



STOP ! SV – TRAINING OF TRAINERS - WORKSHOP

SESSION 2 – Nightlife and vulnerability



Objectives

- Recognition of factors that increase vulnerability
- Identification of potential dangerous situations

1. Identification of risk factors within the premises

Factors that may promote (either directly or indirectly) sexual harassment and violence in nightlife settings

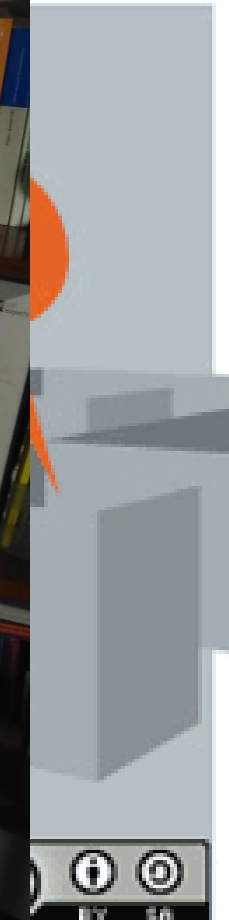
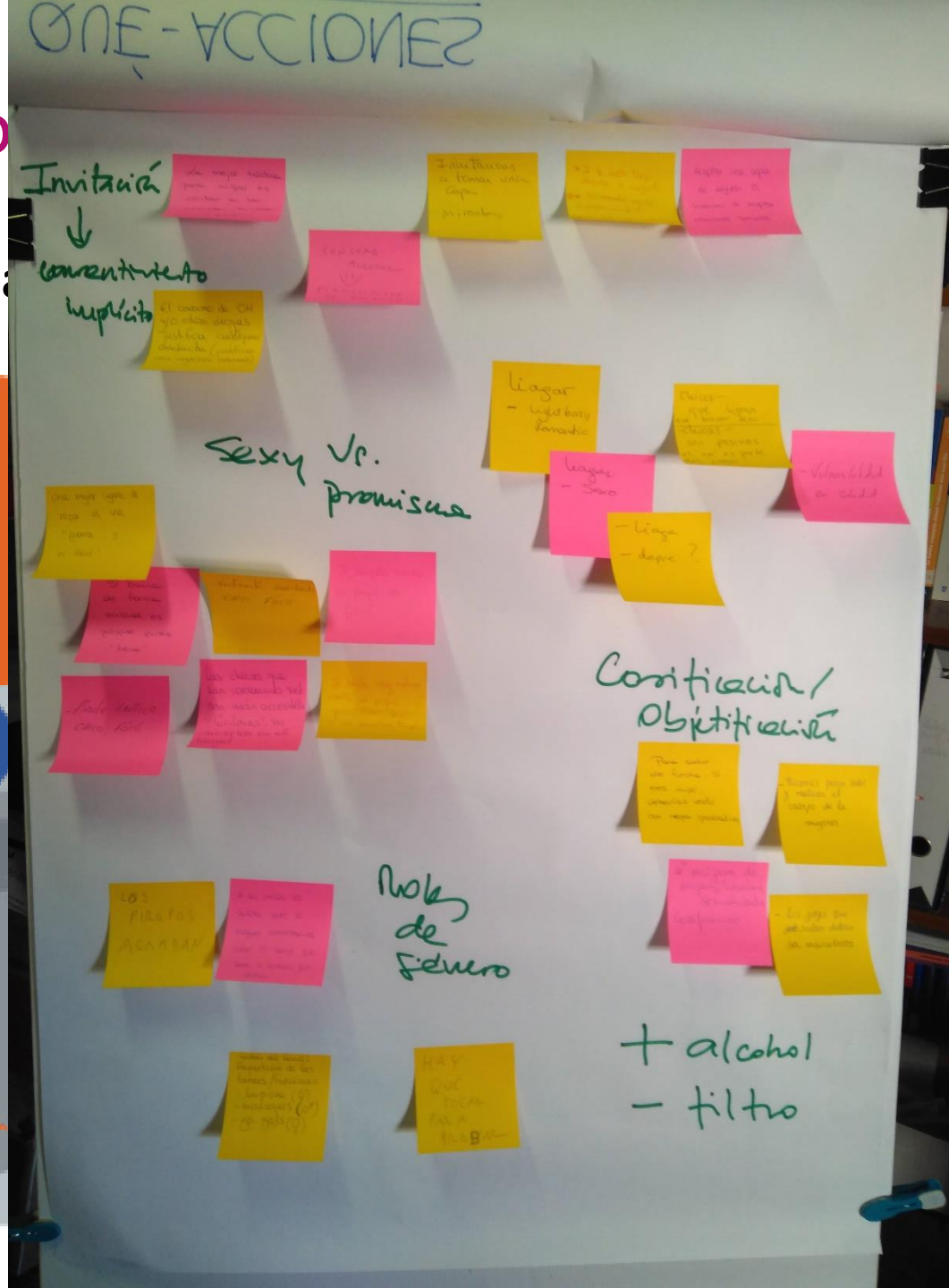
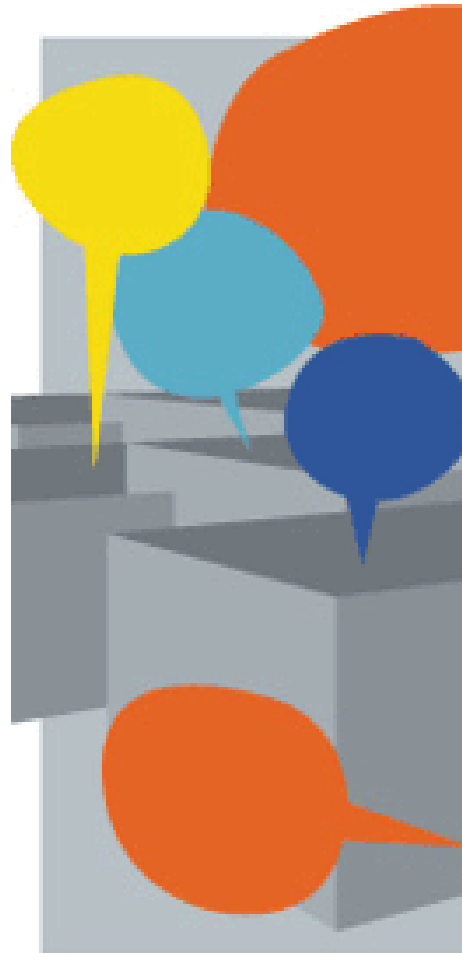
	Personal behaviour	Venue management	Physical context	Alcohol and drug use	Social context
Staff	Rude or obnoxious / too friendly with clients	Poorly trained (responsible beverage service; conflict management) or uncoordinated staff	Poorly supervised areas and clients	Staff drinking alcohol (using drugs) Staff overserving drunk customers	Oversexualised staff (attitude, entertainment, dressing code) 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 (litter, spills, empty glasses and bottles)	Level of intoxication of the participants	Use of highly sexualised images Level of sexual competition in venue

2. De-codification

What kind of myths

ths

al nightlife setting?



S I S L E Y

Fashioin Junkie

2. De-codification of gender stereotypes and myths (cont.)

Coercion, sexual molestation, unwanted sexual touching, harassment and sexual violence have all been reported to affect both men and women:

- Amongst UK nightlife users, **70.0% of females and 41.8% of males reported that they had experienced unwanted sexual touching during a night out** at some point in their lifetime (Hardcastle et al, 2014).
- In Brazil, one in ten male (10.2%) and female (10.8%) nightclub patrons reported that someone kissed them or tried to have intercourse against their will whilst in the club that night; **4.7% of males and 3.0% of females reported that they has kissed or attempted to have intercourse against a person's will whilst in the club that night** (Santos et al, 2015).
- In the USA, **one fifth (20.0%: females 25.4%; males 14.6%) of club users reported experiencing sexual aggression whilst in the club that night** (Johnson et al, 2015).
- In a study of young (21-25 years) students in the USA, **61% of females and 43% of males reported experiencing unwanted sexual contact in drinking settings at some point in their lifetime** (Becker and Tinkler, 2015).
- **A recent study among adolescents and young adult males in high school and college** (French et al, 2015) **shows that 43% have experienced sexual coercion** (verbal 31%, seduction coercion 26%, physical coercion 18%, and substance use coercion 7%). **Ninety-five percent of the respondents reported women as perpetrators.**

3. The role played by alcohol and other drugs

The relationship between alcohol and sexual harassment and violence in nightlife setting may be related to several factors:

- Alcohol use directly reduces self-control and the ability to process information, reducing the ability to recognize sexually aggressive cues or to resist coercive attempts, or to distinguish between friendly and sexually interested behaviours of others.
- The expectations about the effects of alcohol (e.g. feeling more sexual) may also influence a person's personality and behaviour.
- Alcohol increases women's vulnerability to sexual harassment and assaults in nightlife settings, as males believe that a woman consuming alcohol is more sexually available and sexually promiscuous, and forcing sex on a woman is more acceptable when she is drinking.

3. The role played by alcohol and other drugs (cont.)

As facilitators of sexual aggressions:

Many drugs (consumed alone or in combination with alcohol) have the potential to be used to facilitate sexual assault, including:

- ✓ Benzodiazepines
- ✓ Antidepressants
- ✓ Marijuana cocaine
- ✓ Gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB)

Whether taken voluntarily or involuntarily, such drugs are often metabolized and excreted before the victim even perceives that a sexual assault may have occurred

Most studies show that alcohol plays a major role in this kind of sexual violence:

- ✓ In most cases, alcohol was present and, to a lesser extent, in combination with marijuana and/or cocaine.
- ✓ While other drugs, such as flunitrazepam (Rohypnol) and GHB, almost inexistent

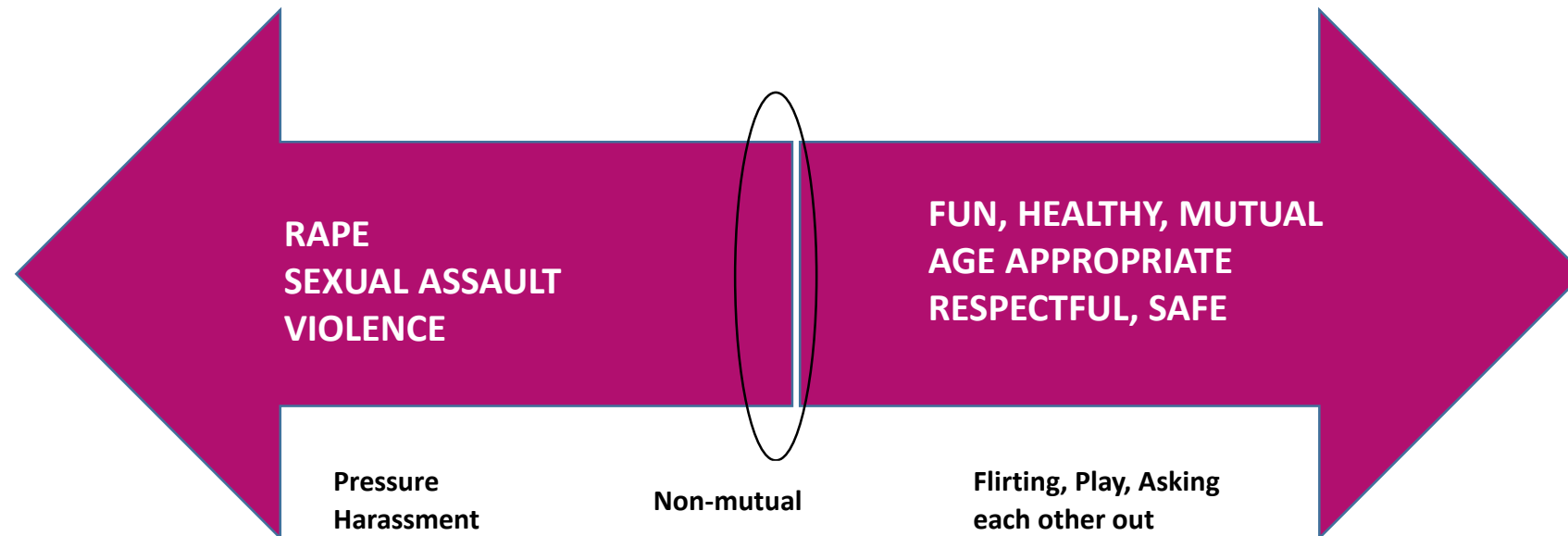
3. The role played by alcohol and other drugs (cont.)

How to recognize intoxication



4. Learning what to watch for

Exploring the territory to identify aggressions and facilitators



4. Learning what to watch for (cont.)

Learning from previous incidents



4. Learning what to watch for (cont.)

Who would you be under these circumstances?



5. Exploring the social and physical context

Let go out!

- a) Let's visit a venue (during working hours) to explore (unobtrusively) the venue environment, including behaviours of customers and staff, and consider how sexual harassment and violence may manifest in that setting.
- b) A debriefing session will be held afterwards so that we can discuss and reflect upon:
 - i) **the venue environment and behaviours** observed
 - ii) **the vulnerabilities** observed (if any)
 - iii) **how sexual harassment and violence may manifest in that setting and how it could be prevented**
 - iv) **verbal and non-verbal language and signs that may escalate aggression** in nightlife.

5. Exploring the social and physical context (cont.)

Let go out!





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