



STOP ! SV – Training for nightlife workers on identifying, preventing and responding to sexual violence in nightlife settings



Objectives

- Raise awareness of the nature of sexual violence in nightlife settings, consequences and associated risk factors
- Promote the unacceptability of all forms of sexual violence
- Improve awareness of ways to identify, prevent and respond to sexual violence
- Develop skills to enable safe bystander engagement

Training considerations

- Discussing a sensitive topic
 - Trainees may have experienced or know others who have experienced sexual violence
- Be respectful to others
 - Non judgemental / one person speaking at a time
- Maintain confidentiality
 - It is up to you how much you share
- Support and advice:

Insert details of local support services and/or refer them to a relevant local practitioner, e.g. If you require any advice or support regarding sexual violence, please speak to a health practitioner

What is sexual violence?

The WHO defines sexual violence as:

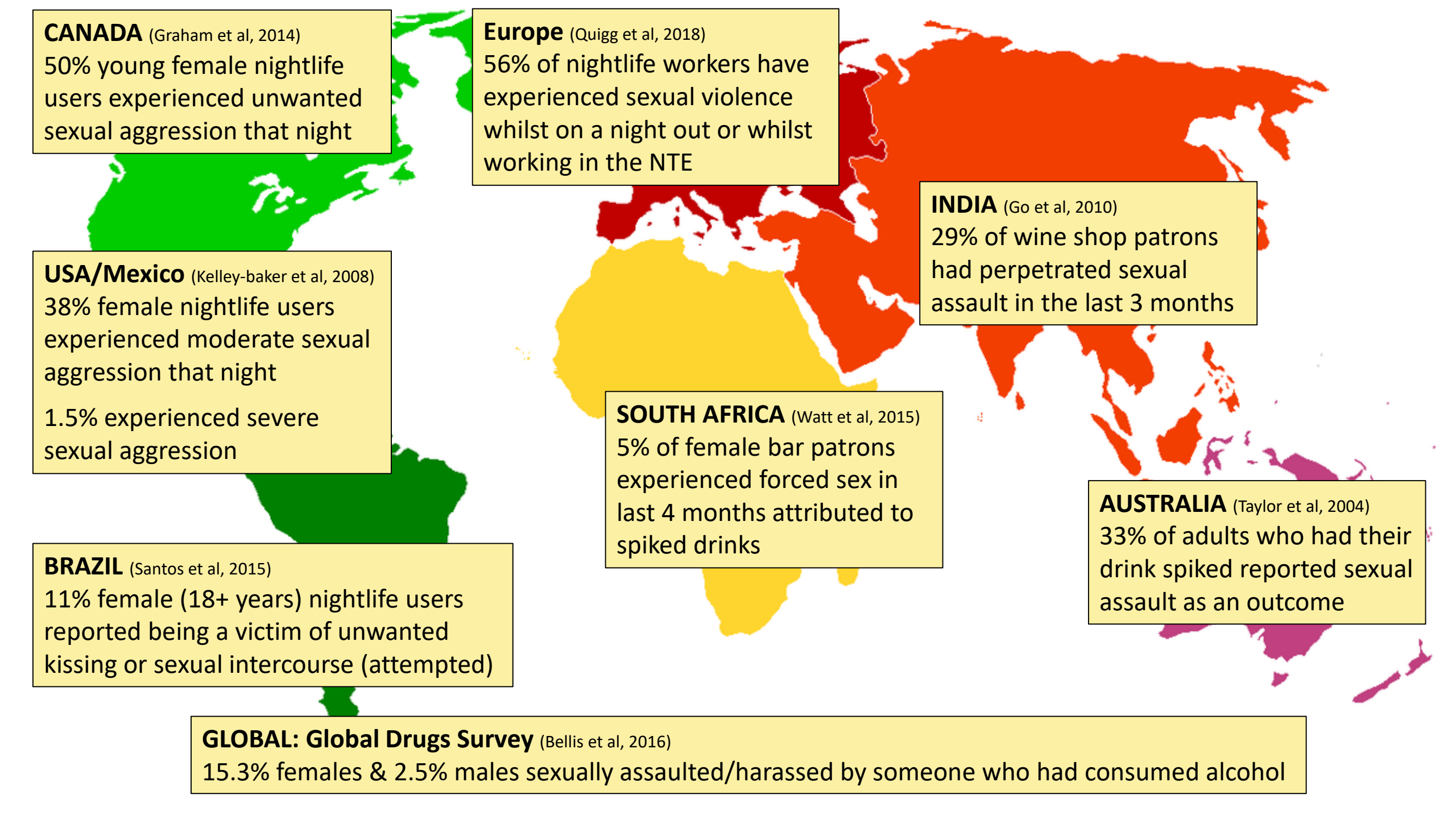
“any sexual act, attempt to obtain sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed against a person’s sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting including but not limited to home and work”

Legislation

Insert information on local country legislation

Sexual violence in nightlife

- Rape or attempted rape, unwanted sexual contact (e.g. groping), unwanted non-contact sexual attention or harassment, coerced sexual activity, engaging in sexual activity with someone who is unable to give consent, sexual exploitation
- Venues can be highly sexualised environments
- Alcohol/other drugs use can reduce inhibitions and increase vulnerability
- Several ways in which sexual violence can manifest:
 - Opportunistic, misperceptions, predatory, social norms
- Most commonly perpetrated by males towards female, but also:
 - By both genders towards opposite and same sex victims
 - By and to staff – towards patrons and other staff members



CANADA (Graham et al, 2014)
50% young female nightlife users experienced unwanted sexual aggression that night

Europe (Quigg et al, 2018)
56% of nightlife workers have experienced sexual violence whilst on a night out or whilst working in the NTE

USA/Mexico (Kelley-baker et al, 2008)
38% female nightlife users experienced moderate sexual aggression that night
1.5% experienced severe sexual aggression

INDIA (Go et al, 2010)
29% of wine shop patrons had perpetrated sexual assault in the last 3 months

SOUTH AFRICA (Watt et al, 2015)
5% of female bar patrons experienced forced sex in last 4 months attributed to spiked drinks

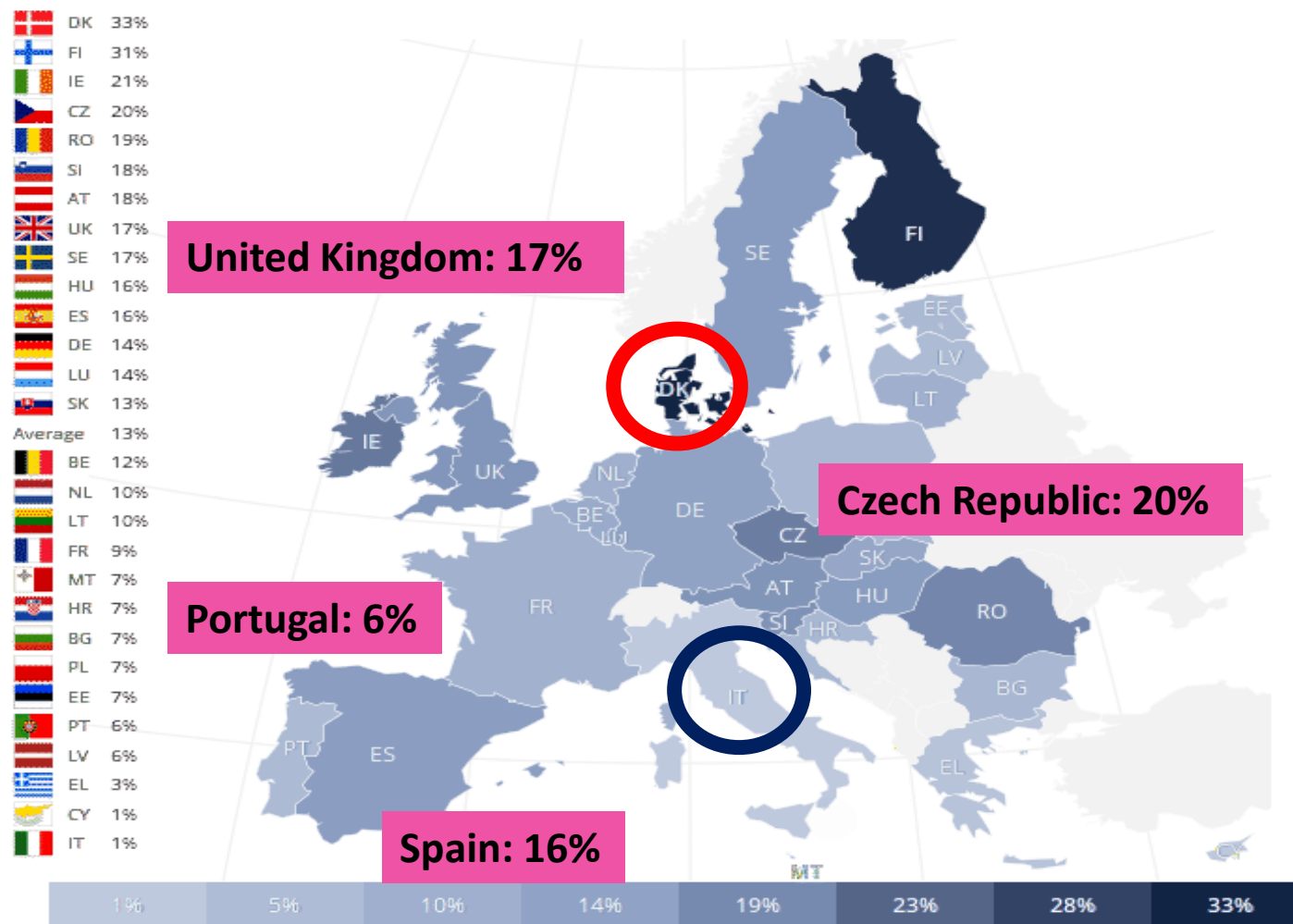
BRAZIL (Santos et al, 2015)
11% female (18+ years) nightlife users reported being a victim of unwanted kissing or sexual intercourse (attempted)

AUSTRALIA (Taylor et al, 2004)
33% of adults who had their drink spiked reported sexual assault as an outcome

GLOBAL: Global Drugs Survey (Bellis et al, 2016)
15.3% females & 2.5% males sexually assaulted/harassed by someone who had consumed alcohol

Sexual violence in European nightlife settings

Place where the most serious incident of violence by a non-partner happened



Nightlife settings
Females, aged 18-29 years

Denmark: 33%

Average: 13%

Italy: 1%

Sexual violence in *insert country/city name*

Include local country/city data on sexual violence in nightlife settings

What is consent?

- **Consent:** “Words or overt actions by a person who is legally or functionally competent to give informed approval, indicating a freely given agreement to have sexual intercourse or sexual contact”.
- **Inability to consent:** “A freely given agreement to have sexual intercourse or sexual contact could not occur because of the victim’s age, illness, mental or physical disability, being asleep or unconscious, or being too intoxicated (e.g., incapacitation, lack of consciousness, or lack of awareness) through their voluntary or involuntary use of alcohol or drugs”.
- **Inability to refuse:** “Disagreement to engage in a sexual act was precluded because of the use or possession of guns or other non-bodily weapons, or due to physical violence, threats of physical violence, intimidation or pressure, or misuse of authority”.

CONSENT is a cup of tea: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oQbei5JGiT8>

Is this consent?

- **Example 1**

Adam picks up a knife from the kitchen drawer and shows it to Sarah laughing and waving it around, then asks Sarah to perform oral sex on him. Sarah does not know if he is joking and is scared and embarrassed, so she performs oral sex.

- **Example 2**

Mark and Anna are at a party and are kissing on the sofa for most of the night whilst drinking heavily. Anna starts to get really drunk and stops being so interactive but still carries on making out. As Anna gets more drunk, Mark carries on and asks if they should go to the bedroom. Anna doesn't seem to understand but follows Mark into the bedroom where they carry on kissing, until Anna is sick.

Myths or facts

1. A woman is more likely to be sexually assaulted if she wears revealing clothing or flirts with people.
2. Sexual violence doesn't really happen that much.
3. If someone doesn't scream or fight back, it isn't really sexual violence.
4. Once a person agrees to have sex, they can't really change their mind because the other person can't be expected to stop.

Factors associated with sexual violence

Examples of factors associated with sexual violence in nightlife		
Individual level	Gender	e.g. females are more likely than males to experience, and males more likely to perpetrate than females
	Age	e.g. victims and perpetrators tend to be of a younger age
	Alcohol consumption	e.g. reduces individual's abilities; enhances confusion between friendly and sexual behaviours; drunk person perceived to be sexually available
	Previous victimisation	e.g. increases risk of victimisation
Relationship level	Group dynamics	e.g. experience of harms within a group increases individual group members' risk of harm
Community and societal	Attitudes, expectations and social norms	i.e. around what is acceptable and/or an expected behaviour can be a contributor to sexual violence e.g. cultures of machismo/transactional sex
	Nightlife venues	e.g. venue characteristics (e.g. dark, crowding), alcohol promotion (e.g. drinks specials), and permissive attitudes promote risks of sexual violence

Factors associated with sexual violence (venues)

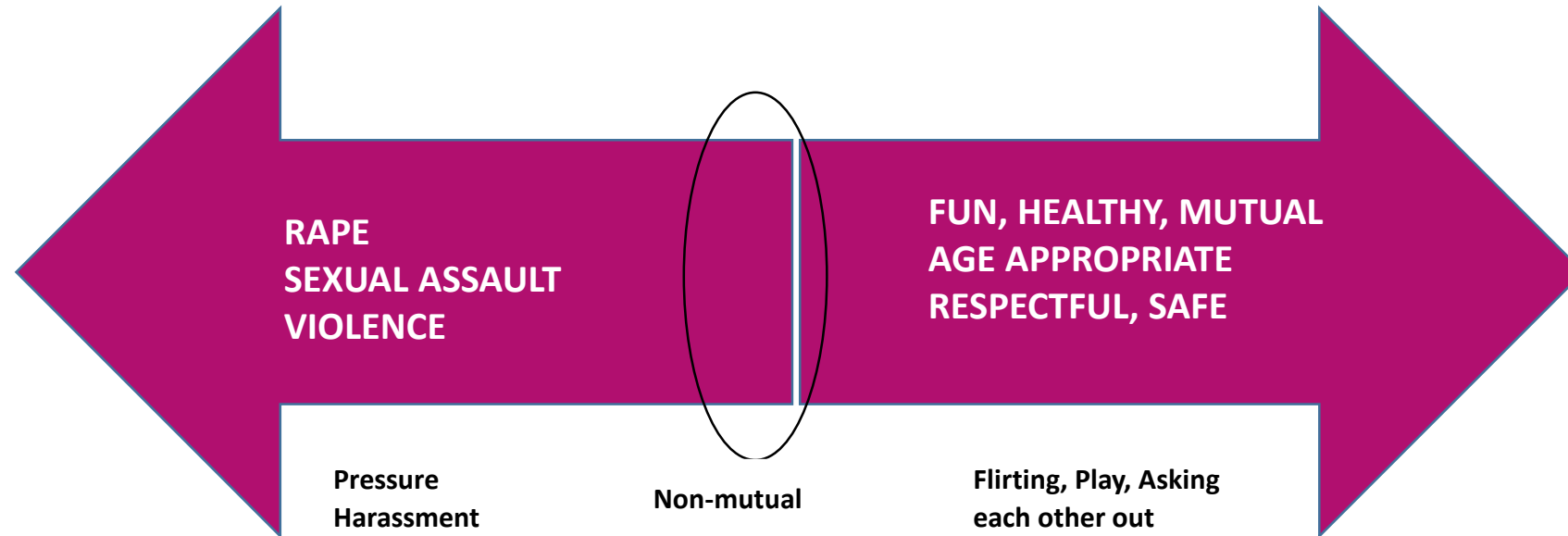
Examples of factors that may promote (either directly or indirectly) sexual violence in nightlife venues

	Personal behaviour	Venue management	Physical context	Alcohol and drug use	Social context
Staff	Rude or obnoxious / too friendly with clients	Poorly trained (responsible beverage service; conflict management) or uncoordinated staff	Poorly supervised areas and clients	Staff drinking alcohol (using drugs) Staff overserving drunk customers	Oversexualised staff or use of overtly sexual / violent music
Clients	Lack of boundaries with staff / other clients	Lack of house rules Acceptance of permissive behaviours	Overcrowding / queuing (e.g. bathrooms) Unattended / isolated clients	Level of drunkenness Evidence of drug use	Level of dancing / sexual contact in dancing Level of sexual activity in venue
General atmosphere	General rowdiness / permissiveness	Tolerance of offensive / abusive behaviours	Dark / hidden areas Dirtiness	Level of customer intoxication	Use of highly sexualised images Level of sexual competition in venue

- The relationship between alcohol and sexual violence in nightlife setting may be related to several factors:
 - Alcohol use directly reduces self-control and the ability to process information
 - The expectations about the effects of alcohol may also influence a person's personality and behaviour
 - Alcohol and other drugs may be used to facilitate sexual violence

Learning what to watch for

Exploring the territory to identify aggressions and facilitators



Who Are You?, Wellington, New Zealand

Key partners and their roles in nightlife venues (1)

Proactive practices that management/staff can implement:

- Ensuring the physical and social conditions of the premises
- Guaranteeing staff understand and engage in responsible server practices
- Avoiding marketing strategies that encourage violent behaviours and/or excessive drinking
- Developing partnership strategies to reduce harm by, for example, establishing good communication and cooperation between police, local authorities, public transport agencies, health services and the community

Key partners and their roles in nightlife venues (2)

What roles can these groups of nightlife workers play in identifying, preventing and/or responding to sexual violence?

- Access and security admission staff
- Security and ambience controller staff
- Serving staff
- DJs, speakers, entertainment staff

What is a bystander

A bystander is a person who witnesses an event, such as witnessing sexual violence in nightlife settings

Passive bystander: someone who does not intervene in an event

Active bystander: someone who does intervene in an event

Active bystander can prevent an event, and/or respond to it whilst or after it has occurred

Opportunities to intervene

Who Are You?, Wellington, New Zealand

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iUj2OHLAG3w>

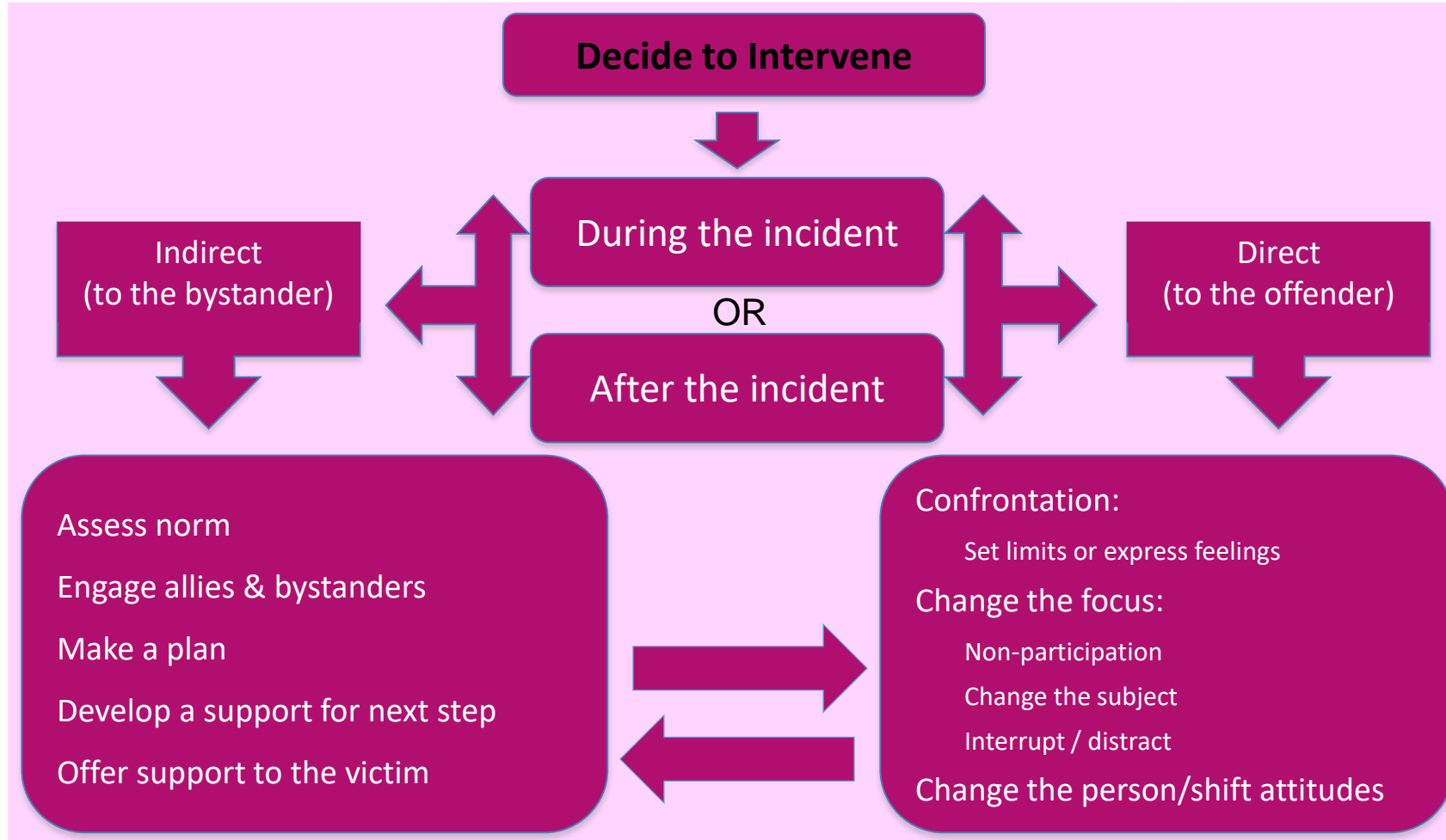
Considerations in responding

You need to be aware of a problem to intervene

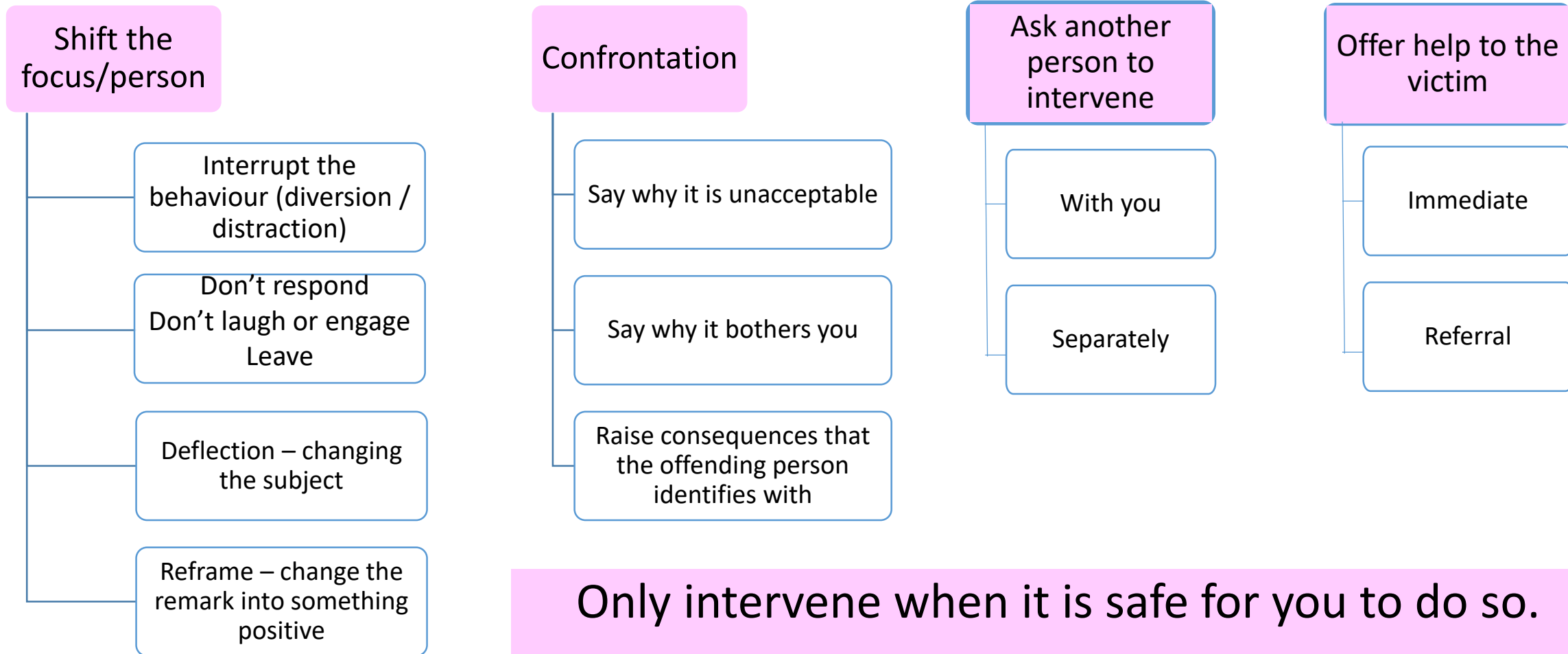
You need to feel responsible for preventing and responding to it

You need the skills to respond appropriately and safely

Types of response



Ways to respond



Only intervene when it is safe for you to do so.
If not safe, in an emergency contact/dial **xxxx**

Summary

- Sexual violence can manifest in different forms in the nightlife settings
 - All forms are unacceptable
 - Consent can be withdrawn at any time
- A range of factors are associated with sexual violence in nightlife settings.
- Nightlife workers can have a key role in preventing and responding to sexual violence in nightlife settings (Bystander role)
- Each event is unique – different approaches required
 - Shift the focus/person
 - Confrontation
 - Gain support
 - Offer help to the victim

Further information

Insert details of local support services and/or refer them to a relevant local practitioner, e.g. If you require any advice or support regarding sexual violence, please speak to a health practitioner



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