Domestic Violence Perpetrator Treatment Programs

Program description:

Treatment programs for domestic violence offenders most frequently involve an educational component focusing on the historical oppression of women and emphasizing alternatives to violence. Treatment is commonly mandated by the court and paid for by the offender.

Typical age of primary program participant: 32

Typical age of secondary program participant: N/A

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes Measured	Primary or Second-ary Partici-pant	No. of Effect Sizes	Unadjusted Effect Sizes (Random Effects Model)			Adjusted Effect Sizes and Standard Errors Used in the Benefit-Cost Analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	P	9	0.06	0.10	0.54	0.06	0.10	33	0.06	0.10	43
Domestic violence	P	8	-0.01	0.13	0.95	-0.01	0.13	33	-0.01	0.13	43

Benefit-Cost Summary

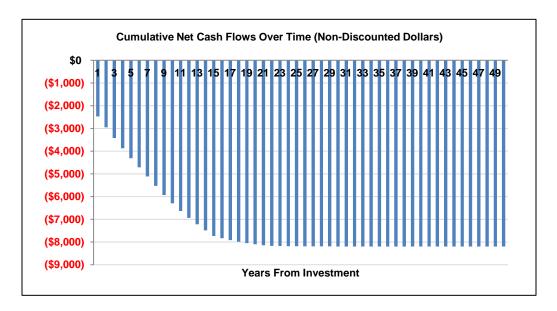| The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2011). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in Technical Appendix 2.	Program Benefits					Costs	Summary Statistics			
	Partici-pants	Tax-payers	Other	Other Indirect	Total Benefits		Benefit to Cost Ratio	Return on Invest-ment	Benefits Minus Costs	Probability of a positive net present value
	$0	-$1,165	-$3,171	-$571	-$4,908	-$1,359	-$3.61	n/e	-$6,266	14%

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

	Benefits to:				
Source of Benefits	Partici-pants	Tax-payers	Other	Other In-direct	Total Benefits
Crime	$0	-$1,165	-$3,171	-$571	-$4,908

Detailed Cost Estimates

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta-analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in Technical Appendix 2.	Program Costs			Comparison Costs			Summary Statistics	
	Annual Cost	Program Duration	Year Dollars	Annual Cost	Program Duration	Year Dollars	Present Value of Net Program Costs (in 2011 dollars)	Uncertainty (+ or – %)
	$1,365	1	2011	$0	1	2011	$1,365	50%

Source: This is the middle of the range of costs, based on a survey of seven treatment providers in Olympia, Seattle, Bellingham, Yakima, Spokane, and Moses Lake on 6/16/2011. All offenders are on probation; program costs are in addition to the cost of probation and are usually paid by the offender.

Cumulative Net Cash Flows Over Time (Non-Discounted Dollars)

Multiplicative Adjustments Applied to the Meta-Analysis

Type of Adjustment	Multiplier
1- Less well-implemented comparison group or observational study, with some covariates.	1.00
2- Well-implemented comparison group design, often with many statistical controls.	1.00
3- Well-done observational study with many statistical controls (e.g., instrumental variables).	1.00
4- Random assignment, with some implementation issues.	1.00
5- Well-done random assignment study.	1.00
Program developer = researcher	0.36
Unusual (not "real-world") setting	0.50
Weak measurement used	0.80

Studies Used in the Meta-Analysis

Chen, H., Bersani, C., Myers, S. C., & Denton, R. (1989). Evaluating the effectiveness of a court sponsored abuser treatment program. *Journal of Family Violence, 4*(4), 309-322.

Davis, R. C., Taylor, B. G., & Maxwell, C. D. (2000, January). *Does batterer treatment reduce violence? A randomized experiment in Brooklyn* (Document No. NCJ 180772). New York: Victim Services Research.

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.

Feder, L., & Forde, D. R. (2000, June). *A test of the efficacy of court-mandated counseling for domestic violence offenders: The Broward experiment* (Final report, Document No. NCJ 184752). Memphis, TN: University of Memphis, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice.

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.

Harrell, A. V. (1991, October). *Evaluation of court-ordered treatment for domestic violence offenders* (Final report). Washington, DC: The Urban Institute.

Labriola, M., Rempel, M., & Davis, R. C. (2008). Do batterer programs reduce recidivism? Results from a randomized trial in the Bronx. *Justice Quarterly, 25*(2), 252-282.

Palmer, S. E., Brown, R. A., & Maru, B. E. (1992). Group treatment program for abusive husbands: Long-term evaluation. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 62*(2), 276-283.