The article is based on a review of 60 evaluations (published and unpublished) relating to European domestic violence perpetrator programmes, involving 7,212 programme participants across 13 countries. Across Europe rehabilitative work with domestic violence perpetrators exists largely in the form of behavioural change ‘treatment’ interventions, based on the principle that men must take responsibility for their abusive behaviour and that such behaviour can be unlearned. Domestic violence perpetrator programmes in Europe are characterised by a wide range of approaches subscribing primarily to a cognitive behavioural or psycho-educational model or a combination of approaches, influenced by the Duluth model (one of the first to operationalise work with perpetrators advocating a victim-safety centred and co-ordinated community approach, holding perpetrators accountable while offering them an opportunity to change (Pence and Paymar, 1993)); by systemic or family therapy; and/or psychodynamic models of intervention (Geldschläger, Ginés, Nax and Ponce, 2014). We explore the possibilities of providing a model that enables standard reporting and could be used to assess and compare perpetrator programmes in the future, drawing on the design, methods, input, output and outcome measures of the existing evaluations, and to ensure attention is paid to what information is being collected at different time points so as to understand in a comparative sense what and how behaviour and attitudes might change throughout the course of the programme.