

D5.2. Final research report A.S.A.P.

Final report on the comparison between
organisations that implemented the experimental
operational protocol and the control group

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A.S.A.P. - Testing of the operational protocol

Report by

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1. Summary Main Results

Five main programme outcomes can be highlighted:

- 1) Clients' and (ex-)partners' views converged more at the end of the programme than at the start. This applies to: the presence and the number of forms of abusive behaviours and the frequency of the abusive behaviour.
- 2) There was a statistically significant decrease in the number of the men's self-reported emotional abusive behaviours over time. There was also a statistically significant decrease in the number of the men's emotional, physical and sexual abusive behaviours reported by the (ex-)partners.
- 3) There was a statistically significant decrease in the men's frequency of emotional and physical violent behaviours over time, both for the self-reported behaviour and the men's behaviour reported by (ex-)partners.
- 4) The average number of impacts of the violent behaviour decreased significantly over time, both those stated by clients and their (ex-)partners.
- 5) The average amount of high and intermediate risks reported by case managers decreased significantly over time.
- 6) The protocol was evaluated more positively over time by professionals. The protocol was deemed very helpful especially in fostering cooperation and increasing the safety of the victim, and to a lesser extent in reducing recidivism.

Other related outcomes are less pronounced:

- 1) No clear changes in safety were measured. This applies to no significant changes in partner's feelings of fear by both clients and (ex-)partners.

Finally, we have observed some results that need further data and further exploration before making firm conclusions regarding their meaning:

- 1) The results on police call-outs do show a slight decrease among clients and (ex-)partners, but statistical comparison was not possible.
- 2) The comparison between intervention and control group showed interesting differences, with clients of the control group showing lower levels of reported violence. Due to the size of the control sample and the lack of significant decreases, it is not justified to appoint these differences to treatment effects.

2. Sample Description

Introduction

This report reviews the main results of the intervention by four programmes as measured via the Impact Outcome Monitoring Toolkit and the testing of the experimental operational protocol during the A.S.A.P. project (from the 1st of October 2018 until the 30th of September 2020). First, data have been collected among clients and (ex-)partners through the Impact Outcome Monitoring Toolkit, measuring changes in reported violence and attitudes regarding intimate partner violence. The aim was to monitor six clients and their (ex-)partners per organisation.

Second, data have been collected among professionals (counsellors, case managers and other service providers) who used the developed risk assessment check-lists, assessments of recidivism and individual changes sheets as part of the operational protocol. As part of the operational protocol, the professionals organized three meetings in which they discussed the cases according to the protocol's format. The risk assessment check-lists (see Appendix 1) were filled in separately before each meeting, to facilitate a more objective comparison. During the meetings, the working sheets (see Appendix 1) were filled in jointly by both case managers. The format of the working sheet prescribed case managers to assess the risk assessment in the first meeting; the recognition of recidivism and individual change were assessed in the second and third meeting. To measure the effects of the usage of the operational protocol, the professionals filled in the Questionnaire for Assessment of Change in Organisational Behaviour. This was done at four timepoints; before the first meeting and after the first, second and third meeting.

Finally, a comparison is made between participants who received counselling during the testing of the operational protocol and participants from the control group. Participants from the control group received counselling from the participating organizations at earlier timepoints and subsequently filled in the Impact Outcome Monitoring Toolkit. The comparison serves to assess to what extent the use of the operational protocol and a more systemic approach contributes to the reduction of violent behaviour and attitudes.

Participants

Participation of clients and their (ex-)partners for the IMPACT questionnaire varies over time, as can be seen in Table 1 below. T0 is measured before the start of the programme, which practically was not possible for two out of four organisations because contact had not been established with the clients and partners beforehand. Therefore, data from T0 are excluded from the analyses, in order to prevent an unequal distribution of organisations. T1 is taken at the beginning at the programme, T2 in the middle, T3 towards the end and T4 after the programme ended. In working with this target-group, it is



difficult to maintain contact after the programme has ended, which explains the low response at T4.

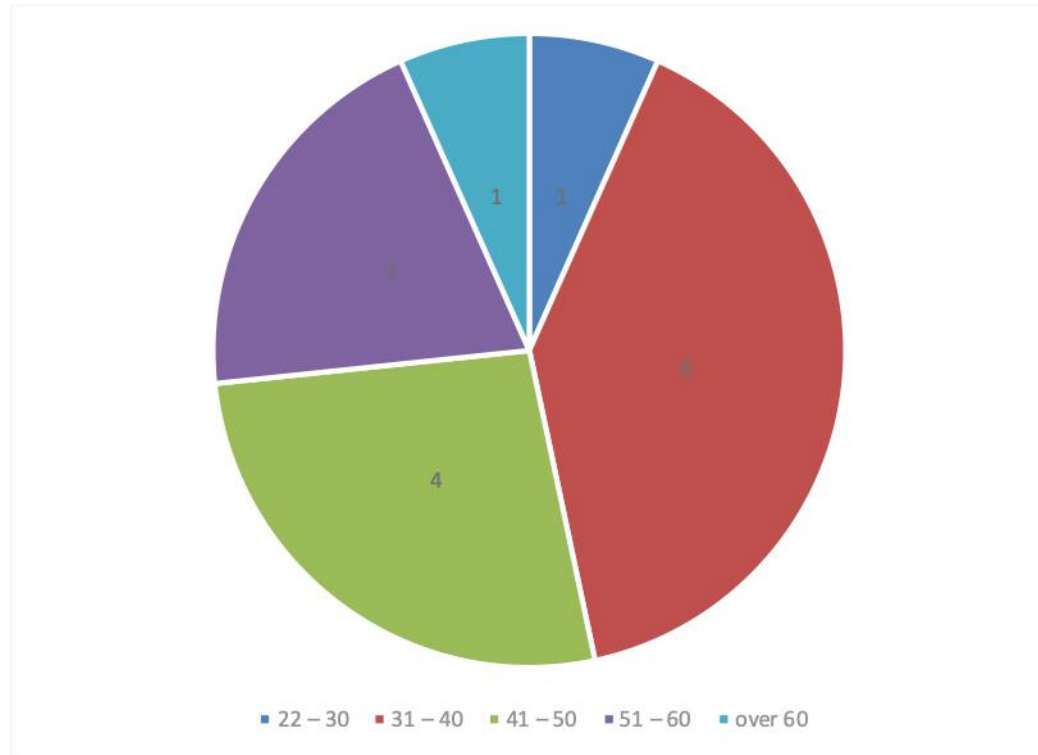
In this report, data from clients and (ex-)partners participating at T1, T2 and T3 are analysed ensuring a larger sample size across all four organizations. The descriptive analyses take into account all participants at these timepoints. To assess whether violent behaviours and attitudes change over time, non-parametric statistical tests are performed for those participants who participated continuously across all three timepoints.

Table 1. Participation from clients and (ex-)partners

	Clients	(Ex-)Partners
Participants before the start of the programme (T0)	13	12
Participants at the start of the programme (T1)	15	12
Participants during the programme (T2)	22	16
Participants at the end of the programme (T3)	20	13
Participants after completion of the programme (T4)	3	2

Regarding biographical descriptive statistics, the majority of the men in the sample are between 31 and 50 years of age, as can be seen in Graphic 1 (also see Appendix 2, Table 1). Also, the majority of the participants are working full-time and either struggling to pay for the essentials, or managing to pay for the essentials but having nothing left after (see Appendix 2, Tables 2, 3 and 4).

Graphic 1. Age division of clients



Organisations

In this report, data from four different service organisations are analysed. Dom Duga-Zagreb from Croatia, Association NAIA from Bulgaria and Gruppo R and Una Casa per l'Uomo both from Italy provide service to perpetrators of domestic violence and collaborate with victim services mainly from other departments. These organisations experimented with the use of the operational protocol, aimed at facilitating the cooperation between case managers from perpetrator and victim services. By taking a more systemic approach, the whole family system is involved in service provision. The assumption is that the violence can be tackled better than when services operate separately from one another.

Varying legal frameworks between countries, different working methods of organisations and different duration of programmes may contribute to differences between organisations in implementing a more systemic approach and having the intended effect of a stronger reduction in violence.

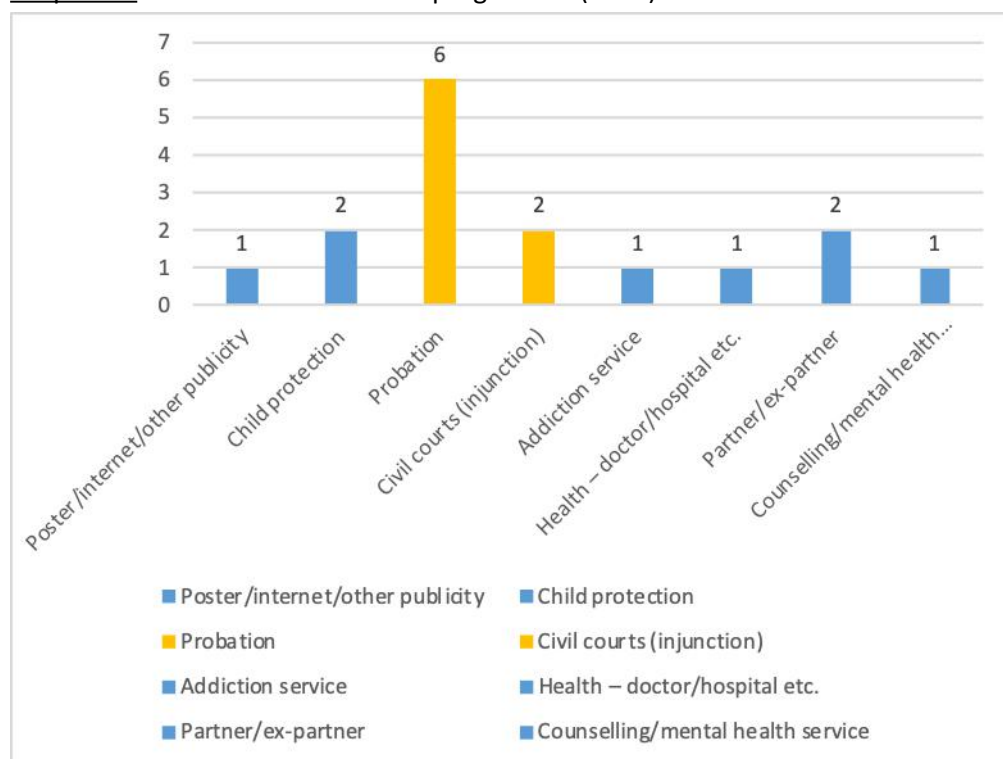
Referral route

Participants came to the programmes in different ways, with the category probation containing the highest number (see Graphic 2 below and Appendix 2, Table 5). The categories 'probation' together with 'civil courts (injunction)' indicate mandatory participation for the most part, while the remaining categories are not sanctioned and voluntary to at least a certain degree. Fifteen participants indicated sixteen referral routes, indicating that mandatory and voluntary ways to the programmes are almost equally divided in the sample.

The Croatian and Bulgarian organisations indicate that all their clients take part in the programme as a result of a court order (Association NAIA, 2019; Dom Duga-Zagreb, 2019). In the Italian context there is no mandatory participation, although participation may be strongly recommended by social services or judicial authorities (E. Gajotto, personal communication, February 11, 2020; Una Casa per l'Uomo & Gruppo R, 2019). This implies that for Italian participants referral routes through judicial authorities still mean voluntary participation.



Graphic 2. Clients' referral route to programme (n=15)



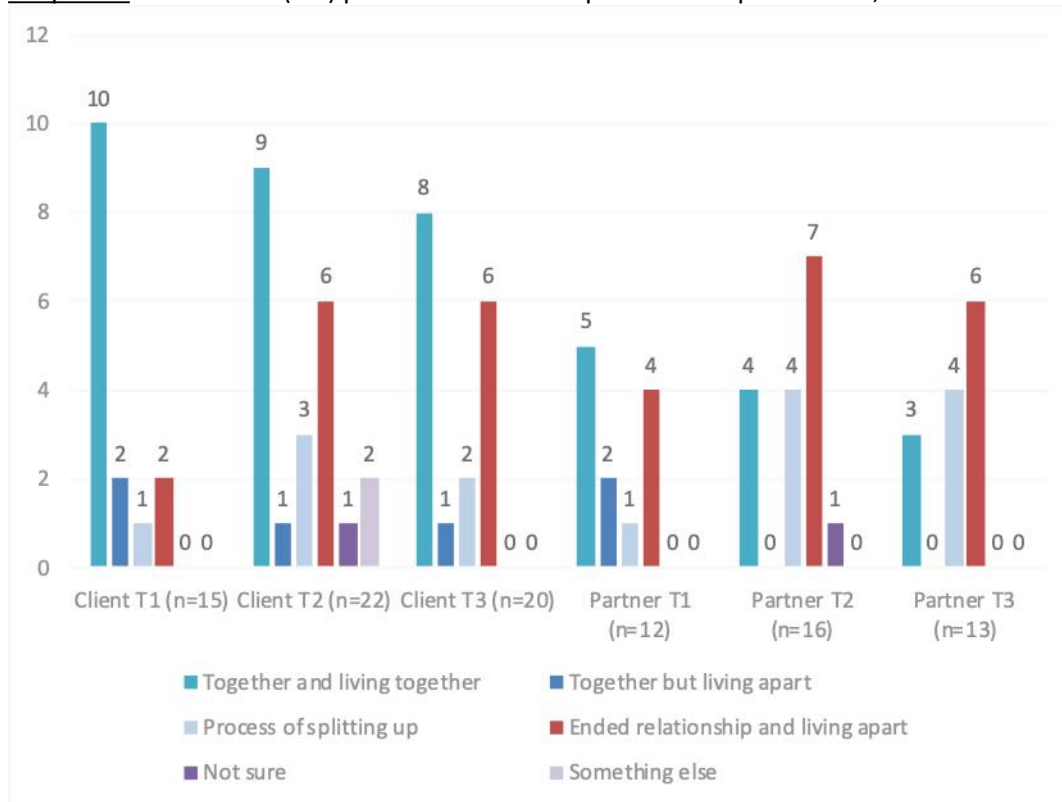
Note: The numbers were calculated by counting the number of clients that reported each referral, multiple referral routes could be indicated. The items: “police”, “criminal courts”, “civil courts (custody/access)”, “helpline”, “relationship counselling service”, “restorative justice”, “religious place” & “somewhere else” did not receive any answer

Relationship status

Graphic 3 reflects the relationship status reported by clients and (ex-)partners over time. The majority of both clients and (ex-)partners stated that they were together at the beginning of the programme. During (T2) and at the end of the programme (T3) the number of clients reporting being together is similar to those stating not being together. This does not apply for (ex-)partners, as more (ex-)partners report being separated than being together, both during and towards the end of the programme (see Appendix 2, Tables 6, 7, 8 and 9).

Over all three timepoints, the proportion of clients indicating still being together is larger than the proportion of (ex-)partners stating that. Conversely, for all three timepoints the proportion of (ex-)partners indicating that the relationship ended and they are living apart, is larger than the proportion of clients reporting this.

Graphic 3. Clients' and (ex-) partners' relationship status compared at T1, T2 and T3



Note: The numbers were calculated by counting the number of clients and (ex-) partners that reported each answer. Results and punctuations per each answer can be found in Appendix 2 Table 6, 7, 8 & 9.

3. Main outcomes

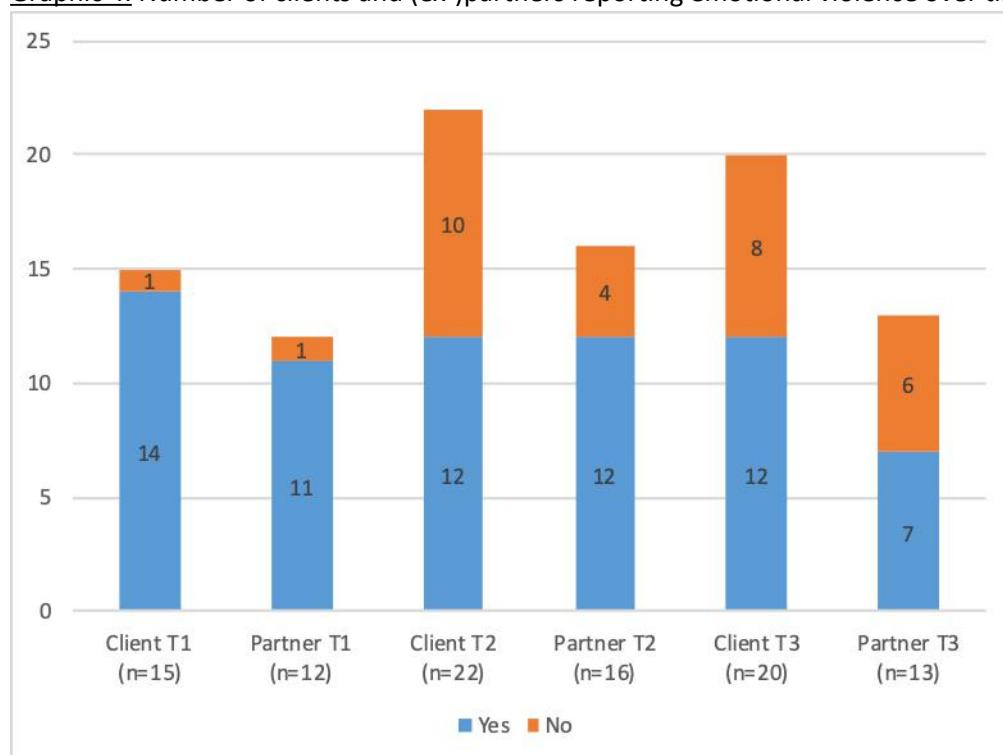
Presence, number, frequency and impact of violent behaviours

Presence of violent behaviours

In this paragraph, the presence, the development over time, the frequency and the mean number of violent behaviours reported by clients and (ex-)partners are discussed. After, the impact of the violent behaviour, reported both by the client and the (ex-)partner are analysed and discussed.

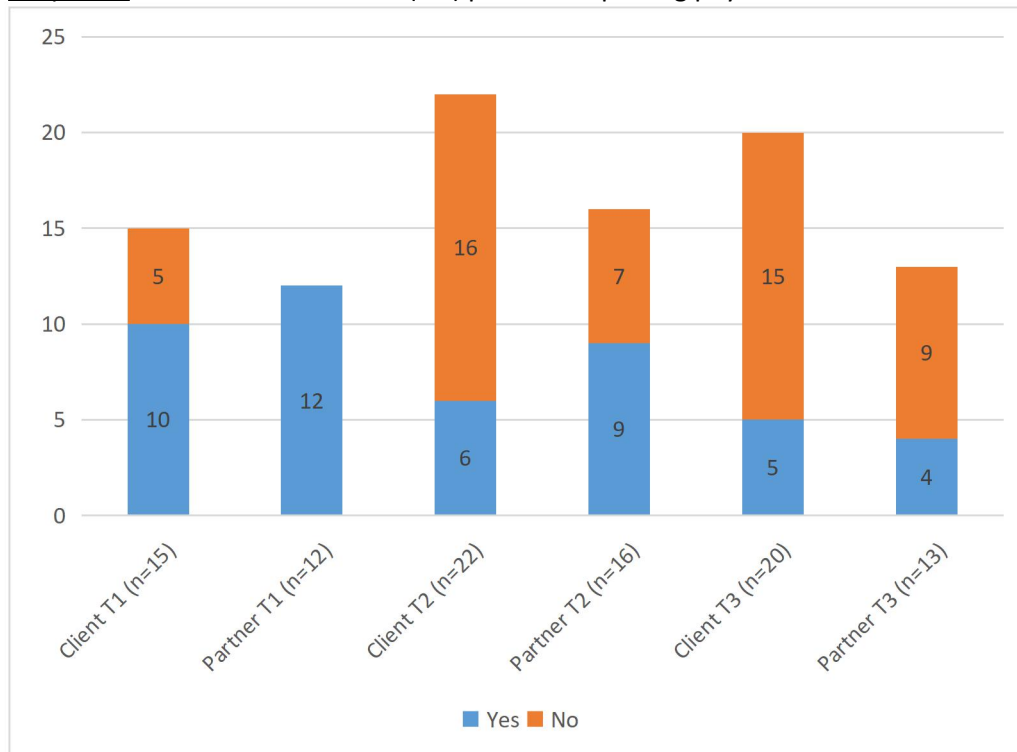
Regarding the presence of violent behaviours, three main results can be observed. First, both the number of clients and (ex-)partners who report violent behaviours decrease over time (see Graphic 4, 5 and 6). The decrease is strongest for (ex-)partners. Although sample sizes vary over time, relatively more clients and (ex-)partners report no violent behaviours during (T2) and at the end (T3) of the programme. Secondly, both for clients and (ex-)partners, there are more participants reporting emotional and physical violence than those reporting sexual violence. Third of all, for all three types of violence there are relatively more (ex-)partners reporting violence by the perpetrator than self-reported violence by the perpetrators.

Graphic 4. Number of clients and (ex-)partners reporting emotional violence over time



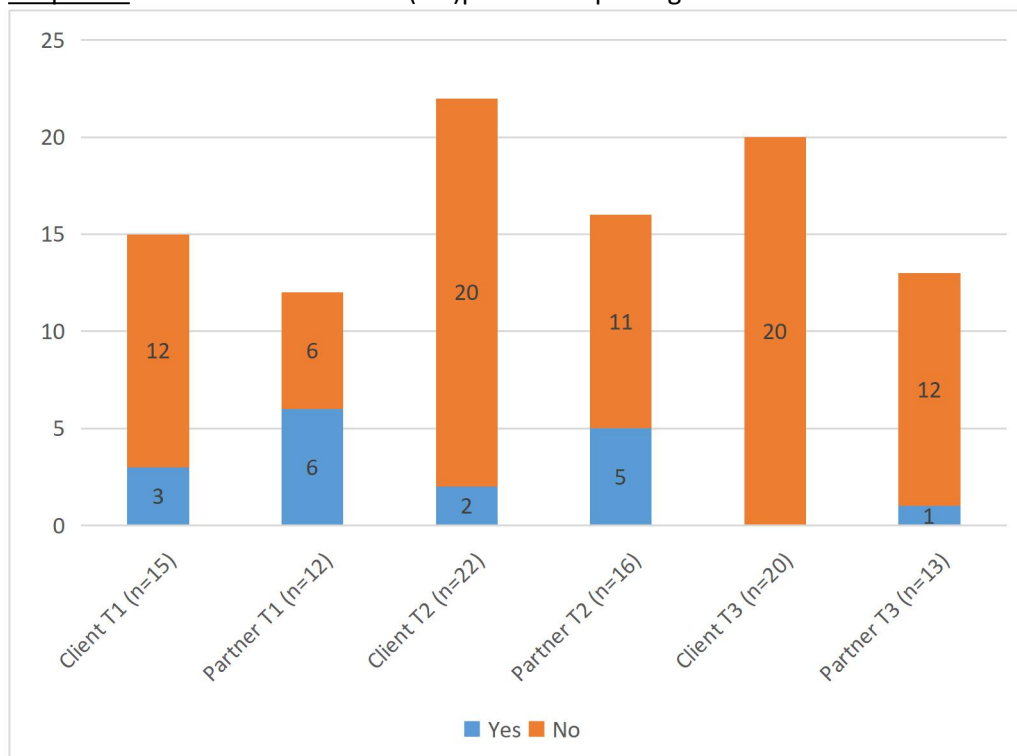
Note: see Appendix 3, Tables 10 and 11

Graphic 5. Number of clients and (ex-) partners reporting physical violence over time



Note: see Appendix 3, Tables 10 and 11

Graphic 6. Number of clients and (ex-)partners reporting sexual violence over time



Note: see Appendix 3, Tables 10 and 11

Number of violent behaviours

Graphic 7 below portrays the decrease in average number of reported violent behaviours over time. The IMPACT questionnaire included questions pertaining to eleven forms of emotional violence, fourteen forms of physical violence and eight forms of sexual violence.

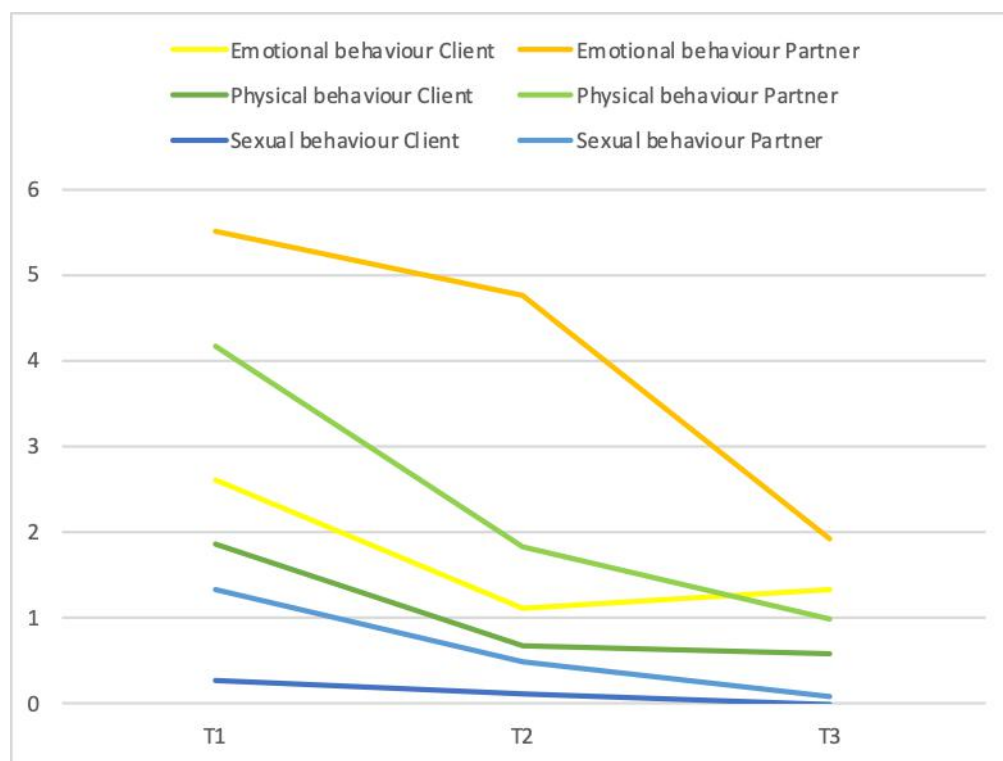
Similar to the reported presence of violence, emotional violence is reported the most, physical violence to a similar but lesser extent and sexual violence hardly at all.

Focusing on T1, Graphic 7 shows that (ex-)partners, on average, report experiencing more than twice the number of emotionally and physically violent behaviours than the number of self-reported emotional violent behaviours by clients. Although reported to a lesser extent, the difference between clients and their (ex-)partners is relatively largest for sexually violent behaviours.

It is clear that most types of average number of reported violent behaviours decrease over time, except for a slight increase in emotional behaviour and a stagnation of physical violence reported by clients between T2 and T3. Nevertheless, all types of reported violence of clients and their (ex-)partners converge increasingly towards the end of the programme. For clients, only the decrease in average number of reported forms of emotional violence is statistically significant. For (ex-)partners, the decrease in average number of reported forms of behaviour is significant for all three types of violence (see Appendix 3, Tables 12 and 13).

These results can be explained in various ways. It is possible that the results are obtained because perpetrators understate their use of violence consistently, or are less willing to admit to physical and sexual violence, and thus no significant change in physical and sexual violence is observed, over time. It could also be a true reflection of the situation, by which the programme does not statistically significantly contribute to a reduction of physical and sexual violence. It is possible that victims overstate the perpetrators' use of violence at the beginning of the programme but not towards the end of the programme. However it is also possible that the results obtained from partners reflect the actual situation, which means that statistically significant changes could be attributed to the effects of the programmes.

Graphic 7. Mean number of violent behaviours reported by client and (ex-)partner



Note: the forms of behaviours reported for each client were summed (e.g. if a client reported he insulted his partner and he isolated her, this was counted as two types of emotional behaviours. The total number of emotional behaviours for each client was counted and an average was calculated. This was done also for the physical, and sexual behaviours (See Tables 12 and 13, Appendix 3).

Frequency of the violent behaviours

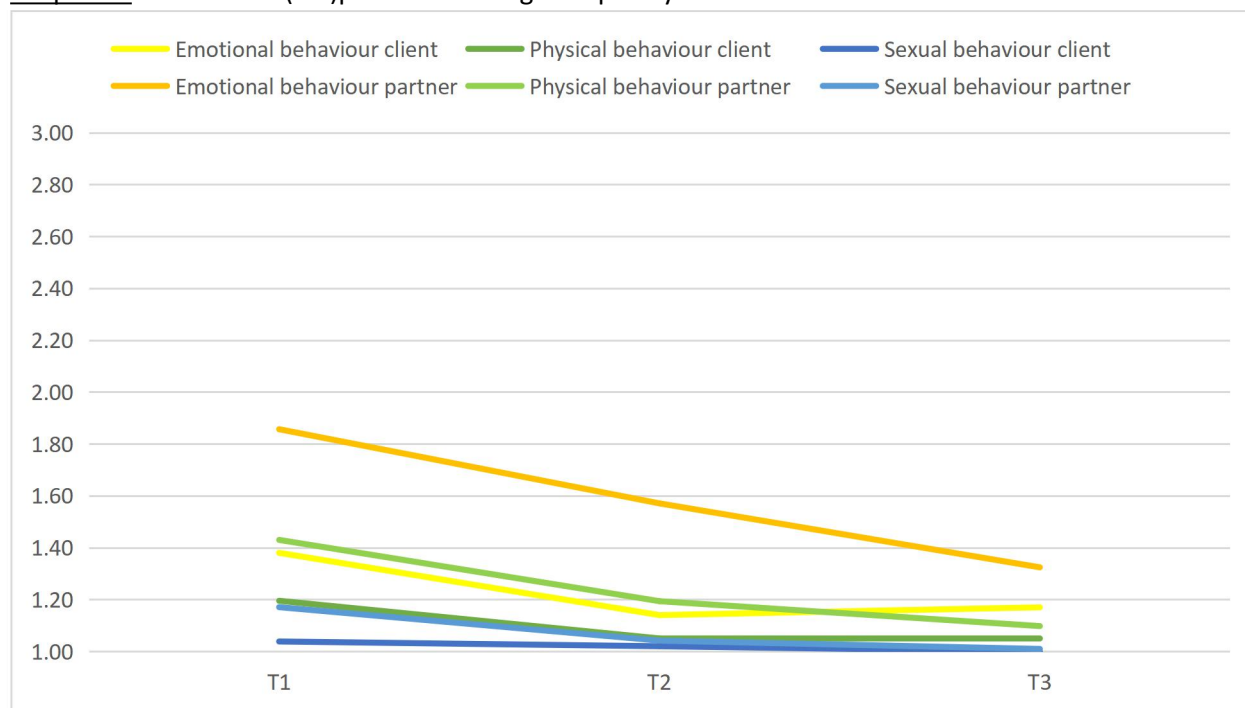
Other than the reported presence and number of reported forms of violence, it is important to assess the frequency of reported violence. The number of different types of violent behaviours (thus the variation in violence) may decrease, while the frequency of the remaining behaviours increase. In this regard, while Graphic 8 reveals that the average number of violent behaviours.

The observed patterns for frequency of violence remains largely the same as those for presence and number of violent behaviours. While the frequency of all three types of violence decrease over time both according to the client and the (ex-)partner, there are some interesting differences. The changes between T1 and T3 are smaller according to the client than according to the (ex-)partner. The clients' and (ex-)partners' reports converge more at T3 than at T1.

The results in Appendix 3, Tables 14 and 15 show that the reduction in frequency of violent behaviours is significant for all three types of behaviour according to (ex-)partners, and for physical behaviour reported by

clients. For (ex-)partners, these results are in line with the findings above on the average number of forms of violence. However, while the average number of clients' self-reported emotional violent behaviours decreased significantly, the frequency does not. This is in line with the fact that the variation in types of behaviour do not necessarily imply a reduction in frequency of violence. However, the results do show a statistically significant reduction in frequency of physical violence, according to the clients.

Graphic 8. Clients' and (ex-)partners' average frequency of the abusive behaviours



Note: the numbers from the Likert Scale were summed (answers to this question varied from "1" Never to "3" Often). Then, an average was calculated for all of the clients (see Tables 14 and 15, Appendix 2).

Assessment of recidivism according to case managers

As part of the second phase of the operational protocol, case managers from perpetrator and victim services orally assessed the occurrence of recidivism between the first and the second meeting, and between the second and the third meeting (see Appendix 1, Working Sheets). Recidivism was assessed for nineteen cases in 29 meetings, this means that for some cases it was possible to fill in the working sheets during one meeting and during two meetings for others.

In thirteen meetings the occurrence of recidivism was recognized, and in eleven meetings no recidivism was recognized or reported, see Table 2 below. Two working sheets are ambiguous about the occurrence of recidivism (e.g. "low" and "only raising voice"). In three meetings a violation of a court order was stated, this entails for instance contacting the victim or the children. From one of these meetings this court order violation appears to be a form of psychological violence. For the two remaining cases in which contact was forbidden by the court, it is unclear whether violence occurred during the contact.

Table 2. Assessment of recidivism

	(n=29)
Yes	13
No	11
Unclear	2
Court order violation	3

In twenty of the meetings, reports of clients' and (ex-)partners' case managers converge with each other, see Table 3 below. Interestingly, in two of those cases showing convergence between clients and (ex-)partners reporting no recidivism, the case managers are critical of this. One case manager reports that this lack of reporting requires deeper insight, while another case manager notes that the victim is still at high risk and the situation requires a follow-up. For one meeting, convergence was partial; the client and (ex-)partner agreeing on the recurrence of psychological violence but not of physical violence. In only three meetings the client's and (ex-)partner's reports did not converge. For five meetings convergence could not be established, mostly because clients did not attend the programme.

Table 3. Convergence between clients' and (ex-)partners' case managers regarding recidivism

	(n=29)
Yes	20
No	3
Not available	5
Partial	1

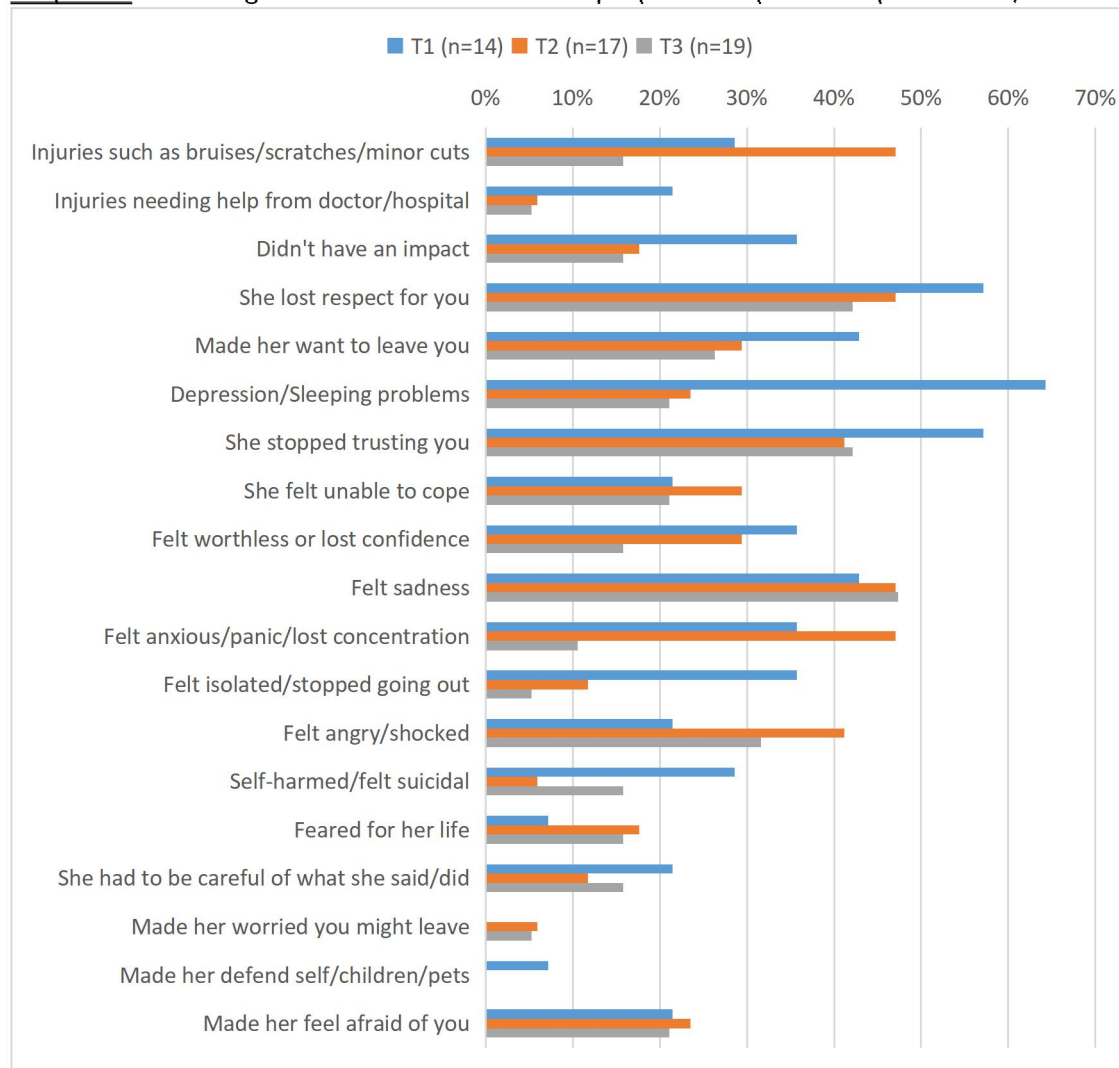
Impact of violent behaviour

Both clients and (ex-)partners reported a decrease of impacts as a result of the violence, over time. Graphic 9 and 10 show the percentages of participants stating the separate impacts, to facilitate interpretation due to varying sample sizes. Graphic 9 shows that the majority of the impacts stated by clients decrease over time. In Graphic 10, the proportions of impacts stated by (ex-)partners show a contrasting pattern, with many impacts being reported more or to a similar extent at T3, compared to T1.

'Felt sadness' is the only category reported by an increasing percentage of clients across the three timepoints, while it decreases among (ex-)partners. Some other categories are reported by a larger proportion of clients at T2 than at T1 or T3, namely 'injuries, such as bruises/scratches/minor cuts', 'she felt unable to cope', 'felt anxious/panic/lost concentration'. For (ex-)partners, the increase in proportion of responses to 'stopped trusting the partner' is striking. Interestingly, Graphic 9 and 10 show that while some clients report that their behaviour causes their (ex-)partner to self-harm or feel suicidal, none of the (ex-)partners report self-harm or feeling suicidal as a result of the violence.

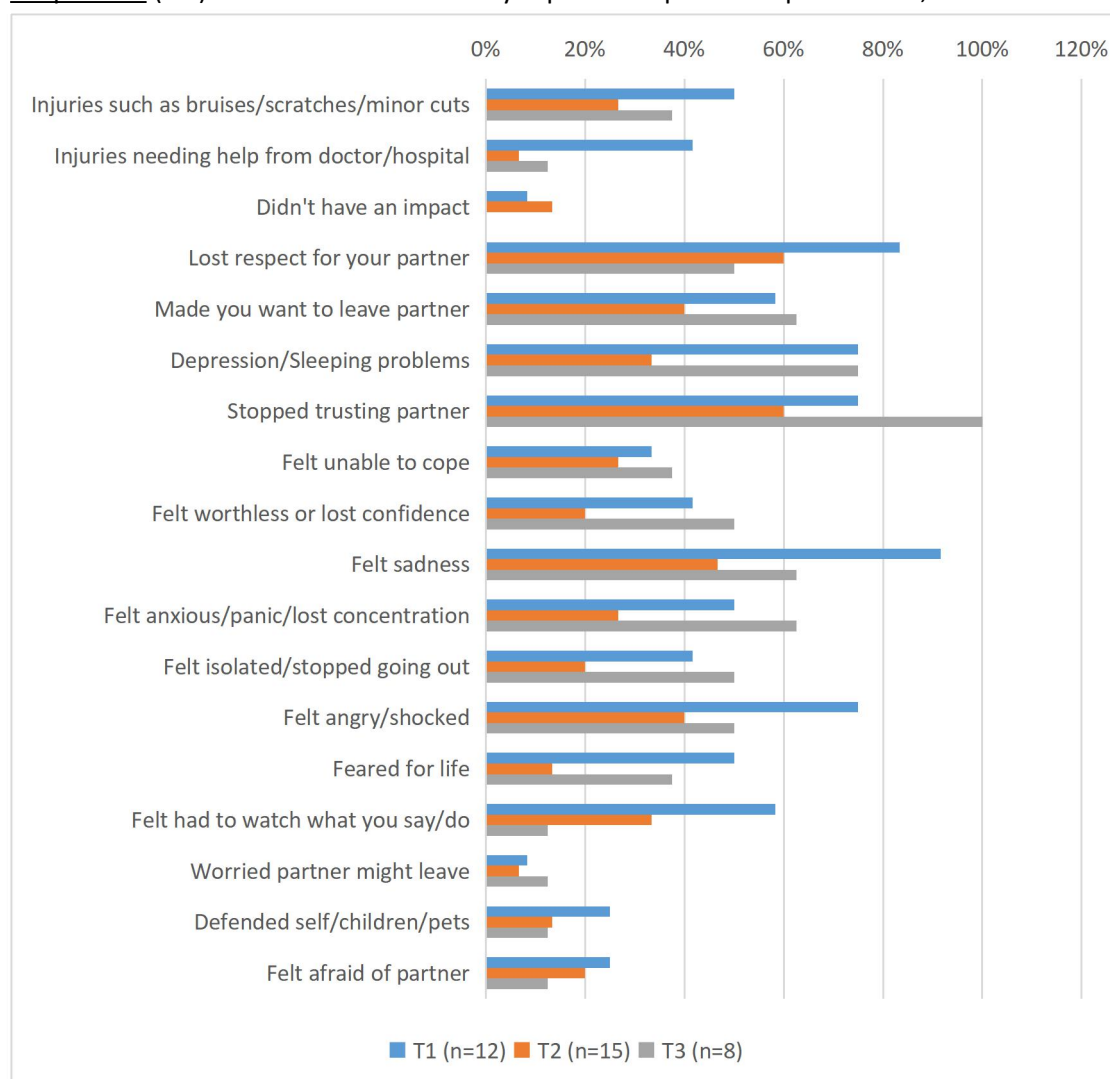
Statistical analyses (see Appendix 3, Tables 18 and 19) indicate that the reduction in impacts of the violent behaviours are significant, both according to reports of the (ex-)partner and the client. The reduction reported by the (ex-)partner has a stronger statistical significance and is significant over all timepoints. The reduction reported by the client is only significant between T1 and T3.

Graphic 9. Percentages of clients' most commonly reported impacts compared at T1, T2 and T3



Note: The numbers were calculated by summing the number of impacts on each answer reported for all clients.

Graphic 10. (Ex-)Partners' most commonly reported impacts compared at T1, T2 and T3



Note: The numbers were calculated by summing the number of impacts on each answer reported for all clients. The item: "Self-harmed/felt suicidal" did not receive any answer.

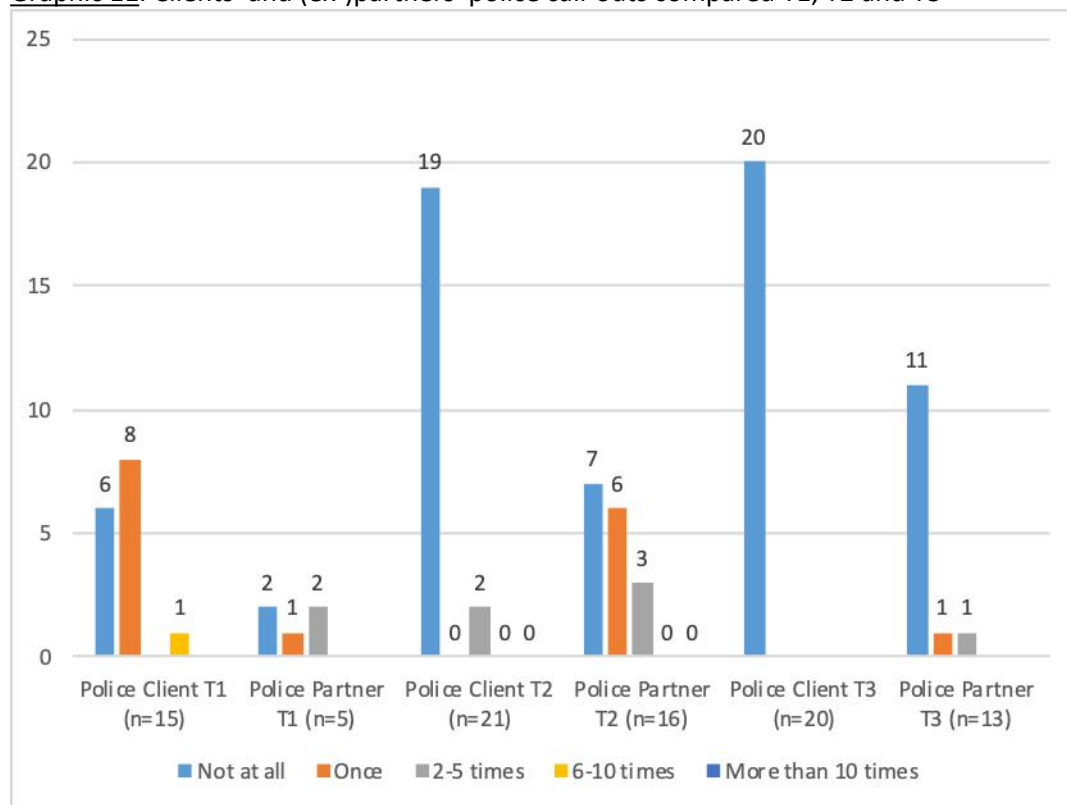
Safety and risk

Police call-outs

At the beginning of the programme, more than half of the clients reported at least one police call-out, while the majority of the clients report no police call-outs at T2 and T3, see Graphic 11 (and Appendix 3, Tables 26 and 27). (Ex-)Partners' low continuous participation (n=5) makes comparison complicated at T1. At T2, (ex-)partners' participation is higher (n=16) and shows more reports of police call-outs compared to clients. At the end of the programme, the majority of both clients and (ex-)partners report no police call-outs.

The reduction of average police call-outs stated by clients is statistically significant between T1 and T2 (Appendix 2, Tables 26 and 27). The calculation for statistical differences in police call-outs reported by (ex-)partners was not possible due to insufficient participants.

Graphic 11. Clients' and (ex-)partners' police call-outs compared T1, T2 and T3

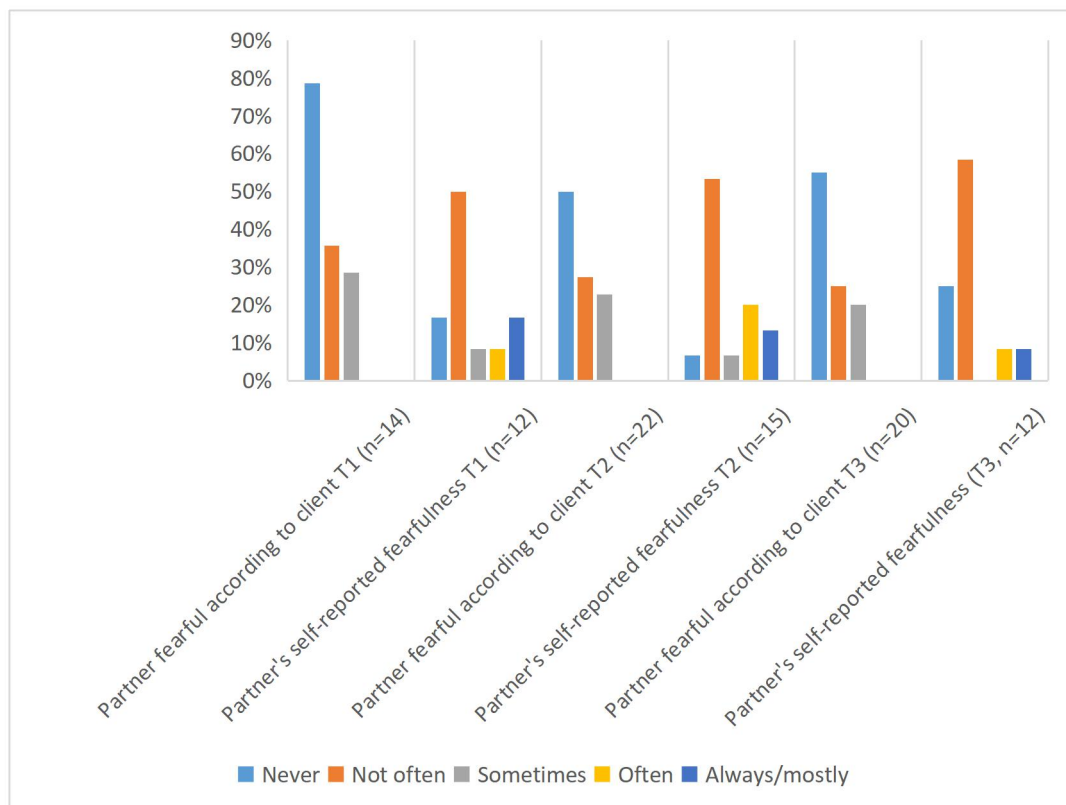


Fearfulness

Across all three timepoints, clients' highest scoring response is that their partner is never fearful of them. This does not coincide with (ex-)partners' most given responses of 'not often' being fearful of their (ex-)partner. Second, while clients do recognize fearfulness of their (ex-)partners in all timepoints, this is only the case for categories 'not often' and 'sometimes' and never the case for 'often' or 'always'. Furthermore, the percentage of clients who states their (ex-)partner is never afraid declines visibly between T1 and T2. The distribution of levels of fear reported by (ex-)partners themselves does not change drastically over time.

The average change in fear is not statistically significant, neither by clients nor (ex-)partners. If participants are included in the analyses who participated in all three timepoints, a slight (but not significant) increase in reported fear is observed both for clients and (ex-)partners. This may reflect heightened awareness and acknowledgement or actual heightened fear.

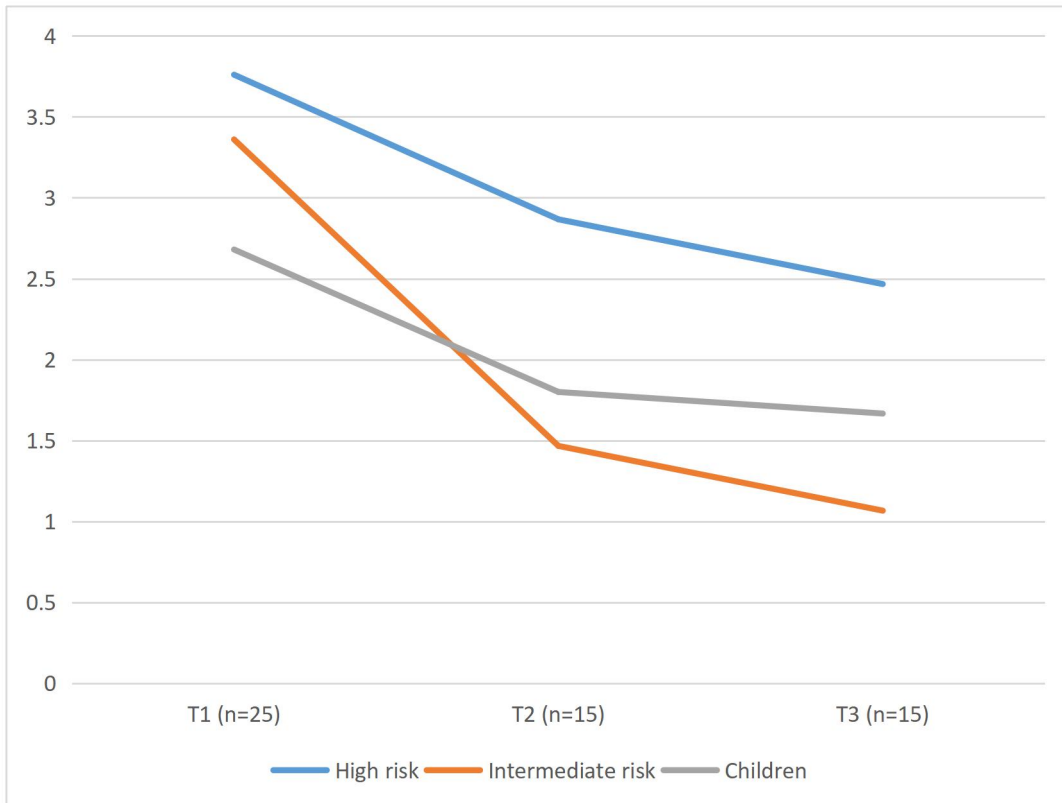
Graphic 12. Clients' and (ex-)partners' punctuation on partner's fear compared T1, T2 and T3



Professional risk evaluation

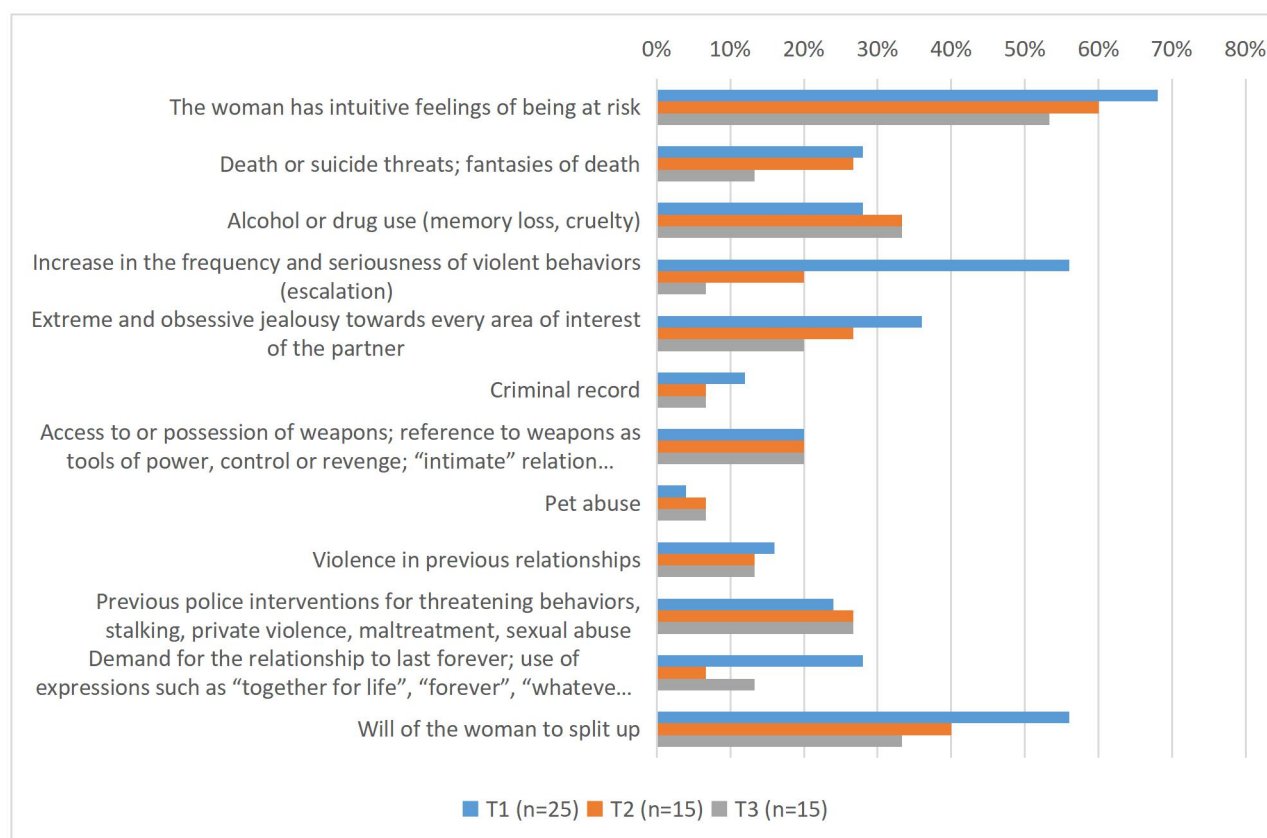
As part of the experimental operational protocol, case managers filled in checklists with risk indicators for the women and for the children. The checklist contain eleven high-risk factors, nine intermediate risk factors and nine risk factor concerning the children. As can be seen in Graphic 13, the average number of risk factors decreases over time for all types of risks. Steeper declines are observed between T1 and T2 than between T2 and T3, especially for intermediate risk. Patterns for high risks and risks for children are similar to one another. Results in Tables 31 and 32 (Appendix 3) show that the decrease of reported high and intermediate risk factors is significant between T1 and T2.

Graphic 13. Development over time of average number of risk factors (high, intermediate and for children)



Graphic 14, 15 and 16 show the number of responses to the specific risk factors. Most of the high risk factors decrease gradually over time, as can be seen in Graphic 14 (and Table 28 in Appendix 3). At T1, ‘the woman has intuitive feelings of being at risk’, ‘increase in the frequency and seriousness of violent behaviours’ and ‘will of the woman to split up’ are the most frequently reported high-risk factors. Likewise, these factors are mentioned decreasingly over time. Specifically ‘increase in the frequency and seriousness of violent behaviours’ shows the strongest decrease over time. ‘Alcohol or drug use’, ‘access to or possession of weapons; references to weapons as tools of power (...)’ and ‘previous police intervention (...)’ either increase slightly over time, or remain stable.

Graphic 14. Professionals' most commonly reported high-risk factors



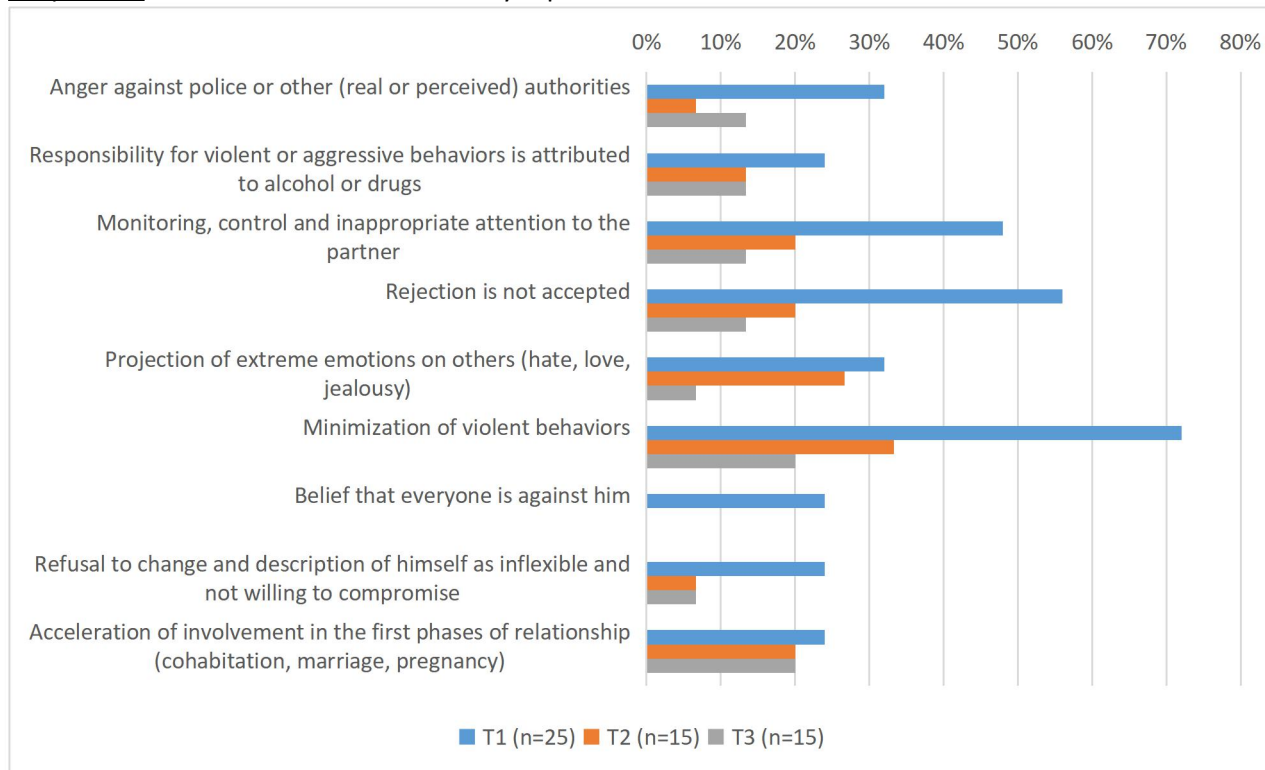
Note: The item "The woman has left post-death instructions" did not receive an answer

The assessment of intermediate risk factors is shown in Graphic 15 below (and see Appendix 3, Table 29). Similar to high-risk factors, they decrease over time with the largest declines between T1 and T2. The most commonly reported intermediate risks are 'minimization of violent behaviours', 'rejection is not accepted' and 'monitoring, control and inappropriate attention to the partner'. None of the intermediate risk factors increase over time. 'Acceleration of involvement in the first phases of relationship (...)' is the only risk stated that remains stable across T2 and T3.

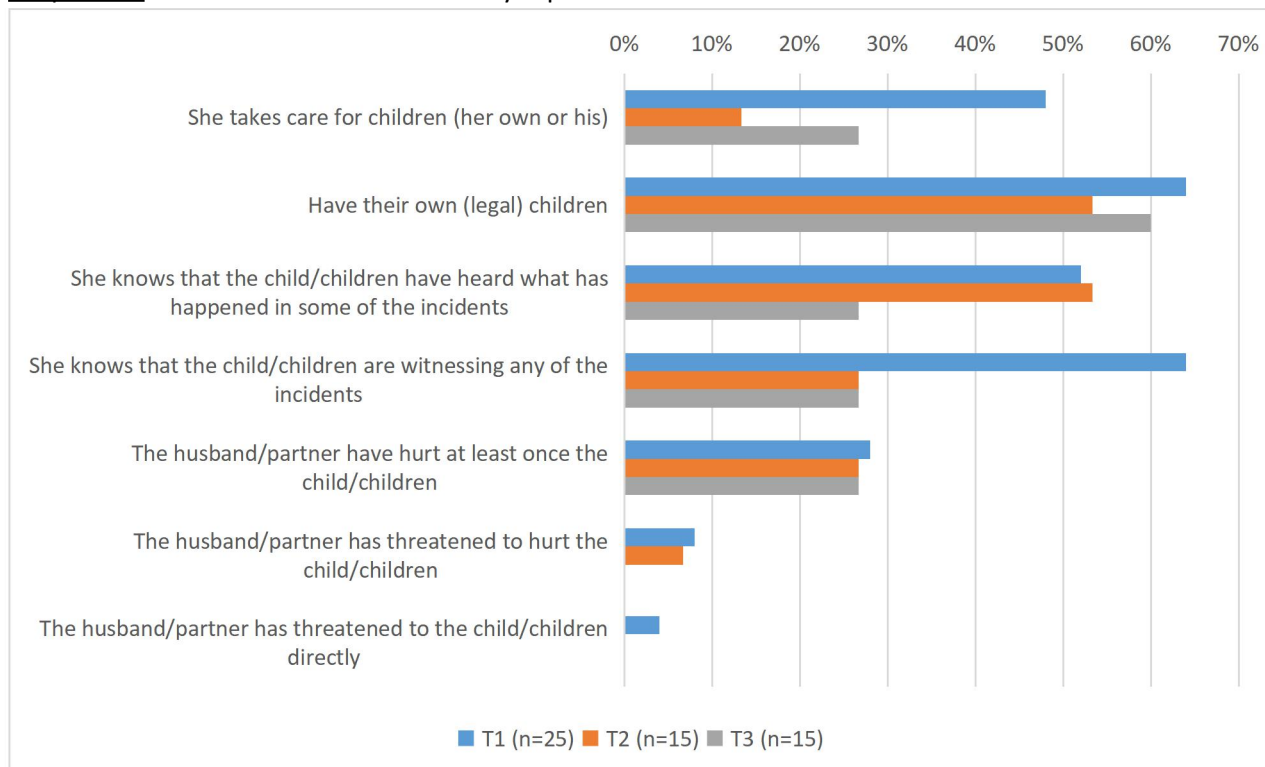
Professionals stated risk factors concerning the children, see Graphic 16 below (and Table 30 in Appendix 3). Graphic 16 shows a different pattern compared to high and intermediate risks, as there is no majority of risks declining gradually over time. Two out of seven risks decrease between T1 and T2 but remain stable from T2 to T3. Two risks are reported less often at T2 but more often at T3.

The most commonly reported risks concerning children include 'have their own (legal) children', 'she knows that the child/children have heard what has happened in some of the incidents' and 'she knows that the child/children are witnessing any of the incidents'.

Graphic 15. Professionals' most commonly reported intermediate risk factors



Graphic 16. Professionals' most commonly reported risk factors for children



Note: The items "She is pregnant" and "The husband/partner has threatened to kill the child/children" did not receive an answer.

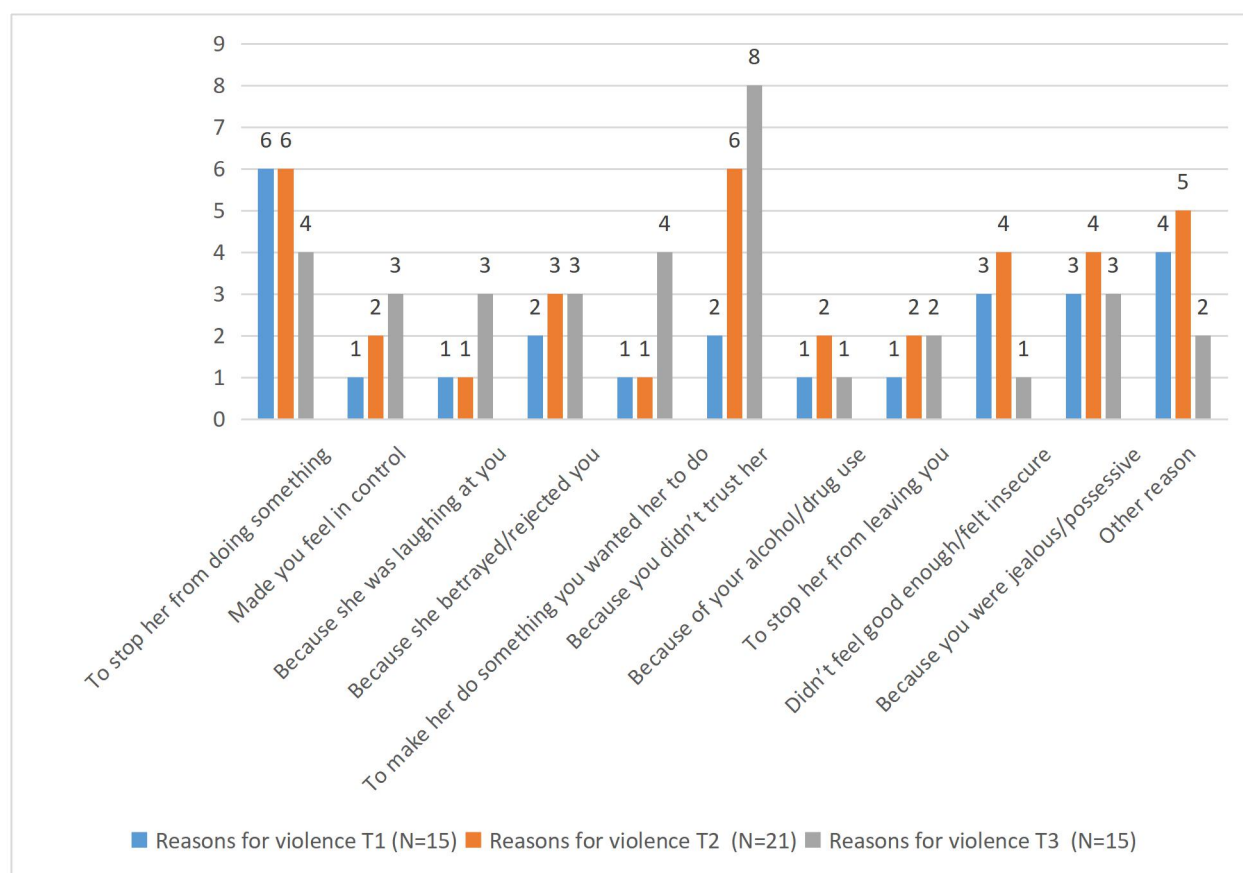
Awareness and attitudes towards violence

Reasons for violence

Clients' most commonly given reasons for their violent behaviour include 'to stop her from doing something' and 'because you didn't trust her', see Graphic 17 below (and Table 33 see Appendix 3). Tables 34 and 35 (Appendix 3) show some increases in (average number of) reasons across timepoints, but statistical analyses indicate these increases are not significant.

The increase of reasons given for the violence, together with a decrease in reported violent behaviours could indicate different things. Either it can mean more acknowledgement of, and insight into the behaviour, and therefore a stronger condemnation of the violence. However, the increase in average number of reasons for violence could also hint towards a stronger justification or minimisation of the violence.

Graphic 17. Reasons for violence compared T1,T2 and T3

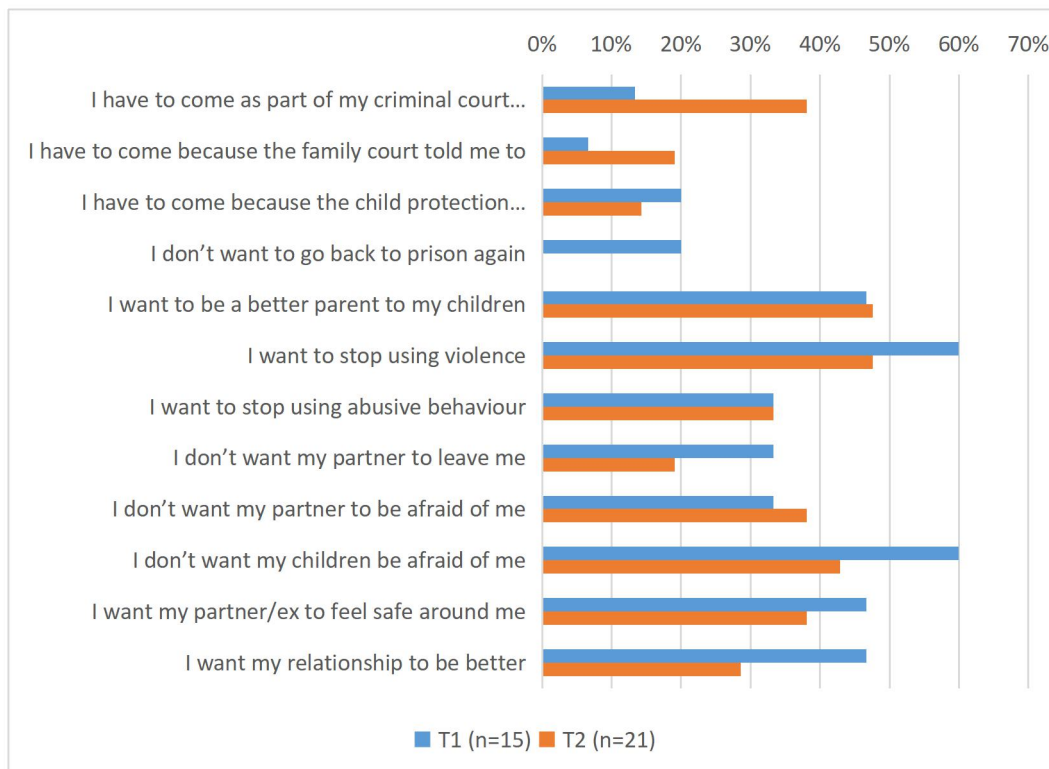


Note: The numbers were calculated by summing the number of reasons on each answer reported for all clients.

Motivation for programme participation

Graphic 18 below shows clients' most common reasons for participating in the programme. Clients' most common reasons are either intrinsic ("I want to stop using violence") or connected to their relationships with partners and children ("I want to be a better parent to my children", "I don't want my children to be afraid of me" and "I want my partner/ex to feel safe around me"). Interestingly, some of the reasons are mentioned less at T2 than at T1. This could imply that clients' motivation decreases more over time, or that their motivation remains stable or increases but is more focused on fewer reasons. The difference between T1 and T2 for the reason "I have come here as part of my criminal court order" does not reflect a real increase, it rather indicates an increase of new clients who did not participate in T1.

Graphic 18. Clients' most commonly stated reasons for participating in the programme

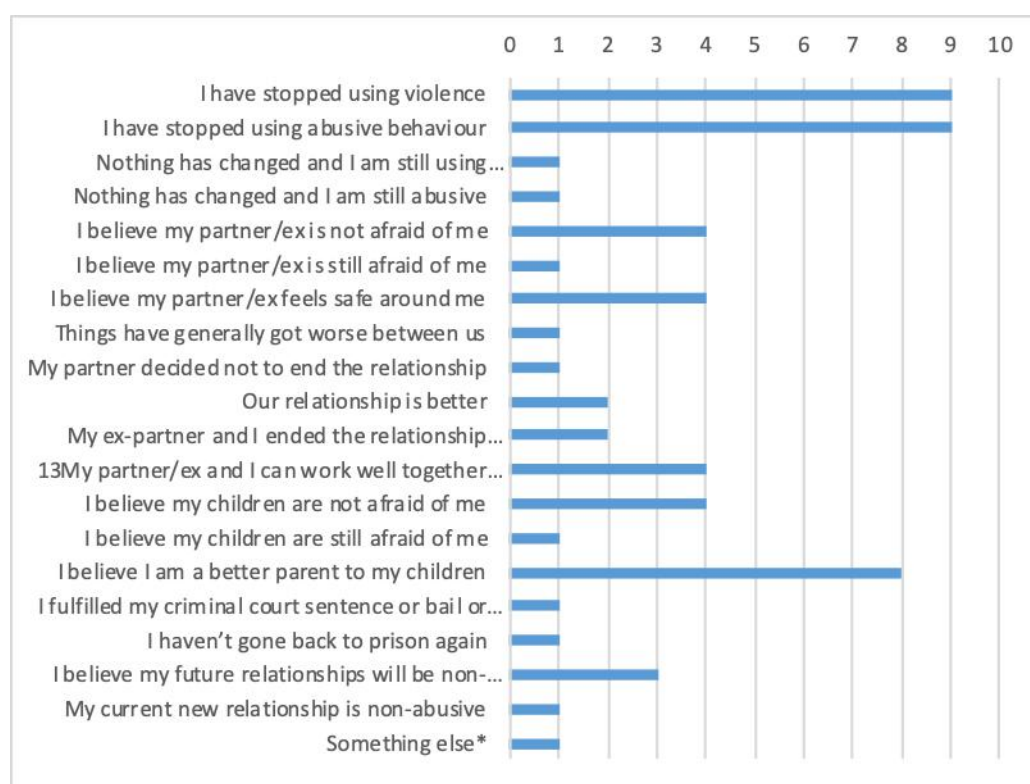


Note: Not administered a T3

Changes as result of being in the programme

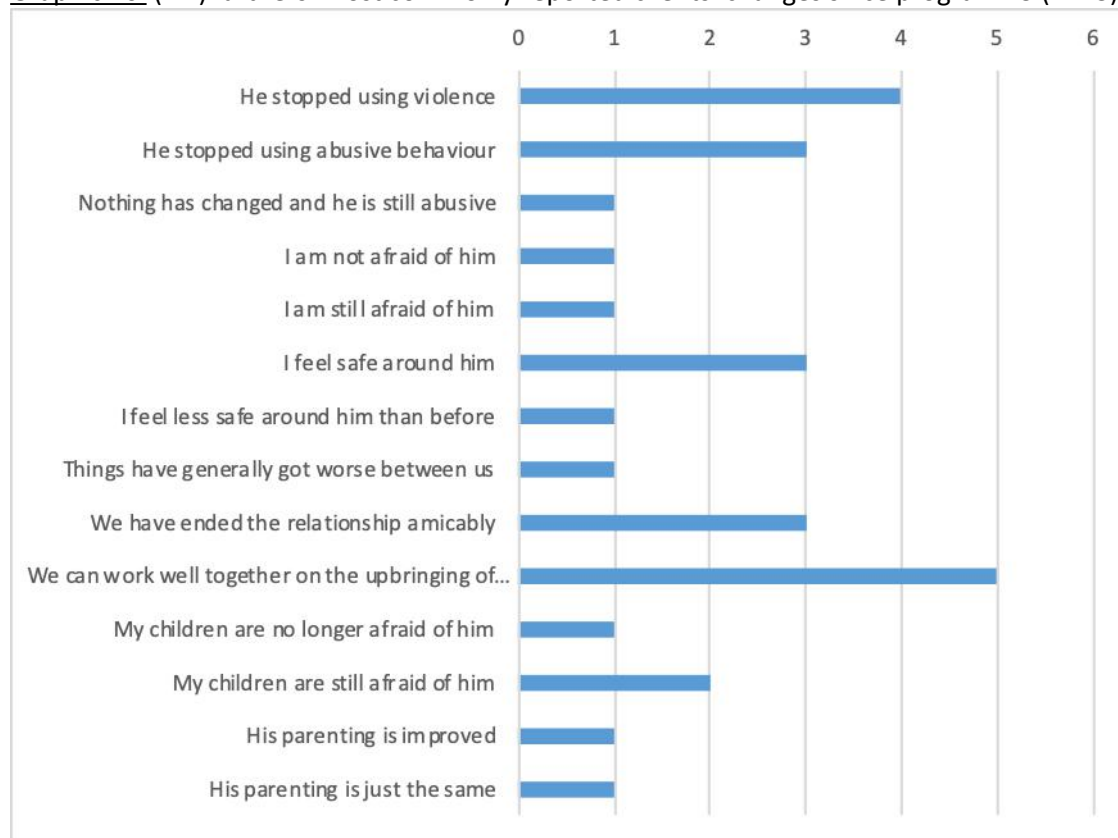
Graphic 19 shows that clients' most often reported changes are in line with their motivation to participate in the programme (stop using violent/abusive behaviour and being a better parent to their children) shown in Graphic 18. These most frequently reported changes and motivation reported by the client, coincide with changes most frequently reported by the (ex-)partner (see Graphic 20). However, while the number of clients and (ex-)partners are the same (both n=13), (ex-)partners reported half the amount of changes compared to clients (see Graphic 20, and Tables 37 and 38 in Appendix 3). Taking into account the fact that clients were given four more answering categories, the difference still remains large. Statistical analyses were not performed because the answering categories available to clients and (ex-)partners differ from each other.

Graphic 19. Clients' most commonly reported changes since program T3 (n=13)



Note: The numbers were calculated by counting the number of clients that marked each answer. The items: "I believe my partner/ex feels less safe around me than before", "I am allowed to have contact with my children", "I believe I am the same parent as before" and "I believe I am a worse parent to my children" did not receive any answer.

Graphic 20. (Ex-)Partners' most commonly reported clients' changes since program T3 (n=13)



Note: The numbers were calculated by counting the number of (ex-) partners that marked each answer. The items: "Nothing has changed and he is still using violence", "I decided not to end the relationship", "Our relationship is better", "He is allowed to have contact with our children" and "His parenting is worse" did not receive any answer.

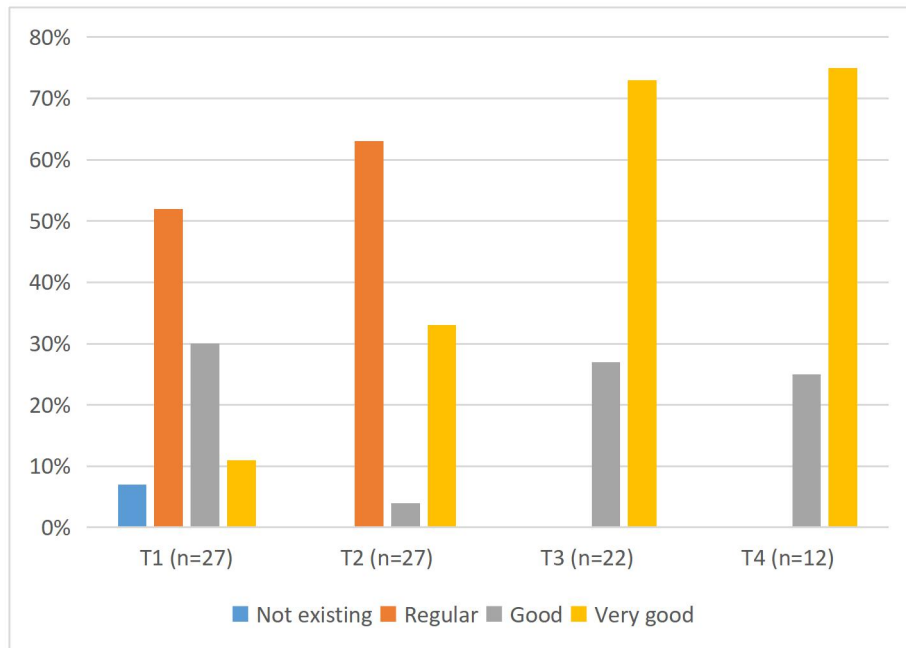
Cooperation between perpetrators' and victims' services

The use of the experimental operational protocol has been assessed by eighteen professionals in 33 cases. This concerns 23 clients and eighteen (ex-)partners (with some considerable overlap). There is variation among the assessments; some organisations filled in one questionnaire in regards of all the clients who were included in the testing, while other organisations had multiple professionals fill in questionnaires concerning each client. As such, Association NAIA delivered 21 assessments, Dom Duga-Zagreb two, Gruppo R two and Una Casa per l'Uomo seven. Due to variation in working methods and duration of programmes, there were fewer assessments possible after the last meeting.

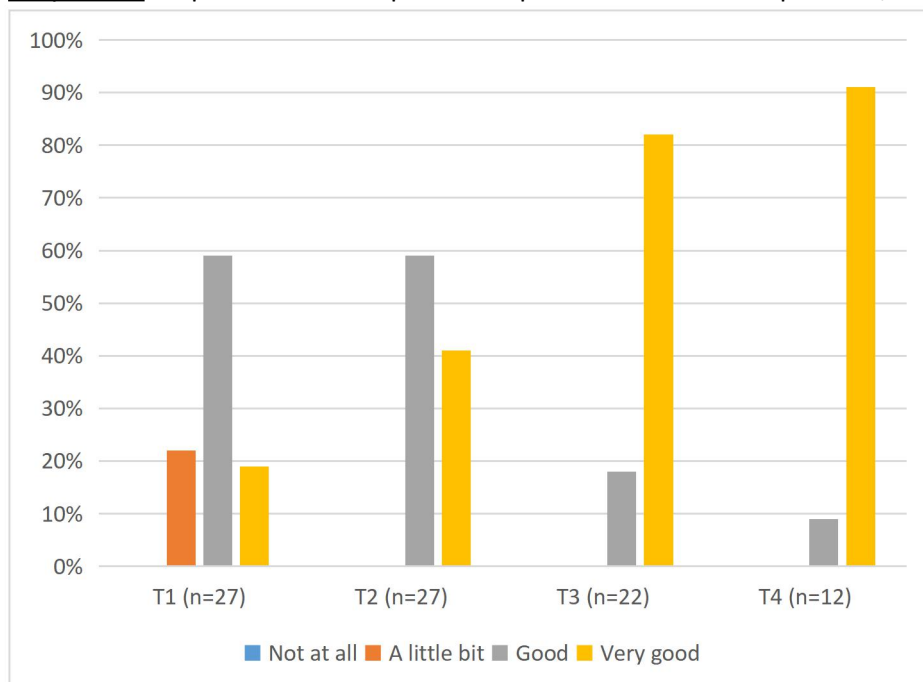
The graphics below show the development over time, concerning the current quality of the cooperation (Graphic 21 and Appendix 3, Table 39), how helpful the operational protocol is in fostering cooperation (Graphic 22 and Appendix 3, Table 40), increasing safety for victims (Graphic 23 and Appendix 3, Table 41) and reducing the risk of recidivism (Graphic 24 and Appendix 3, Table 42).

The distribution of answers is generally more diverse (and thus more negative) at T1. The proportion of professionals increases over time that rate the quality of the cooperation as 'very good' and state that the protocol is very helpful in fostering cooperation, increasing safety of the victim and reducing recidivism. A higher percentage of professionals evaluates the protocol as being very helpful in fostering cooperation and increasing the victim's safety than in reducing the risk of recidivism, across all timepoints.

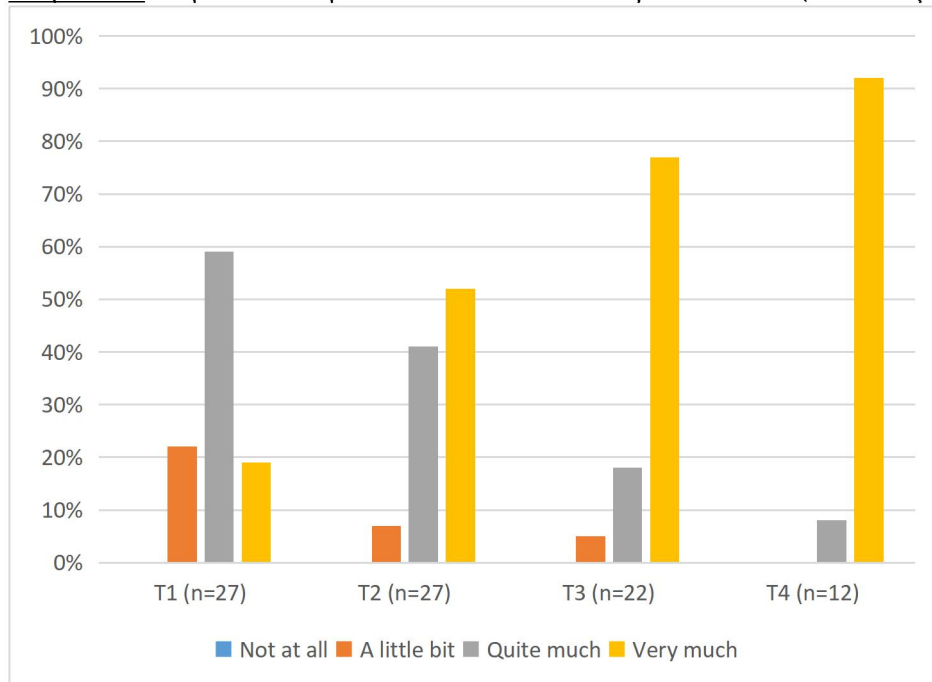
Graphic 21. Current quality of the cooperation, stated by professionals



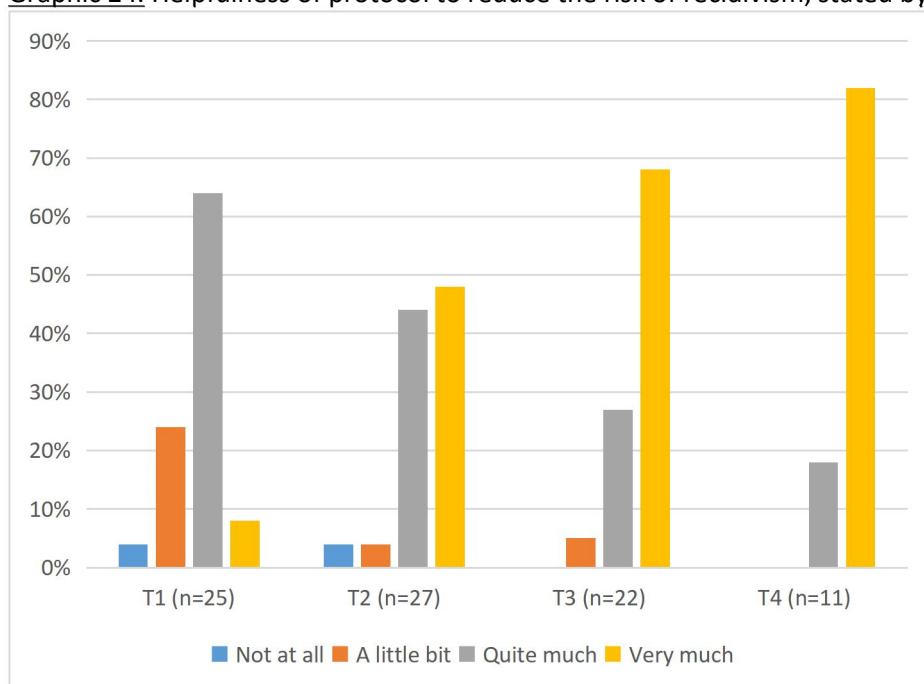
Graphic 22. Helpfulness of the operational protocol to foster cooperation, stated by professionals



Graphic 23. Helpfulness of protocol to increase safety of the victim, stated by professionals



Graphic 24. Helpfulness of protocol to reduce the risk of recidivism, stated by professionals



Furthermore, two open-ended questions were asked to the professionals. The first question asked whether the operational protocol helped in everyday work with the clients (Appendix 3, Table 43), to which most professionals answered 'yes'. The second question asked whether the professional had any ideas to improve the operational protocol (Appendix 3, Table 44). Most professionals answered 'no' and other answers

included having more meetings between the two teams; having a more detailed instrument to assess recidivism, as the current one is found too generic; that there should be the opportunity to add reflections on the functionality of the protocol in that particular situation. These ideas, together with the reflections and suggestions from the National Reports (Association NAIA, 2019; Dom Duga-Zagreb, 2019; Una Casa per l'Uomo & Gruppo R, 2019) provide fruitful input for improving the operational protocol further.

Comparison with control group

In this section the results from the comparison with the control group will be discussed. Participants were included who received service from the participating organisations but who were not included in the experimentation of the operational protocol. Participants were included who filled in the Impact Outcome Monitoring Toolkit at multiple timepoints, in order to make valid analyses possible. This resulted in the inclusion of clients from Gruppo R seen in Table 4. An insufficient number of (ex-)partners filled in the questionnaire to be included in the analyses (n=8 at T1, but n=3 at T2 and n=1 at T3).

The results must be interpreted with caution, as the control group participants come from only one organisation while the intervention group consists of participants from four organisations. Furthermore, participants with continuous participation were eligible to be included in statistical analyses. The number of participants from the control group who participated continuously in all timepoints are very low (in some cases n=5). This should be taken into account while interpreting the results and the differences with the intervention group.

Table 4. Sample sizes for the control and intervention group across all timepoints

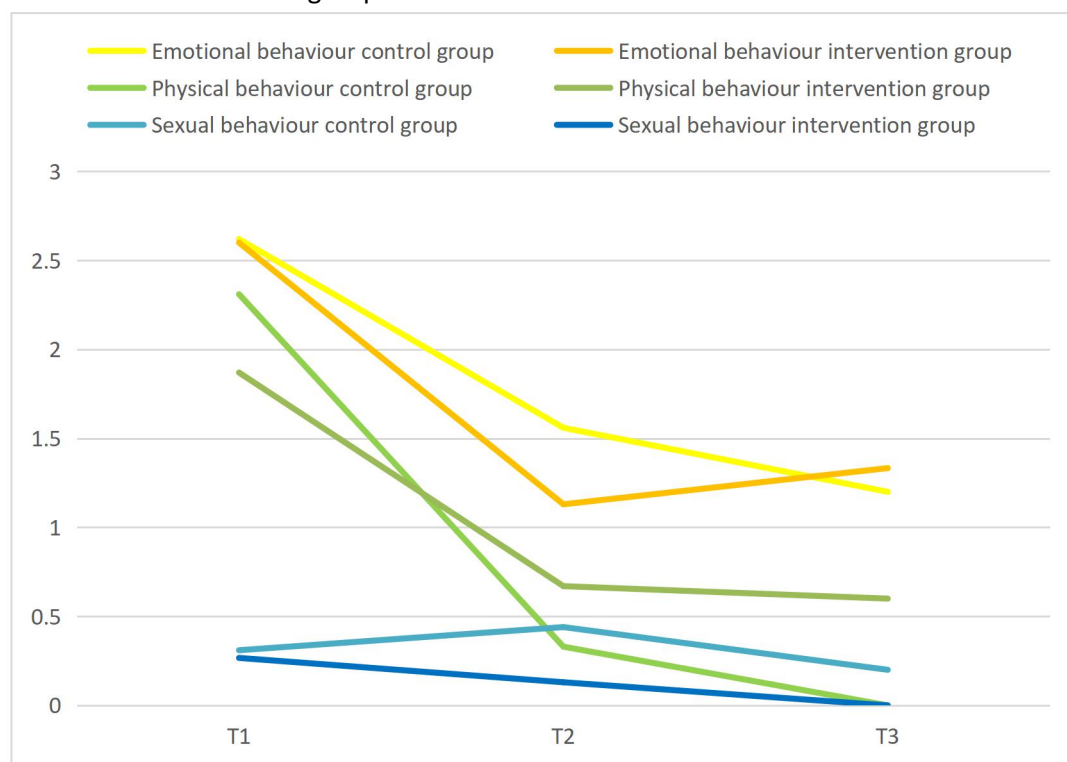
	Control group	Intervention group
Participants before the start of the programme (T0)	13	13
Participants at the start of the programme (T1)	0	15
Participants during the programme (T2)	9	22
Participants at the end of the programme (T3)	11	20
Participants that completed the programme (T4)	5	3

Average number of reported forms of violence

Generally, the decrease in average number of reported emotional violent behaviours is slightly stronger for the control group than for the intervention group, as can be seen in Graphic 25. Even more so, the average number of forms of emotional violence increases slightly for the intervention group. For physical violence reported, the initial level is higher for the control group than for the intervention group and the decrease is also stronger, although levels for both groups decline considerably. Initial values for reported sexual violence are similar in the control and intervention group, but the levels decrease more in the intervention group.

While the results in Graphic 25 imply that emotional and sexual violence do not decrease more for the intervention group than for the control group, the results should be interpreted with caution. The changes over time are not significant for any types of reported violence for the control group. For the intervention group, only the decrease of reported forms of emotional violence is significant (see Appendix 3, Table 45 and 46).

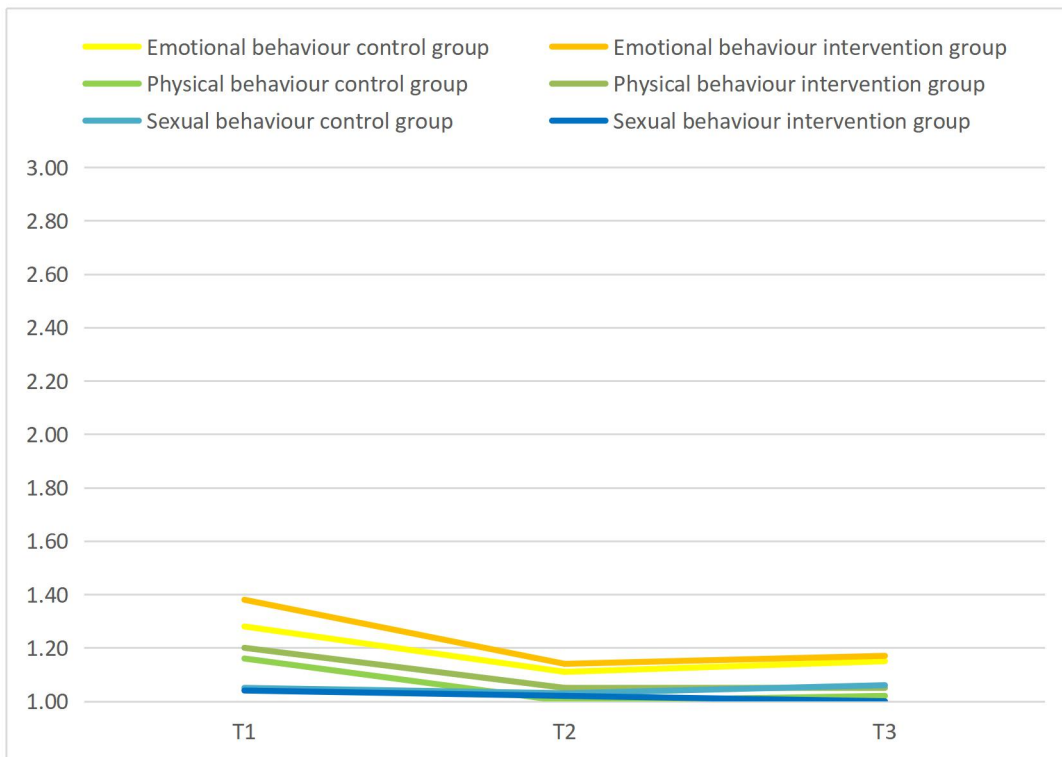
Graphic 25. Average number of forms of emotional, physical and sexual violence stated by clients from the control and intervention group



Frequency

The average frequencies for all three types of violence stated by clients from the control group are very similar to those of the intervention group, as seen in Graphic 26 below (and see Appendix 3, Tables 47 and 48). However, the frequency of emotional and physical behaviour decreases significantly for the intervention group but no significant declines are observed in control group. This could be due to the low numbers in the control group.

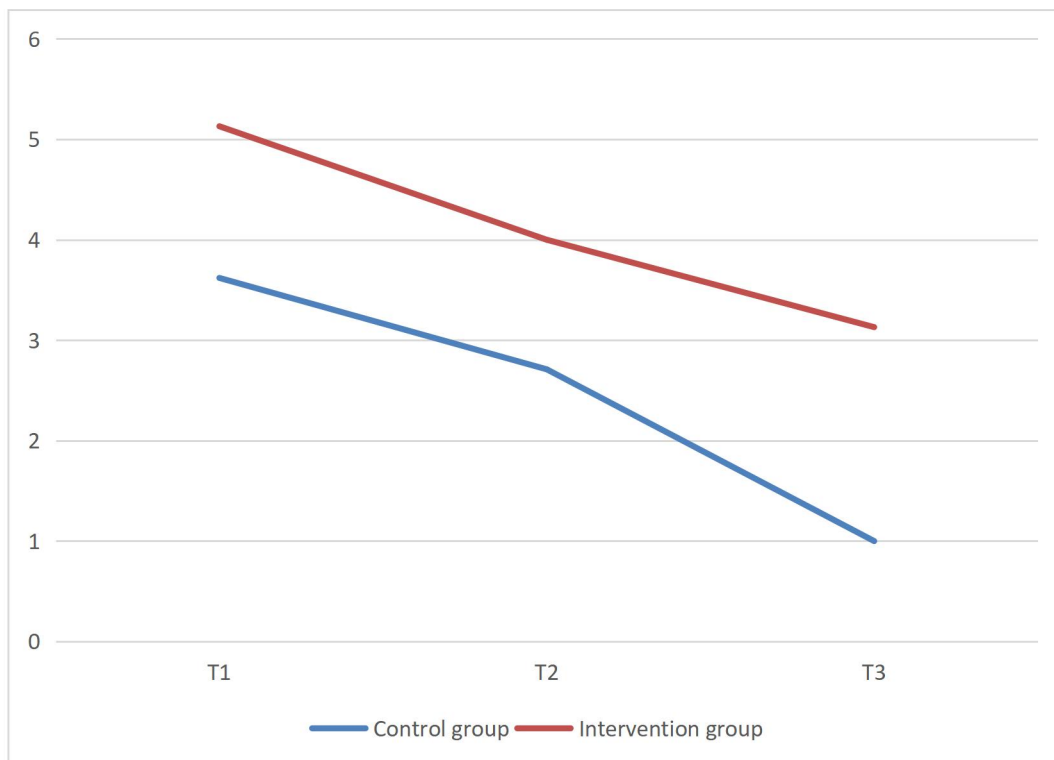
Graphic 26. Average frequency of emotional, physical and sexual violent behaviours, stated by clients from the control and intervention group



Note: the numbers from the Likert Scale were summed (answers to this question varied from “1” Never to “3” Often). Then, an average was calculated for all of the clients (see Tables 47 and 48, Appendix 2).

Impact

The average numbers of impacts reported by clients from the intervention group is higher and remains more stable than those of the control group (see Appendix 3, Tables 49 and 50). A decrease can be interpreted as positive if the violence reduces and the impact as a consequence of that. A reduction could also indicate a lower acknowledgement of the impact that the violence has on the (ex-)partner. For the intervention group a significant decrease is observed between T1 and T3. No significant changes are seen in the control group, probably due to the small sample size (n=5).



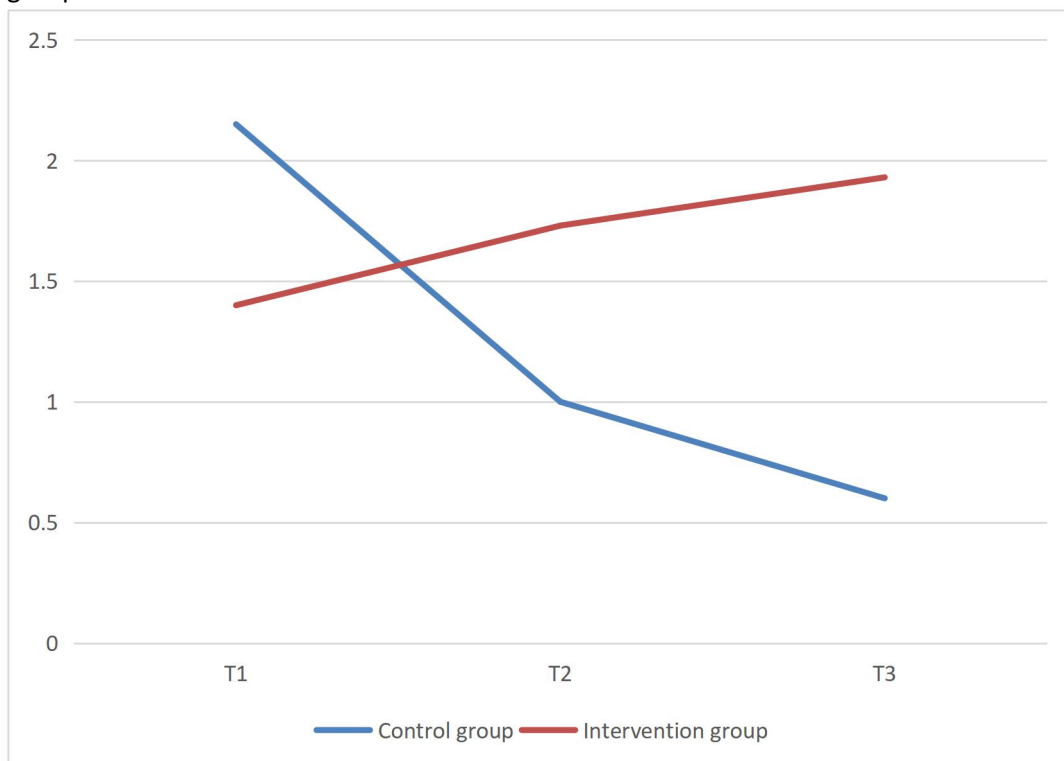
Safety

The initial average number of police call-outs reported by clients from the intervention group are slightly higher than that of the control group (see Appendix 3, Tables 51 and 52). At both T2 and T3 the averages of the intervention and control group are very similar to each other. Again the reduction for the intervention group is significant while it is not for the control group.

Reasons given for violence

Comparing the control and intervention groups' average number of reasons given for violence, contrasting results are observed in Graphic 27 (see Appendix 3, Tables 53 and 54). The average number of reasons decrease over time in the control group, while they increase in the intervention group. These patterns could indicate that violence is justified more over time in the intervention group than in the control group, or more insight into or awareness of their reasons and behaviour. The differences are not significant for the control group nor for the intervention group.

Graphic 27. Average number of reasons for using violence, stated by clients from the control and intervention group



4. Conclusion

Presence, number and frequency of violent behaviours and impact of violence

The participants from four organisations in three different countries were equally distributed regarding the voluntary and mandatory degree of their referral route. The majority of the sample was employed and between 30 and 50 years of age. More clients reported being in a relationship than (ex-)partners reporting this. Their views did not converge over time.

Overall, three general patterns recurred in several measures of violence throughout the analyses. First of all, the presence, the number of forms of violence and the frequency of violence decreases over time. Second, the men's violence stated by (ex-)partners is higher than the self-reported violence of the clients, this applies to presence, the number of forms of violence and frequency of the violence. Third, the clients' and (ex-)partners' reports converged more at the end of the programme than at the start, regarding the presence, the number of forms of abusive behaviours and the frequency of the abusive behaviour.

Furthermore, emotional violence is reported the most, physical violence to a lesser extent and sexual violence is reported the least. The average number of forms of emotional violence decreased significantly both according to clients and (ex-)partners. There was no significant decrease for men's self-reported number of types of physical or sexual violence, while there was a significant decrease in average number of forms of physical and sexual violence reported by (ex-)partners. As mentioned above, a decrease in the diversity of violent expressions is not the only sufficient way to measure a decrease in violence. The results show a significant decrease in the frequency of emotional violence, reported both by clients and (ex-)partners. Interestingly, while the variation in forms of physical violence reported by clients did not decrease significantly, the frequency does. This is in line with the statistically significant decline in frequency of physical violence by men stated by (ex-)partners.

The recognition of recidivism was assessed during the second and third meeting between professionals. The number of cases in which recidivism was recognized is similar to the number in which no recidivism was recognized, leaving a section of the cases for which it was not clear whether recidivism occurred. Interestingly, the overwhelming majority of the views from clients' and (ex-)partners' case managers agreed on whether or not recidivism had occurred.

The average number of impacts of the violent behaviour decreased significantly over time, both those stated by clients and their (ex-)partners. These results are in line with a decrease in reported presence, forms of violence and frequency of violence. As such, the reduction in impacts are most probably due to the reduction in violent behaviours, rather than less awareness and acknowledgement of the impact that clients' violence has had on their (ex-)partners and children.

Safety

Regarding safety, police call-outs and (ex-)partners' feelings of fear were analysed. Generally, the average number of police call-outs decreases over time, with a statistical decrease for police call-outs reported by clients. Due to low response and sample size, it was not possible to test significant changes for police call-outs reported by (ex-)partners. At the beginning of the programme, more than half of the clients reported at least one police call-out. Interestingly, at T2 clients' and (ex-)partners' reports do not converge with more clients reporting no police call-outs while more than half of the (ex-)partners mention at least one police call-out. At T3, towards the end of the programme, the clients' and (ex-)partners' responses converge more. Overall, these results do not imply an overall increase in convergence between clients and (ex-)partners views.

The proportion of clients stating their (ex-)partner is 'never fearful' decreases slightly, which could reflect either a heightened awareness and acknowledgement of the consequences of their behaviour or an actual heightened fear in (ex-)partners. There are no statistically significant changes in the (ex-)partner's feelings of fear, neither for clients' reports nor for (ex-)partners self-reports.

The average amount of high and intermediate risks reported by case managers decreased significantly between T1 and T2. No statistically significant changes were observed in risks for children, which can be explained due to the nature of some risks which represent stable factors over time (e.g., having children of their own).

Awareness and attitudes towards violence

The number of reasons given for violence increases over time, although no statistically significant differences were found. The increase of reasons given for the violence, together with a decrease in reported violent behaviours could indicate different things. Either it can mean more acknowledgement of, and insight into the behaviour, and therefore a stronger condemnation of the violence. However, the increase in average number of reasons for violence could also hint towards a stronger justification or minimisation of the violence. For this reason, it could be relevant to ask (ex-)partners' views on why they think the perpetrator used violence and to what extent the perpetrator justifies or condemns their violent behaviour.

Clients' most common reasons for participating in the programme included intrinsic reasons ("I want to stop using violence") or were connected to their relationships with partners and children. Some reasons were reported to a lesser extent. It is not clear whether this reflects lower motivation to participate in the programme, as the responses were not measured in scales.

Changes as result of being in the programme

Clients' most often reported changes are in line with their motivation to participate in the programme (stop using violent/abusive behaviour and being a better parent to their children), which also coincide with changes most frequently reported by the (ex-)partner. However, (ex-)partners reported half the amount of changes compared to clients, which indicates disagreement between clients and (ex-)partners.

Cooperation between perpetrators' and victims' services

Results show that the evaluation of the protocol becomes more positive over time. Especially, professionals indicate that the protocol is very helpful at fostering cooperation and increasing the safety of the victim. To a lesser - but still large - extent professionals evaluate the protocol as being helpful in reducing recidivism. Some suggestions were given including having more meetings between the two services, improvements for the instrument to assess recidivism and the protocol in general. These ideas, together with the reflections and suggestions from the National Reports (Association NAIA, 2019; Dom Duga-Zagreb, 2019; Una Casa per l'Uomo & Gruppo R, 2019) provide fruitful input for improving the operational protocol further.

Control group

The comparison between the intervention and control group shows some interesting differences which are difficult to appoint to differences in treatment. First of all, while some of the measures seemed to decrease stronger in the control group than in the intervention group, none of the decreases were significant for the control group while they were significant in the intervention group. Significance tests could be performed for those clients participating at all timepoints, resulting in a low sample size especially for the control group. Another detail is that participants from the control group came from one organisation where participation is not ordered by the court, which is different from two other organisations in the intervention group. Also, due to low participation of (ex-)partners in the control group, a comparison was not possible while their input has significant added value as can be seen in the intervention group. These differences make it more complicated to interpret differences between the control and intervention group in a robust way.

Further observations

While drop-out is common among this target group, the current participation levels indicate that the intervention may contribute to increased participation of (ex-)partners, as it remains quite stable with a slight increase over time.

References

- Association NAIA (2019). WP 3: Testing of the operational protocol and elaboration of policy guidelines - D3.1 Reports on the testing. Venice: A.S.A.P. Project (unpublished material).
- Dom Duga-Zagreb (2019). WP 3: Testing of the operational protocol and elaboration of policy guidelines - D3.1 Reports on the testing. Venice: A.S.A.P. Project (unpublished material).
- Una Casa per l'Uomo & Gruppo R (2019). WP 3: Testing of the operational protocol and elaboration of policy guidelines - D3.1 Reports on the testing. Venice: A.S.A.P. Project (unpublished material).

Appendix 1 - Operational protocol forms

CHECKLIST: RISK INDICATORS IN MALTREATMENT SITUATIONS

Section A: risks for the woman

SERIOUS (HIGH RISK)

- The woman has intuitive feelings of being at risk (woman's fears)
- Death or suicide threats; fantasies of death
- Alcohol or drug use (memory loss, cruelty)
- Increase in the frequency and seriousness of violent behaviours (escalation)
- Extreme and obsessive jealousy towards every area of interest of the partner
- Criminal record
- Access to or possession of weapons; reference to weapons as tools of power, control or revenge; "intimate" relationship with the weapon, jokes about it, use of terms of endearment for the weapon
- The woman has left post-death instructions
- Pet abuse
- Violence in previous relationships
- Previous police interventions for threatening behaviours, stalking, private violence, maltreatment, sexual abuse
- Demand for the relationship to last forever; use of expressions such as "together for life", "forever", "whatever it takes"
- Will of the woman to split up

NON-SPECIFIC INDICATORS – INTERMEDIATE RISK (TO BE ASSESSED AS A WHOLE)

- Anger against police or other (real or perceived) authorities
- responsibility for violent or aggressive behaviours is attributed to alcohol or drugs
- Monitoring, control and inappropriate attention to the partner
- Rejection is not accepted
- Projection of extreme emotions on others (hate, love, jealousy)
- Minimization of violent behaviours
- Belief that everyone is against him
- Refusal to change and description of himself as inflexible and not willing to compromise
- Acceleration of involvement in the first phases of relationship (cohabitation, marriage, pregnancy)

Section B: risks for the children

- She is pregnant
- She takes care for children (her own or his)
- Have their own (legal) children.
- She knows that the child/children have heard what has happened in some of the incidents.
- She knows that the child/children are witnessing any of the incidents.
- The husband/partner have hurt at least once the child/children.
- The husband/partner has threatened to hurt the child/children.
- The husband/partner has threatened to kill the child/children.
- The husband/partner has threatened to the child/children directly

WORKING SHEET

Meeting n°	Date	Participants

	Support service for victims	Service for perpetrators	Other services/agencies	Joint decisions taken
Risk assessment				
Recidivism recognition (<i>in 2nd and 3rd meetings</i>)				
Assessment of individual change (<i>in 2nd and 3rd meetings</i>)				

Other qualitative notes:



REGIONE del VENETO



WWP (EUROPEAN NETWORK)



UNA CASA
PER L'UOMO
società cooperativa sociale



GRUPPO R
cooperativa sociale



Domenico DUISA ZAGRETTI



BGRF
bulgarian gender
research foundation



Association NAIA



Appendix 2 - Biographical information

Biographical information

Table 1. Participants' age (clients)

	T1(n=15)*
under 18	0
18 – 21	0
22 – 30	1
31 – 40	6
41 – 50	4
51 – 60	3
over 60	1
Not answered	0

*Not administered at T2, T3 or T4.

Table 2. Participants' employment status

	T1 (N=15)	T2 (N=22)	T3 (N=20)
Full time employment	12	17	17
Part time employment	1	1	1
Combining part-time employment with caring for children/family	0	1	0
Unemployed	2	2	2
Unemployed and caring for children/family	0	0	0
Full time caring for children/family	0	0	0
In education or training	0	0	0
Retired	0	1	1
Unable to work because of sickness	0	0	0
Something else	0	0	0

Table 3. Participants' employment status re-codified

	T1 (N=15)	T2 (N=22)	T3 (N=20)
Full-time*	12	17	17
Part-time**	1	2	1

Unemployed***	2	2	2
Sickness leave/retirement****	0	1	1
Something else			

*Full-time employment (Table 2)

**Part time employment and Combining part-time employment with caring for children/family (Table 2)

***Unemployed, Unemployed and caring for children/family, and Full time caring for children/family (Table 2)

****Retired, and Unable to work because of sickness (Table 2)

Table 4. Participants' income status

	T1 (N=15)	T2 (N=22)	T3 (N=20)
Struggling to pay for the essentials (home, bills, food, child support, travel to work)	7	3	5
Managing to pay for essentials but nothing left over	4	8	8
Managing to buy the occasional treat or save sometimes	1	7	3
Managing regular treats and saving or holiday	1	2	3
Comfortably managing – don't have to worry	2	1	2
High income	0	1	0

Table 5. Referral route to programme

	T1 (N=15)*
Poster/internet/other publicity	1
Police	0
Child protection	2
Criminal courts	0
Probation	6
Civil courts (injunction)	2
Civil courts (custody/access)	0
Addiction service	1
Health – doctor/hospital etc.	1
Helpline	0
Friends/family/colleagues	0
Partner/ex-partner	2
Counselling/mental health service	1
Relationship counselling service	0

Restorative justice	0
Religious place	0
Somewhere else	0

*Note: Not asked in T2 and T3

Table 6. Participants' relationship status (clients)

	T1 (n=15)	T2 (n=22)	T3 (n=20)
Together and living together	10	9	8
Together but living apart	2	1	1
In the process of splitting up	1	3	2
The relationship has ended and we are living apart	2	6	8
I am not sure	0	1	0
Something else*	0	2	1

*Something else = I don't have any contact anymore; I don't know anymore; I do not see or hear from her. I casually ran into her car, but for a long time I haven't

Table 7. Participants' relationship status re-codified (clients)

	T1 (n=15)	T2 (n=22)	T3 (n=20)
Together*	12	10	9
Not together**	3	9	10
Other***	0	3	1

*Together and living together, and Together but living apart (Table)

**In the process of splitting up, and The relationship has ended and we are living apart (Table 6)

*** I am not sure, and Something else

Table 8. Participants' relationship status (partners)

	T1 (n=12)	T2 (n=16)	T3 (n=13)
Together and living together	5	4	3
Together but living apart	2	0	0
In the process of splitting up	1	4	4
The relationship has ended and we are living apart	4	7	6
I am not sure	0	1	0
Something else	0	0	0

Table 9. Participants' relationship status re-codified (partners)

	T1 (n=12)	T2 (n=16)	T3 (n=13)
Together*	7	4	3
Not together**	5	11	10
Other***	0	1	0

*Together and living together, and Together but living apart (Table 8)

**In the process of splitting up, and The relationship has ended and we are living apart (Table 8)

*** I am not sure, and Something else

Appendix 3 – Main programme outcomes

Presence, Impact, and Reasons of the Violent Behaviour

Presence Violent Behaviour Client and Partner

Table 10. Number of clients that reported each type of DVA (clients)

	T1 (n=15)	T2 (n=22)	T3 (n=20)
Emotional behaviour	14	12	12
Physical behaviour	10	6	5
Sexual behaviour	3	2	0

Table 11. Number of partners that reported clients using each type of DVA (partners)

	T1 (n=12)	T2 (n=16)	T3 (n=13)
Emotional behaviour	11	12	7
Physical behaviour	12	9	4
Sexual behaviour	6	5	1

Table 12. Clients' and (ex-)partners' average number of types of abusive behaviours reported across emotional, physical, and sexual behaviours

	CLIENT			PARTNER		
	T1 (n=15)	T2 (n=15) ^a	T3 (n=15) ^a	T1 (n=12)	T2 (n=12) ^a	T3 (n=12) ^a
Emotional behaviour	2,60 (SD = 1,50)	1,13 (SD = 1,30)	1,33 (SD = 1,40)	5,5 (SD = 3,21)	4,75 (SD = 3,98)	1,92 (SD = 3,34)
Physical behaviour	1,87 (SD = 2,42)	0,67 (SD = 1,23)	0,60 (SD = 1,06)	4,17 (SD = 3,43)	1,83 (SD = 2,58)	1,00 (SD = 2,30)
Sexual behaviour	0,27 (SD = 0,59)	0,13 (SD = 0,52)	0,00 (SD = 0,00)	1,33 (SD = 2,06)	0,50 (SD = 0,80)	0,08 (SD = 0,29)

^a Sample size differs from original sample size. Participants are included who participated across all three timepoints, in order to perform statistical tests

Note: the numbers in Table 12 were calculated by summing the forms of Behaviours reported for each client. For example, if a client reported he insulted his partner and he isolated his partner, this was counted as two types of emotional behaviours. Then, the total number of emotional Behaviours for each client was counted. Last, an average was calculated for all of the clients. This process was followed for the emotional, physical, and sexual Behaviours across all time points. The scale that considers Behaviours within the last 12 months was used from the T1 questionnaire.

Table 13. Friedman significance tests for clients' and (ex-)partners' average number of types of abusive behaviours reported across emotional, physical, and sexual behaviours

	CLIENT			PARTNER		
	T1 - T2	T2 - T3	T1 - T3	T1 - T2	T2 - T3	T1 - T3
Emotional behaviour	0,00**	0,74	0,01*	0,56	0,06	0,01*
Physical behaviour	0,13	0,41	0,06	0,02	0,16	0,00**
Sexual behaviour	0,56	0,32	0,08	0,05	0,08	0,01*

*p < .05, **p < 0.01

Table 14. Clients' and (ex-)partners' average frequency of the abusive behaviours

	Clients			Partners		
	T1 (n=15)	T2 (n=14) ^a	T3 (n=13) ^a	T1(n=9) ^a	T1(n=9) ^a	T3(n=9) ^a
Emotional behaviour	1,38 (SD = 0,48)	1,14 (SD = 0,14)	1,17 (SD = 0,17)	1,76 (SD = 0,54)	1,57 (SD = 0,55)	1,32 (SD = 0,56)
Physical behaviour*	1,20 (SD = 0,28)	1,05 (SD = 0,09)	1,05 (SD = 0,08)	1,47 (SD = 0,38)	1,19 (SD = 0,28)	1,10 (SD = 0,19)
Sexual behaviour	1,04 (SD = 0,08)	1,02 (SD = 0,07)	1 (SD = 0)	1,20 (SD = 0,33)	1,04 (SD = 0,09)	1,02 (SD = 0,04)

^a Sample size differs from original sample size. Participants are included who participated across all three timepoints, in order to perform statistical tests

Note: the numbers in Table 3 were calculated by summing the numbers from the Likert Scale (this answer allowed intensity of the Behaviour to be referred, therefore answers varied from "0" Never to "3" Often). Then, an average was calculated for all of the clients. Further, the number of zeros were summed. This was done because the objective of this calculation was to explore if the number of clients that never used any of these Behaviours increased at the end of the programme.

Table 15. Friedman significance test for clients' and (ex-)partners' average frequency of abusive behaviours reported across emotional, physical, and sexual behaviours

	CLIENT			PARTNER		
	T1 - T2	T2 - T3	T1 - T3	T1 - T2	T2 - T3	T1 - T3
Emotional behaviour	0,02*	0,71	0,25	0,02*	0,41	0,01**
Physical behaviour*	0,13	0,41	0,03*	0,10	0,10	0,00**
Sexual behaviour	1	0,32	0,08	0,05	0,32	0,05

*p < .05, **p < 0.01

Impact Violent Behaviour Client and Partner

Table 16. Impact of violent behaviour (clients)

	T1 (n=14)	T2 (n=17)	T3 (n=19)
Injuries such as bruises/scratches/minor cuts	4	8	3
Injuries needing help from doctor/hospital	3	1	1
Didn't have an impact	5	3	3
She lost respect for you	8	8	8
Made her want to leave you	6	5	5
Depression/Sleeping problems	9	4	4
She stopped trusting you	8	7	8
She felt unable to cope	3	5	4
Felt worthless or lost confidence	5	5	3
Felt sadness	6	8	9
Felt anxious/panic/lost concentration	5	8	2
Felt isolated/stopped going out	5	2	1
Felt angry/shocked	3	7	6
Self-harmed/felt suicidal	4	1	3
Feared for her life	1	3	3
She had to be careful of what she said/did	3	2	3
Made her worried you might leave	0	1	1
Made her defend self/children/pets	1	0	0
Made her feel afraid of you	3	4	4
Something else*	1	1	0

*Something else = she isolated herself at home from her baby and me. She rarely cooks and can hardly wait to leave the house she keeps in a mess. I clean, wash myself and the baby, she laughs at it; This m1 answer is focused only when I came in her house

Table 17. Impact of violent behaviour (partners)

	T1 (n=12)	T2 (n=15)	T3 (n=8)
Injuries such as bruises/scratches/minor cuts	6	4	3
Injuries needing help from doctor/hospital	5	1	1
Didn't have an impact	1	2	0
Lost respect for your partner	10	9	4
Made you want to leave partner	7	6	5
Depression/Sleeping problems	9	5	6
Stopped trusting partner	9	9	8
Felt unable to cope	4	4	3
Felt worthless or lost confidence	5	3	4
Felt sadness	11	7	5
Felt anxious/panic/lost concentration	6	4	5
Felt isolated/stopped going out	5	3	4
Felt angry/shocked	9	6	4
Self-harmed/felt suicidal	0	0	0
Feared for life	6	2	3
Felt had to watch what you say/do	7	5	1
Worried partner might leave	1	1	1
Defended self/children/pets	3	2	1
Felt afraid of partner	3	3	1
Something else	0	0	

Table 18. Clients' and (ex-)partners' average number of impacts

	T1	T2	T3
Client (n=15) ^{a*}	5,13 (SD = 3,58)	4 (SD = 4,26)	3,13 (SD = 3,80)
Partner (n=12) ^{a**}	8,83 (SD = 2,73)	5,58 (SD = 3,63)	4,42 (SD = 5,02)

^a Sample size differs from original sample size. Participants are included who participated across all three timepoints, in order to perform statistical tests

Table 19. Friedman significance tests for average number of impacts

	CLIENT			(EX-)PARTNER		
	T1 - T2	T2 - T3	T1 - T3	T1 - T2	T2 - T3	T1 - T3
Average number of impacts	0,41	0,25	0,02*	0,01**	0,03*	0,00**

*p < .05, **p < 0.01

Safety

Table 20. Police call-outs (clients)

	T1 (n=15)	T2 (n=21)	T3 (n=20)
Not at all	6	19	20
Once	8	0	0
2-5 times	0	2	0
6-10 times	1	0	0
More than 10 times	0	0	0

Table 21. Police call-outs ((ex-)partners)

	T1 (n=5)	T2 (n=16)	T3 (n=13)
Not at all	2	7	11
Once	1	6	1
2-5 times	2	3	1
6-10 times	0	0	0
More than 10 times	0	0	0

Table 22. Clients' and (ex-)partners' average police call-outs

	Client			(Ex-)Partner ^b		
	T1 (n=15)	T2 (n=14) ^a	T3 (n=13) ^a	T1 (n=5) ^a	T2 (n=5) ^a	T3 (n=3) ^a
Average	1,73** (SD = 0,80)	1,14 (SD = 0,54)	1** (SD = 0)	2 (SD= 1)	1,8 (SD = 1,01)	1,67 (SD = 1,16)

^b insufficient cases

Note: the numbers in Table 22 were calculated by summing the number of police call-outs reported by each client. Then, an average was calculated for all of the clients. Further, the number of zeros were summed. This was done

because the objective of this calculation was to explore if the number of clients that did not call the police increased at the end of the programme.

Table 23. Friedman significance tests for clients' and (ex-)partners' average police call-outs

	CLIENT			(EX-)PARTNER ^a		
	T1 - T2	T2 - T3	T1 - T3	T1 - T2	T2 - T3	T1 - T3
Average number of police call-outs	0,00**	0,32	0,01**	-	-	-

*p < .05, **p < 0.01

^a Insufficient cases

Table 24. Partner's fear (clients)

	T1 (n=14)	T2 (n=22)	T3 (n=20)
Never	6	11	11
Not often	4	6	5
Sometimes	4	5	4
Often	0	0	0
Always/mostly	0	0	0

Table 25. Fear (partners)

	T1 (n=12)	T2 (n=15)	T3 (n=12)
Never	2	1	3
Not often	6	8	7
Sometimes	1	1	0
Often	1	3	1
Always/mostly	2	2	1

Table 26. Average partner's fear stated by clients and (ex-) partners

	Client			Partner		
	T1 (n=14) ^a	T2 (n=13) ^a	T3 (n=12) ^a	T1 (n=12) ^a	T2 (n=11) ^a	T3 (n=8) ^a
Average partner's fear	1,86 (SD = 0,86)	1,92 (SD = 0,86)	1,75 (SD = 0,87)	2,58 (SD = 1,38)	2,8 (SD = 1,25)	2,38 (SD = 1,41)

^a Sample size differs from original sample size. Participants are included who participated across all three timepoints, in order to perform statistical tests

Note: the numbers in Table 26 were calculated by summing the number of partner's fear reported by each client. Then, an average was calculated for all of the clients. Further, the number of zeros were summed. This was done because the objective of this calculation was to explore if the number of clients that referred that their partner never felt fear increased at the end of the programme.

Table 27. Friedman significance tests for average partners' fear stated by clients and partners

	CLIENT			PARTNER		
	T1 - T2	T2 - T3	T1 - T3	T1 - T2	T2 - T3	T1 - T3
Average partner's fear	1	0,16	0,56	0,56	0,18	0,08

*p < .05, **p < 0.01

Table 28. Number of high-risk factors stated by professionals

	T1 (n=25)	T2 (n=15)	T3 (n=15)
The woman has intuitive feelings of being at risk (woman's fears)	17	9	8
Death or suicide threats; fantasies of death	7	4	2
Alcohol or drug use (memory loss, cruelty)	7	5	5
Increase in the frequency and seriousness of violent behaviours (escalation)	14	3	1
Extreme and obsessive jealousy towards every area of interest of the partner	9	4	3
Criminal record	3	1	1
Access to or possession of weapons; reference to weapons as tools of power, control or revenge; "intimate" relationship with the weapon, jokes about it, use of terms of endearment for the weapon	5	3	3
The woman has left post-death instructions	0	0	0
Pet abuse	1	1	1
Violence in previous relationships	4	2	2
Previous police interventions for threatening behaviours, stalking, private violence, maltreatment, sexual abuse	6	4	4
Demand for the relationship to last forever; use of expressions such as "together for life", "forever", "whatever it takes"	7	1	2
Will of the woman to split up	14	6	5

Table 29. Number of intermediate risk factors stated by professionals

	T1 (n=25)	T2 (n=15)	T3 (n=15)	
Anger against police or other (real or perceived) authorities		8	1	2
Responsibility for violent or aggressive behaviours is attributed to alcohol or drugs		6	2	2
Monitoring, control and inappropriate attention to the partner		12	3	2
Rejection is not accepted		14	3	2
Projection of extreme emotions on others (hate, love, jealousy)		8	4	1
Minimization of violent behaviours		18	5	3
Belief that everyone is against him		6	0	0
Refusal to change and description of himself as inflexible and not willing to compromise		6	1	1
Acceleration of involvement in the first phases of relationship (cohabitation, marriage, pregnancy)		6	3	3

Table 30. Number of risks for children stated by professionals

	T1 (n=25)	T2 (n=15)	T3 (n=15)	
She takes care for children (her own or his)		12	2	4
Have their own (legal) children		16	8	9
She knows that the child/children have heard what has happened in some of the incidents		13	8	4
She knows that the child/children are witnessing any of the incidents		16	4	4
The husband/partner have hurt at least once the child/children		7	4	4
The husband/partner has threatened to hurt the child/children		2	1	0
The husband/partner has threatened to the child/children directly		1	0	0

Table 31. Average number of risks stated by professionals

	T1 (n=25)	T2 (n=15)	T3 (n=15)
Average number of high risks	3,76	2,87	2,47
Average number of intermediate risks	3,36	1,47	1,07
Risks for children	2,68	1,8	1,67

Table 32. Friedman significance tests for average risks stated by professionals

	T1 - T2	T2 - T3	T1 - T3
High risk	0,01*	0,21	0,03*
Intermediate risk	0,03*	0,10	0,06*
Risk for children	0,32	0,16	0,32

*p < .05, **p < 0.01

Awareness and attitudes towards violence

Reasons for the violent behaviour

Table 33. Reasons for violence (clients)

	T1 (n=15)	T2 (n=21)	T3 (n=15)
To stop her from doing something	6	6	4
Made you feel in control	1	2	3
She was laughing at you	1	1	3
She betrayed/rejected you	2	3	3
To make her do something	1	1	4
You didn't trust her	2	6	8
Your alcohol/drug use	1	2	1
To stop her from leaving you	1	2	2
Didn't feel good enough/felt insecure	3	4	1
Jealous/possessive	3	4	3
Something else	4	5	2

* Something else = carelessness about the household, threats to the child to go to a care home for the dependent children, arrogance and provocation, impurity of the house, grave insults to me; because during the quarrels I always wanted to have reason often changing the reality to the facts; she was mean and offended me with no reason; To see what kind of person she is; above all, because I didn't understand what she wanted to do towards me; because I was not calm, I was nervous and worried about my situation (leave home, work etc.); because things didn't work and I wanted it to end; I was not violent, I just complained that she ate the babies food; recklessness, disrespect, insult, laziness. Disrespect also applies to the disrespect of my parents who have supported us for 7 years; continuous discussions; utter messiness

Table 34. Average number of reasons for violence stated by clients

	T1 (n=15)	T2 (n=15) ^a	T3 (n=15) ^a
Average number of reasons for violence	1,4 (SD= 1,18)	1,73 (SD = 1,53)	1,93 (SD = 1,87)

^a Sample size differs from original sample size. Participants are included who participated across all three timepoints, in order to perform statistical tests

Note: the numbers in Table 34 were calculated by summing the number of reasons for violence reported by each client. Last, an average was calculated for all of the clients.

Table 35. Friedman significance tests for average number of reasons stated by clients

	T1 - T2	T2 - T3	T1 - T3
Average number of reasons for violence	0,41	0,76	0,41

*p < .05, **p < 0.01

Motivation for programme participation

Table 36. Reasons for joining programme stated by clients

	T1 (n=15)	T2 (n=22)
I have to come as part of my criminal court sentence or bail or parole conditions	2	8
I have to come because the family court told me to	1	4
I have to come because the child protection services told me to	3	3
I don't want to go back to prison again	3	0
I want to be a better parent to my children	7	10
I want to stop using violence	9	10
I want to stop using abusive behaviour	5	7
I don't want my partner to leave me	5	4
I don't want my partner to be afraid of me	5	8
I don't want my children be afraid of me	9	9
I want my partner/ex to feel safe around me	7	8
I want my relationship to be better	7	6
Something else*	0	2

*Something else = Through this programme I would like to learn why, and especially don't repeat a violent behaviour again; I would like to be a better person

Changes as a result of being in the programme

Table 37. Participants' stated changes due to the program (clients)

	T3 (n=12)
I have stopped using violence	9
I have stopped using abusive behaviour	9
Nothing has changed and I am still using violence	1
Nothing has changed and I am still abusive	1
I believe my partner/ex is not afraid of me	4
I believe my partner/ex is still afraid of me	1
I believe my partner/ex feels safe around me	4
I believe my partner/ex feels less safe around me than before	0
Things have generally got worse between us	1
My partner decided not to end the relationship	1
Our relationship is better	2
My ex-partner and I ended the relationship amicably	2
My partner/ex and I can work well together on the upbringing of our children	4
I am allowed to have contact with my children	0
I believe my children are not afraid of me	4
I believe my children are still afraid of me	1
I believe I am a better parent to my children	8
I believe I am the same parent as before	0
I believe I am a worse parent to my children	0
I fulfilled my criminal court sentence or bail or parole conditions	1
I haven't gone back to prison again	1
I believe my future relationships will be non-abusive	3
My current new relationship is non-abusive	1
Something else*	1

* Something else = I am closing my relationship not in a civilized way

Table 38. Participants' stated changes due to the program (partners)

	T3 (n=13)
He stopped using violence	4
He stopped using abusive behaviour	3
Nothing has changed and he is still using violence	0
Nothing has changed and he is still abusive	1
I am not afraid of him	1
I am still afraid of him	1
I feel safe around him	3
I feel less safe around him than before	1
Things have generally got worse between us	1
I decided not to end the relationship	0
Our relationship is better	0
We have ended the relationship amicably	3
We can work well together on the upbringing of our children	5
He is allowed to have contact with our children	0
My children are no longer afraid of him	1
My children are still afraid of him	2
His parenting is improved	1
His parenting is just the same	1
His parenting is worse	0
Something else	0

Cooperation between perpetrators' and victims' services

Table 39. Quality of the cooperation between victim support and perpetrator work at the moment stated by professionals

	T1 (n=27)		T2 (n=27)		T3 (n=22)		T4 (n=12)	
Not existing	2	7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Regular	14	52%	17	63%	0	0%	0	0%
Good	8	30%	1	4%	6	27%	3	25%
Very good	3	11%	9	33%	16	73%	9	75%

Table 40. Helpfulness of the operational protocol to foster cooperation stated by professionals

	T1 (n=27)		T2 (n=27)		T3 (n=22)		T4 (n=11)	
Not at all	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
A little bit	6	22%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Quite much	16	59%	16	59%	4	18%	1	9%
Very much	5	19%	11	41%	18	82%	10	91%

Table 41. Helpfulness of the operational protocol to increase the safety of the victim stated by professionals

	T1 (n=27)		T2 (n=27)		T3 (n=22)		T4 (n=12)	
Not at all	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
A little bit	6	22%	2	7%	1	5%	0	0%
Quite much	16	59%	11	41%	4	18%	1	8%
Very much	5	19%	14	52%	17	77%	11	92%

Table 42. Helpfulness of the operational protocol to reduce the risk of recidivism stated by professionals

	T1 (n=25)		T2 (n=27)		T3 (n=22)		T4 (n=11)	
Not at all	1	4%	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%
A little bit	6	24%	1	4%	1	5%	0	0%
Quite much	16	64%	12	44%	6	27%	2	18%
Very much	2	8%	13	48%	15	68%	9	82%

Table 43. Helpfulness of the operational protocol in everyday work with clients stated by professionals (open-ended question)

	T1 (n=17)		T2 (n=22)		T3 (n=19)		T4 (n=12)	
No	1	6%	1	5%	0	0%	0	0%
Yes	12	71%	21	95%	19	100%	12	100%
Other*	4	24%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

*Other = It helps to exchange information between professionals; Not for now; Sure. The knowledge of the services network allows a more effective response to users.

Table 44. Ideas how to improve the operational protocol stated by professionals (open-ended question)

	T1 (n=4)		T2 (n=7)		T3 (n=11)		T4 (n=12)
No	4	100%	6	86%	10	91%	0
Other*	0	0%	1	14%	1	9%	1

*Other = To have meetings between the two teams more often; We need a more detailed instrument to assess recidivism, the one we have now is too generic; There should be the opportunity to add reflections on the functionality of the protocol in that particular situation/case.

Control group

Table 45. Average number of types of abusive behaviours reported across emotional, physical, and sexual behaviours, stated by clients from control and intervention group)

	Control group			Intervention group		
	T1 (n=13)	T2 (n=9) ^a	T3 (n=5) ^a	T1 (n=15)	T2 (n=15) ^a	T3 (n=15) ^a
Emotional behaviour	2,62 (SD = 2,10)	1,56 (SD = 1,33)	1,2 (SD = 1,79)	2,60 (SD = 1,50)	1,13 (SD = 1,30)	1,33 (SD = 1,40)
Physical behaviour*	2,31 (SD = 2,46)	0,33 (SD = 0,71)	0 (SD = 0)	1,87 (SD = 2,42)	0,67 (SD = 1,23)	0,60 (SD = 1,06)
Sexual behaviour	0,31 (SD = 0,85)	0,44 (SD = 0,73)	0,2 (SD = 0,45)	0,27 (SD = 0,59)	0,13 (SD = 0,52)	0,00 (SD = ,00)

^a Sample size differs from original sample size. Participants are included who participated across all three timepoints, in order to perform statistical tests

Table 46. Friedman significance tests for average number of types of abusive behaviours across emotional, physical, and sexual behaviours, stated by clients from control and intervention group

	Control group			Intervention group		
	T1 - T2	T2 - T3	T1 - T3	T1 - T2	T2 - T3	T1 - T3
Emotional behaviour	0,66	1	0,32	0,00**	0,74	0,01*
Physical behaviour	0,41	-	0,08	0,13	0,41	0,06
Sexual behaviour	0,32	0,56	0,32	0,56	0,32	0,08

*p < .05, **p < 0.01

Frequency

Table 47. Average frequency of the abusive behaviours, stated by clients from control and intervention group

	Control group			Intervention group		
	T1 (n=13) ^a	T2 (n=9) ^a	T3 (n=5) ^a	T1 (n=15)	T2 (n=14) ^a	T3 (n=13) ^a
Emotional behaviour	1,28 (SD = 0,23)	1,11 (SD = 0,16)	1,15 (SD = 0,13)	1,38 (SD = 0,48)	1,14 (SD = 0,14)	1,17 (SD = 0,17)
Physical behaviour	1,16 (SD = 0,18)	1 (SD = 0)	1,02 (SD = 0,05)	1,20* (SD = 0,28)	1,05 (SD = 0,09)	1,05 (SD = 0,08)
Sexual behaviour	1,05 (SD = 0,12)	1,03 (SD = 0,06)	1,06 (SD = 0,09)	1,04 (SD = 0,08)	1,02 (SD = 0,07)	1 (SD = 0)

^a Sample size differs from original sample size. Participants are included who participated across all three timepoints, in order to perform statistical tests

Note: the numbers in Table 3 were calculated by summing the numbers from the Likert Scale (this answer allowed intensity of the Behaviour to be referred, therefore answers varied from "1" Never to "3" Often). Then, an average was calculated for all of the clients. Further, the number of zeros were summed. This was done because the objective of this calculation was to explore if the number of clients that never used any of these Behaviours increased at the end of the programme.

Table 48. Friedman significance tests for average frequency of the abusive behaviours, across emotional, physical and sexual behaviours, stated by clients from the control and intervention group

	Control group			Intervention group		
	T1 - T2	T2 - T3	T1 - T3	T1 - T2	T2 - T3	T1 - T3
Emotional behaviour	0,66	1	0,32	0,02*	0,71	0,25
Physical behaviour	0,41	-	0,083	0,13	0,41	0,03*
Sexual behaviour	0,32	0,56	0,32	1	0,32	0,08

*p < .05, **p < 0.01

Impact

Table 49. Average number of impacts, stated by clients from the control and intervention group

	Control group			Intervention group		
	T1 (n=13)	T2 (n=9) ^a	T3 (n=5) ^a	T1 (n=15)	T2 (n=15) ^a	T3 (n=15) ^a
Average number of impacts	3,62 (SD = 2,18)	2,71 (SD = 2,5)	1 (SD = 0)	5,13 (SD = 3,58)	4 (SD = 4,26)	3,13 (SD = 3,80)

^a Sample size differs from original sample size. Participants are included who participated across all three timepoints, in order to perform statistical tests

Table 50. Friedman significance tests for average number of impacts, stated by clients from the control and intervention group

	Control group			Intervention group		
	T1 - T2	T2 - T3	T1 - T3	T1 - T2	T2 - T3	T1 - T3
Average number of impacts	0,32	1	0,08	0,41	0,25	0,02*

*p < .05, **p < 0.01

Police call-outs

Table 51. Average police call-outs, stated by clients from the control and intervention group

	Control group			Intervention group		
	T1 (n=13)	T2 (n=9) ^a	T3 (n=5) ^a	T1 (n=15)	T2 (n=14) ^a	T3 (n=13) ^a
Average	1,46 (SD = 0,66)	1,11 (SD = 0,33)	1 (SD = 0)	1,73 (SD = 0,80)	1,14 (SD = 0,54)	1 (SD = 0)

^a Sample size differs from original sample size. Participants are included who participated across all three timepoints, in order to perform statistical tests

Table 52. Friedman significance tests for average number of police call-outs, stated by clients from the control and intervention group

	Control group			Intervention group		
	T1 - T2	T2 - T3	T1 - T3	T1 - T2	T2 - T3	T1 - T3
Average number of police call-outs	0,66	0,32	0,16	0,00**	0,32	0,01**

*p < .05, **p < 0.01

Reasons for violence

Table 53. Average number of reasons for violence stated by clients from the control and intervention group

	Control group			Intervention group		
	T1 (n=13)	T2 (n=9) ^a	T3 (n=5) ^a	T1 (n=15)	T2 (n=14) ^a	T3 (n=13) ^a
Average number of reasons for violence	2,15 (SD = 1,41)	1 (SD = 0,95)	0,6 (SD = 0,83)	1,4 (SD= 1,18)	1,73 (SD = 1,53)	1,93 (SD = 1,87)

^a Sample size differs from original sample size. Participants are included who participated across all three timepoints, in order to perform statistical tests

Table 54. Friedman significance tests for average number of reasons

	Control group			Intervention group		
	T1 - T2	T2 - T3	T1 - T3	T1 - T2	T2 - T3	T1 - T3
Average number of reasons for violence	0,56	0,56	0,05*	0,41	0,76	0,41

*p < .05, **p < 0.01