

Research and Practices for Ending Violence Against Women



Promising Practices for Training: Engaging Bystanders to Intervene

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Presentation Overview

- 1) Context of our bystander work
- 2) Main tenets of bystander intervention strategies
- 2) Elements that make bystander intervention prevention strategies effective and
- 3) Applying bystander responsibility concepts to sexual violence and sexual harassment





Context: Approaching Prevention and Response

Trauma informed policies to help survivors

Polices that enable due process for the accused

Comprehensive Prevention Strategies





Context: Prevention Definition

Prevention is knowledge of the problems of sexual violence and harassment, <u>PLUS</u> skills to stop these problems.



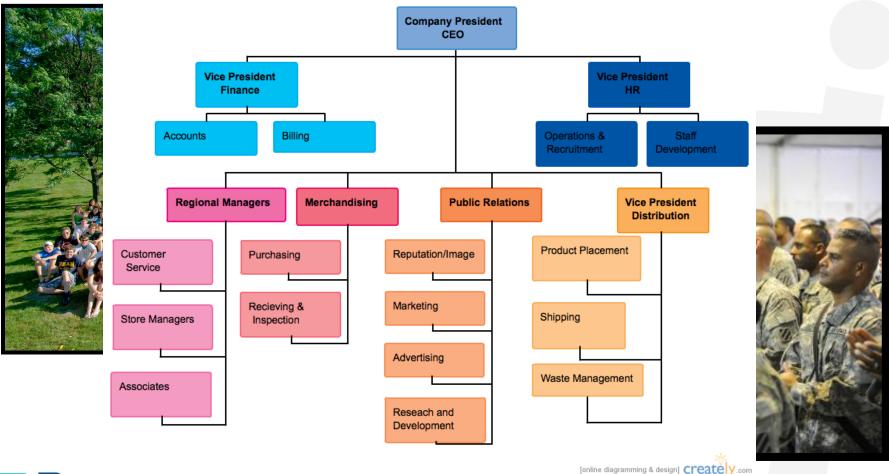


Main tenets of BYSTANDER INTERVENTION





Main Tenets: Bystander Intervention







Main Tenets: Bystander Definitions

- <u>Bystanders</u> have the opportunity to provide assistance, do nothing, or contribute to the negative behavior.
- Prosocial bystanders are individuals whose behaviors intervene in ways that impact the outcome positively.





Main Tenets:

Bystander Intervention Historical

Context



Kitty Genovese





Main Tenets: Bystander Effect

(Darley and Latane, 1969)

- How can good people sit by and watch bad things happen?
- What situational factors contribute to bystander behaviors?
- What are the characteristics of bystanders?





Main Tenets:

Bystanders step in to help when they:

- (1) possess the knowledge to be aware of problems,
- (2) recognize that they have a responsibility to act,
- (3) realize that they have both the skills and confidence to take positive action.
- (4) are being asked to intervene and have a role model.





Elements that facilitate EFFECTIVE BYSTANDER INTERVENTION PREVENTION STRATEGIES





Effective Bystander Intervention: The Bystander Framework

- Awareness and skill building
- Invites community members to get involved in prevention in order to help others in their community.
- "Everyone has a role to play"
- Break down dichotomy of perpetrators/harassers and victims





Effective Bystander Intervention: Shift Existing Social Norms

Social pressure to do or say something in situations are often ignored...

- Asymmetrical power dynamics
- Threat of retaliation





Social Norms & Anti-Drunk Driving Messages



1983: US Department of Transportation and the Ad Council. Michael Jackson's song *Beat It* is playing in the background. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=262r7Wuut2A

PREVENTION INNOVATIONS

Potter SJ. (2016). "Reducing Sexual Assault on Campus: Lessons from the Movement to Prevent Drunk Driving." American Journal of Public Health, 106:822-829.



Applying bystander responsibility concepts to

SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT





Two Bystander Intervention Prevention Strategies

- 1) The Bringing in the Bystander[®] In-Person Prevention Program
- 2) Know Your Power® Bystander Social Marketing Campaign

Both Prevention Strategies Incorporate

- Formative Evaluation
- Pilot Evaluation
- Pretest/Posttest and Follow-up Evaluation





What we know: Target Audience Engagement



What we know: Familiar Context (Social Self-Identification)

Three men gang raped a woman in 1987 in Stoke Hall, a residence hall at UNH.

Multiple bystanders witnessed this crime and did not intervene.





What we know: Importance of Engaging all community members



Strategies
Vary by
Person and
the
Situation





What we know: Program Evaluation and Precise Program Measures

- Formative evaluation during program development (e.g., focus groups, surveys).
- Pretest and posttest methodologies, 5 week, 6 month and 12 month followup surveys.





Need Different Strategies

 One prevention dosage will not end sexual harassment and sexual violence in our communities.



In Conclusion...







Prevention and Cultural Change











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Thank You.

Please contact me with any questions... Sharyn.Potter@unh.edu

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