STOP-SV: a training programme to prevent nightlife related sexual violence
Sexual violence is a key public health issue
  - Impacts on individuals’ health & well-being, local communities & services

Preventing sexual violence & its associated risk factors are key targets in the United Nation Sustainable Development Goals

Evidence highlights that nightlife is a key setting for sexual violence

Few prevention strategies exist that specifically aim to address nightlife related sexual violence
STOP-SV Project

Mobilise local communities to prevent nightlife related sexual violence

Provide local stakeholders with resources to train nightlife workers to identify, prevent & respond to sexual violence

Train nightlife workers
Training Objectives

- Increase the capacity of staff working in nightlife to recognise & prevent nightlife related sexual violence
- Increase their ability & willingness to respond through positive bystander intervention

Raise awareness of the nature of sexual violence in nightlife settings, its consequences & associated risk factors

Promote the unacceptability of all forms of sexual violence.

Improve awareness of ways to identify, prevent & respond to sexual violence in nightlife settings

Develop individual’s skills to enable safe bystander engagement to prevent or respond to sexual violence.
Training manual provides:

• Overview of sexual violence

• STOP-SV approach to prevention

• Nightlife worker training programme

• Monitoring & evaluation
Training of Facilitators

Training programme

• ~20 hours face-to-face
  • Delivered by project lead

• Knowledge, skills & tools to deliver training to nightlife workers

• Four sessions:
  • Understanding sexual violence in nightlife settings
  • Nightlife & vulnerability
  • Prevention in action
  • Response

• Interactive sessions
  • PowerPoint slides, handouts
  • Activities, discussion, role play, site visit
  • Videos (Who are you; Consent is a cup of tea)

28 stakeholders trained to be training facilitators

Co-funded by the Rights, Equality and Citizenship (REC) Programme of the European Union.
Training of Nightlife Workers

• ~2-3 hour training programme
  • Delivered by trained facilitators
• Three key areas:
  • Understanding sexual violence in nightlife
    Nightlife & vulnerability
  • Prevention & response
• Interactive session
  • PowerPoint slides, handouts
  • Activities, discussion
  • Videos (Who are you; Consent is a cup of tea).

Training piloted with 114 nightlife workers

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

‘Who are you’ training video (New Zealand)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iUj2OHLAG3w
Training Evaluation Objectives

• Views of the training programme

• Associated impact on nightlife workers’:
  • Knowledge, attitudes & perceptions of sexual violence
  • Confidence in intervening in sexual violence in nightlife settings

• Nightlife workers’:
  • Experience of identifying vulnerable patrons &/or sexual violence in nightlife
  • Personal experience of sexual violence in nightlife settings
Training Evaluation Methods

• Semi structured interviews (Trainers)
  • Project partners (n=3)
  • Training facilitators (n=4)
  • Skype (English & Spanish)
  • Views on training materials & implementation

• Pre & post-training surveys (n=114 nightlife workers)
  • Pseudo-anonymous (link individual’s surveys)
  • Before & after session (email address for 3-month follow-up)
  • Demographics & other individual level factors
  • Knowledge, attitudes, perceptions & identification of sexual violence
  • Confidence to intervene
  • Personal experience of sexual violence
## Training Implementation

<table>
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<th></th>
<th>Czech Republic</th>
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<th>Spain</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Number of training sessions</td>
<td>5</td>
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</table>

- Overall, good facilitator & nightlife worker engagement
- Some barriers to engagement
  - Facilitator’s: occupational background, levels of confidence in discussing the topic, time constraints
  - Nightlife workers: attitudes & perceptions of sexual violence, role in prevention
Views of the Training

• Project leads & training facilitators generally positive

• Materials
  • Clear & complementary
  • Videos useful

• Few areas for development
  • Less academic
  • Gender equality in the content

“I think it works, it’s very visual, it gives straight information & the pedagogical part of it works well to give the information but also the objectives & aims”
(Project Partner, PS1)

“People liked the videos because it made it more real to them”
(Facilitator, PS3)

“I think everything went pretty well, except the presentation, as I think it is a bit too much quantitative data & a bit too expert about the topic”
(Facilitator, PS2)

“The guys that were there think that the information was very focused on young women, & the problem that women have in dealing with these things. Some of them said it wasn’t fair. We need more men’s opinions on this”
(Facilitator, PS3)
Views of the Training

Nightlife worker perceptions of the STOP-SV training, post-training

- The training is useful for me in my current job role in nightlife: 85%
- The training will help me to better deal with sexual violence in nightlife: 85%
- The trainer did a good job teaching and supporting me throughout the training session: 93%
Nightlife worker perceptions of the STOP-SV training, post-training

The training was
- Too short: 6.1%
- The right length of time: 88.6%
- Too long: 5.3%

The training contained
- Not enough information: 13.2%
- The right level of information: 83.3%
- Too much information: 3.5%
Post-training, most participants agreed that the training had improved their knowledge on sexual violence.

- **Nature & extent**: 87%
- **Risk factors**: 86%
- **Prevention**: 92%
- **Response**: 90%
- **Help & support services**: 85%

“There were two very young women, who are 18-19, and they initially didn’t think they had suffered any sort of sexual violence, and in the end they had changed how they see what had been done to them”

(Facilitator, PS3)
Post-training, participants were significantly more likely to show increased agreement with the statements:

- Consent can be taken back at any time
- Sexual violence is never the fault of the victim.
- I think I, and staff working in nightlife venues, can do something about sexual violence.
- I think sexual violence is a problem at the venue where I work.

And confidence in:

- Asking someone they work with to help them address sexual violence
- Expressing concern if someone said they had an unwanted sexual experience but did not call it rape
- Doing something if they saw a woman in a venue surrounded by men and she looked uncomfortable

“The thing that I observed was that the staff thought they couldn’t do anything to prevent sexual violence & they always thought someone else should prevent it instead of them”

(Facilitator, PS1)
Vulnerability & sexual violence

In the last 3 months:

• 73% had seen someone who looked drunk being escorted out of a venue by another patron

• 66% had seen a person who had had too much to drink passed out in a venue

• 58% had seen someone who seemed upset in a venue

• 20% had seen a woman in a venue surrounded by a group of men looking uncomfortable or upset

• 14% had someone tell them that they had an unwanted sexual experience but did not call it rape

• 9% had heard someone making excuses for forcing someone to have sex with them
Sexual violence on a night out or whilst working in nightlife

% of trainees reporting being a victim of sexual violence whilst in nightlife (lifetime)

- 12% of males and 60% of females report sexual violence on a night out.
- 21% of males and 32% of females report sexual violence whilst working in nightlife.
- 33% of males and 79% of females report sexual violence on a night out or whilst working in nightlife.
Summary

• A training programme focusing on preventing sexual violence, through promoting positive attitudes around sexual violence & bystander behaviours can be implemented within the nightlife setting

• STOP-SV training generally well perceived & nightlife worker training associated with:
  • Improvements in knowledge
  • Improved attitudes towards sexual violence
  • Greater confidence to intervene in sexual violence

• Longer-term follow-up study to explore:
  • Changes in bystander behaviours to prevent & respond to sexual violence in nightlife
  • If associated improvements in knowledge, attitudes & confidence are sustained

• High levels of sexual violence experienced & observed by nightlife workers should act as a catalyst for further action, including delivery of the STOP-SV training programme

• Evidence suggests that community based approaches are most effective in preventing harms in nightlife, & thus community coalitions have a vital role
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Czech Republic: Roman Gabrhelik, Adam Kulhanek, Tereza Jovbaková & Hana Fidesova

Portugal: Irma Brito, Maria do Rosário Mendes & Fernando Mendes

Spain (Project lead): Mariàngels Duch, Maite Kefauver, Montse Juan, Amador Calafat, Karen Hughes & Mark A Bellis

United Kingdom: Zara Quigg, Charlotte Bigland & Kim Ross-Houle

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Further information

Zara Quigg
Public Health Institute, LJMU
z.a.quigg@ljmu.ac.uk
@zeequigg

www.ljmu.ac.uk/phi
www.irefrea.eu

Report & infographic available at: