views (Bowen, 2011a; CPS, 2009). In 2008, the CPS developed a strategy to improve the prosecution response to a range of crimes that are related to violence against women and girls (CPS, 2008). This strategy was developed in response to the United Nations, Council of Europe and End Violence Against Women Campaign initiatives as well as the cross-governmental strategy to tackle such violence. Violence Against Women and Girls has remained a key priority for the CPS and performance in this area continues to be monitored and analysed (CPS, 2013).

Courts System

When the CPS decides to prosecute a domestic violence case, the process moves to the court arena where remands, convictions and sentences are decided upon. Many domestic violence cases are dealt with in the 'lower' Magistrates court where the

injuries sustained are relatively minor. More serious cases move to the 'higher' Crown court where they are heard by juries and judges (Groves and Thomas, 2014).

Since the early 2000s, the UK government recognised the need to change the way in which the court system dealt with domestic violence cases. Innovations included specialist domestic violence courts and integrated domestic violence courts. Such approaches have been widely adopted in North America, Australia and New Zealand (Bowen, 2011a). Within the UK, the first Specialist Domestic Violence Court (SDVC) was opened in 1999 in order to cluster and fast track domestic violence cases. The SDVC system is set within the Magistrates court and aims to combine civil and criminal sittings and prioritise victim safety. Following evaluation and consultation exercises, SDVC were more widely adopted across England and Wales in the mid 2000s (Groves and Thomas, 2014). Integrated Domestic Violence Courts were developed to consider both criminal and civil matters. This means that both criminal and family matters relating to the same case can be heard before the same judge (Bowen, 2011a).

The majority of domestic violence crimes are prosecuted on the basis of 'offences against a person'. This comprises a range of offences including grievous bodily harm, assault occasioning actual bodily harm, common assault, possession of a firearm with intent to cause fear of violence and child abduction (CPS, 2013).

Multi-agency working
Multi-agency working has generally become regarded as good practice in the field of domestic violence. Such an approach recognises that the criminal justice system and other agencies (such as health and social services) need to work in an integrated and co-ordinated way to achieve positive outcomes for victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse (Against Violence and Abuse, 2010). Whilst there are tensions and challenges inherent to multi-agency working (Hester, 2011), there is a growing momentum behind such initiatives. A series of government policies in the 2000s supported the development of a range of approaches. These included multi-agency risk assessment conferences (MARACs), independent domestic violence advisors (IDVAs) and Specialist Domestic Violence Courts (SDVC) (Groves and Thomas, 2014). MARACs are a forum for different voluntary and statutory agencies to share information about a 'high risk' domestic abuse case in order to lower the level of risk and develop a safety plan for the victim. MARACs are primarily a police led process and the majority of cases come via the police. The latest reports identify 274 MARACs operating in England and Wales (CAADA, 2014). IDVAs are an integral part of the multi-agency approach to domestic violence, introduced to support 'high risk' victims through the criminal justice system by offering practical help and social support. They also advocate for victims and enable them to access resources outside the criminal justice system (Groves and Thomas, 2014).The role of SDVC has been outlined above. Alongside these distinct interventions, there are further tools and approaches to support a co-ordinated community response to domestic violence and abuse (Against Violence and Abuse, 2010).

1.4 RESEARCH BACKGROUND

The academic literature addressing domestic violence and the criminal justice system is broad and varied. Theoretical research and debates have focused on the most appropriate way to define, explain and measure domestic violence. This body of work has formed the foundation for the analysis of domestic violence and criminal justice

but has arguably progressed very little over the past 40 years (Groves and Thomas, 2014). Empirical work in the field, however, has made 'monumental strides' in the same period of time (Groves and Thomas, 2014: 43). Within this, the evaluation literature slowly emerged and is now a growing body of work. The historical development of criminal justice interventions in domestic violence has been driven, to a large extent, by ideology rather than evidence (Bacchus et al, 2007; Bowen, 2011a). Feminist perspectives and activism have promoted particular interventions and methods. It is only relatively recently that there has been a greater focus on research evidence and formal evaluations of 'what works' (Bacchus et al, 2007). Relevant issues in the research background are explored below.

1.5 UNDERSTANDING, EXPLAINING AND MEASURING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Defining domestic violence

There is a large literature relating to how we should name and define the violence and abuse that takes place between intimate partners. Within the UK, the term 'domestic violence' is most commonly used and understood within the public domain (Groves and Thomas, 2014). There are multiple definitions of 'domestic violence' and debates about which relationships and behaviours this term should refer to (Bowen, 2011a). The label 'domestic violence' has been criticised for not recognising gender dissymmetry in such abuse (i.e. that women are more likely to be victims than men), or the extent of the violence which can extend beyond the domestic sphere and encompass more than physical violence (Groves and Thomas, 2014).

An alternative term is 'intimate partner violence' (IPV). This term is seen to be more gender neutral and recognises that violence can take place within both heterosexual and homosexual relationships (Badenes-Ribera et al., 2015). Further, 'intimate partner violence' usefully distinguishes abuse between intimate partners from elder abuse or child abuse (Ali and Naylor, 2013a). Other terms used in the literature include 'domestic abuse', 'spousal abuse', 'wife battering', 'violence against women', and 'intimate partner abuse'.

Explanations for domestic violence

There are multiple explanations for domestic violence and many attempts to summarise these theoretical positions. A recently published systematic review identifies five broad areas of thought: biological, psychological (Ali and Naylor, 2013a), feminist, social, and ecological (Ali and Naylor, 2013b). The biological perspective attributes violent acts to structural and chemical changes in the brain of the perpetrator, and the psychological explanation encompasses a range of psychological factors, such as mental illness, attachment problems, deficiency in communication and other skills (Ali and Naylor, 2013a). The feminist perspective is based on the concept of a patriarchal society and gendered power and control within such a system. Within policy circles, this also represents the 'human rights perspective' where inequality and discrimination are identified as the root causes of violence (e.g. United Nations, 2006). The sociological explanation focuses on the social context, and the norms and attitudes towards violence in societies. This perspective encompasses a range of theories such as social learning theory, resource theory and conflict theory. The nested ecological framework seeks to recognise that multiple factors help us to explain domestic violence and that these operate at different societal levels of the family, community and society more widely. Each

perspective is both supported and challenged by research studies (Ali and Naylor, 2013b).

Explanations for domestic violence have been subject to empirical inquiry through an analysis of risk factors associated with intimate partner violence. Primary research and systematic reviews have identified a number of predictive factors ranging from demographic characteristics to relationship status and satisfaction (Capaldi et al., 2012). Most analyses recognise that no single factor can fully explain the phenomenon of domestic violence (Ali and Naylor, 2013b) and that these explanations continue to co-exist and contradict each other (Hearn, 2012). Studies that have sought to identify and distinguish between types of perpetrator have identified different predictors of violence according to different subtypes of abuser (Chiffriller et al., 2006; Johnson, 2008).Research on risk factors has informed the development of risk assessment tools used by criminal justice agencies to identify and prevent further harm to high risk cases (Hoyle, 2008) (see below).

The measurement of domestic violence

The measurement of domestic violence is 'fraught with complexities that challenge researchers' ability to establish its accuracy' (Follingstad and Rogers, 2013: 164). This is due to a number of factors: the interpersonal nature of the abuse, the hidden, domestic nature of the violence, possible motivations influencing individuals' reports on their own or others' abuse, and the role of subjectivity involved in individuals' perceptions of the events (Follingstad and Rogers, 2013). Moreover, without a single statutory definition of domestic violence in the UK, the measurement of this type of abuse presents real and practical challenges (Groves and Thomas, 2014). Whilst a range of methods have been employed to measure domestic violence, there remains ongoing debate about the most appropriate and valid methods for data collection.

The use of different instruments and samples has fuelled one of the most persistent and controversial debates in the domestic violence literature, that concerning the 'gender symmetry' of abuse (Bowen, 2011a; Hester, 2013; Kimmel, 2002). This debate (referred to briefly in the previous section) refers to whether intimate partner violence is used equally by men and women in heterosexual relationships (gender symmetrical) or violence is used differently, and with different consequences, by men and women (gender asymmetrical) (Hester, 2013). There is empirical evidence to support both conclusions. Numerous studies report the preponderance of male perpetrated violence and a growing body of literature focus on women's violence in intimate relationships (Kimmel, 2002). These two positions are understood to have different theoretical orientations, sampling and data collection methods. The 'gendered asymmetrical' position is premised on feminist theoretical perspectives and sees partner violence as a manifestation of patriarchy and male efforts to exercise control over women (e.g. Dobash & Dobash, 1980, Burgess and Draper 1989). This approach seeks to assess the range, impact and context of violence. Data is drawn from agency based samples (police, courts, women's shelters) or criminal victimization surveys (Bowen, 2011a). The use of such a sampling frame has attracted criticism for selecting populations that typically include a male perpetrator and female victim (Esquivel-Santovena and Dixon, 2012). In contrast, the 'gendered symmetrical' argument draws on conflict and family violence perspectives and seeks to measure individual incidences of abuse without recognising the nature or context of such abuse. This position relies on nationally representative household surveys that

typically employ a version of the 'Conflict Tactics Scale' (CTS) to measure violent acts (Bowen, 2011a). The sampling methods of these approaches have been accused of bias due to sample attrition (those who refused to participate in the survey) (Johnson, 2008) and the CTS instrument has been seen unable to capture the intent, circumstances or consequences of violent acts (Kimmel, 2002). Attempting to resolve this debate, it is argued that these different approaches are both seeking to measure violence whilst actually studying two different phenomena and types of domestic abuse (Johnson, 2008; Kimmel, 2002).

Within the UK, the Crime Survey for England and Wales is commonly cited as a key source for estimating the extent and prevalence of domestic violence. Data are drawn from self-completion questionnaires and aims to identify reported and unreported crimes. Whilst the survey provides an indication of the levels of domestic violence, its methodological limitations mean that the full extent and prevalence of domestic violence remains unknown and unknowable (Groves and Thomas, 2014).

1.6 EVALUATIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INTERVENTIONS IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

There is a growing body of literature that evaluates the effectiveness of criminal justice interventions in domestic violence. This is briefly outlined below.

Policing
Within England and Wales, routine policing of domestic violence has been recently analysed by the HMIC (2014) using a range of official police data sources and victim/ public views. This report found significant weaknesses in the police response to intimate partner violence and recommended a raft of organisational and practical changes.

Certain aspects of policing practices have been subject to evaluation. The US Minneapolis domestic violence arrest experiment was one of the earliest, and most famous, evaluations of policing intervention in domestic abuse. It provided strong evidence in support of mandatory arrest and paved the way for the implementation of such policies in Western nations. Subsequently there have been a range of studies evaluating the impacts of pro-arrest legislation. A number of studies found links between arrests and increased recidivism rates, particularly for unemployed offenders (Pate and Hamilton 1992; Sherman and Smith 1992, Maxwell et al., 2002). Most recently, a study carried out by Sherman and Harris (2015) reported a putative link between arrest and subsequent victim death; they found that victims were 64% more likely to be deceased at 25 year follow up (regardless of cause) in cases of arrest compared to incidents where suspects received a warning only. Although the study was acknowledged by the authors to be methodologically weak in terms of its ability to detect causal relationships, the magnitude of the effect found remains substantial. Studies have identified other unanticipated impacts of pro-arrest legislation including harmful consequences for children (Phillips and Zhao, 2010) and an increase in arrests of both victim and perpetrator, particularly a disproportional increase in arrest rates for women compared with men (DeLeon-Granados, Wells, & Binsbacher, 2006).

However, with an increase in pro-arrest policies, the police have become more heavily involved in assessing and managing risk (Hoyle, 2008). On attendance at a domestic violence incident, police officers in England and Wales use a tool for assessing risk: the Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Harassment and Honour-Based Violence Risk

Identification, Assessment and Management Model (DASH). This involves asking a series of questions to the victim of the domestic violence in order to attempt to identify and reduce future harm (Groves and Thomas, 2014). The use of risk assessments by British practitioners has been evaluated (Robinson and Howarth, 2012) as has the validity and predictive accuracy of tools used in different countries (Bowen, 2011b; Fazel et al., 2012).

Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPOs) are a relatively recent initiative within the UK context. They provide a civil justice response that allows police and magistrates to remove domestic violence perpetrators from the household and stop them returning for up to 28 days. These orders can be issued with or without the victim's consent. DVPOs are designed to provide immediate protection to victims following an incident of abuse when there are no other enforceable, criminal justice responses that can be used. A 15 month pilot of DVPOs in England and Wales was carried out in three police force areas in 2011/12. The evaluation of these pilots found that DVPOs were associated with reductions in re-victimisation and were generally viewed positively by practitioners and victims (Kelly et al., 2013). These findings have also been supported by evaluations from other countries (e.g. Kothari et al., 2012)

Following the initial police attendance of a domestic violence incident, police second responder programmes are follow-up visits to provide information and advice to a victim (usually by a team composed of a police officer and victim advocate). These types of interventions have been evaluated and reviewed systematically. Conclusions based on US studies suggest that second responder programmes may increase victim's confidence in the police to report abuse but may not reduce the likelihood of re-victimisation (Davis et al., 2008). Data from European countries suggest that similar services are provided in EU Member States (European Institute for Gender Equality, 2012) although these have not been subject to rigorous evaluation or systematic review.

The CPS and Courts system
Analysis of the prosecution and conviction of domestic violence cases in England and Wales is regularly monitored by the CPS. Latest data suggests that the conviction rate for domestic violence is rising, with fewer cases discontinued and more defendants pleading guilty. Of the 88,000 cases forwarded to the CPS by the police for charging, 64.6% were charged (CPS, 2013).

Specialist court mechanisms to deal with domestic abuse cases have been evaluated by a number of primary research studies. Specialist domestic violence courts (SDVC) and fast track procedures for domestic abuse cases in England and Wales have been found to enhance the effectiveness of court services for victims (Cook et al., 2004).Similar conclusions have been drawn by studies from other countries reporting higher victim satisfaction and improved outcomes (Gover et al., 2003; Reid Howie Associates, 2007). Initial evaluations of Integrated Domestic Violence Courts (IDVC) were disappointing as fewer cases than expected had been processed (Groves and Thomas, 2014).

Perpetrator programmes
Many evaluation studies have examined the process and outcomes associated with treatment programmes for abusive men (voluntary and court mandated). A relatively high proportion of systematic reviews in the field of domestic violence and criminal justice have also focused on these types of intervention (Akoensi et al., 2013;

Babcock et al., 2004; Davis et al., 1999; Feder et al., 2008; Miller et al., 2013; Smedlsund et al., 2007; Stover et al., 2009; Tolman and Edleson, 1995). Overall the findings have been mixed, due to different reviewing approaches and various methodological limitations of the primary studies.

Multi-agency Interventions

Multiple primary studies have evaluated the effectiveness of different multi-agency interventions (such as MARACs, IDVAs, and SDVC). To date, there is a single systematic review that has sought to bring this evidence together (British Columbia Centre of Excellence for Women's Health, 2013). This review found moderate evidence that multi-agency working was effective at increasing referrals, reducing further violence, and/ or supporting victims of DV.

Non-criminal justice social policy areas

Beyond the field of criminal justice, other social policy areas have undertaken evaluations and systematic reviews in the field of domestic violence. Most recently, NICE public health guidance reported on 'how health services, social care and the organisations they work with can respond effectively' to domestic violence and abuse (NICE, 2014). This guidance was informed by an extensive systematic review of the literature (British Columbia Centre of Excellence for Women's Health, 2013). The Early Intervention Foundation has also recently published a systematic review that assessed the effectiveness of existing services aimed at prevention of domestic violence (Guy et al., 2014).

Study Design

There have been a range of study designs employed in the evaluation of domestic violence interventions, ranging from qualitative approaches (Gondolf, 2000) to randomised controlled trials (Feder et al., 2011). As the evaluation literature continues to develop, there are growing debates about the most appropriate study designs that should be used to assess the effectiveness of criminal justice interventions in domestic violence (Dobash and Dobash, 2000; Feder et al., 2011). Studies in the field of domestic violence have not widely adopted experimental research approaches and so there are concerns that drawing conclusions about 'what works' has been difficult due to the methodological limitations of the empirical studies (Feder et al., 2011). This view is supported by systematic reviews which comment on the lack of higher quality evaluation designs, such as randomised controlled trials or quasi-experimental approaches (Akoensi et al., 2013; Smedlsund et al., 2011). Yet, there are key objections to the use of experimental designs in domestic violence evaluations in terms of ethics, feasibility and intention to treat analysis (Feder et al., 2011). It is difficult to conduct a true experiment because, for example, the involvement of the legal system makes random assignment difficult and a non-treatment group could be considered unethical, given the potential negative consequences for the victim (Bowen, 2011a; Sartin et al., 2006). There are, however, techniques available to address these issues and arguments for developing experiments in the field (Bowen, 2011a; Feder et al., 2011).

1.7 OUTCOMES

Within the evaluation literature there is much debate about what it means for a domestic violence intervention to 'work'. There are three main issues: 'what, when and how to assess the outcome?' (Gondolf, 2004: 608).

What outcome?

There are many potential outcomes that could be measured in assessing the impact of criminal justice interventions in domestic abuse. Typically criminal justice interventions measure outcomes in criminal justice terms, such as repeat involvement with criminal justice agencies (arrest, conviction, prosecution etc) . In addition, attitudes, emotional control, behaviour, and quality of life, for example, would all be valid outcomes that could enable us to draw conclusions about the effect of a given intervention. Evaluation research in the area of domestic violence, however, has tended to focus mainly on behavioural outcomes and acts of physical violence (Bowen, 2011a; Gondolf, 2004). There are debates about what forms of abusive behaviour should be measured (e.g. physical, sexual, emotional) and concerns that solely focusing on violent behaviour narrowly judges effectiveness on the basis of single incidents of abuse . This outcome, it is argued, does not adequately consider the pattern of abuse and coercive control that is integral to intimate partner violence (Westmarland et al., 2010, Stark 2012). Most evaluation studies tend to measure success on the basis of the cessation of violence (Gondolf, 2004) but there are debates about what should constitute clinically meaningful change. Babock et al (2004), for example, suggest that clinicians identify cessation of violence as a more appropriate measure than a decrease in frequency or severity of violence acts. Westmarland et al (2010), however, found that a minority of practitioners argued that less ambitious changes and reductions in abuse could be seen as some level of success. Ideally, the intervention would prevent any further violence but it is helpful to be able to recognise that an intervention that reduces the amount of severity of violence is somewhat effective (Sartin et al., 2006).

There is a growing body of literature recommending that interventions be judged on multiple outcomes that extend beyond simply 'ending the violence'. It is apparent that different stakeholders measure the success of an intervention in domestic violence in different ways (Westmarland et al., 2010). This would suggest that 'multiple outcomes, which include different levels and patterns of abuse, are the ideal' (Gondolf, 2004: 608). Measurement should be able to encompass a broad range of behaviours (e.g. controlling behaviour, verbal abuse) as well as physical violence (Bowen, 2011a; Gondolf, 2004). Broader quality of life measures and the victim's well being need to be considered (Gondolf, 2004; Westmarland et al., 2010).

How to assess the outcome?

As mentioned above, most evaluation research has focused on the intervention's impact on violent behaviour. Multiple data sources have been used in an attempt to establish a reliable and valid measure of repeat violence. Bowen (2011) has usefully categorised these into three indices of post-conviction behaviour: 1) Domestic violence reconviction, 2), Domestic violence reoffending, 3) Domestic violence recidivism.

1) Reconviction refers to official records of conviction (such as police or court records) following a previous conviction for domestic abuse. These can be a preferred measure of violent behaviour because it provides an official and comparable measure of violence whilst capturing the impacts of an intervention for the criminal justice system (Miller et al., 2013). This

measurement, however, is problematic for a number of reasons. In the current UK context, domestic violence is not a crime so it is difficult to systematically identify convictions specific to this type of abuse. Moreover, the under-reporting of abuse to the criminal justice system and the pre-trial attrition rates mean that only the most serious or persistent offenders will be identified (Bowen, 2011a).

2) Domestic violence reoffending refers to subsequent illegal behaviour that can be identified via police call-out data, perpetrator or victim self reports. Each data source provides challenges to identifying a reliable measure of abuse. Police call-out data may only reflect a proportion of the reoffending, due to under-reporting, or provide an inaccurate record (e.g. if the police are called out but no offence is identified) (Bowen, 2011a). Further call-out data may actually provide an indication of the victim's willingness to contact the police rather than an accurate measure of repeat abuse (Davis et al., 2008). Caution is advised when using perpetrator self reports due to under-reporting, fear of repercussions and other factors influencing the likelihood of reporting (Bowen, 2011a). For these reasons, the sole use of perpetrator self reports may not be considered a sufficiently rigorous outcome measure (Babock et al., 2004; Feder et al., 2008). Victim self reports are also influenced by a range of factors that influence reporting.

3) Domestic violence recidivism is typically gauged through victim self reports. These are viewed as the 'gold standard' outcome measure because they are seen to provide the most sensitive report of partner abuse. Concerns with this source of data focus on the potential for bias through self selection bias, problems with recall, and social desirability (Bowen, 2011a). Evaluations can seek to reduce aspects of bias by ensuring that most of the victims provide a response (Miller et al., 2013). As discussed above, there is no consensus on the most appropriate methods and tools to access and measure victim views. The definition of recidivism varies widely across studies. It is therefore often difficult to compare results across studies (Sartin et al., 2006).

There is continuing disagreement about which data sources are the most reliable indicator of violence and abuse (Akoensi et al., 2013). Ideally, evaluations would obtain reports of many types of abusive behaviour, 'triangulating' data from different sources (Akoensi et al., 2013; Bowen, 2011a)

When?

The most appropriate time to measure the impact of an intervention is debated in the literature. Some studies allude to a 'honeymoon period' following an intervention and so advise against drawing conclusions from evaluations that only present end-of-treatment assessments (Feder et al., 2008). Other approaches suggest that outcomes taken at different stages should be categorised by the length of the follow-up period. Inferences can then be based on short, intermediate or long term outcomes (Smedlsund et al., 2007).

1.8 PROGRAMME THEORY

As discussed above, there is a strong theoretical tradition in the domestic violence literature. Within evaluation studies, however, there has been limited analysis of the underpinning principles or programme theories for criminal justice intervention in domestic violence. Evaluations of perpetrator programmes, for example, have typically focused on one outcome measure (official recidivism) without fully considering the relationship between the mechanisms of change and the resultant impact on behaviour (Bowen, 2011a). In other fields, notably health, there is a growing scholarly interest in the theoretical underpinnings of interventions in domestic abuse (Bacchus et al., 2007). A range of authors recognise the value of examining the programme theory/ philosophy/ orientation of criminal justice programmes as part of their evaluation (e.g. Bowen, 2011a; Dobash and Dobash, 2000).

1.9 SYSTEMATIC MAP QUESTION

This systematic map of the research literature addresses the following question:

What is the nature of the empirical research evaluating criminal justice interventions for perpetrators or victims of domestic violence?
The purpose of the map is to systematically locate and describe the existing evidence on criminal justice interventions for perpetrators or victims of domestic violence.

1.10   SCOPE AND DEFINITIONAL ISSUES

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

It is widely agreed that a single definition of domestic violence is required in order to clarify, communicate and deliver policy and practice in this area. However, it is important to recognise that multiple definitions of domestic violence are employed and debated within both a legal and academic context. These raise significant concerns about the remit of the 'domestic' and the characteristics of the 'violence' (Bowen, 2011a; Groves and Thomas, 2014).

The definition of domestic violence in the criminal justice system is hindered by the fact that in England and Wales, 'domestic violence' is not a criminal act per se. The arrest and charging of perpetrators need to be based on those behaviours that are currently considered as criminal acts. Common criminal acts invoked by the police in domestic violence cases include, for example, common assault, actual or grievous bodily harm, harassment, and/or breach of peace (Hester, 2013). Historically, criminal justice agencies have therefore typically adopted their own bespoke definition of 'domestic violence'. It is only relatively recently that these agencies have agreed to adopt and apply the same Home Office definition (Bowen, 2011a) (See Box 1). The definition was expanded in three ways in March 2013: 1) to include the term 'abuse' in the name (previously, the definition only referred to 'domestic violence') (Groves and Thomas, 2014) 2) to cover a young population group, including 16 and 17 year olds, 3) addition of 'coercive control' as a new form of behaviour recognised by the definition (Home Office 2013) and made an offense in 2015. 'Coercive control' recognising that domestic violence is rarely a discrete incident but a pattern of behaviour that can include the use of both violence and psychological tactics of

domination over time. Coercion and control includes the use of psychological and/ or emotional violence of threats, intimidation and fear as well financial control to such a degree that the use of violence may not always be necessary to achieve the control over the victim, and as a result, may be missed by the criminal justice system

Box 1 Definition of Domestic Violence and Abuse

Domestic violence and abuse is:

Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial
- emotional

Controlling behaviour

Controlling behaviour is a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour

Coercive behaviour is an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.

Home Office, 2013

It is the Home Office (2013) understanding that will be used as the working definition for this systematic review. The comprehensive nature of the Home Office definition has raised concerns from scholars of domestic violence. It is argued that such a broad definition insufficiently recognises or differentiates between different forms of domestic violence. By encompassing multiple forms of intimate partner violence, it is argued, such a definition may be unable to recognise different causes or different potential modes of intervention (Bowen, 2011a).With this in mind, the review will solely focus on abuse between intimate partners (thus excluding other forms of violence considered to be family abuse or between family members who are not intimate partners) and exclude particular forms of abuse that are covered by the Home Office definition such as "honour" based violence, Female Genital Mutilation, and forced marriage.

This review recognises that different studies and agencies may define the boundaries of 'domestic violence and abuse' differently. The review will seek to identify and unpack these definitions as they are operationalised by the included studies.

A note on terminology: The terms 'domestic violence', 'domestic abuse', and 'intimate partner violence' are commonly used within the literature and will be used interchangeably within this protocol. Whilst 'intimate partner violence has been typically used in North American studies, 'domestic violence' is a term typically more common in UK context so will be the primary term employed in this report (Groves and Thomas, 2014).

Population: Victims and Perpetrators of Domestic Violence in the Criminal Justice System

A central debate within the literature, inherent to the gender symmetry debate outlined above, is the gendered framing of victims and perpetrators in domestic violence. This review aims to include interventions that work with all and any victims and perpetrators of domestic violence, irrelevant of their sex. However, it is important to recognise that male violence against women is the dominant framing of domestic violence within the UK context. Current UK policy and practice is targeted at reducing the abuse committed by male perpetrators against female victims and so it is likely that the majority of criminal justice interventions will frame domestic violence in this way (Bowen, 2011a; HM Government 2013). Therefore, it is likely that the perpetrators within the system have a particular profile: male perpetrators who have engaged in severe or repeated acts of violence against women (Bowen, 2011a). This means that current interventions may be unable to identify and treat a heterogeneous sample of perpetrators (Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart, 1994) and so be ill suited to address female perpetrators or different types of domestic violence (Bowen, 2011a). Moreover, existing reviews suggest that there is a limited body of research that examines alternative framings of domestic violence. Same-sex intimate partner violence, for example, is under-represented in the literature (Capaldi et al., 2012).

Intervention: Criminal Justice Interventions with Perpetrators or Victims of Domestic Violence

This review will examine criminal justice system interventions. This is defined as:

> 'the system of law enforcement that is directly involved in apprehending, prosecuting, defending, sentencing, and punishing those who are suspected or convicted of criminal offenses' Oxford English Dictionary

The criminal justice system is composed of many different agencies including the police, crown prosecution service, the courts, the probation service and National Offender Management Service. The figure overleaf outlines the range of criminal justice agencies and interventions available to target domestic violence. It also illustrates a pathway through the criminal justice system for a case of domestic violence.

The focus on criminal justice interventions in this review is based on the following rationale:

- The criminal justice system is tasked with responding to, and addressing incidents of domestic violence within modern Western societies (Barner and Carney, 2011; HM Government 2013). Whilst many sectors intervene in the lives of victims and perpetrators of domestic violence, it is criminal justice agencies that provide the dedicated and visible response. Historically, for example, the police have evolved as the first unit of response to reports of violence and abuse in the home.

- There is growing policy and practitioner interest in the role and effectiveness of criminal justice agencies in addressing domestic violence (Longstaff, 2013; HMIC, 2014).

- Distinct types of interventions are delivered by the criminal justice system to perpetrators or victims of domestic violence. Interventions in domestic violence have been conceptualised as operating on three different levels: Primary interventions aim to prevent the initiation or onset of abuse (e.g. public awareness campaigns), Secondary programmes target 'at risk' groups (e.g. provision of information about support services for domestic violence victims), Tertiary interventions focus on preventing convicted offenders committing further abuse (e.g. perpetrator programmes) (Bowen, 2011a). Primary interventions tend to fall within the remit of health and social services whereas secondary and tertiary programmes are more likely to be administered and delivered by criminal justice services.

- Particular secondary and tertiary interventions are, and can only be, directly administered by the criminal justice system, e.g. arrest, charge, protection/ exclusion/ restraining orders, specialist domestic violence courts. Some secondary and tertiary interventions involve the criminal justice system together with other agencies outside of the sector, e.g. victim advocacy and support through the criminal justice system, perpetrator programmes, multi-agency forums.

- Recent systematic reviews have drawn together the evidence on the effectiveness of primary interventions (British Columbia Centre of Excellence for Women's Health, 2013; Guy et al., 2014). There are few systematic reviews examining secondary and tertiary interventions. Of those that do exist, systematic reviews in this field have tended to focus on particular interventions, e.g. perpetrator programmes, and have produced mixed or inconclusive findings.

- Examples of criminal justice interventions with perpetrators include: arrest, conviction, exclusion orders; perpetrator programmes (HMIC 2014; Westmarland et al, 2014).

- Examples of criminal justice interventions focused on victims include: risk assessments, evidence gathering (e.g. body worn cameras) MARACs, domestic violence disclosure scheme, specialised police units/ task forces supporting victims, legal advice and support through the criminal justice system (European Institute for Gender Equality, 2012; HMIC 2014; Westmarland et al, 2014).

Criminal justice system pathway for Domestic violence

Police practices and interventions

- Call handling → Risk Assessment → Officer Response and investigation → Risk assessment (DASH)

From Risk assessment (DASH):
- No criminal offence (in approx 2/3 cases)
- Personal safety advice to victim
- Domestic violence protection notice (48 hours)
- Referrals to external agencies
- Arrest of perpetrator → No Further Action / Criminal offence charge

External agencies

Referrals to external agencies →
- Refuge services and help lines
- Children's social services
- Adult social services
- Independent domestic violence advisers (high risk) ↔ Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) (high risk)
- Crown prosecution service

Crown prosecution service →
- Non-Specialist courts
- Specialist Domestic Violence Courts/ Fast Track Services – integrated civil and criminal courts
- No Further Action

Criminal offence charge → Crown prosecution service / No Further Action

Non-Specialist courts / Specialist Domestic Violence Courts → Prosecution

Prosecution → No Further Action / Conviction

Conviction →
- Probation supervision
- Community penalty/ fine
- Restraining order
- Occupation order ← Non-Molestation order
- Imprisonment

Probation supervision →
- Integrated Domestic Abuse programme (IDAP) Duluth model
- Community Domestic Abuse programme (CDVP) CBT
- Building Better Relationships (for more serious DV offenders)

Intervention in the community

Intervention in custody

MOJ

NOMS

Imprisonment →
- Healthy relationships programme (HRP), CBT moderate and high intensity
- Offending behaviour programmes
- Substance misuse programmes

21

Figure 1. Criminal Justice Pathway for Domestic Violence

1.11 OUTCOMES AND MEASUREMENT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

This report aims to identify and map the full range of potential outcomes used to assess criminal justice interventions for victims and perpetrators of domestic violence. Specific outcomes and their measurement have not, therefore, been used to inform the search strategy or screening process of the mapping stage of the review

1.12 AUTHORS, FUNDERS, AND OTHER USERS OF THE REVIEW

The authors of the review are Karen Schucan Bird, Carol Vigurs, David Gough and Katie Quy.

The ESRC and College of Policing are funding this systematic review as part of the What Works Centre for Crime Reduction.

There are multiple intended users of the review: policy makers, practitioners and researchers in the field of domestic violence and criminal justice, third sector organisations and activists that address domestic violence, and academic researchers in a range of disciplines that examine domestic violence or systematic reviews.

2. METHODS

2.1. TYPE OF MAP

This systematic map draws on methods used for an analytical map and evidence gap map. An analytical map characterises the research field, undertakes analysis to generate new understandings (in terms of outcomes and interventions), and identifies research gaps (Schucan Bird and Newman, forthcoming). An evidence gap map characterises and organises the research in an accessible and policy relevant way (Snilstveit et al. 2013).

2.2. USER INVOLVEMENT

To ensure the relevance and usefulness of this project, a range of users/ stakeholders have been consulted in the process of undertaking the systematic map. The user group represents a range of policy, practice and academic perspectives and was drawn from three main sources. First, potential stakeholders were identified and approached from the list of attendees of the fourteenth annual Oxford Policing Policy Forum held in November 2013 which discussed the question: "Are we doing enough of the right things to tackle Domestic abuse?" (See Longstaff, 2013). Second, further academic and practitioner perspectives were identified via the academic literature and current organizations operating in the field of domestic violence. Third, policy and practitioner perspectives were provided by the co-funder of the project, the College of Policing. The resulting user group includes researchers in the area of domestic violence, domestic abuse co-coordinators and managers, front line police officers, and women's refuge volunteers and activists (full details of the members of the user group are listed in Appendix 1.2).

There were two different user roles: a consultation role and an advisory role. The stakeholder consultation group provided verbal and email input at the initial stages of the project. Consultation with these members was principally undertaken on a one-to-one basis, via telephone, to identify and discuss key issues in the field (in terms of policy, practice and research). These discussions served to inform the development of the scope and direction of the map.

The advisory group provided more formal and thorough feedback on the review scope, approach and methods. Once completed, the protocol was circulated to members of the advisory group for written feedback. Comments and suggestions were provided by each member of the group and these were then addressed and/ or incorporated into a revised version of the protocol.

2.3. DEFINING RELEVANT STUDIES: INCLUSION CRITERIA FOR THE SYSTEMATIC MAP

A set of inclusion/ exclusion criteria were developed to identify studies to be included in the map (full details of these criteria are outlined in Appendix 2.1). These criteria were based on the conceptual definitions set out in section 1.5 above together with criteria to streamline the screening process (such as excluding research that was not reported in English or items that did not have a readily available electronic abstract) (see Thomas et al., 2013). A summary of the criteria are set out below:

Focus of the report/ Population

- Adults (aged over 16) who are or have been victims or perpetrators of domestic violence OR personnel who are working or have worked with victims or perpetrators of domestic violence
- Domestic violence is any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners (regardless of gender or sexuality).

<u>Intervention</u>
- Criminal Justice interventions targeted at domestic violence victims or perpetrators
- Interventions delivered by the Criminal Justice System (i.e. police, Crown Prosecution Service, the courts, the probation service, National Offender Management Service, the Ministry of Justice)
- Interventions that are delivered by the criminal justice system prior to a conviction for domestic violence (secondary interventions) OR programmes that target convicted perpetrators (tertiary interventions).
- Multi-agency interventions that include an element of involvement from the criminal justice system.
- Include routine services (e.g. police and courts) and the following specific interventions: arrest, disclosure schemes, exclusion orders, protection orders, restraining orders, victim advocacy, integrated services, multi-agency responses, perpetrator programmes, restorative justice, risk assessment, second-responder programmes, and specialist domestic violence courts.

<u>Study type</u>
a) Systematic review (i.e. describes search strategies and inclusion criteria used) that includes outcome, economics and/ or process evaluation
   OR
b) Primary study that examine the impact of CJS interventions in domestic violence or the mechanisms/ process by which the CJS is intervening in domestic violence (reports empirical data, either numerical or textual)

<u>Language</u>
- Published in English

<u>Geographical location</u>
- Systematic review includes studies OR primary study where data has been collected from OECD countries (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States)

2.4. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL STUDIES: SEARCH STRATEGY

A broad search strategy was developed to identify studies that examined both the phenomenon of domestic violence and the criminal justice system (as defined above). The search strategy used several sources: bibliographic databases, 'grey' literature

databases, websites, online search engines, and journals. The methods used to search these sources are detailed below.

Bibliographic databases

The search strategy for bibliographic databases combined search terms to describe domestic violence with search terms for criminal justice. Key terms identified from existing systematic reviews in criminal justice and domestic violence were used to develop a search string that was piloted and tested.

There are two ways of identifying terms for domestic violence. There are specific terms to describe domestic violence, and there are terms to describe violence between people who are or who have been in an intimate partner relationship. These terms were combined with those that describe the institutions, activities and actors of the criminal justice system. In practice it is difficult to search for study type in the databases as the study design may not be explicitly stated in the title or abstract or the study type filter may be inconsistently indexed (Hammerstrøm 2010). For this reason the search strategy was restricted to the two concepts of domestic violence and criminal justice. The search strategy used different subject terms for each bibliographic database as these vary by database and discipline, combined with free text terms (or natural language) used consistently across all databases (see Appendix 2.2).

The following bibliographic databases were searched:

Criminology
- Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse
- Criminal Justice Abstracts (CJA)
- National Criminal Justice Reference Service Abstracts Database (NCJRS)
- Campbell Library C2 SPECTR
- National Police Library (Heritage)

Psychology
- PsycArticles
- PsycINFO

Social Science
- ASSIA
- Social Science Citation Index

Systematic reviews

- Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials
- Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews
- DARE (Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effectiveness)
- Work Package 1 database

Grey literature databases
- CrimDoc Criminology Library Grey Literature
- VAW Prevention Scotland

- Social Programs That Work
- Coalition for Evidence Based Policy

Details of the methods used to search these databases are provided in Appendix 2.3.

Website searches

The following websites were searched

Association of chief police officers http://www.acpo.police.uk/

Australian Institute of Criminology http://www.aic.gov.au/

CAADA (Co-ordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse) http://www.caada.org.uk/

Child and Woman Abuse Studies Unit http://www.cwasu.org/

Center for Evidence Based Crime Policy http://cebcp.org/

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) http://www.hmic.gov.uk/

Home Office https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/home-office

Ministry of Justice https://www.justice.gov.uk/

National Offender Management Service http://www.justice.gov.uk/about/noms

NICE National Institute for Health and Care Excellence http://www.nice.org.uk/

National Institute of Justice, http://www.nij.gov/Pages/welcome.aspx

Refuge http://refuge.org.uk/

The United States Department of Justice http://www.justice.gov/cjs/

Washington State Institute for Public Policy http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/

Women's Aid http://www.womensaid.org.uk/

WHO World Health Organisation http://www.who.int/en/

Online search engines

Google and Google Scholar

Hand searching of journal articles

In addition, bibliographies of included studies were scanned for other potentially relevant studies. As bibliographic databases do not always have more recent journals indexed, key journals below will be hand searched for relevant articles.

- Violence Against Women: (VAW). Sage Publications, Inc.

- Journal of Interpersonal Violence. Sage Publications, Inc.

- Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment and Trauma. Routledge.

2.5.**Screening Studies: Selecting Studies for Inclusion**

The results from the bibliographic searches were uploaded into the EPPI-Centre's dedicated software EPPI-Reviewer 4 (Thomas et al, 2010). Items identified from the

other sources were also uploaded or added manually to the software. Duplicate records were removed.

2.6. DESCRIBING INCLUDED STUDIES

The studies identified and included in the systematic map were coded to describe or 'map' the evidence base for criminal justice interventions for victims or perpetrators of domestic violence. To do so, a coding tool was developed and applied to each included study (see Appendix 2.6). Included primary studies were characterised on the basis of the title and abstracts of the reports. Included systematic reviews were coded on the basis of the full text of the report (where available).

The included studies were described according to the following key characteristics:
- Geographical location of the study
- Date of publication
- The study participants (Victims, Perpetrators, or Criminal Justice Personnel) and their sex
- Criminal Justice Intervention
- Study type (primary study design or systematic review)
- Outcomes (only for impact evaluations and systematic reviews)

The approach used to describe, analyse and present the findings of the map is based on methods used for analytical maps and evidence gap maps. The map also applied evidence gap map methodology (Snilstveit et al. 2013) to visually present the map findings in an accessible way. This meant organising the studies using a framework of interventions and outcomes that emerged from the literature identified in the map.

2.7. IDENTIFYING AND DESCRIBING STUDIES: QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCESS

In the development and application of the inclusion criteria, three sets of studies were independently screened by each member of the review team. The screening decisions were compared, discussed and agreed following each quality assurance round. The screening criteria were developed and refined through this process to ensure common understanding and consistent application of the criteria. Once the screening process was underway, the team identified and clarified further areas of contention as and when they arose.

The development of the map coding tool also involved three quality assurance rounds. At least two members of the review team independently applied the tool to a sample of studies meeting the initial inclusion criteria. Coding decisions were then compared and discussed to reach a consensus. The tool was further refined before being applied by one reviewer to the included studies.

Figure 2. Flow of Studies

```
┌──────────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────────────┐
│  One-stage screening     │   │   Two-stage screening    │
│  Papers identified in    │   │ Papers identified where  │
│  ways that allow         │   │ there is not immediate   │
│  immediate screening,    │   │ screening, e.g. electronic│
│  e.g. hand searching     │   │ searching                │
└──────────────────────────┘   └──────────────────────────┘
              │                              │
              │                              ▼
              │                   13,940 citations identified       Citations excluded
              │                                                     3,155 duplicates
   212 manually created                                            Exclusion criteria:
   citations identified  ──────────────────────────────────►       1. Not English – 73
              │                                                     2. Not Domestic Violence - 3,549
              │                                                     3. Not Criminal Justice Intervention –
              ▼                                                     4,011
              ┌──────────────────────────┐                         4. Not SR or Primary Study – 1,617
              │   Title and abstract     │                         5. Not OECD country - 504
              │       screening          │                         6. No abstract / exec summary - 311
              └──────────────────────────┘
                          │                                            TOTAL – 13,220
                          ▼
              932 citations identified
            ┌─────────────┴─────────────┐
            ▼                           ▼
┌──────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────────────┐
│  Systematic map –    │   │   Systematic map –       │
│  systematic reviews  │   │ Primary studies not in   │
│  Of 232 studies (in 18│   │ systematic reviews       │
│  reports)            │   │ 826 studies              │
└──────────────────────┘   └──────────────────────────┘
```

3. FINDINGS

3.1. SYSTEMATIC MAP OF SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

Descriptive summary of all included systematic reviews

This report presents a systematic map of 18 systematic reviews. A further 6 reviews were identified in the searching and screening process but did not meet the inclusion criteria for systematic methods of review. The individual primary research studies included in these excluded literature reviews were identified and checked against included primary studies. Any primary studies not already identified were added to EPPI –Reviewer, screened, and if meeting the inclusion criteria, included for the map as an individual primary study.
The included systematic reviews are listed in the table below.

Table 1: List of included systematic reviews

Item ID	Systematic review citation
SR1	Akoensi Thomas D, Koehler, Johann A, Losel, F, Humphreys, David K; (2013) Domestic violence perpetrator programs in Europe, part II: a systematic review of the state of evidence. International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology. 57(10): 1206-1225.
SR2	Aos S, Miller M, Drake E (2006) Evidence-Based Adult Correction Program. Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy
SR3	Babcock J C; Green C E; Robie C (2004) Does batterers' treatment work: a meta-analytic review of domestic violence treatment. Clinical Psychology Review. 23(8): 1023-1053XPT: Journal article.
SR4	Cluss P, Bodea A (2011) The Effectiveness of Batterer Intervention Programs: A Literature Review and Recommendations for Next Steps. Pittsburgh: FISA Foundation.
SR5	Davis Robert, Weisburd David (2008) Effects of Second Responder Programs on Repeat Incidents of Family Abuse. US Department of Justice
SR6	Eckhardt Christopher I; Murphy Christopher M; Whitaker Daniel J; Sprunger Joel, Dykstra Rita, Woodard Kim (2013) The effectiveness of intervention programs for perpetrators and victims of intimate partner violence.. The partner abuse state of knowledge project part 5. 4(2): 196-231.
SR7	Feder Lynette, Wilson David B; (2005) A meta-analytic review of court-mandated batterer intervention programs: Can courts affect abusers' behavior? Journal of Experimental Criminology. 1(2): 239
SR8	Feder L, Austin S, Wilson D (2008) Court-Mandated Interventions for Individuals Convicted of Domestic Violence. Campbell Systematic Reviews 2008:12 DOI: 10.4073/csr.2008.12
SR9	Garner Joel H; Maxwell Christopher D; (2010) Crime Control Effects of Criminal Sanctions for Intimate Partner Violence. Partner Abuse, Volume 3, Number 4, October 2012, pp. 469-500(32)

SR10	Losel F A; J A Koehler; L Hamilton, D K Humphreys; T D Akoensi; (2011) Strengthening Transnational Approaches to Reducing Reoffending. London Probation Trust. UK
SR11	Maxwell Christopher D; Garner Joel H; (2012) The crime control effects of criminal sanctions for intimate partner violence. The partner abuse state of knowledge project: Part 3. 3(4): 469-500.
SR12	Miller M, Drake E, Nafziger M (2013) What Works to Reduce Recidivism by Domestic Violence Offenders: Washington State Institute of Public Policy.
SR13	Nicholls Tonia L; Pritchard Michelle M; Reeves Kim A; Hilterman Edward (2013) Risk assessment in intimate partner violence: A systematic review of contemporary approaches. Partner Abuse. 4(1):
SR14	Olver Mark E; Stockdale Keira C; Wormith J Stephen; (2011) A Meta-Analysis of Predictors of Offender Treatment Attrition and Its Relationship to Recidivism. Journal of Consulting and Clinical P
SR15	Sheehan Kathleen A; Thakor Sumaiya, Stewart Donna E; (2012) Turning points for perpetrators of intimate partner violence.. Trauma, Violence, & Abuse. 13(1): 30-40.
SR16	Smedslund Geir, Dalsbø Therese K; Steiro Asbjørn, Winsvold Aina, Clench-Aas Jocelyne (2007) Cognitive behavioural therapy for men who physically abuse their female partner. Cochrane Database of
SR17	Stover Carla Smith; Meadows Amy Lynn; Kaufman Joan (2009) Interventions for Intimate Partner Violence: Review and Implications for Evidence-Based Practice. Professional Psychology: Research
SR18	Welsh Brandon C (ed; Farrington David P.); (2006) Preventing crime: what works for children, offenders, victims, and places: Dordrecht: Springer Publishing.

The systematic reviews were published between 2004 and 2013. They included primary research studies from various OECD countries and three explicitly included UK studies (SR1, SR3, SR10). The majority of the reviews (11) included studies from North America (USA or Canada) (SR2, SR5, SR7, SR8, SR9, SR11, SR12, SR14, SR15, SR16) One review included studies from New Zealand (SR14). Studies from Finland were included in three reviews (SR1, SR10, SR15). Studies from Cyprus, Germany, Spain and Sweden were included by two reviews (SR1, SR10) One review included studies from Switzerland.(SR9). Five reviews did not report the geographical location of included studies (SR3, SR4, SR6, SR17, SR18).

In total the reviews included 232 primary studies. There was considerable overlap of primary studies included in different systematic reviews, with one primary study being included in half of the systematic reviews. The six individual studies that appeared in at least four of the systematic reviews are listed in Table 2. A further eight primary studies were featured in three systematic reviews, while 28 studies appeared in two reviews. The remaining 186 primary studies each appeared in only one systematic review.

Table 2. Individual studies appearing most frequently in systematic reviews

Study									
Dunford, F. W. (2000). The San Diego Navy experiment: An assessment of interventions for men who assault their wives. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 68(3): 468-476.	SR2	SR3	SR4	SR6	SR7	SR8	SR12	SR16	SR17
Gordon, J. A. & Moriarty, L. J. (2003). The effects of domestic violence batterer treatment on domestic violence recidivism: The Chesterfield County experience. Criminal Justice and Behavior, 30(1): 118-134.	SR2	SR4	SR6	SR7	SR8	SR14			
Chen, H., Bersani, S., Myers, S. C., & Denton, T. (1989). Evaluating the effectiveness of a court-sponsored abuser treatment program. Journal of Family Violence, 4, 309–322.	SR2	SR3	SR6	SR7	SR8	SR14			
Feder, L., Dugan, L., (2002). A test of the efficacy of court-mandated counselling for domestic violence offenders: The Broward experiment. Justice Quarterly, 19(2), 343- 375.	SR4	SR6	SR8	SR7	SR17				
Harrell, A. (1991). Evaluation of court-ordered treatment for domestic violence offenders. Washington, DC: Urban Institute.	SR2	SR3	SR7	SR8	SR12				
Palmer, S. E., Brown, R. A., & Barrera, M. E. (1992). Group treatment program for abusive husbands: Long term evaluation. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 62, 276–283.	SR6	SR7	SR8	SR17					

Criminal justice interventions

Criminal Justice Interventions in systematic reviews
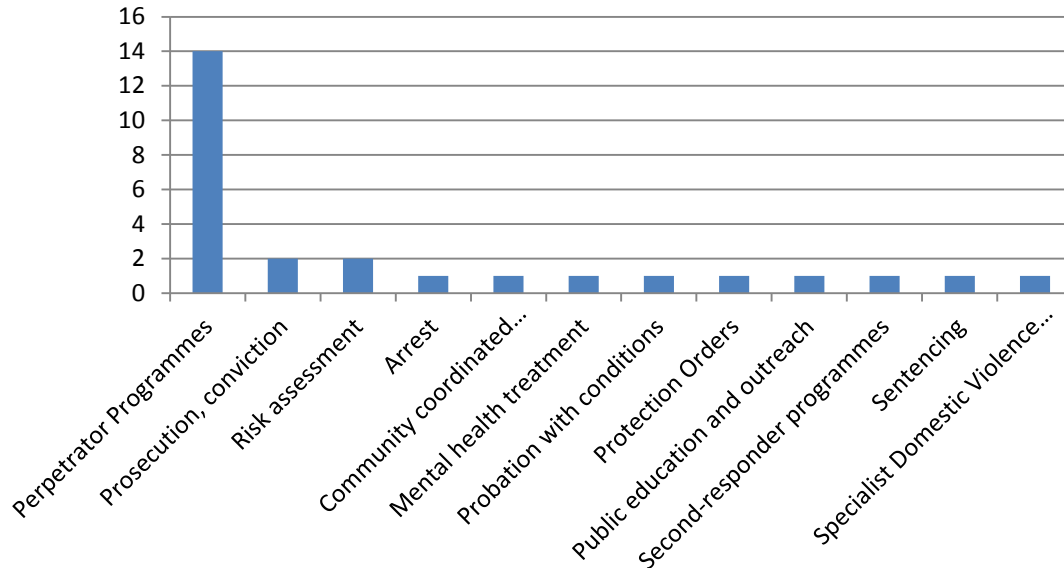
Figure 3. Criminal justice interventions in systematic reviews
Numbers are not mutually exclusive

Twelve distinct criminal justice interventions were the focus of the 18 included systematic reviews (see Linked appendix 2.3.3 for systematic review characteristics)

Perpetrator programmes (treatment programmes for abusive partners, both voluntary and court mandated) were examined by the majority of the reviews (14: SR1, SR2, SR3, SR6, SR7, SR8, SR10, SR12, SR14, SR15, SR16, SR17, SR18). Three reviews examined criminal sanctions (prosecution and conviction: SR9, SR11; sentencing: SR11; and probation: SR12). One review focused on second-responder programmes (typically constituting follow-up visits to victims of domestic violence to provide information and advice: SR5), and two reviews examined risk assessment (the use of tools by criminal justice practitioners to assess risk of domestic abuse: SR12, SR13). The remaining criminal justice interventions were all contained in two reviews. The first (SR17) considered arrest and public education and outreach. The second (SR12) considered community co-ordinated responses, mental health treatment (mandatory referral for mental health treatment as part of a perpetrator programme), and Specialist Domestic Violence Courts (specialist court mechanisms to deal with domestic abuse cases) and protection or restraining orders (Orders that remove perpetrator from the household and stop them having contact with the victim for a period of time).

None of the included systematic reviews included data or analysis on cost- benefit. However, one study linked to the SR2 systematic review provided costs data (Aos, Miller & Drake, 2006).

3.2.PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS

Interventions featured in the systematic reviews were focused either on male and female perpetrators (SR1, SR6, SR9, SR10, SR11, SR13) or male perpetrators only (SR3, SR4, SR7, SR8, SR12, SR15). Five reviews did not specify the sex of the participants in the interventions (SR2, SR3, SR5, SR14, SR17). One review provided sub group analysis for Black and minority ethnic groups (SR12) and one review on mental health status (SR6). Two reviews focused on interventions targeting both victims and perpetrators of domestic violence (SR6, SR13).

Table 3: Number of systematic reviews evaluating the impact of criminal justice interventions for communities, victims or perpetrators of domestic violence

Community focused interventions			
Public education and outreach (SR17)		1	
Community coordinated response (SR12)		1	
Perpetrator focussed interventions	**Victim focussed interventions**		
	Risk assessment (SR12, SR13)	2	
	Second-responder programmes (SR5)	1	
Arrest (SR17)	1		
Prosecution, conviction (SR9, SR11)	2		
Sentencing (SR11)	1		
Probation with conditions (SR12)	1		
Perpetrator Programmes (SR1, SR2, SR3, SR4, SR6, SR7, SR8, SR10, SR12, SR14, SR15, SR16, SR17, SR18)	14		
Mental health treatment (SR12)	1		

Numbers are not mutually exclusive

Community focused interventions
Only one review included reference to public education and outreach as a community focused intervention, and this related to only one study in the review. The Community coordinated response was reported in SR12 (Miller, 2009) as a promising approach, but they did not find any rigorous studies to include in their review.

Victim focused interventions
Interventions in the systematic reviews that were focused on the victim were confined to the period prior to the arrest of the perpetrator. Once an arrest had been made, the

perpetrator (rather than the victim) was the focus of criminal justice interventions. There were two reviews that looked at risk assessment and one Campbell systematic review that looked at the effectiveness of second-responder programmes (a coordinated response to incidents of domestic violence attended by social workers in the presence of Police to ensure the safety of the victim, advice and access to services).

Perpetrator focused interventions
As mentioned above, interventions that focused on the perpetrator of domestic violence occurred after arrest. The one review that looked at arrest only considered the effectiveness of mandatory arrest. Prosecution and conviction were reviewed in two systematic reviews (by the same authors) that looked at the crime control effect of criminal sanctions.

Table 4 presents an overview of all interventions evaluated by the systematic reviews together with the outcomes relating to programme itself, criminal justice outcomes and victim outcomes.

Table 4: Interventions and associated outcome measures used by each systematic review

	programme outcomes	Attrition	Program completion	Perpetrator psychological variables	*CJS outcomes*	Court records (unspecified)	Official crime or police data (Unspecified)	Rates of Domestic violence homicide	Prosecution/ charge/ sentencing	Re-conviction for violence or abuse	Recidivism/Re-assault/ re-abuse	Predictive accuracy of a scale	Police call out data	Police re-arrests	*victim outcomes*	Report/ complaint to court	Reports of repeat violence or abuse to the police	Severity of violence	Victim reports of violence or re-abuse	Victim satisfaction with criminal justice system
Community focused interventions																				
Community coordinated response											1									
Public education and outreach		1									1			1				1	1	
Victim focused interventions																				
Risk assessment							1	1			2	1								
Second-responder programmes		1									1			2			1	1	2	
Perpetrator focused interventions																				
Arrest											1			1				1	1	
Prosecution, conviction				2					2	2			2	2		2	2		2	
Sentencing				1					1	1			1	1		1	1		1	
Probation with conditions											1									
Perpetrator Programmes		2	1	6		1	2			1	13						6	1	10	1
Mental health treatment											1									

35

Community focused interventions and outcomes
The review that looked at coordinated community response (SR12) used recidivism (in the sense of a formal measure of the action repeated after intervention or treatment) as their outcome.

The other community focused intervention (SR17) used a wider variety of outcomes to measure programmes success and recorded programme attrition, recidivism, and also victim reports of violence and/ or the effect on the severity of violence.

Victim focused interventions and outcomes
The review that examined risk assessment tools looked at measures of recidivism, official reports of domestic violence from archival sources, the effect on rates of domestic violence homicide and the predictive accuracy of the risk assessment tools. There were no victim related outcomes associated with these reviews.

The second-responder review (SR5) had a greater emphasis on victim-reported outcome measures, including victim reports of re-assault or re-abuse, victim reports of violence and/ or the effect on the severity of violence as their outcome measures. Other CJS outcome measures were police rearrests, recidivism, and programme attrition.

Perpetrator focused interventions and outcomes
The majority of perpetrator programmes in these reviews relied on a combination of victim reports of re-abuse or re-assault, recidivism and police records of assaults as a measure of programme effectiveness (in SR3, SR4, SR6, SR7, SR8, SR18, SR16 and SR17).

Two reviews looked at interventions that used victim reports of re-abuse as the outcome measure (SR1, SR10). Three reviews looked at formal measures of recidivism only (SR2, SR12, SR14).

Perpetrator outcomes relating to the programme were concerned with programme attrition and/or programme completion (SR14, SR17) or perpetrator psychological variables (SR1, SR4, SR10). One review included reconviction as an outcome measure for perpetrator programmes (SR2).

Theory of change
All but two of the reviews included an explicit reference to the theory of change for the criminal justice intervention. Thirteen of these reviews considered the principles underpinning perpetrator programmes (SR1, SR2, SR3, SR4, SR6, SR7, SR10, SR12, SR14, SR15, SR16, SR17 and SR18), while three explored the theoretical rationale for criminal sanctions for domestic violence perpetrators including police level interventions such as second responder programmes, public education and outreach and arrest (SR17), theories underpinning successful prosecutions and convictions (SR9), and sentencing (including severity and decision making (SR11). Two reviews focused on mechanisms underpinning clinical risk assessment (SR12, SR13), and one considered the theories behind victim focused programmes (SR6). The remainder of the interventions that reported a programme rationale were found in the Eckherd (2013) study (SR6) and were coordinated community responses, mental health programmes (as an adjunct to a perpetrator programme), probation, protection orders

and specialist domestic violence courts. The distribution of theories reported in systematic reviews is presented graphically in figure 4 below.

Theories in reported in systematic reviews
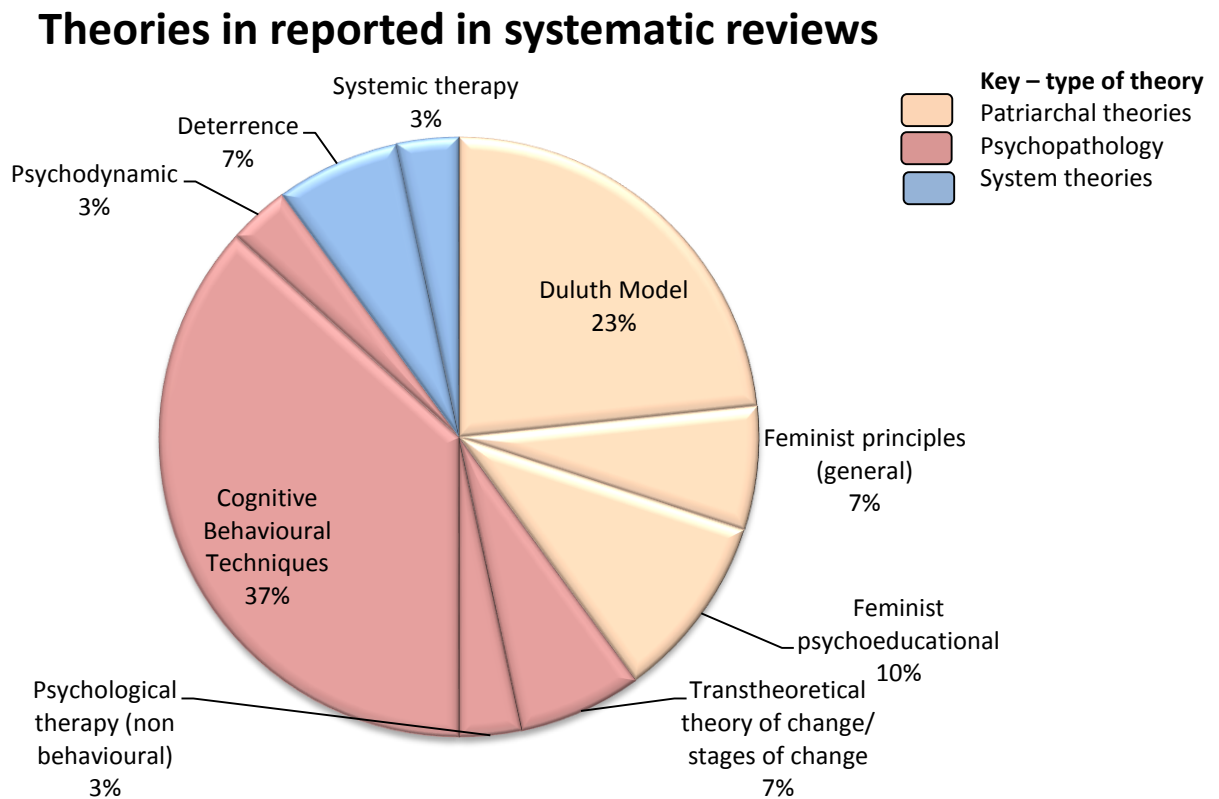
Figure 4. Proportion, name and type of theories in the systematic reviews

As the reviews looked at a range of interventions within the same review with a variety of theories of change, it is not possible to determine which theories may be associated with effective programmes. The Duluth model, feminist principles (general) and feminist psycho educational can be grouped under patriarchal causal theories of domestic violence, while Cognitive Behaviour Therapy, stages of change, psychological therapy, psycho educational and psychodynamic theories rely on individual psychopathological explanations of domestic violence. Systems theories include Systematic therapy, which takes the view that the causes of domestic violence are situated in the interactions within family systems. Deterrence theories aim to prevent domestic violence by demonstrating society's disapproval of such actions by visible and serious civil and criminal punishment of perpetrators.

The table overleaf briefly describes these theories and general principles, as well as the kinds of interventions most commonly associated with them.

Table 5. Theory of change or programme approach in systematic reviews by interventions

Theory of change or programme approach	number of reviews	Principles	Types of Interventions
Patriarchal theories			
Duluth Model	7	Patriarchal power and control theories of DV	Perpetrator programmes, probation
Feminist principles (general)	2	Focuses on societal, cultural, and political causes and solutions to issues faced in the counselling process. It openly encourages the client to participate in the world in a more social and political way.	Across the CJS, perpetrator programmes, police-routine services, prosecution and conviction, protection orders, restorative justice, victim advocacy and support
Feminist psycho educational	3	See Duluth	Perpetrator programmes
psychopathology theories			
Transtheoretical theory of change/ stages of change (TTM)	2	TTM seeks to include and integrate key constructs from other theories (hence trans theoretical) into a comprehensive theory of change that can be applied to a variety of behaviours, populations, and settings (e.g. treatment settings, prevention and policy-making settings, etc.).	perpetrator programmes, pre-treatment interventions
Psychological therapy (non behavioural)	1	See psychodynamic therapies	arrest, mental health treatment, perpetrator programmes,
Cognitive Behavioural Therapy/ Technique	11	This theory (and technique) posits hat individuals who are experiencing any kind of distress (e.g., depression, anxiety, anger) are usually engaging in biased ways of thinking.	Perpetrator programmes
Psychodynamic	1	The psychodynamic approach includes all the theories in psychology that see human functioning based upon the interaction of drives and forces within the person, particularly unconscious, and between the different structures of the personality.	Perpetrator programmes

Systems/ Policy level theories			
Deterrence	2	focusing on the effects of increasing the risks and punishment costs of violence toward intimate partners	arrest, across the CJS, judicial monitoring, perpetrator programmes, police-routine services, police training, prosecution and conviction
Systemic therapy	1	Violence occurs in family systems, the systems of interaction between each person in the family or relationship.	couples or family therapy

3.3. GAP MAP OF INTERVENTIONS IN SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

Table 6 below shows the extent of coverage of interventions and the focus of outcomes in the systematic reviews.

Table 6. Systematic review by interventions and outcomes

Interventions	Programme outcomes	Criminal justice outcomes	Victim focused outcomes
Community focused interventions			
	1 x Public education and outreach (SR17)	1 x Public education and outreach (SR17)	1 x Public education and outreach (SR17)
		1 x Coordinated community response (SR12)	
Victim focused interventions			
		2 x Risk assessment (SR12, SR13)	1 x Second-responder programmes (SR5)
		1 x Protection orders (SR12)	
		1 x Specialist domestic violence courts (SR12)	
		1 x Second-responder programme (SR5)	
Perpetrator interventions			
	2 x Perpetrator programmes (SR14, SR17)	14 x Perpetrator programmes ((SR1, SR2, SR3, SR4, SR6, SR7, SR8, SR10, SR12, SR14, SR15, SR16, SR17, SR18))	11 x Perpetrator programmes (SR1, SR3, SR4, SR6, SR7, SR8, SR10, SR15, SR16, SR17, SR18)
	1 x Sentencing (SR11)	2 x Prosecution. Conviction (SR9, SR11)	1 x Prosecution. Conviction (SR9)
	Arrest (1)	1 x Sentencing (SR11)	1 x Sentencing (SR11)
		1 x Arrest (SR17)	1 x Arrest (SR17)
		1 x Probation (SR12)	
		1 x Mental health treatment (SR12)	

Systematic reviews with good coverage of interventions

Perpetrator focused Interventions

There was a substantial body of evidence on perpetrator programmes which were featured in 14 reviews (SR1, SR2, SR3, SR4, SR6, SR7, SR8, SR10, SR12, SR14, SR15, SR16, SR17 and SR18). There were however, some inconsistencies in the evidence offered. Most notably, programmes varied in their theoretical approach In addition, the setting in which programmes took place was not always made clear (e.g. whether they were community or custody based), and the nature of programme entry (i.e. whether the programme was voluntary, conditional or mandatory) was not always specified. Outcomes were more comprehensively addressed, and the majority of the systematic reviews that focused on perpetrator programmes reported on both criminal justice and victim focused outcomes.

Victim focused interventions

Two reviews (SR12 and SR13) addressed risk assessment as an intervention type: SR12 as part of a review of a range of domestic violence interventions to reduce recidivism by offenders, and a 2013 review (SR13) of 39 studies of risk assessment interventions between 1990 and 2011 which reported on criminal justice outcomes.

Systematic reviews with partial coverage of interventions

Community focused interventions

There were two interventions focused on the community in the systematic reviews. One review (SR12)did not find interventions that met their inclusion criteria. The review that looked at Public education and outreach only considered this from one study (SR17), the Domestic Violence Intervention Education Project (DVIEP) and reported on programmes, criminal justice outcomes and victim focused outcomes.

Two reviews examined the impact of prosecution and conviction on both criminal justice outcomes and victim outcomes (SR9, SR11).

One Campbell review (SR5),published in 2008, focused on the impact of Second Responder interventions and reported on both criminal justice and victim focused outcomes.

One recent review (SR12) examined protection orders and specialist domestic violence courts and reported on criminal justice outcomes only.

Perpetrator focused interventions (other than perpetrator programmes)

The other perpetrator focused interventions were only partially covered in the systematic reviews. For arrest, only the impact of mandatory arrest was reviewed, alongside other interventions to prevent recidivism in domestic violence offenders (SR17).

There was some evidence included in one review (SR12) examining mental health treatments as part of perpetrator programmes. The same review included limited

information on probation as an intervention, although this was primarily considered as the comparison treatment for other interventions.

Two reviews (both conducted by the same authors) examined the crime control or deterrence effects of criminal sanctions (SR9, SR11).

Interventions and outcomes not covered in the systematic reviews

Few of the systematic reviews of domestic violence interventions explicitly measured their effect on victim focused outcomes. This included victim outcome measures for coordinated community response, protection orders, specialist domestic violence courts and probation of the perpetrator.

3.4. PRIMARY STUDIES

Descriptive summary of all included primary studies
Overview of the literature

In addition to the systematic reviews, 826 primary studies that were not in the systematic reviews were coded, based on information in the title and abstract, for the same characteristics.

OECD countries were selected as most likely to have similar state structures and legal systems to the UK. Of the studies that reported the geographical location of their intervention, more than half were conducted in the United States (58%), followed by the United Kingdom (21%), Australia (9%), Canada (6%), New Zealand (2%). One per cent or less were conducted in each of the remaining countries (Spain, Sweden, Israel, Germany, the Netherlands and Cyprus).

Number of Primary studies by geographical location
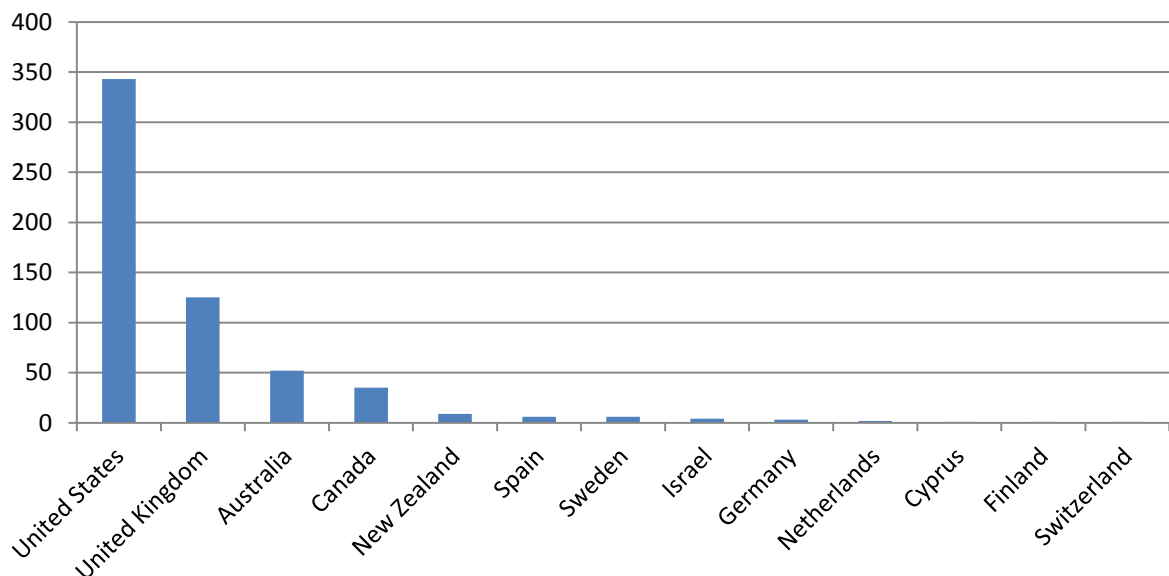
Figure 5. Primary studies by geographical location

Number of primary studies by publication date
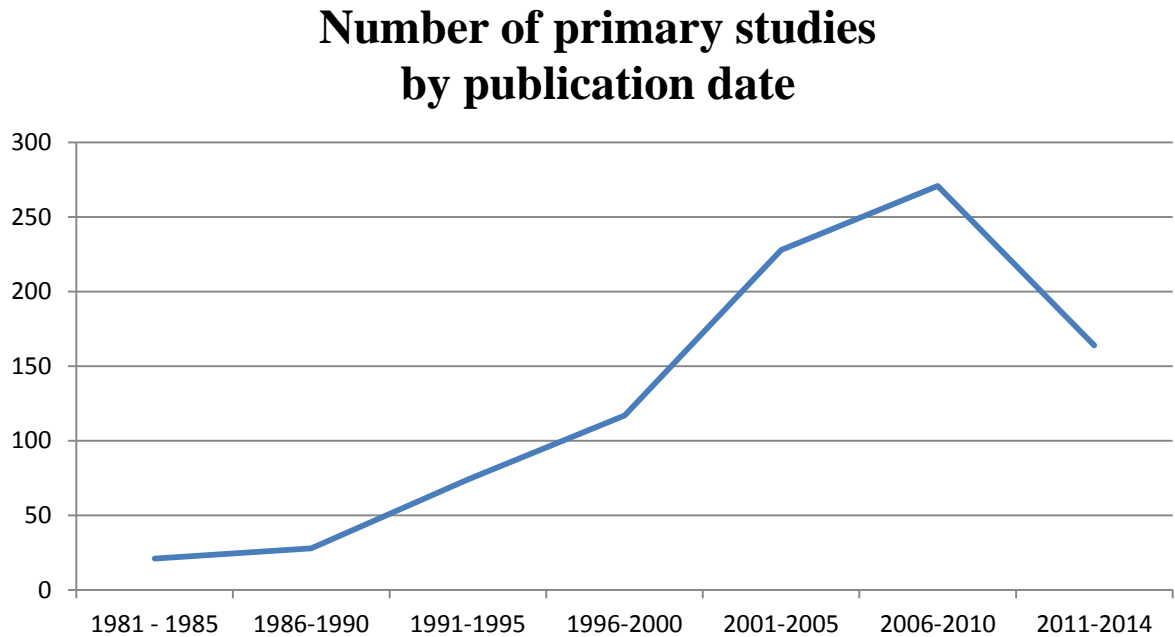
Figure 6. Primary studies by publication date

There has been increasing interest in domestic violence interventions since the late 1970's. The interventions most commonly studied over this time have been arrests, criminal justice system wide responses, perpetrator programmes and routine police services. Of these, the greatest research interest by some considerable distance has been directed toward perpetrator programmes (see figure 7).
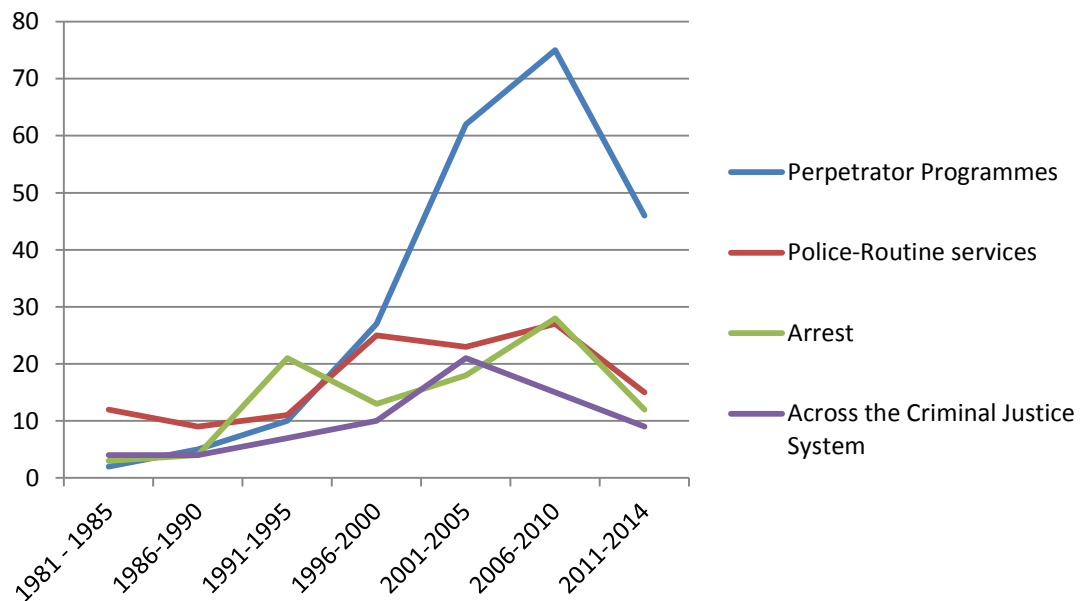
Figure 7. Research interest in the most common intervention types over time

3.5. STUDY TYPES

Interventions were explored using a range of different study types. The table below shows the interventions by study type in the primary studies. Just over half of studies (52%) were process evaluations or views studies and the remainder were impact evaluations. Impact studies were graded against the Maryland Scientific Scale (as far as could be determined by title and abstract). Study designs score higher on the Maryland scale if the study design includes two groups to determine the effect of the intervention, with the higher scoring study designs having randomly allocated groups. Lower scoring study designs use only a single group. Two more interventions types were system level interventions and interventions that target both the victim and the perpetrator.

Table 7. Interventions by study type

Interventions	Impact evaluative study, Scale 3-5	Impact evaluative study, Scale 1-2	Process evaluative or views study	total
Community focused interventions				
Coordinated community response	5	9	2	16
Public education or outreach	2	1	0	3
System level				
Across the Criminal Justice System	2	21	46	69
Integrated Services	2	5	4	11
Victim and perpetrator focused Interventions				
Restorative Justice	1	2	8	11
Couples Treatment Programs	1	1	1	3
Mediation	1	0	0	1
Victim focused interventions				
Protection Orders	3	24	26	53
Multi-agency forums/ partnerships/ responses	3	25	24	52
Specialist Domestic Violence Courts	2	19	26	47
Victim Advocacy/Support Advisors	7	6	14	27

Mandatory reporting	0	3	7	10
Police- specialized domestic violence unit	1	3	4	8
Victim-survivor therapy Program	0	3	2	5
Apprehended Violence Order (AVO)	0	2	1	3
Disclosure scheme	0	0	1	1
Victim focussed outreach	1	0	0	1
Photographic evidence	1	0	0	1
Body mounted cameras on police	0	0	1	1
victim alarms	0	1	0	1

Perpetrator focused interventions				
Perpetrator Programmes	43	70	70	183
Police-Routine services	8	32	83	123
Arrest	14	41	48	103
Courts-Routine services	1	21	42	64
Prosecution, conviction	2	15	16	33
Probation with conditions	5	8	5	18
Restraining Order	3	4	10	17
Sentencing	0	5	9	14
Police: specialized domestic violence unit	1	4	5	10
Mandatory prosecution (no-drop)	2	2	5	9
Police training programmes	0	2	5	7
Pre-treatment intervention	2	3	1	6
Expert testimony	1	2	2	5
Gun removal laws/ gun confiscation	0	4	1	5
Electronic monitoring	0	3	1	4
Mental health treatment	1	2	1	4
Case management	2	1	0	3
Exclusion orders	0	1	2	3
Substance abuse treatment programme	3	0	0	3
Intensive supervision	2	0	0	2
Pre-trial decision making	0	1	1	2
Various	1	0	1	2
Police caution	0	1	0	1
Judicial Monitoring	1	0	0	1

Numbers not mutually exclusive

Community focused interventions

There were 16 primary studies that measured the impact of coordinated community responses on domestic violence. There were three further primary studies that reported on the impact of public education and outreach in the community.

System level focused interventions

Four studies with a more rigorous design were found for the system level interventions: two for interventions that were rolled out across the criminal justice system and two for those that attempted to integrate different services.

Victim and perpetrator focused interventions

Few studies evaluated the impact of victim and perpetrator focused interventions, and only three were rigorously designed.

The majority of studies looking at victim and perpetrator focused interventions focused on restorative justice interventions aimed to mediate between parties to seek reparation for wrongs done, usually in the form of an apology or monetary compensation. The intention is to bring the wrongdoer to account and make them realise the harm they have brought about to the victim by their behaviour. Studies evaluating these interventions studies were from Australia, Canada and the US and were mainly concerned with culturally sensitive interventions for Indigenous populations.

Victim focused interventions

Few impact studies were found for the disclosure scheme programme, a database of previously convicted perpetrators of domestic violence that can be accessed by people who may have concerns about the past of a new or potential partner or the partner of someone they know. This paucity of research may stem from the fact that the disclosure scheme is a relatively recent innovation in primary prevention. Known as Clare's law in the UK, the disclosure scheme as has only been live nationwide since March 2014.

The most rigorous study designs for victim focused interventions were for Multi Agency forums and partnerships (the majority of these types of intervention were from the UK and about the relatively new partnership working of Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences with high risk clients), victim advocacy and victim focussed outreach.

There were several victim focused interventions that were not examined in the systematic reviews, such as Victim-survivor therapy Programmes, Victim alarms or other target hardening programmes and Apprehended Violence Order (AVO: the Australian "go" order or fast tracked protection notices issued by police without having to have a court order).

No rigorous study designs were found evaluating mandatory reporting (where public sector workers are required by law to report incidents where they suspect domestic violence, although further participation of the victim is not mandated).

Perpetrator focused interventions

There was a high proportion of studies about routine policing, but few of these were of a rigorous study design. Studies focusing on perpetrator programmes, however,

predominantly employed better designed evaluation methods, as did, to a lesser extent, studies looking at the impact of arrest.

The primary studies in this review examined the impact of pro-arrest policies, factors affecting arrest decisions, dual arrest, warrantless arrest, arrest decision making, and preferred arrest policies.

Probation, restraining orders, mandatory prosecution, specialist domestic violence courts, substance abuse treatment and mental health treatment occurred alongside perpetrator programmes and case management. Pre-treatment interventions usually employed motivational interviewing techniques to enhance readiness to change before taking part in a perpetrator programme,.

Expert testimony was almost always concerned with Battered Women syndrome (victims of domestic violence who go on to kill their spousal abuser) and the use of expert testimony to help jurors understand counterintuitive behaviours.

We did not find rigorous study designs for interventions evaluating police training, the use of police caution, body mounted cameras for evidence gathering, exclusion orders or electronic monitoring

Interventions and outcomes of primary studies
The following tables show the different outcome measures reported in the primary impact studies that were not in the systematic reviews (objective outcome measures are not reported for process evaluations and views studies).

Community focused interventions

The impact studies of community focused interventions tended to report on criminal justice and victim reported outcomes. None reported programme outcomes or system level outcomes. In the studies evaluating the impact of coordinated community response, a fairly high proportion were unclear as to the outcomes being studied

Table 8. Community focused interventions
Numbers not mutually exclusive – studies may report on more than one outcome

Intervention	*CJS outcomes*	Court records (unspecified)	Prosecution/ charge/ sentencing	Rates of arrest	Offender accountability	Perpetrator psychological variables	Re-conviction for violence or abuse	Recidivism/Re-assault/ re-abuse	*victim focused outcomes*	Victim psychological variables	Victim perception of safety	Victim satisfaction with criminal justice system	Not Clear
Community focused interventions													
Community coordinated response			2	2	2		1	3		1	2	2	3
Public education and outreach		1			1					1			

System level focused interventions

System wide interventions reported on all types of outcomes, but a large proportion of impact studies were unclear on the outcomes of interest in the title and abstract.

Interventions affecting the whole criminal justice system relied on official reports such as changes in rates in a population for outcome data. Interventions for whole police services were measured the impact on police activities such as arrests, police attitudes and behaviour, but also the effect of policing on victim reports and victim willingness to report domestic violence. Interestingly, interventions that looked at the impact of routine police services were less likely to report on clear outcomes.

Impact studies examining the effect of sentencing did not appear to measure victim reported outcomes.

Interventions that looked at the impact of integrating services, either services within the CJS or integrating with outside agencies, whole CJS system interventions or specialist domestic violence courts were associated with outcomes related to a victim's willingness to proceed to prosecution

Table 9: System level focused interventions

Numbers not mutually exclusive – studies may report on more than one outcome

Interventions	Attrition	Program completion	Court records (unspecified)	Official crime or police data (Unspecified)	Police attitudes/ behaviour	Police call out data	Police re-arrests	Prosecution/ charge/ sentencing	Rates of arrest	Offender accountability	Perpetrator psychological variables	Rates of Domestic violence homicide	Recidivism/Re-assault/ re-abuse	Multi-agency/ partnership working	Victim participation through to prosecution	Victim psychological variables	Victim perception of safety	Victim reports of violence or re-abuse	Victim satisfaction with criminal justice system	Victim willingness to contact police/ report subsequent abuse	Not Clear
System level focused interventions																					
Across the Criminal Justice System	1			2		2		3	4			3		1	1	2		1	1		6
Police-Routine services			1	2	5	3		1	6			2	2				1	5	1	7	11
Police training programmes					1																
Courts-Routine services		1	1					4										1	3		7
Specialist Domestic Violence Courts							1	1	1	1	1		4		1		2		3		8
Sentencing								1	1				2								1
Integrated Services				1				1	1	1					1						4

Table 9 above reports on those interventions targeted at both victims and perpetrators together. Two interventions reported formal recidivism measures after restorative justice and one of these also reported on the effect on victim's satisfaction for the Criminal justice process. The one study looking at the impact of mediation considered only the impact on recidivism.

Table 10: Perpetrator and victim focused interventions

Numbers not mutually exclusive – studies may report on more than one outcome

Interventions	CJS outcomes	victim focused
	Recidivism/Re-assault/ re-abuse	Victim satisfaction with criminal justice system
Perpetrator and victim focused interventions		
Mediation	1	
Restorative Justice	2	1

Table 10 shows the interventions focused on the victim of domestic violence and the different outcomes associated with these interventions.

Victim focused interventions report on all types of outcomes including programme outcomes, CJS outcomes and, perhaps unsurprisingly, a greater range of outcomes affecting the victim. The five interventions with the most commonly associated outcomes are described in more detail below.

The greatest number of studies and range of outcomes were for interventions reporting on the impact of protection orders (31). These were mainly concerned with the impact on violation of the orders or recidivism, but also had higher number of associations with victim reports of re-abuse, victim reports of safety, and victim satisfaction with the criminal justice system

A similar number of studies and range of outcomes were concerned with the impacts of Multi Agency Risk Assessment Forums (MARACS). These were least likely to be clear in the title and abstract about what outcomes are being measured. This may be due to the preventive nature of risk assessment and response and the difficulties in measuring something that has been prevented.

Studies that examined MARACS also reported on victim's feelings of safety, victim's satisfaction for the criminal justice system and offender accountability. Recidivism measures included victim reports of re-abuse, re-arrests, court records, prosecution, criminal sanctions (charge, prosecution and sentencing) and the impacts of MARACS on multiagency working more generally.

Of the 15 outcomes associated with the impact of risk assessment, none included victim reported outcomes.

Victim advocacy and support reported on 17 counts of outcomes, the majority of these were victim related outcomes and included victim satisfaction with the criminal justice system, victim psychological variables, victim quality of life and wellbeing, offender accountability, victim willingness to proceed to prosecution, and criminal sanctions (charge, prosecution and sentencing). Recidivism measures relied on victim reports of re-abuse.

Table 11 reports on those outcomes associated with perpetrator focused interventions in the impact studies.

Outcomes were most commonly reported for perpetrator programmes. The most common outcomes reported for this intervention were changes in self-reported perpetrator psychological variables, followed by formal measures of recidivism. Other outcomes commonly associated with perpetrator programmes included programme completion and attrition and victim reports of violence and re-abuse. A high number of studies reporting on the impact of perpetrator programmes were not clear about what outcomes were being measured.

The other most commonly reported outcomes were for the impacts for arrest and included outcomes of rates of re-arrest, recidivism and victim willingness to report to the police.

Table 11. Victim focused interventions

Numbers not mutually exclusive – studies may report on more than one outcome

Interventions	Attrition	*CJS outcomes*	Court records (unspecified)	Official crime or police data (Unspecified)	Police call out data	Police re-arrests	Prosecution/ charge/ sentencing	Violation of parole, probation, protection order etc	Rates of arrest	Offender accountability	Recidivism/Re-assault/ re-abuse	*victim focused outcomes*	Emergency Department or hospitalisations	Multi-agency/ partnership working	Predictive accuracy of a scale	Reports of repeat violence or abuse to the police	Severity of violence	Victim psychological variables	Victim perception of safety	Victim Quality of Life, well being and health outcomes	Victim reports of violence or re-abuse	Victim satisfaction with criminal justice system	Victim willingness to contact police/ report subsequent abuse	Not Clear
Victim focused interventions																								
Apprehended Violence Order (AVO)								1																1
Exclusion orders																								1
Mandatory reporting				1																		1		1
Multi-agency forums/ partnerships/ responses	1		1			1	1			1				1					4		2	2		16
Risk assessment							1	1			3				7				1					2
Protection Orders			1	1	1			4			4		1		1		1	1	2		4	2	1	7
Second-responder programmes					1	2																1		
Victim Advocacy/Support Advisors					1						1		3						2		2	5	1	2
Victim alarms											1													
Victim-survivor therapy Program								1											1				1	

Table 12. Perpetrator focused Interventions
Numbers not mutually exclusive – studies may report on more than one outcome

Interventions	Programme outcomes		CJS outcomes														victim focused outcomes										
Perpetrator focused Intervention	Attrition	Program completion	Court records (unspecified)	Official crime or police data	Police attitudes/ behaviour	Police call out data	Police re-arrests	Prosecution/ charge/ sentencing	Violation of parole, probation, protection	Rates of arrest	Offender accountability	Perpetrator self reports of violence or re-abuse	Perpetrator psychological variables	Rates of Domestic violence homicide	Re-conviction for violence or abuse	Recidivism/Re-assault/ re-abuse	Multi-agency/ partnership working	Reports of repeat violence or abuse to the police	Severity of violence	Victim participation through to prosecution	Victim psychological variables	Victim perception of safety	Victim Quality of Life, well being and	Victim reports of violence or re-abuse	Victim satisfaction with criminal justice system	Victim willingness to contact police/ report subsequent abuse	Not Clear
Arrest				3	3		1	1		11	1	1	1	1		16		7			1	2		1	2		5
Case management				1			1			1							1			1		1					
Electronic monitoring									1											1			1		1		1
Expert testimony								3																			
Gun removal laws/ gun confiscation														2									1				1
Intensive supervision							1							1		2									1		
Mandatory prosecution (no-drop)			1				1	2							1							1			1		

Mental health treatment															1									1								
Perpetrator Programmes	7	12		2	1				1	2	1	6	47		4	33			2		1	1		10	1		1		15
Photographic evidence						1																							
Police caution																												1
Police-specialized domestic violence unit					1		1		2						1											1	1
Pre-trial decision making							1																				
Pre-treatment intervention		1										3		2												
Probation with conditions				1		1		1			1	2		4							2	2		2
Prosecution, conviction				1		1	1			1	1		3						1	2	1	2
Substance abuse treatment programme											2		2							1			

3.6.CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS

Gender

Perpetrators

Perpetrator programmes were most likely to be gender specific. Sixty-six percent of interventions targeted at men only, and 63% of those designed specifically for women were of this type. Nonetheless, female only programmes represented only a tiny proportion (just 4%) of all perpetrator programmes.

The majority of studies about arrest either did not report the gender at which they were targeted (38%), or were targeted at both male and female perpetrators (26%).

The majority of the mental health treatment programmes did not state whether they were targeted at male or female perpetrators (67%) or were for female perpetrators (33%) The gender of participants was not reported for most of the other interventions.

Victims

Of the studies of victim-focused interventions that reported the gender of participants , the vast majority (90%) were targeted at female victims. There were only three studies that reported on interventions targeted at male victims of domestic violence and were about arrest, protection orders and restraining orders. The remainder were targeted at both male and females or the sex of participants was not reported.

Victim/perpetrators

There were no interventions targeted at men who were perpetrators of domestic violence and who had also experienced domestic violence.

There were two studies looking at arrest of victim/perpetrators targeted at women only. Both were looking at the impact of gender symmetry (of domestic violence) on arrest. As noted previously, the majority of victim/perpetrator programmes that target women only are concerned with the legal debates surrounding battered women syndrome defence vs. premeditation when abused women kill their abuser.

The single study targeted at both men and women examined the impact of perpetrator programmes in cases of mutual violence.

CJS personnel

Participants in some studies were also were also Criminal Justice System personnel, however the sex of participants in these studies was rarely reported. The exceptions were a study which examined the effect of female police officers domestic violence arrest decisions , and another examining male police arrest decisions and routine policing.

Other characteristics

Forty-four studies included information on the minority ethnic status of their participants. Groups were variously described as Spanish speaking, Hispanic, Muslim

women, South Asian, Black, Asian, African American, Navajo, immigrant men and women, or people from Indigenous communities. Other studies simply stated that their sample was from a black and minority ethnic group or was an ethnically diverse sample.

Theories, aims and activities of criminal justice interventions

Relatively few primary studies reported on the programme rationale, theory of change or programme approach to the intervention (just 16.5%: 140 out of 826 studies). The theories underpinning interventions in the primary studies which were reported can be grouped into five overarching types (see figure 8). Four of these reflect causal theories of domestic violence. These are: patriarchal theories, social learning theories, psychopathology, and moral/ spiritual theories. The fifth, systems and policy level theories, seeks to explain the effectiveness or implementation of criminal justice responses. While a similar proportion of studies in the primary studies and systematic reviews refer to theories to do with patriarchal causes, psychopathology and systems, there are more detailed accounts of the theories underlying the interventions in the primary studies. In addition, the primary studies reflect a concern with social learning, and to a lesser extent spiritual and moral explanations, as causal explanations for domestic violence and the theories of change underpinning for these interventions.
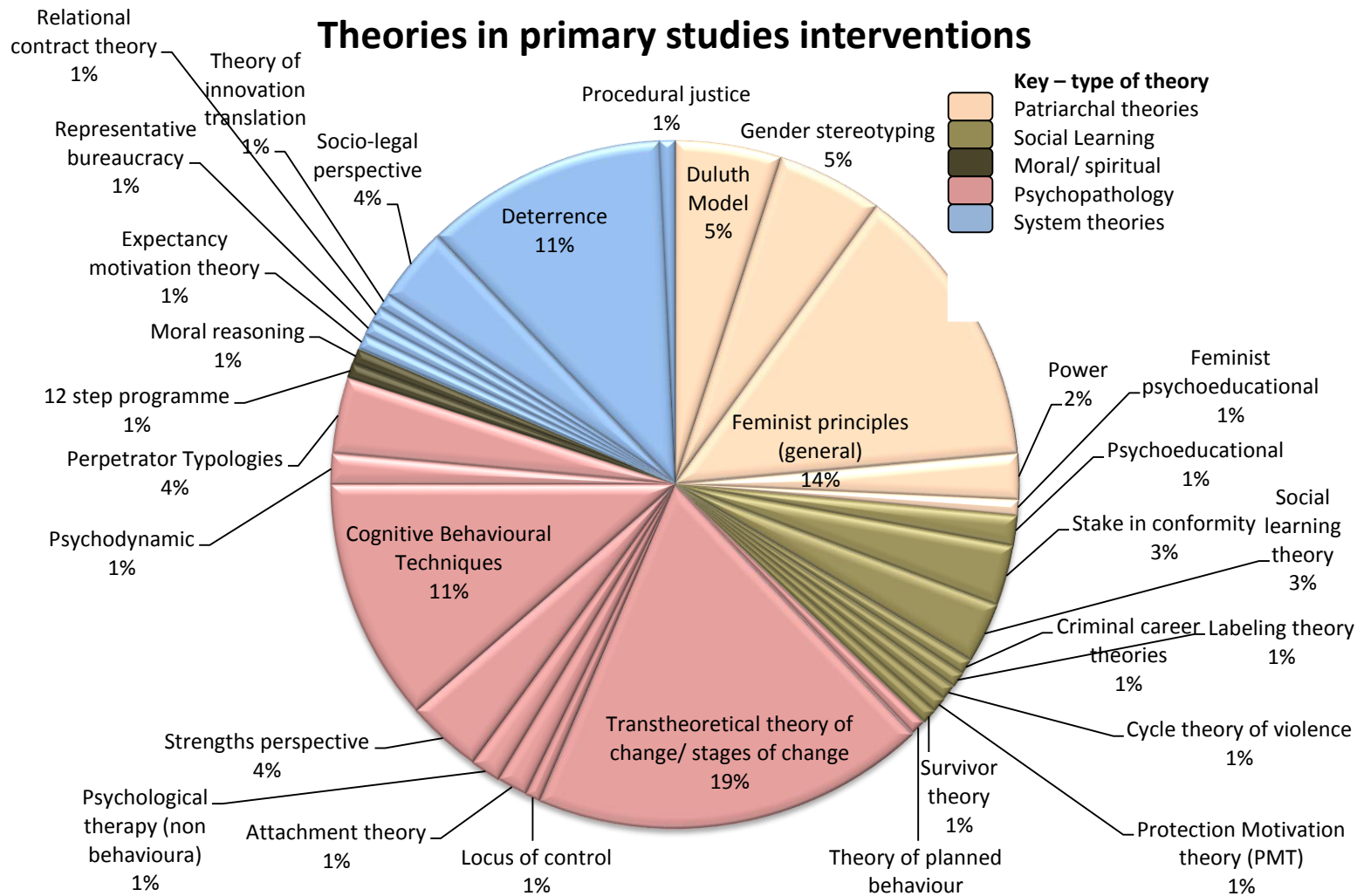
Theories in primary studies interventions

Key – type of theory
- Patriarchal theories
- Social Learning
- Moral/ spiritual
- Psychopathology
- System theories

Relational contract theory 1%
Theory of innovation translation 1%
Representative bureaucracy 1%
Socio-legal perspective 4%
Expectancy motivation theory 1%
Moral reasoning 1%
12 step programme 1%
Perpetrator Typologies 4%
Psychodynamic 1%
Procedural justice 1%
Duluth Model 5%
Gender stereotyping 5%
Deterrence 11%
Feminist principles (general) 14%
Power 2%
Feminist psychoeducational 1%
Psychoeducational 1%
Social learning theory 3%
Stake in conformity 3%
Criminal career theories 1%
Labeling theory 1%
Cycle theory of violence 1%
Cognitive Behavioural Techniques 11%
Transtheoretical theory of change/ stages of change 19%
Survivor theory 1%
Strengths perspective 4%
Psychological therapy (non behavioura) 1%
Attachment theory 1%
Locus of control 1%
Theory of planned behaviour
Protection Motivation theory (PMT) 1%

Figure 8. Theories underlying interventions in the primary studies.

Table 13. Theories of change or programme approach in primary studies

Name Theory of change or programme approach in Primary studies	number of primary studies	Principles	Types of Interventions
Patriarchal theories			
Duluth Model	7	Patriarchal power and control theories of Domestic Violence	Perpetrator programmes, probation, victim-survivor therapy
Gender stereotyping	7	Over-generalizations about the characteristics of an entire group based on gender	Courts-routine services, mandatory prosecution (no drop), police - routine services, police training, prosecution and conviction, sentencing
Feminist principles (general)	19	Focuses on societal, cultural, and political causes and solutions to issues faced in the counselling process. It openly encourages the client to participate in the world in a more social and political way.	Across the CJS, perpetrator programmes, police-routine services, prosecution and conviction, protection orders, restorative justice, victim advocacy and support
Power	3	Violence against women is explained in terms of a power struggle: feminists argue that in a patriarchal society those with all the power – males - must resort to violence when their position of dominance is threatened.	multi agency forums, prosecution and conviction, specialist domestic violence courts
Feminist psycho educational	1	See Duluth Model	Perpetrator programmes
Social learning theory			

Psycho educational	2	Refers to the education offered to individuals with a mental health condition and their families to help empower them and deal with their condition in an optimal way.	perpetrator programmes, probation
Stake in conformity	4	Arrested persons who lacked a stake in conformity were significantly more likely to have a repeat offense than their counterpart who were not arrested Conversely, among those who were married and employed, arrest deterred subsequent violence.	arrest, intensive supervision, protection orders,
Social learning theory	4	How to behave is learned through observation of others, not solely through reinforcement of behaviour or other cognitive theories.	perpetrator programmes, police-routine services
Criminal career theories	1	Imprisonment does not appear to have any punishment effects on the prisoner that will prohibit him or her to behave in the criminal manner that landed that person in prison. Rather, 'time spent in prison serves merely to lengthen the criminal career by that amount of time'.	Across CJS
Labelling theory	1	Tannenbaum (1938) defines labelling as the process of making the criminal by employing processes of tagging, defining identifying, segregating, describing, emphasising, making conscious and self conscious.	arrest, police-routine services,
Cycle theory of violence	1	1. Intergenerational transmission of violence 2. cyclical model of abuse followed by remorse	Case management
Protection Motivation theory (PMT)	1	Protection motivation stems from both the threat appraisal and the coping appraisal	perpetrator programmes,
Survivor theory	1	Coping mechanisms and help seeking behaviours of victims, (opposite of learned helplessness)	prosecution and conviction

psychopathology theories

Theory of planned behaviour	1	Theory about the link between beliefs and behaviour	perpetrator programmes
Transtheoretical theory of change/ stages of change (TTM)	26	The TTM seeks to include and integrate key constructs from other theories (hence 'Transtheoretical') into a comprehensive theory of change that can be applied to a variety of behaviours, populations, and settings (e.g. treatment settings, prevention and policy-making settings, etc.).	perpetrator programmes, pre-treatment interventions
Locus of control	1	refers to the extent to which individuals believe they can control events affecting them	Perpetrator programmes
Attachment theory	2	Attachment is a biologically rooted, species-specific behavioural system that, when activated, maintains close proximity between a child and his or her caretaker. The ones who are not capable of forming attachments are at greatest risk for intimate partner violence,'	Perpetrator programmes
Psychological therapy (non behavioural)	2	See psychodynamic therapies	arrest, mental health treatment, perpetrator programmes,
Strengths perspective	5	works with the perpetrators important personal goals and values	Perpetrator programmes, victim advocacy
Cognitive Behavioural Therapy/Techniques	16	This theory (and technique) suggests that individuals who are experiencing any kind of distress (e.g., depression, anxiety, anger) are usually engaging in biased ways of thinking.	Perpetrator programmes
Psychodynamic	2	The psychodynamic approach includes all the theories in psychology that see human functioning based upon the interaction of drives and forces within the person, particularly unconscious, and between the different structures of the personality.	Perpetrator programmes

| Perpetrator Typologies | 5 | Different personality traits and different developmental course of domestic violence of perpetrators require different approaches | Perpetrator programmes |

moral/ spiritual			
12 step programme	1	A set of guiding principles (accepted by members as 'spiritual principles,' outlining a course of action for recovery from addiction, compulsion, or other behavioural problems	Substance abuse programme, Perpetrator programmes
Moral reasoning	1	Moral reasoning can be defined as being the process in which an individual tries to determine the difference between what is right and what is wrong in a personal situation by using logic	perpetrator programmes

Systems/ Policy level theories			
Expectancy motivation theory	1	police expectation of reward (i.e. prosecution)	arrest
Representative bureaucracy	1	equal gender representation in the CJS	arrest
Relational contract theory	1	models of service delivery	perpetrator programmes
Theory of innovation translation	1	models of service delivery	multi-agency forums
Socio-legal perspective	5	an interdisciplinary approach to analysing law, legal phenomena, and relationships between these and wider society	perpetrator programmes, across CJS, electronic monitoring, multi-agency forums, prosecution and conviction, victim-survivor therapy
Deterrence	16	focusing on the effects of increasing the risks and punishment costs of violence toward intimate partners	arrest, across the CJS, judicial monitoring, perpetrator programmes, police-routine

			services, police training, prosecution and conviction, victim survivor therapy
Procedural justice	1	offenders will accept CJS sanctions if they believe they are fair	arrest

As can be seen in the following chart (Figure 9), some theories underpinning domestic violence interventions have gained in academic interest over time, while others have declined. For example, there has been a growing interest in evaluating studies that look at perpetrator psychopathology as a causal theory, which then informs the interventions. The most common intervention in this category was psychological treatment using CBT. There may be some overlap here with feminist principles as CBT is a technique that can be used in other behaviour change interventions with different underlying theories of causation, as well as itself having an underlying theory or programme approach that links psychopathology with behaviour. Overall though, the number of studies reporting on interventions that are described as wholly feminist in principle is declining.
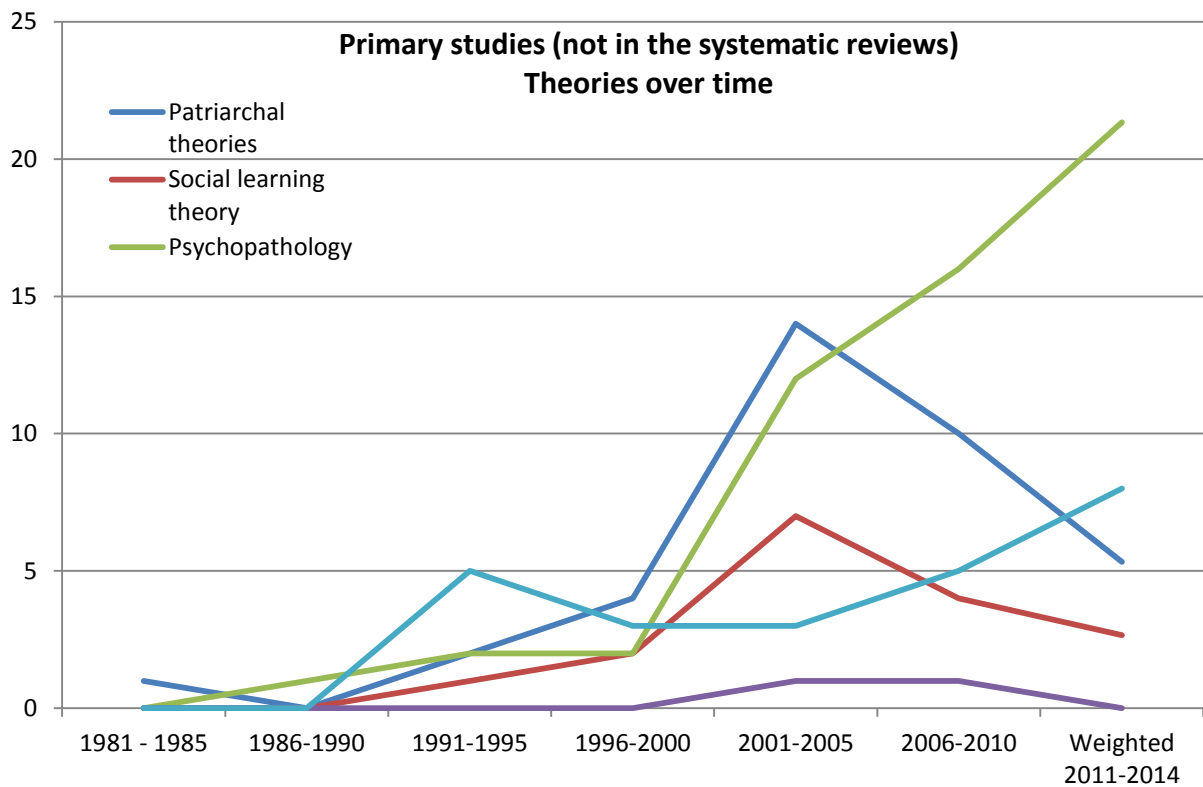
Figure 9. Theories in primary studies over time

Coverage of interventions in primary impact studies compared to the systematic reviews

As can be seen from tables 7- 12, which map the interventions covered in the primary studies, there are many more primary studies focusing on more types of interventions and outcomes than there are included in the systematic reviews. These interventions were focused on additional levels not found in the systematic reviews, including system level focused interventions and those for victims *and* perpetrators together.

There were 100 primary studies which measured the impact of an intervention which used a strong research design (Maryland 3-5). These interventions are grouped by focus and the outcomes are summarised and compared. The extent of coverage of the primary studies is examined below. The studies to which the interventions relate are in brackets and can be found in appendix XX

Primary impact studies with good coverage of interventions
➢ **Perpetrator-focused interventions**

Similar to that found for the systematic reviews, there was extensive coverage of evidence for perpetrator programmes that looked at impacts for programme level, criminal justice outcomes and victim focused outcomes.

The majority of studies that looked at the impact of criminal justice outcomes also looked at victim-focused outcomes.

Primary impact studies with partial coverage of interventions
Community focused interventions

There were three studies of rigorous study design (9, 24, 75) that looked at community level responses to domestic violence. While this number is not high, these types of interventions are completely absent from the systematic reviews.

System focused interventions

No reviews looked at the impact of system wide interventions for tackling domestic violence, such as police routine services, interventions across the CJS, and integrated services. There were, however, a few studies of these interventions found in the primary studies and these measured the impact on criminal justice outcomes and victim-focused outcomes.

Victim and perpetrator focused interventions

No reviews evaluated the impact of interventions designed for both victim and perpetrator. There were, however, a small number of evaluations and process/ views studies in this area found in the primary studies. These were focused on restorative justice, couples treatment programmes and mediation.

Victim focused interventions

There is a lack of review evidence for the effectiveness of protection orders. One evaluation of protection orders was found in the Miller (2009) review (SR17) but this was limited only to the effectiveness of GPS monitoring systems for perpetrators under protection order conditions. There were, however, a number of good quality primary studies that evaluated the effectiveness of protection orders.

	Programme outcomes	Criminal justice outcomes	victim focused outcomes
System focused interventions			
		5 x Police - routine services (2, 8, 42, 79, 100)	2 x Police - routine services (2, 8)
		1 x Across the CJS (100)	
Community focused interventions			
		2 x Coordinated community response (9, 24)	1 x Coordinated community response (24)
		1 x Public education and outreach (75)	
Victim focused Interventions			
	1 x Multi-agency forums/ Partnership working(26)	1 x Police- specialized domestic violence unit (2)	4 x Victim advocacy/ support advisors (24, 81, 86, 87)
	1 x Risk assessment (41)	2 x Victim advocacy/ support advisors (5, 24)	1 x Police- specialized domestic violence unit (2)
		1 x Multi-agency forums/ Partnership working(20)	1 x Multi-agency forums/ Partnership working(26)
		1 x Second-responder programmes (21)	1 x Protection orders (45)
		1 x Photographic evidence (34)	1 x Case management (89)
		1 x Specialist domestic violence courts (40)	
		1 x Protection orders (61)	
		1 x Expert testimony (68,	
victim and perpetrator focused Interventions			
		1 x Restorative justice (62)	
		1 x Mediation (98)	
perpetrator focused Interventions			

7 x perpetrator programmes (3, 4, 35, 37, 59, 63, 72)	32 x perpetrator programmes (1, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 29, 32, 35, 36, 39, 48, 51, 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 67, 72, 74, 76, 83, 84, 88, 90, 92, 94, 97, 99)	6 x perpetrator programmes 1, 32, 47, 56, 83, 84)
	9 x Arrest (18, 27, 32, 42, 43, 44, 60, 77, 78)	3 x Probation (32, 52, 53)
	3 x substance abuse programmes (29, 83, 85)	2 x Arrest(32, 66)
	2 x Restraining order(31, 82)	1 x substance abuse programmes (83)
	2 x Probation (32, 53)	1 x Prosecution, conviction (32)
	2 x Prosecution, conviction (32, 95)	1 x Intensive supervision (53,
	2 x Intensive supervision (53, 55)	1 x Mental health treatment (93)
	1 x Mandatory prosecution (65)	
	1 x Pre-treatment intervention (85)	

Gap Map of primary impact studies of rigorous study design by outcomes

Interventions missing from the primary studies

From the table of the criminal justice pathway for domestic violence (page 17) we can see that there were no primary studies evaluating the effect of call handling, information sharing and protocols, and initial risk assessment before the officer arrives on the scene, or personal safety advice to the victim by police. After arrest there were no primary studies that examined the impact of community penalties and fines imposed on domestic violence perpetrators.

There were no evaluations yet for the UK's newly approved and accredited Integrated Abuse Programme (IDAP) based on the Duluth model, the Community Domestic Abuse Programme, or the Building Better Relationships programme, delivered in the community, (2012/13).

There were no impact studies yet available for UK police use of conditional discharge, a UK trial currently underway of a community based perpetrator programme for low-moderate risk first time perpetrators of domestic violence (Project CARA publication expected 2016).

There were no impact studies yet available for the use of Integrated Offender Management locally delivered interventions applied to persistent domestic violence offenders who come into contact the criminal justice system. Integrated offender management encourages a cross-agency community wide response to some of the persistent and problematic offenders. (Home Office 2015)

3.7.DISCUSSION

From over 11, 000 records identified from bibliographic databases and hand searching, 18 systematic reviews and 827 primary studies met the inclusion criteria and were coded on title and abstract for this systematic map

A wide range of interventions were covered both by the systematic reviews and primary studies, however the level of detail in each may be limited by the information available in the title and abstract

Systematic reviews
The systematic map demonstrated that systematic reviews relating to criminal justice intervention in domestic abuse have been heavily focused on perpetrator programmes, which were the subject of the vast majority of reviews after 2005. The limited coverage of other interventions may be at least partially reflective of the more recent focus on What Works in Domestic Violence intervention (Bacchus et al, 1997), and the resulting slow build of the body of evaluation research. This finding highlights a significant gap in the systematic review literature in terms of synthesis of research related to evaluation of interventions other than perpetrator programmes. This gap is particularly significant given the fact that most perpetrator programmes are confined to cases in which perpetrators are prosecuted and are therefore delivered to only a tiny proportion of domestic violence offenders.

The map revealed that the most common programme approaches in systematic reviews were those described as Cognitive Behavioural Therapy and the Duluth model. These are not to be considered mutually exclusive as CBT is a technique used

by both programme approaches, but it is the presence or not of a feminist perspective in the approach and motivation to behaviour change of perpetrators that is the defining distinction between the two approaches. While this finding suggests that these approaches are common in domestic violence intervention, another gap highlighted by the map of existing systematic reviews concerns the dearth of synthesised knowledge around which theoretical approaches have been most successful in domestic violence intervention. As highlighted in the introduction, although nearly all reviews referred to programme theory or theoretical approach, only limited analysis of the theories underpinning interventions emerged, and there was little evidence of explicit evaluation of theoretical underpinning as a factor in programme success. Reviews did not focus on the impact of theoretical bases of interventions and it was not therefore possible to unpack what, if any, role these played in programme effectiveness.

Coverage of interventions in systematic reviews

Wider community focused interventions and perpetrator focused interventions not relating to perpetrator programmes were only partially covered, and there were significant gaps where interventions were not covered at all in the systematic reviews identified. This may be a reflection of the novel nature of some of these interventions, which have yet to be studied extensively in the primary literature.

Primary studies
The geographical focus of research was primarily in the US and UK (to a lesser extent Australia). Research focus has shifted dramatically since the 1990's. While interest in effective policing (routine police services, arrest, and other interventions across the Criminal Justice System) has remained relatively stable, this has been dwarfed in recent years by a significant spike in research relating to evaluating the effectiveness of perpetrator programmes.

Few interventions in the primary studies were focused on supporting the victim through to prosecution after arrest. There were no interventions in primary studies or in the systematic reviews that were about domestic violence call handling and IT systems for storing or sharing information before the police officers attend the scene, restorative justice, or conditional or simple cautions. Furthermore, there were no interventions in primary studies or in the systematic review that evaluated the impact of community penalties or fines.

Known UK interventions currently underway not yet evaluated

There is no impact evaluation study yet of Project CARA Cautioning and Relationships Abuse a police issued conditional caution, where the caution is conditional upon attending completing a community based domestic violence perpetrator workshop.

At the other end of the Criminal justice responses pathway, there is no evaluation yet for the UK probation service delivered Integrated Domestic abuse programmes (IDAP), The Community domestic abuse programmes or the Building better relationships programme. There are no evaluations yet of the UK prison service delivered Healthy Relationships programme (HRP).

3.8.OUTCOMES

The nature of outcomes measured varied widely with the nature of interventions. Interventions that looked at the impact of integrating services, either services within the CJS or integrating with outside agencies, whole CJS system interventions or specialist domestic violence courts were associated with outcomes related to a victim's willingness to proceed to prosecution, an area of interest given that victim withdrawal is widely considered problematic and a key performance indicator of the CPS, which sets targets to reduce unsuccessful prosecutions. Domestic violence victim withdrawals (or 'no-shows') account for one in three of all failed cases (Starmer, 2011). Multiagency partnership working interventions were also unclear in terms of outcome. This may be due to the preventative nature of risk assessment, and the difficulty of accurately measuring risk reduction. This may also be an artefact of poor or limited reporting of study aims and outcomes in titles and abstract.

Few interventions other than the perpetrator programmes in the systematic reviews considered victim focused outcomes. Yet it is generally understood that the success of a Domestic violence programme should be considered against multiple outcomes, and should in particular incorporate outcomes relevant to the victim and not just the criminal justice system.

National guidance(s) on perpetrator programme delivery advises that victims should be involved in perpetrator programmes, both for reasons of victim justice and to report back any changes in behaviour. It is worth noting though, that "changes in behaviour" actually means further harm: there is a question as to whether it is ethical to ask a victim of violence to participate in a study where the outcome of the study may be further violence to themselves. A further consideration must be whether a reduction in violence or a reduction in the severity of violence is really an acceptable outcome measure of success (Babcock 2008). There is also a question over whether the involvement of victims in perpetrator programmes might raise their hopes too high that a perpetrator's behaviour might be permanently changed by an intervention, and as a consequence encourage victims to remain in relationships where they are at risk of serious harm.

Participants
The type of participant included in the mapped studies was somewhat skewed. The vast majority of perpetrator programmes were targeted at men, or included men. Only a tiny proportion of programmes were designed for delivery with women only or reported on victim-focused outcomes. Few primary studies reported on the ethnic minority status or socioeconomic status of participants and whether this has an impact on the effectiveness of programmes to tackle domestic violence.

Theoretical underpinnings
As noted above, this systematic map has shown that systematic reviews evaluating programmes of similar types have conflated very different theories and programme approaches underpinning the interventions making it difficult to identify which theories are associated with effective programmes. The primary studies that reported an underlying programme approach or theory of change showed a more diverse range of programme theories than showed in the systematic reviews and included social learning theories and a small number of interventions that employed moral/ spiritual theories.

There was a similar proportion of the dominant programme theories as shown in the systematic reviews: Individual psychopathology focused programme theories, which advocate a more gender symmetrical understanding of domestic violence, perpetrator typologies theories and a psychotherapeutic or cognitive behavioural therapeutic treatment approach for perpetrators to change behaviour compared to the Duluth Feminist model that firmly advocates a gendered view of domestic violence and a patriarchal power and control causal theory of domestic violence and a cognitive behavioural therapeutic approach that challenges sexist behaviour and beliefs (Paymar 2008).

The map of primary studies that were not in the systematic reviews revealed a much more diverse interest in interventions to deal with domestic violence. There was also a clear shift in emphasis over time away from the beginning of the criminal justice pathway for domestic violence, which showed a spike in interest in policing in the 1990's, and was mainly to do with changing attitudes and behaviour of police towards arresting perpetrators, towards the very end of the pathway and perpetrator programmes, either delivered in the community under probation conditions or in detention as a prison delivered programme. Either way, perpetrator programmes were accessible for only the minority of domestic violence perpetrators who were convicted of an offence.

4. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this report is to systematically identify and describe this empirical evidence in order to:

- Identify the criminal justice interventions that have been examined by the literature and the nature of such studies

- Identify gaps in the evidence base (in terms of criminal justice interventions and outcomes)

- Inform discussions about potential interventions and/ or outcomes for further in-depth review and synthesis of studies

The systematic search of bibliographic databases and grey literature searching as well as author contacts and website searching identified over 11, 000 records. After screening against explicit inclusion criteria, 18 systematic reviews and 827 primary studies of interventions to deal with domestic violence were identified and mapped for key characteristics describing the nature of the studies. Mapping was conducted using the title and abstract only for the primary studies and the full texts for the systematic reviews.

This map has drawn together a diverse range of studies of international criminal justice interventions to tackle domestic violence. It can be used by policy makers, practitioners and commissioners to identify evidence from systematic reviews and individual evaluations of interest and to identify those areas where good quality research may be lacking.

The gap analysis of the systematic reviews against the policy relevant outcomes of programme outcomes, criminal justice and victim outcomes showed the preponderance of systematic reviews examining perpetrator programmes and all outcomes. Research exploring interventions acting early in the criminal justice pathway has received considerably less attention, as have outcomes other than those specifically relating to the Criminal Justice System, such as victim relevant outcomes and risk assessment. Similarly, further exploration of the theories underlying interventions and their role in achieving outcomes is also necessary to unpick the factors determining policy or programme success.

Following further stakeholder involvement, the in–depth analysis of selected interventions and synthesis of primary studies identified from the map will distinguish between the underlying theories and go further than grouping together by programme label without regard for variation in approach.

Gaps in the systematic reviews can be "back-filled" with the available primary studies based on pragmatic decisions and the homogeneity of the selected interventions.

From the primary studies of evaluations of rigorous study designs there is probably sufficient evidence to address in more depth:

- Perpetrator programmes
- Multi-agency and integrated working with the criminal justice agencies

- Victim advocacy and support for victims through the criminal justice pathway
- Routine services delivered by police
  The effectiveness of arrest
- Substance abuse programmes incorporated into perpetrator programmes

We will be looking at what can be synthesized from systematic reviews to identify and understand the theories and mechanisms of effective interventions. There are also a number of process evaluations and views studies in the map that can be used to further inform, triangulate and complement the findings from the high quality impact studies.

4.1. STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE SYSTEMATIC MAP

Strengths
This systematic map of reviews and primary studies will form the framework to organise and structure the synthesis. The gaps in the reviews and primary studies identified can be used to direct future research in this area.

No date limit was applied to the studies in the systematic review or primary studies and all quantitative and qualitative study design that met the inclusion criteria were mapped on title and abstract.

By looking at interventions over time, the map has identified trends in the theories underpinning different interventions. The main debates centred around causal explanations for domestic violence being rooted in patriarchal theories vs. individual psychopathology and the different programme designs that follow from these theories.

Limitations
Systematic reviews that incorporate the same intervention types, but with different programme theories, are not able to pick apart which effective interventions, are associated with which particular programme theories.

The primary studies and interventions in the systematic reviews include both those delivered by criminal justice agencies and those outside the CJS. As the delivery mode of programmes has not been parsed at this stage, it is impossible to differentiate between, for example, perpetrator programmes delivered by the prison and probation service (i.e., prison or community based), as well as the service delivery personnel, the setting, the level of motivation or compulsion of the perpetrator, time allowed between intervention and follow up, and whether the interventions were one-to-one or based on a group format.

While the lack of a date limit is proposed as strength of this map, it could also be viewed as a limitation. As shown previously, theories underpinning interventions may have changed over time in light of new evidence regarding their efficacy, or studies may be included in the map which covers interventions that may no longer be available or even acceptable. Given the large number of primary studies found, it was not feasible to retrieve full texts for all studies to map study characteristics. However, not all abstracts are clear as to the purpose and design of the interventions they describe, and as a result some detail may be missing from the map of primary studies.

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Appendices

Appendix 1.1: Authorship of this report

Appendix 1.2 Details of user involvement

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Appendix 2.2: Search strategy for electronic databases

Appendix 2.3.1 Key-wording tool for the map

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References for included primary studies - linked

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Appendix 2.3.4 table of primary studies characteristics - linked

APPENDIX 1.1: AUTHORSHIP OF THIS REPORT

The authors of the review are Karen Schucan Bird, Carol Vigurs, David Gough and Katie Quy.

Appendix 1.2 Details of user involvement

Details of the membership of the Advisory Group

Name	Title	Organisation
Lis Bates	Head of Research and Evaluation	CAADA
Simon Kerss	Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership Manager	Cambridgeshire Safer Communities Partnership Team
Nicola Graham-Kevan	Reader in the psychology of aggression	University of Central Lancashire
Hilary Fisher	Director of Policy, Voice and Membership	Women's Aid
Anon	Anon	College of Policing

Details of the membership of the stakeholder consultation group

Name	Title	Organisation
Hedy Cleaver	Professorial Research Fellow	Royal Holloway
Ms Clyde	Women's activist and founder of Women's refuges in the Clyde area, Scotland	Scotland
Liz Hughes	Staff Officer to Louisa Rolfe	ACPO
David Morran	Lecturer in Social Work	University of Stirling
Ian Sturgess	Domestic abuse and sexual violence coordinator	Office of the Police an Crime Commissioner for Norfolk
PC York (anon)	Police Officer	Yorkshire

APPENDIX 2.1: INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION CRITERIA FOR THE MAP

Criteria	Inclusion	Exclusion
1. **Language**	Published in English	Published in any language other than English
2. **Focus of report/ population of study**	Adults (aged 16 or over) who are or have been victims or perpetrators of domestic violence. OR Personnel who are working or have worked with victims or perpetrators of domestic violence. Domestic violence is any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners (regardless of gender or sexuality). Where studies include a mixed population (e.g. samples of adults and children; or samples of victims of dv and with victims of other forms of abuse), the sample should include a majority of the population group we are interested in and/ or present separate data for those different groups. If there is not sufficient information in the abstract to make this judgement, be inclusive at the mapping stage (and code this for those studies that are included).	Populations that are not or have not been victims of perpetrators of domestic violence NOR Personnel who are working or have worked with victims or perpetrators of domestic violence. (Exclude Reports without data on victims or perpetrators of domestic violence OR without data on personnel who have worked with or work with victims or perpetrators of domestic violence) Population groups who are under 16. Victims or perpetrators of family abuse or abuse between family members who are not intimate partners Victims or perpetrators of child abuse, elder abuse, "honour" based violence, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), and forced marriage. Assault, abuse or violence that does not explicitly refer to domestic violence.
3. **Intervention**	Victims or perpetrators have come in contact with	Victims or perpetrators have NOT come in contact with

	the criminal justice system/ interventions: Interventions delivered by the Criminal Justice System (i.e. police, Crown Prosecution Service, the courts, the probation service, National Offender Management Service, the Ministry of Justice) Interventions that are directly delivered by the criminal justice system prior to a conviction for domestic violence OR programmes that target convicted perpetrators. Secondary (targets 'at risk' groups) OR Tertiary criminal justice Interventions (preventing convicted offenders committing further abuse) Include provision of routine services (policing, courts etc). Include multi-agency interventions include an element of involvement from the criminal justice system. Include specific following interventions: -Arrest -Disclosure scheme -Exclusion orders -Independent Domestic Violence Advisors -Integrated Services -Multi-agency forums/ partnerships -Perpetrator Programmes -Protection Orders	criminal justice system/ interventions: Exclude interventions that are NOT delivered by Criminal justice system (i.e. police, Crown Prosecution Service, the courts, the probation service, National Offender Management Service, the Ministry of Justice). Exclude interventions delivered by other public sectors (e.g. NHS), or the voluntary or third sector (e.g. Women's Aid) that have NOT been funded by the criminal justice system. Exclude interventions that are NOT directly delivered by the criminal justice system prior to a conviction for domestic violence NOR are they programmes that target convicted perpetrators Exclude primary interventions aimed at preventing the initiation or onset of domestic violence Exclude interventions that take place within the military system or/ for military personnel.

	-Restorative Justice -Risk assessment -Second-responder programmes -Specialist Domestic Violence Courts	
4. Study type	Systematic review (i.e. describes search strategies and inclusion criteria used) that includes outcome, economics and/ or process evaluation OR Primary study that examine the impact of CJS interventions in domestic violence or the mechanisms/ process by which the CJS is intervening in domestic violence (reports empirical data, either numerical or textual)	Literature review or narrative review without explicit methods detailing search strategy and inclusion criteria Systematic review of primary studies that do not include empirical data Exclude primary studies without empirical data, either numerical or textual Commentaries, position papers, policy documents (i.e. reports without empirical data), methodological papers (e.g. validation of measurement tools), historical analyses (before WW II), student textbooks without explicit reference to empirical research. Exclude studies that do not tell us about the impact of CJS intervention in domestic violence or the mechanism/ process of this intervention: • Exclude prevalence studies- those that only identify or describe the prevalence of domestic violence.

		• Exclude studies that only investigate risk factors for involvement in domestic violence. • Exclude studies that use perpetrators/ victims as a convenience sample for the study (e.g. to identify behavioural traits of offenders/ victims)
5. Geography	Systematic review includes studies OR primary study where data has been collected from OECD countries (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States)	Systematic review includes studies from non-OECD countries. Primary studies collect data from non-OECD countries.
6. No Abstract		If no abstract is provided, please undertake a Google search for the abstract. Exclude studies where it is not possible to easily locate an abstract or summary of the report.

APPENDIX 2.2: **BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASE SEARCH STRING ASSIA VIA PROQUEST**

Concept 1 Criminal Justice
Concept 2. Domestic violence
Concept 3. Intimate relationship + violence
Concept 1 +(Concept 2 OR Concept 3)

1. ((SU.EXACT("Criminal justice") OR SU.EXACT("Criminal offences") OR SU.EXACT("Criminal sanctions") OR SU.EXACT("Criminal policy") OR SU.EXACT("Criminal justice policy") EXACT("Criminal law") OR SU.EXACT("Criminal justice system") OR "Criminal courts" OR SU.EXACT("Police authorities") OR SU.EXACT("Police officers") OR SU.EXACT("Police") OR SU.EXACT("Police projects") OR SU.EXACT("Prisons") OR SU.EXACT("Prison service") OR SU.EXACT("Remand prisons") SU.EXACT("Probation service") OR SU.EXACT.EXPLODE("Victims") OR SU.EXACT("Victimology") OR SU.EXACT.EXPLODE("Perpetrators") OR SU.EXACT.EXPLODE("Dangerous offenders" OR "Disabled young offenders" OR "Drunken offenders" OR "Ex-offenders" OR "Ex-prisoners" OR "Juvenile offenders" OR "Juvenile sex offenders" OR "Learning disabled young offenders" OR "Long term prisoners" OR "Maximum security prisoners" OR "Murderers" OR "Offenders" OR "Prisoners" OR "Probationers" OR "Recidivists" OR "Remand offenders" OR "Remand prisoners" OR "Sex offenders" OR "Suspected juvenile offenders" OR "Suspected offenders" OR "Violent juvenile offenders" OR "Violent offenders" OR "Violent sex offenders" OR "Violent suspected offenders" OR "Violent young offenders" OR "Young adult offenders" OR "Young offenders") OR SU.EXACT("Ex-offenders") OR "Defendants")
2. AND ((SU.EXACT.EXPLODE("Domestic violence") ("Battered women"))
3. OR ((SU.EXACT("Assault") OR SU.EXACT("Violence") OR SU.exact("abuse") OR SU.exact("physical trauma"))
4. AND (SU.EXACT("Battered women") OR SU.EXACT.EXPLODE("Elderly husbands" OR "Ex-wives" OR "Former spouses" OR "Husbands" OR "Spouses" OR "Wives") OR SU.EXACT("Family relationships") OR SU.EXACT.EXPLODE("Abusive relationships") OR SU.EXACT("Functional relationships") OR SU.EXACT("Intimate relationships") OR SU.EXACT("Interpersonal relationships") OR SU.EXACT("Dyadic relationships") OR SU.EXACT("Marital relationships") OR SU.EXACT("Hierarchical relationships") OR SU.EXACT("Heterosexual relationships") OR SU.EXACT("Dual relationships")))))
5. OR ((Ti(crime OR criminal OR justice OR court* OR prosecut* OR judg* OR hearing OR trial OR police OR warrant OR probation OR parole OR mandat* OR sentanc* OR convict* remand OR prison OR law OR legal* OR offen* OR felony OR Indict* OR misdemeanor OR perpetrator OR accuse*) OR

ab(crime OR criminal OR justice OR court* OR prosecut* OR judg* OR hearing OR trial OR police OR warrant OR probation OR parole OR mandat* OR sentanc* OR convict* remand OR prison OR law OR legal* OR offen* OR felony OR Indict* OR misdemeanor OR perpetrator OR accuse*))

6. AND ((ti("domestic violence" OR "domestic abuse" OR "interpersonal violence" OR "intimate violence" IPV OR DV OR batter*) OR ab("domestic violence" OR "domestic abuse" OR "interpersonal violence" OR "intimate violence" IPV OR DV OR batter*))

7. OR ((TI("intimate partner*" OR spous* OR partner OR relationship* OR girlfriend* OR boyfriend* OR dating OR famil* OR wife OR wives OR husband* OR "ex-partner*" OR ex-boyfriend* OR ex-girlfriend OR married OR marital OR interpersonal OR intimate) OR AB("intimate partner*" OR spous* OR partner OR relationship* OR girlfriend* OR boyfriend* OR dating OR famil* OR wife OR wives OR husband* OR "ex-partner*" OR ex-boyfriend* OR ex-girlfriend OR married OR marital OR interpersonal OR intimate))

8. AND ti(abuse OR assault* OR violence OR attack OR aggress ") OR ab(abuse OR assault* OR violence OR attack OR aggress"))))

APPENDIX 2.3 SEARCH STRATEGY FOR GREY LITERATURE DATABASES

Name of website/source Grey Literature	pathway followed e.g. Browsed headings/searched site/database within website	keywords and fields searched
CrimDoc Criminology Library Grey Literature	http://link.library.utoronto.ca/criminology/crimdoc/index.cfm	domestic violence
VAW Prevention Scotland	http://www.vawpreventionscotland.org.uk/resources/general	resource type: evaluation AND subject area: domestic abuse
Social Programs That Work	http://evidencebasedprograms.org/	Social programs reviewed> crime/ violence prevention
Coalition for Evidence Based Policy	http://coalition4evidence.org/468-2/publications/	

APPENDIX 2.4 SEARCH STRATEGY FOR WEBSITES

Website Searching		
Name of website/source	**keywords and fields searched**	**Approach to screening e.g. *title, then abstract/full text OR first 100 ranked by relevance?***
Association of chief police officers	Reports, reviews and responses to consultations	Screened on title first and then full text of all listed docs
	>Uniformed Operations	Screened on title first and then full text of all listed docs
	>Crime	Screened on title first and then full text of all listed docs
	>Criminal Justice	Screened on title first and then full text of all listed docs
	>Equality, Diversity and Human Rights	Screened on title first and then full text of all listed docs
	>Local Policing and Partnership	Screened on title first and then full text of all listed docs
Australian Institute of Criminology	Publications> Research and Public Policy Series	Screened on title first and then abstract, followed by full text if necessary and available
	Publications> Technical and background papers series	Screened on title first and then abstract, followed by full text if necessary and available
	Publications> Criminal Research Council Reports> Final reports of grant funded research	Screened on title first and then abstract, followed by full text if necessary and available
	Publications> Criminal Research Council Reports> Reports of commissioned research	Screen on title
	Statistics> Family/ domestic violence statistics	Screened all 'publications' items listed on page by title
CAADA (Co-ordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse)	Policy and Research>CAADA Research and Evaluation	Screened all titles and then full text

Center for Evidence Based Crime Policy	site:http://cebcp.org "domestic violence"	title and description
Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC)	Publication type: domestic abuse	title, summary and then full text
	domestic violence or abuse' (freetext search in publication pages)	title, and summary
Home Office	domestic violence or abuse (freetext search) of research and analysis (publication type) of Home office (department)	title and summary
	domestic violence or abuse (freetext search) of statistics (publication type) of Home office (department)	title and then summary
	domestic violence or abuse (freetext search) of independent reports (publication type) of Home office (department)	
	domestic violence or abuse (freetext search) of impact assessments (publication type) of Home office (department)	title and then summary
	domestic violence or abuse (freetext search) of policy paper (publication type) of Home office (department)	title and then summary
Home Office Archive	Research development statistics Publications>Home Office research reports	title and summary
	Research development statistics Publications>development and practice reports	title and summary
	Research development statistics Publications>online publications	title and summary
	Research development statistics Publications>Home Office Research studies>2006	title and summary

	Research development statistics Publications>Home Office Research studies>2005	title and summary
	Research development statistics Publications>Home Office Research studies>2004	title and summary
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	Research development statistics Publications>Home Office Research studies>2002	title and summary
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	Research development statistics Publications>Home Office Research studies>1998	title and summary
	Research development statistics Publications>Home Office Research studies>1997	title and summary
Ministry of Justice	domestic violence or abuse (freetext search) of research and analysis (publication type) of Ministry of Justice (department)	title and then summary
	domestic violence or abuse (freetext search) of statistics (publication type) of Ministry of Justice (department)	title and then summary
	domestic violence or abuse (freetext search) of independent reports (publication type) of	

	Ministry of Justice (department)	
	domestic violence or abuse (freetext search) of impact assessments (publication type) of Ministry of Justice (department)	
	domestic violence or abuse (freetext search) of policy paper (publication type) of Ministry of Justice(department)	title
Ministry of Justice Archive	>2009-10	title and summary
	>2008	title and summary, then full text
	>2007	title and summary, then full text
National Offender Management Service	publications>IRIS> SU partner violence (565)	title
NICE National Institute for Health and Care Excellence	publications>IRIS> SU domestic violence (99)	title and summary
Refuge	>Research and Publications	title
	>Economic abuse	title
Washington State Institute for Public Policy	Reports: freetext search on 'domestic' in Criminal Justice Topic	title and abstract
	Reports: freetext search on 'intimate' in Criminal Justice Topic	title and abstract
Women's Aid	>Research and Briefings page	title and summary
	>Reports and Books	title and summary
	>Campaigns	title and summary
WHO World Health Organisation	UN Women. Virtual Knowledge Centre to End Violence Against Women and Girls (via CWASU)	title and summary
National Police Research Platform	google search site:http://www.nationalpoliceresearch.org/ "domestic violence"	title
RADAR - Respect for accurate reporting of	All publications	title and summary

domestic abuse reporting		
Battered women's justice Project	battered women's justice project Link> resources> publications	title and summary
	National Clearinghouse for the defence of Battered Women> resources> publications and other items	title and summary
The domestic abuse intervention project (Duluth)	>Research	title and summary
Faith Trust Institute	resources>articles	title and summary

APPENDIX 2.5 SYSTEMATIC MAP CODING TOOL

Map coding tool

| 1. Study type | 1.1 Impact study MD 3-5
A study in which an intervention is assigned to individuals or groups and the frequency of outcome(s) of interest is measured to assess the impact of the intervention.

1.2 Impact study MD 1-2
A study in which an intervention is assigned to individuals or groups and the frequency of outcome(s) of interest is measured to assess the impact of the intervention.

1.3
Process or views study
A study that assesses the operation, implementation and delivery of an intervention, policy or practice. Process evaluation involves the collection of information to describe what a programme includes and how it functions. A range of study designs and methods can be used (common quantitative methods include structured observations, self-report questionnaires, secondary analysis of routine data and common qualitative methods include interviews, focus groups and non-participation observation).

OR

A study that investigated victim or perpetrators attitudes, perceptions, beliefs, values about criminal justice responses to domestic violence. A range of study designs and methods can be used.

1.4 Systematic review
A review of research literature using systematic and explicit, accountable methods |
| 2. Systematic reviews only | 2.1 Study types included
What types of studies are included in the review (e.g. RCTs only)

2.2 Included studies |

	What are the short titles (author and year) of the studies included in the final analysis in the review 2.3 Number of included studies Number of studies included in the final systematic review analysis
3. Geographical location OECD countries only Where was the primary study conducted? For systematic reviews, where were the included studies conducted? Select all that apply.	3.1 United Kingdom 3.2 United States 3.3 Not reported (The abstract does not explicitly report the country in which the study has been conducted) 3.4 Australia 3.5 Austria 3.6 Belgium 3.7 Canada 3.8 Chile 3.9 Cyprus 3.1 Czech Republic 3.11 Denmark 3.12 Estonia 3.13 Finland 3.14 France 3.15 Germany 3.16 Greece 3.17 Hungary 3.18 Iceland 3.19 Ireland 3.20 Israel 3.21 Italy 3.22 Japan 3.23 Korea 3.24 Luxemburg 3.25 Mexico 3.26 Netherlands 3.27 New Zealand 3.28 Norway 3.29 Poland 3.30 Portugal 3.31 Slovak Republic 3.32 Slovenia 3.33 Spain 3.34 Sweden 3.35 Switzerland 3.36 Turkey 3.37 Other (Select if the abstract does not specify the country but only describes a

		region, e.g. 'Europe' or 'North America'. Please specify.)
4. Date of Publication	4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.8 4.9 4.10	<1970 1971-1975 1976-1980 1981 - 1985 1986-1990 1991-1995 1996-2000 2001-2005 2006-2010 2011-2014
5. Criminal Justice Intervention What intervention is being evaluated? Select the principal intervention that is being examined. Specialist domestic violence courts, for example, often include a number of services (e.g. advocacy/ support advisors) but only code Specialist Domestic Violence Courts as this is the main and explicitly articulated intervention under study.	5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4 5.5 5.6 5.7 5.8	Apprehended Violence Order (AVO) An AVO is a court order that aims to protect a person from another person that causes them to fear for their safety. Enables victims of domestic violence to remain in their own home (Australian) Arrest This is includes arrest for domestic violence, pro-arrest and mandatory arrest practices within policing. Body mounted cameras on police 'On-officer' recording systems designed to record police officers' interactions with the public Case management Enables additional referrals for participants in batterer programmes and personalisation of therapies Couples Treatment Programmes Programmes designed to engage both perpetrator and victim in a therapeutic process Courts-Routine services The provision of routine court services for victims and/ or perpetrators of domestic violence Across the Criminal Justice System This is the provision of routine services by multiple agencies as part of the criminal justice approach to domestic violence victims or perpetrators. Community coordinated response The Coordinated Community Response to domestic violence (CCRM) was designed by the charity AVA (Against Violence and Abuse) as a blueprint

against which local services could map their provision for domestic violence services in order to assess their current response and identify any gaps.

5.9   Disclosure scheme
These give members of the public a formal mechanism to make enquires about an individual who they are in a relationship with, or who is in a relationship with someone they know, where there is a concern that the individual may be violent towards their partner. In the UK Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS) is commonly known as Clare's law.

5.10 Electronic monitoring
Use of signalling technology in surveillance of offenders and enforcing restrictions (for example, for offenders who have been barred from contacting victims or returning to a shared address)

5.11 Exclusion orders

Civil legal remedy (domestic violence victim must seek exclusion order) to exclude perpetrator from the home. This is different from the protection order which is a civil justice remedy that can be applied by the police.

5.12 Expert testimony
The use of expert witnesses in the prosecution of domestic abuse crimes to furnish the court with relevant, specialised information (e.g. relating to Battered Women's Syndrome) to enable judges and juries to better understand the facts of a case.

5.13 Gun removal laws/ gun confiscation
Policies that grant law enforcement the authority
to remove guns when responding to a domestic violence incident, or give the court powers to order alleged batterers to surrender firearms.

5.14 Integrated Services
This is when social workers, counsellors, health workers are embedded in criminal justice sites to facilitate integrated working.

5.15   Intensive supervision
This is a policy of increasing the frequency probationary contacts to reduce recidivism

5.16   Judicial Monitoring
Ongoing monitoring of an offender, typically involving court appearances before a judge, compliance officer, or referee in order to confirm compliance with programme attendance and other court orders

5.17   Mandatory prosecution (no-drop)
A policy of moving forward with prosecution in cases where victim cooperation is refused or withdrawn

5.18   Mandatory reporting
The legal requirement on professionals to report suspected cases of domestic violence, e.g.; doctors and nurses suspecting incidents of domestic violence in their patients, without necessarily the victim's permission or request. The consent to accept services is still with the victim

5.19   Mediation
A form of alternative dispute reconciliation in which a third party helps to negotiate a settlement.

5.2   Mental health treatment
Mandatory referral for mental health treatment as part of the perpetrator programme

5.21   Multi-agency forums/ partnerships/ responses
Multi-agency responses to DV, or coordinated community responses as they are called in the United States, are aimed at improving victim and their children's safety, perpetrator accountability, and developing effective prevention strategies. For example, in the UK *Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences* (MARACs) are a forum for different voluntary and statutory agencies to share information about a 'high risk' domestic abuse case in order to lower the level of risk and develop a safety plan for the victim.

5.22   Perpetrator Programmes

Treatment programmes for abusive partners (voluntary and court mandated). Tertiary Intervention

5.23 Photographic evidence
The use of cameras by police to collect photographic evidence at the scene of domestic incidents

5.24 Police caution
A non-statutory disposal in cases where offenders have admitted guilt and agreed to accept a caution

5.25 Police-Routine services
Police tactics and routine police practices in response to domestic violence

5.26 Police- specialized domestic violence unit
A specialised police unit designed to handle the most serious incidents of domestic abuse and provide specialised assistance to victims

5.27 Police training programmes
Training delivered to police officers to help them deal with domestic abuse issues more effectively.

5.28 Pre-trial decision making
Decision making within remit of the CPS or (in US) Prosecutor's office. For example, the decision to proceed to trial or pursue an out of court disposal.

5.29 Pre-treatment intervention
An intervention to increase the readiness to change in perpetrators about to undergo a behaviour change intervention, such as Motivational interviewing.

5.30 Probation with conditions
Community sentences or supervision for offenders released on parole. The offender must comply with conditions set forth by the court (such as refraining from contact with the victim, a ban on possession or consumption of alcohol, or engagement in a treatment programme)

5.31 Prosecution, conviction
Refers to the impact of decisions to prosecute a perpetrator, or the impact of conviction

5.32 Protection Orders

Civil justice order that removes perpetrator from the household and stops them returning for a period of time. These orders can be issued with or without the consent of the victim. Secondary Intervention

5.33 Public education and outreach
Efforts to increase the understanding by laypersons and professionals of the nature, dangers, consequences, and prevalence of domestic violence, and to inform them about the services available

5.34 Restraining Order
A form of court order that requires a perpetrator, or to refrain from doing, certain acts (e.g. contacting the victim). Refusal to comply with an order may result in criminal or civil penalties.

5.35 Restorative Justice
Trained staff facilitate communication between victim and perpetrator of domestic violence. Tertiary Intervention

5.36 Risk assessment
The use of tools by criminal justice practitioners to assess risk of domestic abuse. Secondary Intervention

5.37 Second-responder programmes
These typically consist of follow-up visits to provide information and advice to a victim of domestic violence (following the report of domestic violence to criminal justice system). Secondary Intervention.

5.38 Sentencing
Sentencing decision making, factors affecting sentencing decisions or length of sentencing, adherence to sentencing guidelines

5.39 Specialist Domestic Violence Courts
Specialist court mechanisms to deal with domestic abuse cases. Tertiary Intervention

5.40 Substance abuse treatment programme
Refers to court mandated treatment of substance abusing domestic offenders

5.41 Victim Advocacy/Support Advisors
These are independent advisors that support victims of domestic violence as

	they move through the CJS. In England Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA) support 'high risk' victims through the criminal justice system by offering practical help and social support. In Scotland, this service is known as Advice, Support, Safety and Information Services Together (ASSIST) 5.42 Victim alarms Refers to panic alarms issued to victims of domestic abuse to enable them to contact police in an emergency 5.43 Victim focused outreach Efforts to inform victims of domestic abuse about the services available and engage their participation in advocacy and other forms of support. 5.44 Victim Programmes Programmes which work with victims to raise self-esteem and empower them to leave/avoid abusive relationships (e.g. recovery programmes) 5.45 Various (Specify)
6. Other characteristics of study participants Code the sex of the participants included in the sample. For impact evaluation studies, code according to the sample that received the intervention. For process or view studies, code for the sample that provided views, perceptions or experiences about the intervention.	6.1 Victims/ Survivors 6.1.1 Female 6.1.2 Male 6.1.3 Both Male and Female 6.1.4 Sex not reported 6.2 Perpetrators 6.2.1 Male 6.2.2 Female 6.2.3 Both Male and Female 6.2.4 Sex not reported 6.3 Victim/Perpetrators Victims of domestic violence who are also perpetrators of domestic violence e.g. mutual violence, self-defence, battered women/ men who kill their partners etc 6.3.1 Male 6.3.2 Female 6.3.3 Both Male and Female 6.3.4 Sex not reported 6.4 Criminal Justice System Personnel 6.4.1 Female 6.4.2 Male

	6.4.3	Both Male and Female
	6.4.4	Sex not reported
	6.4.5	Police
	6.4.6	Court personnel
	6.5	BME (specify)
	6.6	Study participants not clear
	6.7	Mental health status
	6.8	Rural-Urban
	6.9	SES
	6.10	Age
	6.11	Other characteristics
7. Name of Programme Add details of the intervention name if this is provided	7.1	No programme name
	7.2	Programme name reported (specify)
8. Outcomes of Impact Evaluation studies / Systematic Reviews For all impact evaluation primary studies and systematic reviews, select all the outcome measures that are used in the study	8.1	Attrition Rates of drop out / completion of intervention programmes
	8.2	Court records (unspecified) Official court data, such as trial records and conviction statistics
	8.3	Criminal justice practitioners experience & attitudes Outcomes that measure perceptions and opinions of individuals working across the Criminal Justice System (including police and court personnel) e.g. attitudes to victim-perpetrators, battered-women's syndrome
	8.4	Emergency Department or hospitalisations Change in the number of recorded emergency Department (ER, ED, A&E) visits or number of hospitalisations for domestic violence
	8.5	Multi-agency/ partnership working This includes measures to assess the effectiveness of multi-agency working such as multi-agency information sharing, policy development, collaboration etc.
	8.6	Offender accountability Measure of offenders' capacity or willingness to acknowledge and accept responsibility for domestic abuse
	8.7	Official crime or police data (Unspecified)

		Use this code when the study reports official police or crime data without specifying the nature of the outcome measure.
	8.8	Police attitudes/ behaviour Outcomes that measure attitudes of police to domestic abuse incidents, victims and offenders and the manner in which these are dealt with
	8.9	Perpetrator self reports of violence or re-abuse Outcomes that measure perpetrator violent behaviour (e.g. Conflict Tactics Scale) or attitudes (e.g. perception of risk of being violent)
	8.10	Perpetrator psychological variables Instruments that capture psychological state of perpetrator, e.g. self esteem, locus of control
	8.11	Police call out data Official data on calls to the police or police call out data/ response to domestic violence incidents
	8.12	Police re-arrests Official reports of re-arrest. This may be arrest for violence and abuse or other types of criminal activity.
	8.13	Predictive accuracy of a scale In cases where a psychometric instrument is used to predict domestic abuse or recidivism (e.g. the Brief Spousal Assault Form for the Evaluation of Risk (B-SAFER)
	8.14	Programme completion Successful completion of treatment programmes
	8.15	Prosecution/ charge/ sentencing Prosecutions, charge or sentences for violence of abuse
	8.16	Rates of arrest Arrest statistics of the number of arrests for violence or abuse
	8.17	Rates of Domestic violence homicide The number of domestic homicides
	8.18	Re-conviction for violence or abuse Prosecution and conviction for violence or abuse
	8.19	Recidivism/Re-assault/ re-abuse Re-assault / re-abuse where it is not clear who has reported the re-assault

		(i.e., not clear if it is a victim report). Not necessarily a reconviction or re-arrest. Recidivism refers to re-assault / re-abuse after the perpetrator has either experienced negative consequences of that behaviour, or has been treated or trained to extinguish that behaviour.
	8.20	Report/ complaint to court (US) a formal legal document lodged directly with the court that sets out the facts and legal reasons (see: cause of action) that the plaintiff believes are sufficient to support a claim against the defendant that entitles the plaintiff to a remedy
	8.21	Reports of repeat violence or abuse to the police Official complaints made to the police that may or may not result in re-arrest
	8.22	Severity of violence The seriousness or acuteness of violence incidents arising from domestic abuse
	8.23	Victim participation through to prosecution The willingness of victims to pursue and complaint of domestic abuse and support charge and prosecution
	8.24	Victim psychological variables Instruments that capture psychological state of victim, e.g. self esteem, perceptions of personal and legal power
	8.25	Victim perception of safety Victim reports of personal safety and risk of harm
	8.25	Victim Quality of Life, well being and health outcomes Measures of victim life satisfaction and physical and psychological health
	8.26	Victim reports of violence or re-abuse Outcomes that measure victim reports of violence via, for example, survey, interviews, CTS
	8.27	Victim satisfaction with criminal justice system Measures of victim satisfaction with criminal justice system and associated

		processes (e.g. police interaction, court experience)
	8.28	Victim willingness to contact police/ report subsequent abuse Victim reports of likelihood of contacting police or reporting subsequent domestic abuse
	8.29	Violation of parole, probation, protection order etc. Reports (based on victim / perpetrator reports or official data) of violation of court orders or conditions
	8.30	Not applicable For studies which are neither an impact evaluation nor a Systematic Review of impact
	8.31	Not Clear Impact evaluation studies where outcomes have not been explicitly stated
9. Full text used? Was the full text of the report used to code?	9.1 9.2	No- Full text NOT used for coding Yes- Full text used for coding
10. Data on cost benefit? Is there any data collection or analysis on the cost benefit or financial implications of the intervention and its implementation?	10.1 10.2	No Yes
11. Reference to theory of change or programme approach Does the report explicitly mention a theory of change/ logic model or programme theory for the intervention?	11.1 11.2	No Yes