Manual

on the Multi-level Interactive Model
"Factors at play in the perpetration of violence against women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence "

1 Introduction

If you are using this model for the first time, please take the time to read the introduction (delivered as Powerpoint and PDF on this CDRom). There you will find important information about the purposes for which this model is designed and for which it is not. Please keep this in mind while exploring the model.

> *Note: The model is designed to make current research knowledge accessible to policy and practice, to capture the complexity and different paths of influence that may lead up to violence and to show similar and different trajectories towards forms of violence.*
> *The model does not offer causal explanations.*
> *It is a research-based model, and there are major gaps in the (empirical) research!*
> *A model allows you to grasp multiple levels in one image, and to see patterns.*
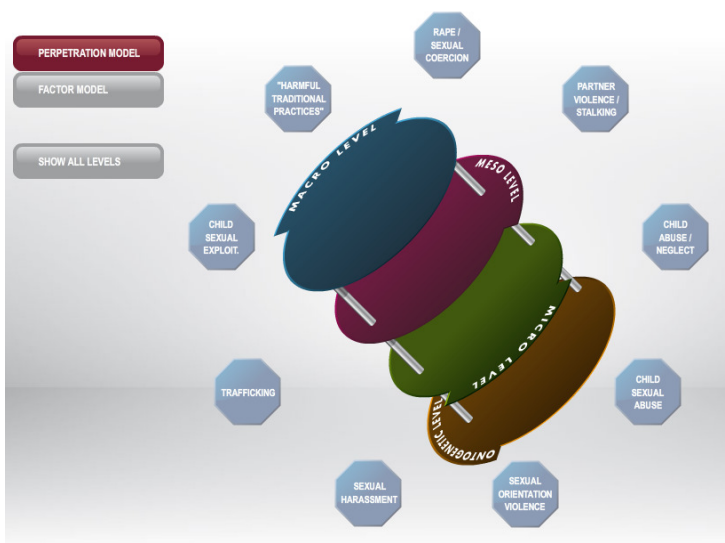> *But for this, it has to condense accumulated research knowledge into key visual elements, and to simplify them.*
> *Reality is much more varied and diverse than what any model can show.*
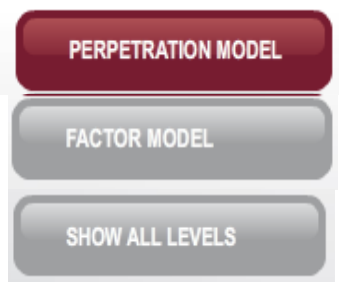
2 Factor Model on Perpetration

2.1 Perpetration Model - Point of view from form of violence

The first view of the model shows four different levels.

The octagonal buttons arranged around the center represent the forms of violence that were taken into account for this model.

On the left, three buttons are located, that

 navigate back to this part of the model,

 lead to the second part of the model, and

 bring you back to the complete view after you had zoomed in on a level.

As soon as you activate one form of violence by clicking one of the octagons, orange pins appear, that show influence of a factor in three effect sizes:

Weak , moderate and strong .

Hover over a button and a brief explanation appears on the right.

Also some Questions and Answers related to the form of violence chosen appear on the left side. Just click on one of them to read the answer right below.
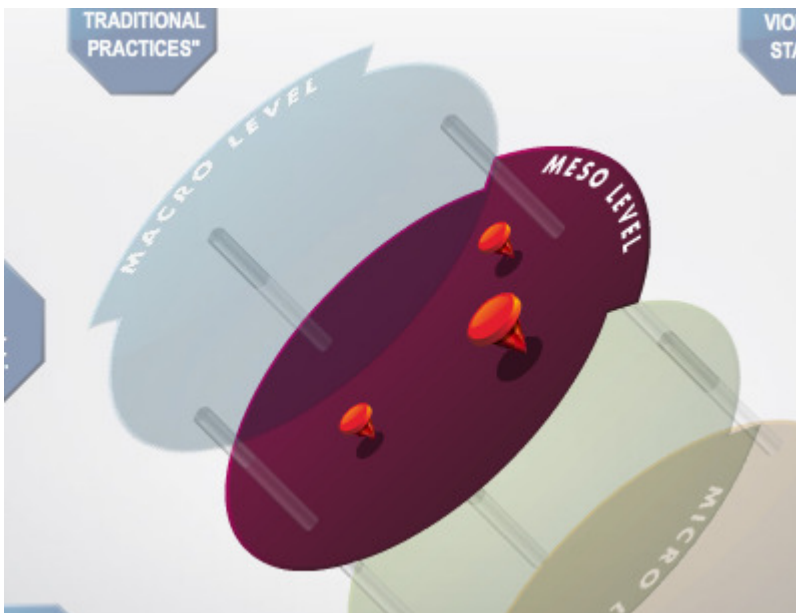
Note: This model rests on summaries of a vast amount of research on the most prevalent forms of violence using sophisticated statistical methods,
but the research is also selective: Much of it has been done with easily accessed groups (mothers, imprisoned sex offenders, college students). It is still only a partial picture. See more information on this in the introduction included on this CDrom.

You can activate up to three forms of violence at a time, compare the patterns or see which factor then becomes most important. Not every combination does make sense, but the model does not limit the choice of combinations.
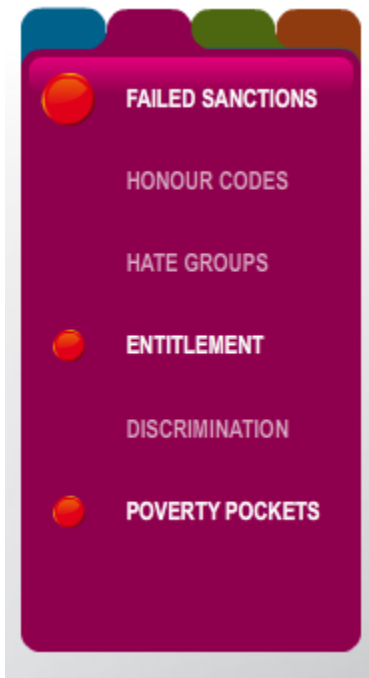
If you choose more than one form of violence, effect size of pins will add up and eventually create a „superpin" representing a factor, that appears on more then one of the selected forms of violence with an effect size of more than „small". E.g: If you chose to compare CAN and CSA, „poor parenting" grows to „supersize", because it has a „medium" effect on CAN as well as on CSA in this model. As „failed sanctions" has a „small" effect on CAN, but a „medium" effect on CSA, it adds up to „strong" effect, when these two forms are active at the same time.

Please note, that this is a theoretical construct, only showing that there has been significant impact on each of the forms of violence. The impact will not be stronger because you are looking at both, unless both forms of violence really occur together!

You can zoom in on a level by clicking on it.

This will show you all factors located on this level for this form of violence.
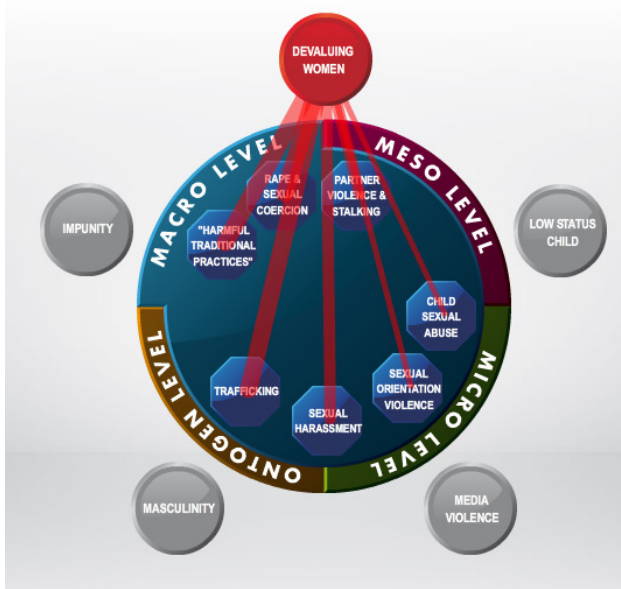
In addition a box shows up in the upper right corner, where every factor is listed whether it appears on the level right now or does not have any effect on this particular form of violence. So you have an overview over every factor that belongs on this level and which effect size it has for the form of violence or combination you chose.

The upper right box also lets you navigate easily through the different levels by clicking on the different color tabs on the top.
You can return to the complete view by clicking again on the level you have just zoomed in, or else choosing the left button „show all levels".

2.2 Factor Model - point of view from factor

Flip the viewpoint and the forms of violence are in the centre. Now you can work from your choice of factors for policy and practice.

When designing interventions or legal provisions, this perspective can suggest what forms of violence might be reduced when a factor is weakened.
There are advantages to both wider and more narrowly targeted approaches.

You can switch levels in this part of the model by clicking (their name on) the edge of the circle. On each level you will then see a different set of factors. You can activate one, several or all factors at a time and deactivate again, each time by clicking the factor.

3 Path Models

Dynamic modeling with path models shows the confluence of factors across all four levels. Path models let us see how factors may interact – they are not a causal chain of determination. These models could only be constructed where there is enough research on how individuals become perpetrators.

Most importantly: there are different pathways that can lead to using the specific form of violence in question. When you open the path models, you will see the empty path model for rape. You may choose the form of violence for path models in the upper right field.

3.1 Animation of paths, pause, play/resume and reload buttons

As you open the path models you will start with the empty model of rape. Soon the different pathways will begin to roll out one by one. One pathway, containing several connections between factors, will be built up and disappear again, followed by the next one. As soon as all paths (usually three) have shown up, the complete model containing all of them will appear.

The upper left corner offers a pause/resume and restart button with which you can stop and resume the animation for the several paths at any time.

If you want to have a closer look at the part you see at the moment, press pause   .

The button then will change into the resume/play button   which you can hit whenever you are ready to continue.

If the animation has arrived at its end and you want to go back to the beginning, press

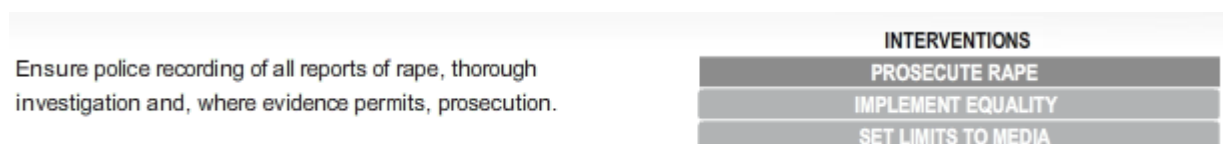restart   and the animation will start over.

> Note: This should help you to understand the very complex paths better.
> In reality the pathways overlap and interact, this is a heuristic model!
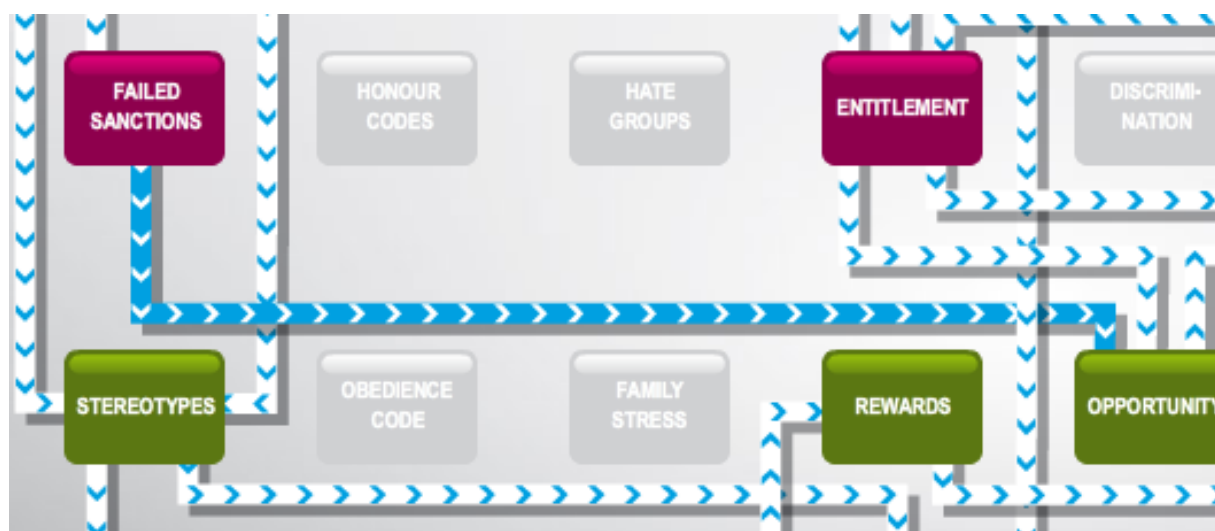
3.2 Interventions and Protective Factors

As soon as the animation is complete and the picture shows all the paths, up to three possible protective factors and interventions appear. They are intended to help us understand why some individuals do not end up using violence. You are invited to think of new interventions or let protective factors inspire you to invent a similar intervention.

Interventions
The Picture below shows possible interventions for rape.

Ensure police recording of all reports of rape, thorough investigation and, where evidence permits, prosecution.

INTERVENTIONS
PROSECUTE RAPE
IMPLEMENT EQUALITY
SET LIMITS TO MEDIA

Hovering over an intervention (like the first option in the picture above) will show a brief description and mark the path(s) on which this intervention will have an effect (see below):

If you click on a protective factor or an intervention, the flow of influence at a key point of its impact is weakened, and all following connections also appear less strong, ideally leading to violence being less likely.

E.g.: Research studies provide evidence that perpetrators actually do re-offend more often when they perceive or experience that it has no negative consequences for them. In this example prosecuting rape and assuring that there will be reports, investigating and if possible prosecution will hopefully prevent sanctions from failing and therefore perpetrators from re-offending (and maybe even prevent some of them who are not yet perpetrators from raping). Not "getting away with it" has an impact on the opportunity to commit rape, and in the end, optimistically spoken, makes rape less likely to occur. (Please note again, that this is a condensed model, and it does not promise to show the way how to end rape.)

Protective Factors
Protective factors in the multi-level-model work the same way as interventions do. In reality the difference is that protective factors can be people and circumstances that are already there, and do not have to be implemented by an institution or specific measure. However they are a crucial element for understanding why some individuals become perpetrators of violence and others do not.

3.3 Combined Path Models

In the combination models, an overview of all the interconnections appears first, followed by a picture showing only common factors that belong to both models; then a path model is shown separately for each form of violence. This allows you to compare how they might be related, and to consider strategies that might address both forms of violence.

The use of interventions and protective factors is not possible here, because the models already interlock.

> NOTE: These combination models are near the outer edge of our research knowledge!
> The model is a tool for strategic thinking – no more, but no less. Do not mistake the factors at play for „causes" of violence!
> The „interventions" in the path models are strategic possibilities; do not mistake them for straightforward „Do this!" recommendations.
> Do not be disappointed: The model does not tell you how to put an end to violence. This is a task for many actors at multiple locations!