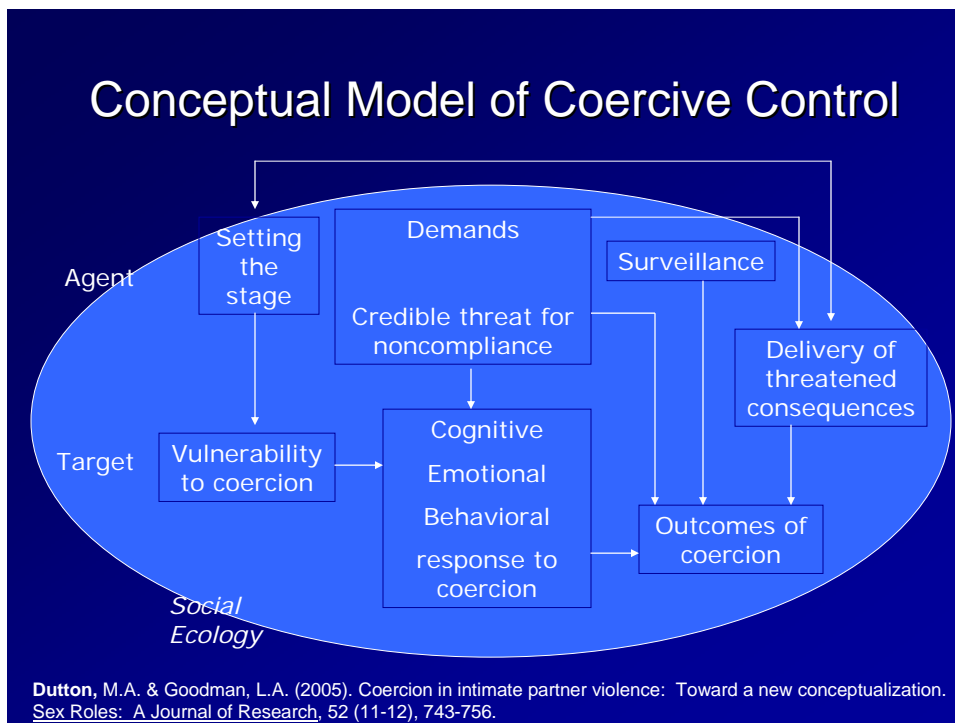


Coercive Control in Intimate Partner Violence

AALS Family Law Workshop Panel
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Outline

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- I. Philosophical of coercion
- II. Definitions
 - A. Coercion
 - a Demands
 - b Contingent threats
 - c Surveillance
 - B. Setting the stage for coercion
 - C. Delivery of threatened consequences
 - D. Vulnerability to coercion
 - E. Outcomes of coercion



III. Study to Develop and Validate Measure of Coercive Control (National Institute of Justice, Grant #2001-WT-BX-0503)

- A. Generate theoretical conceptualization
- B. Individual narrative interviews (n = 30)
- C. National advisory panel conceptual development (n = 15)
- D. Generate measurement items
- E. Pilot interviews, including narrative feedback
- F. Expert panel consensus of items (n = 100)
- G. Validity study (n = 763)

IV. Validity of Measure of Coercion

- A. Construct Validity
 - a Demands
 - b Surveillance
 - c Intimate partner violence
- B. Predictive Validity
 - a PTSD
 - b Depression
 - c Fear
 - d Threat appraisal

V. Prevalence of Coercion in Intimate Couples

- A. Demands
 - a Personal activities / Appearance
 - b Support / Social life / Family
 - c Household
 - d Work / Economics / Resources
 - e Health
 - f Intimate Relationships
 - g Legal
 - h Immigration
 - i Children / Parenting
- B. Threats
 - a Target of harm
 - (1) Harm to partner

- (2) Harm to self
- (3) Harm to others
- b Involvement of third party
- C. Surveillance

VI. Coercion in Violent vs. Non-violent Partners

- A. Difference based on typology of violent relationship
 - a Both partners use violence
 - b Reporter is victim
 - c Report is perpetrator
 - d Neither partner uses violence
- B. Gender differences

VII. Relationship between Coercion and Related Outcomes

- A. PTSD
- B. Depression
- C. Fear
- D. Threat appraisal

VIII. Implications for Practice