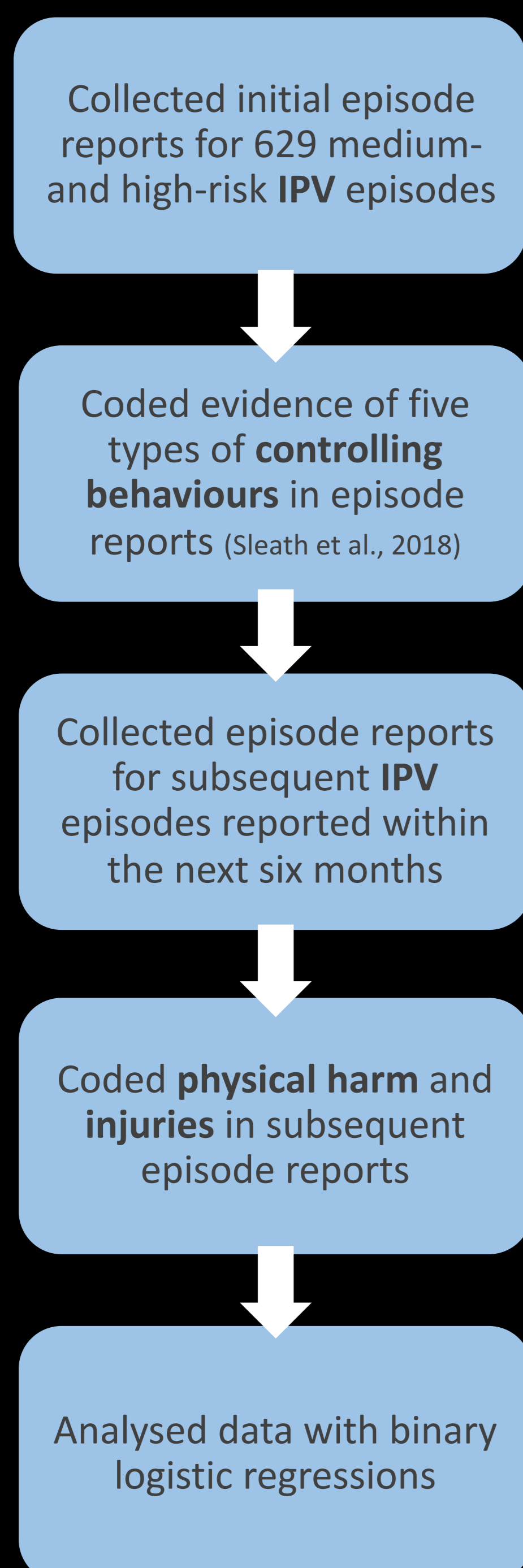


# Is there an association between controlling behaviour and intimate partner violence revictimization?

## Background

- **Controlling behaviours** are common forms of harm experienced by victims of **intimate partner violence (IPV)** (Hamberger et al., 2017).
- 'Coercive control' – *the repetitive and systematic use of controlling behaviours over time* – has become a criminal offence in countries including the United Kingdom (Serious Crime Act, 2015, s 76).
- But, the extent to which controlling behaviours are detected by police (Weiner, 2017), and whether this information can be used to predict **revictimization** (e.g., further **physical harm** or **injuries** to the victim), remains unclear (Graham-Kevan & Archer, 2008).

## Method

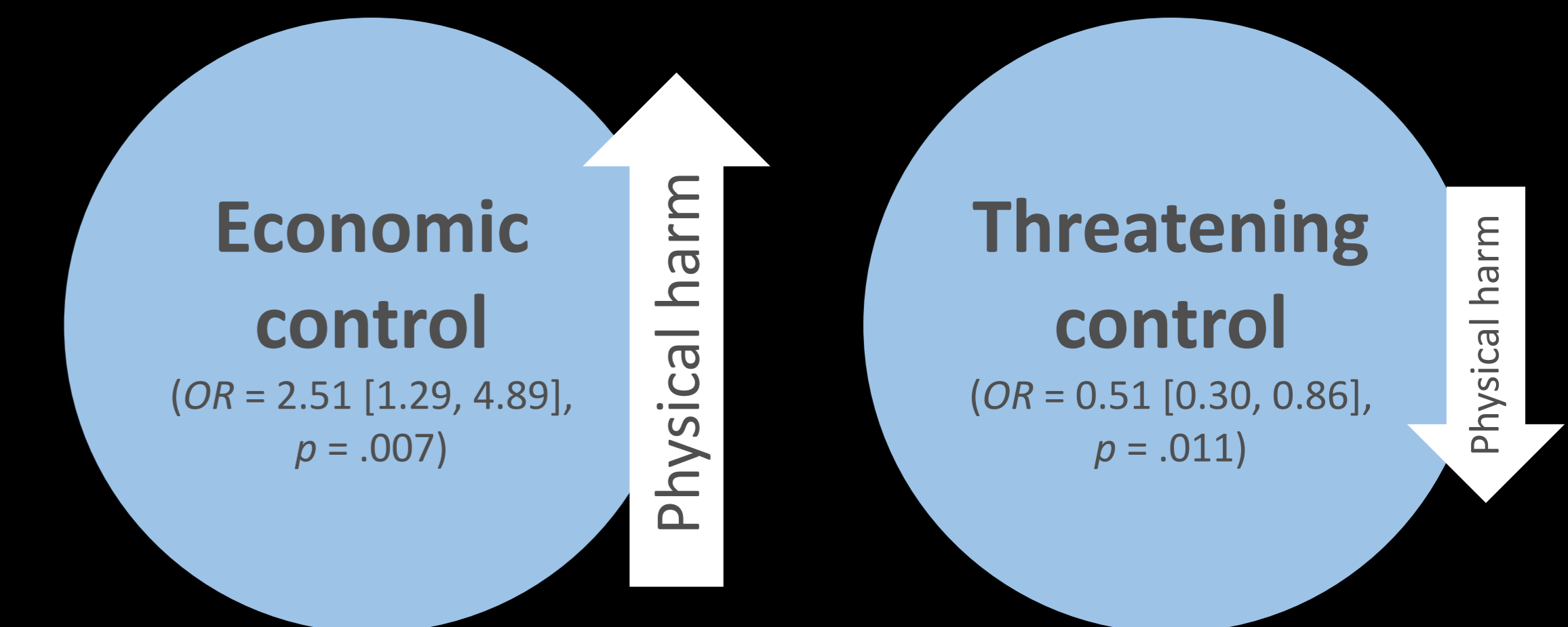


**Controlling behaviours** in police reports for **IPV** episodes were associated with **physical harm** to the victim during the next six months.

## References

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## Results



- There was evidence of at least one type of **controlling behaviour** in 46% of the initial episode reports.
- A model containing the five types of **controlling behaviours** predicted **physical harm** to the victim in the following six months.
- The two strongest predictors of **physical harm** were **economic control** and **threatening control**.
- The five types of **controlling behaviours** did not predict subsequent **injuries** to the victim.

## Discussion

- There is evidence of **controlling behaviours** in episode reports, suggesting police can detect and record those behaviours.
- Victims experiencing **economic control** may be forced to seek help, leading to increased reporting of **physical harm**.
- Victims experiencing **threatening control** may be less likely to report **physical harm** because of those threats.
- We need to further investigate **how** and **why** different types of control are related to **IPV revictimization**.