

Experiencing intimate partner violence (IPV) is considered a constant, repetitive pattern that is a pathological attempt to regulate relationship between two people. IPV remains constant social problem that leads to many negative physical and psychological consequences. One of the most specific and persistent effects of this phenomenon is revictimisation, a tendency to experience similar traumatic events repeatedly over the lifetime. The aim of the project is to gain knowledge about the psychological factors that increase the risk of multiple revictimisation and those that protect against it.

Research and clinical observations show that not all IPV victims demonstrate signs of revictimisation. Some victims manage to survive and recover from abusive relationships with fewer negative outcomes than others. Thus, a question arises, what psychological factors are responsible for revictimisation and which help people to return to normal functioning with relatively little damage to mental health?

In our research we plan to study factors that increase the risk of multiple revictimization, and those which protect against it. Revealing that psychological mechanisms will help design programs of psychological support for IPV victims. Moreover, the discovery of these factors will allow early detection of people with high risk of revictimisation and help to provide them adequate help.

The planned study base on a comparative analysis of the psychological characteristics of two groups of victims. Due to the nature of IPV (is both traumatic and chronic stressor) to explain the phenomenon we decided to use Transactional Theory Stress Lazarus and Folkman and Theory of Schemes Young.