This investigation was not designed to be comprehensive or representative of all interventions with abusers that take place worldwide. Rather, it was our hope that this study would provide a starting point for future, more exhaustive investigations or more specific, targeted research projects in the area of batterer intervention in developing nations. Therefore, the results of the study are limited in several ways.

As mentioned, the results may not be generalized to all interventions with abusers. The recruitment of programmes may have systematically eliminated providers that are linguistically or technologically isolated. Moreover, “interventions” that are enacted by an entire neighborhood or community – and are not the responsibility of one individual or programme – were not captured by this investigation.

The sample size was small (n=56). As a result, it is possible that relationships exist that were undetected by this analysis. For example, it is possible that providers who adhere to the pathology causation model are more likely to discuss experiences of childhood trauma than those who adhere to the gender-based power differential causation model. Future investigations that utilize larger samples may be able to clarify this and similar questions.

The validity and reliability of the data collected were not assessed. It is possible that the survey participants failed to accurately convey information about their organizations or their own work – or might have provided slightly different answers if asked on a different day. Due to resource limitations on the part of researchers and surveyed providers, repeated questioning of the respondents was not possible or practical. It is also possible that details about providers’ agencies and practice was improperly translated, mis-coded or otherwise interpreted incorrectly by the researchers. Every effort was made to minimize these possible threats to the validity of the information reported here.