

# Understanding Bystander Involvement

Presentation adapted from:

## **ENGAGING BYSTANDERS IN SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION**

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[http://www.nsvrc.org/\\_cms/fileUpload/Projects/Engaging\\_Bystanders.pdf](http://www.nsvrc.org/_cms/fileUpload/Projects/Engaging_Bystanders.pdf)

And

***Making a Difference: Your Role in Preventing Sexual Violence on Campus***

<http://www.nsvrc.org/saam/campus-workshop>

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# BRAINSTORM ON BYSTANDER RESPONSIBILITY

- What is a bystander?
- Are our ideas of bystanders positive or negative?
- Why?

# A NEW NORMAL (BYSTANDER INTERVENTION)

<http://www.police.ucsb.edu/social-media/ucsb-bystander-intervention>



**In New York, 1964 Kitty Genovese was murdered on the street while 38 witnesses watched from their apartments and failed to intervene.**

# The Bystander Effect

**(CNN)** – In October of 2009, for more than two hours on a dark Saturday night, as many as 20 people watched or took part as a 15-year-old California girl was allegedly gang raped and beaten outside a high school homecoming dance.

As hundreds of students gathered in the school gym, outside in a dimly lit alley where the victim was allegedly raped, police say witnesses took photos. Others laughed.

"As people announced over time that this was going on, more people came to see, and some actually participated," Lt. Mark Gagan of the Richmond Police Department told CNN.

The witnesses failed to report the crime to law enforcement, Gagan said. The victim remained hospitalized in stable condition. Police arrested five suspects and more arrests were expected.  
So why didn't anyone come forward?

# Why Might People Not Intervene?

## **STEUBENVILLE RAPE TRIAL VERDICT 2 teen football players found delinquent in Steubenville rape case**

Throughout this case, we saw many missed opportunities where others could have intervened but did not. In a **study about teens' knowledge of dating violence and sexual assault, conducted by GfK Public Affairs and Corporate Communications, it revealed:**

- ☐ 53% would find it difficult to intervene, and 40% wouldn't even know what to do if they witnessed such a crime.
- ☐ 62% percent of teens said they would be willing to help if they witnessed dating violence or a sexual assault, but only 46% percent of teen males thought they would recognize such a crime.

Technology was another key component in this case. Technology can facilitate sexually-violent acts before, during and after an offense. This case shined a light on the role that bystanders play in preventing these crimes and supporting survivors. We need to engage bystanders in preventing these crimes, by equipping them with knowledge and skills to safely, effectively intervene.



# Other Points to Consider

Gender

Norms

Culture

## **Bystanders: Model by Latane and Darley (1969)**

According to this model, bystanders must

- Notice that something is happening
- Interpret the situation as calling for Intervention (What is the **Context**? Mall Story)
- Assume personal responsibility for intervening
- Decide what to do, and
- Possess the necessary skills and resources to act.

# What is Sexual Violence?

- Any sexual act without consent.
- Consent cannot be obtained when someone is:
  - A minor
  - Incapacitated due to alcohol or drugs
  - Has certain disabilities
- Includes rape, fondling, grabbing someone sexually, sexual harassment, stalking, domestic and dating violence, and many other behaviors.

**Table 2.1****Lifetime and 12 Month Prevalence of Sexual Violence — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010**

|  | Lifetime   |  | 12 Month   |  |
|--|------------|--|------------|--|
|  | Weighted % | Estimated Number of Victims <sup>1</sup> | Weighted % | Estimated Number of Victims <sup>1</sup> |
| <b>Rape</b>                                    | 18.3       | 21,840,000                               | 1.1        | 1,270,000                                |
| Completed forced penetration                   | 12.3       | 14,617,000                               | 0.5        | 620,000                                  |
| Attempted forced penetration                   | 5.2        | 6,199,000                                | 0.4        | 519,000                                  |
| Completed alcohol/drug facilitated penetration | 8.0        | 9,524,000                                | 0.7        | 781,000                                  |
|  |            |  |            |  |
| <b>Other Sexual Violence</b>                   | 44.6       | 53,174,000                               | 5.6        | 6,646,000                                |
| Made to penetrate                              | *          | *  | *          | *  |
| Sexual coercion                                | 13.0       | 15,492,000                               | 2.0        | 2,410,000                                |
| Unwanted sexual contact                        | 27.2       | 32,447,000                               | 2.2        | 2,600,000                                |
| Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences        | 33.7       | 40,193,000                               | 3.0        | 3,532,000                                |

<sup>1</sup>Rounded to the nearest thousand.

\*Estimate is not reported; relative standard error >30% or cell size ≤ 20.

**Table 2.2****Lifetime and 12 Month Prevalence of Sexual Violence — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010**

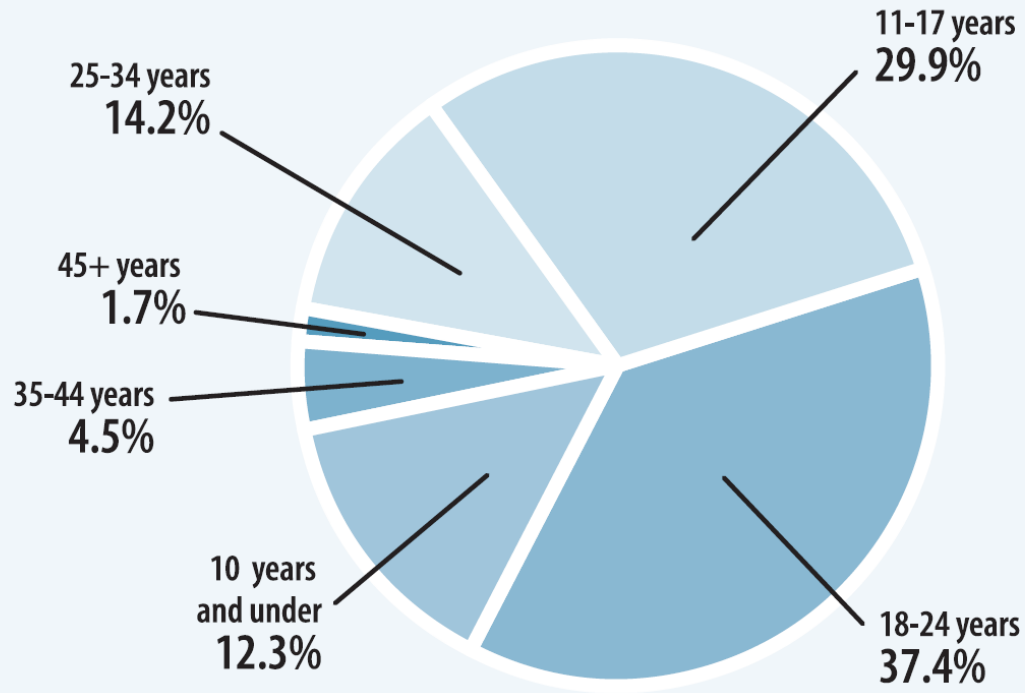
|  | Lifetime   |  | 12 Month   |  |
|--|------------|--|------------|--|
|  | Weighted % | Estimated Number of Victims <sup>1</sup> | Weighted % | Estimated Number of Victims <sup>1</sup> |
| <b>Rape</b>                                    | 1.4        | 1,581,000                                | *          | *  |
| Completed forced penetration                   | 0.9        | 970,000                                  | *          | *  |
| Attempted forced penetration                   | 0.4        | 499,000                                  | *          | *  |
| Completed alcohol/drug facilitated penetration | 0.6        | 685,000                                  | *          | *  |
|  |            |  |            |  |
| <b>Other Sexual Violence</b>                   | 22.2       | 25,130,000                               | 5.3        | 6,027,000                                |
| Made to penetrate                              | 4.8        | 5,451,000                                | 1.1        | 1,267,000                                |
| Sexual coercion                                | 6.0        | 6,806,000                                | 1.5        | 1,669,000                                |
| Unwanted sexual contact                        | 11.7       | 13,296,000                               | 2.3        | 2,565,000                                |
| Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences        | 12.8       | 14,450,000                               | 2.7        | 3,037,000                                |

<sup>1</sup>Rounded to the nearest thousand.

\*Estimate is not reported; relative standard error >30% or cell size ≤ 20.

**Figure 2.2**

**Age at Time of First Completed Rape Victimization  
In Lifetime Among Female Victims — NISVS 2010<sup>1,2</sup>**



<sup>1</sup>The reported age is the youngest age reported across all perpetrators.

<sup>2</sup>All percentages are weighted to U.S. population.

**Table 4.1****Lifetime and 12 month Prevalence of Rape, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010**

|  | Lifetime   |  | 12 Month   |  |
|--|------------|--|------------|--|
|  | Weighted % | Estimated Number of Victims <sup>1</sup> | Weighted % | Estimated Number of Victims <sup>1</sup> |
| Rape                                     | 9.4        | 11,162,000                               | 0.6        | 686,000                                  |
| Physical violence                        | 32.9       | 39,167,000                               | 4.0        | 4,741,000                                |
| Stalking                                 | 10.7       | 12,786,000                               | 2.8        | 3,353,000                                |
| Rape, physical violence, and/or stalking | 35.6       | 42,420,000                               | 5.9        | 6,982,000                                |
| With IPV-related impact <sup>2,3,4</sup> | 28.8       | 34,273,000                               | —          | —  |

<sup>1</sup>Rounded to the nearest thousand.

<sup>2</sup>Includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any PTSD symptoms, need for health care, injury, contacting a crisis hotline, need for housing services, need for victim's advocate services, need for legal services, missed at least one day of work or school. For those who reported being raped it also includes having contracted a sexually transmitted disease or having become pregnant.

<sup>3</sup>IPV-related impact questions were assessed in relation to specific perpetrators, without regard to the time period in which they occurred, and asked in relation to any form of IPV experienced (sexual violence, physical violence, stalking, expressive aggression, coercive control, and reproductive control) in that relationship.

<sup>4</sup>By definition, all stalking incidents result in impact because the definition of stalking includes the impacts of fear and concern for safety.

\*Estimate is not reported; relative standard error >30% or cell size ≤ 20.

– 12-month prevalence of IPV-related impact was not assessed.

**Table 4.2****Lifetime and 12 month Prevalence of Rape, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010**

|  | Lifetime   |  | 12 Month   |  |
|--|------------|--|------------|--|
|  | Weighted % | Estimated Number of Victims <sup>1</sup> | Weighted % | Estimated Number of Victims <sup>1</sup> |
| Rape                                     | *          | *  | *          | *  |
| Physical violence                        | 28.2       | 31,893,000                               | 4.7        | 5,365,000                                |
| Stalking                                 | 2.1        | 2,427,000                                | 0.5        | 519,000                                  |
| Rape, physical violence, and/or stalking | 28.5       | 32,280,000                               | 5.0        | 5,691,000                                |
| With IPV-related impact <sup>2,3,4</sup> | 9.9        | 11,214,000                               | —          | —  |

<sup>1</sup>Rounded to the nearest thousand.

<sup>2</sup>Includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any PTSD symptoms, need for health care, injury, contacted a crisis hotline, need for housing services, need for victim's advocate services, need for legal services, missed at least one day of work or school. For those who reported being raped it also includes having contracted a sexually transmitted disease.

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\*Estimate is not reported; relative standard error >30% or cell size ≤ 20.

— 12-month prevalence of IPV-related impact was not assessed.



**Table 6.1****Prevalence of Physical and Mental Health Outcomes Among Those With and Without a History of Rape or Stalking by any Perpetrator or Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010**

| Health Outcome           | Weighted % |                         | p value <sup>2</sup> |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
|                          | History    | No History <sup>1</sup> |                      |
| Asthma                   | 23.7       | 14.3                    | <.001                |
| Irritable Bowel Syndrome | 12.4       | 6.9                     | <.001                |
| Diabetes                 | 12.6       | 10.2                    | <.001                |
| High Blood Pressure      | 27.3       | 27.5                    | n.s. <sup>3</sup>    |
| Frequent Headaches       | 28.7       | 16.5                    | <.001                |
| Chronic Pain             | 29.8       | 16.5                    | <.001                |
| Difficulty Sleeping      | 37.7       | 21.0                    | <.001                |
| Activity Limitations     | 35.0       | 19.7                    | <.001                |
| Poor Physical Health     | 6.4        | 2.4                     | <.001                |
| Poor Mental Health       | 3.4        | 1.1                     | <.001                |

<sup>1</sup>No history of rape, stalking, or intimate partner physical violence

<sup>2</sup>p-value determined using chi-square test of independence in SUDAAN™

<sup>3</sup>Non-significant difference

**Table 6.2****Prevalence of Physical and Mental Health Outcomes Among Those With and Without A History of Rape or Stalking by Any Perpetrator or Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010**

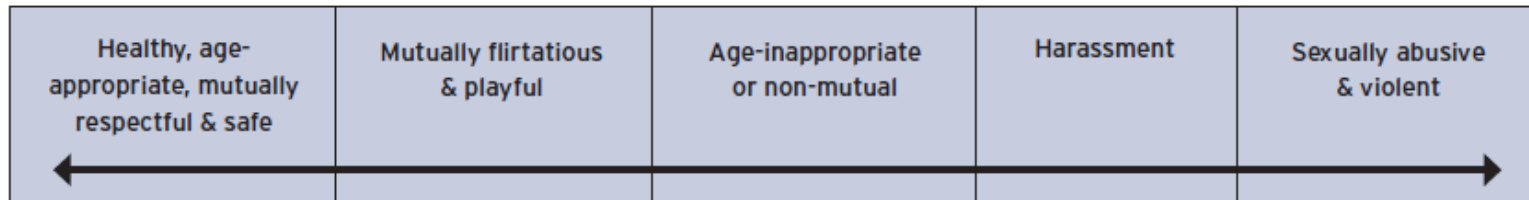
| Health Outcome           | Weighted % |                         | p value <sup>2</sup> |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
|                          | History    | No History <sup>1</sup> |                      |
| Asthma                   | 14.5       | 12.9                    | n.s. <sup>3</sup>    |
| Irritable Bowel Syndrome | 4.4        | 3.5                     | n.s. <sup>3</sup>    |
| Diabetes                 | 10.0       | 10.5                    | n.s. <sup>3</sup>    |
| High Blood Pressure      | 30.1       | 29.3                    | n.s. <sup>3</sup>    |
| Frequent Headaches       | 17.0       | 8.9                     | <.001                |
| Chronic Pain             | 23.5       | 13.1                    | <.001                |
| Difficulty Sleeping      | 33.0       | 18.4                    | <.001                |
| Activity Limitations     | 29.7       | 17.9                    | <.001                |
| Poor Physical Health     | 5.1        | 2.6                     | <.001                |
| Poor Mental Health       | 2.7        | 1.2                     | <.01                 |

<sup>1</sup>No history of rape, stalking, or intimate partner physical violence

<sup>2</sup>p-value determined using chi-square test of independence in SUDAAN™

<sup>3</sup>Non-significant difference

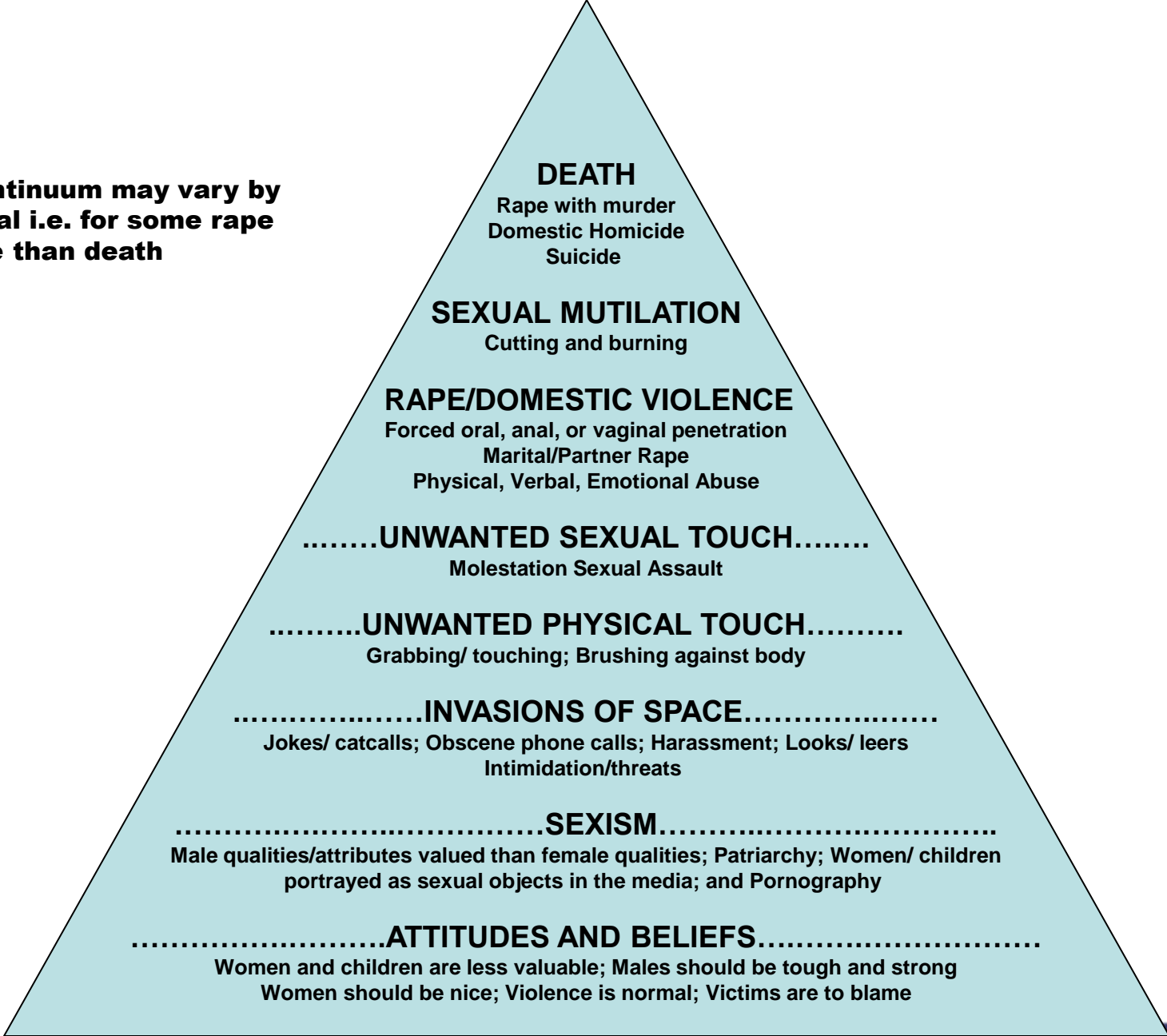
## Continuum of Behaviors



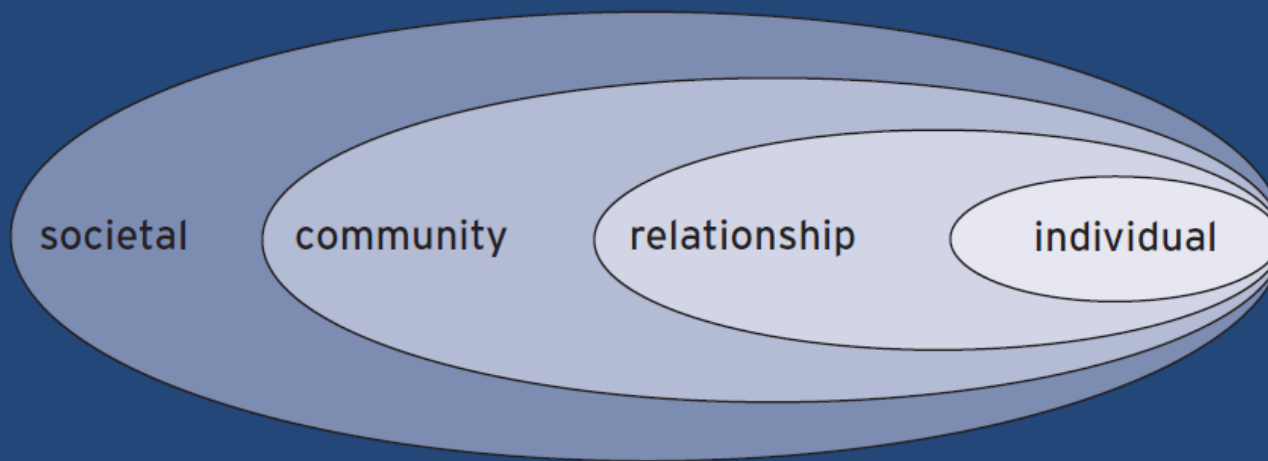
*When looking at all of the behaviors along this continuum there are a number of ways to either say something or do something in each category. There are many ways to take action and many opportunities to take action with no one right answer.*

*(Adapted from The Touch Continuum, Anderson, 2000.)*

**This continuum may vary by individual i.e. for some rape is worse than death**



## The Social-Ecological Model



*This model considers the complex interplay between individual, relationship, community, and societal factors. It allows us to address the factors that put people at risk for experiencing or perpetrating violence.*

*Dahlberg and Krug, 2002*

## **The Bystander Approach Offers Several Clear Benefits:**

**Discourages victim blaming**

**Offers the chance to change social norms**

**Shifts responsibility to men and women**

# Who and What is a Bystander?



UNREGISTERED :)  
downloadhelper.net

WHO ARE  
YOU?  
.CO.NZ





# What can I say or do?

“Do you need help?”

“Can I walk you home?”

“Are you alright?”

“Do you want me to call someone for you?”

“Should I call the police?”

“Do you want me to talk to so-and-so for you?”

“What can I do to help you?”

“Is everything OK?”

# What can I say or do?

“What you said earlier really bothered me...”

“I don’t like what you just did.”

“I know you well enough to know that you would not want to hurt someone...”

“I wonder if you realize how that feels/comes across.”

“How would you feel if someone did that to your sister?”

“I am saying something because I care about you...”



## **WHITE RIBBON CAMPAIGN**

This Campaign provides men an opportunity to show their support for ending men's violence against women.

By wearing this ribbon you pledge never to commit, condone, or remain silent about men's violence against women.

Other things you can do to help end violence against women:

- Listen to women/learn from women.
- Challenge those who use sexist language and jokes that degrade women.
- Treat women with respect.
- Treat women as equals.
- Learn to identify and oppose sexual harassment.
- Get involved in prevention programs.

For more information visit  
[www.menendingviolence.com](http://www.menendingviolence.com)

**VDH** VIRGINIA  
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OF HEALTH  
*Protecting You and Your Environment*  
[www.vdh.state.va.us](http://www.vdh.state.va.us)

# Activities

# Questions

# ILLEGAL MOTION

(from MVP)

At a party, you see a guy from your floor trying to get an obviously drunk woman to have sex with him. She's not just buzzed; she's stumbling over her own feet. You know the woman and she seems reluctant.

## Train of thought:

*They're both adults. But she can't be fully consenting if she's drunk, can she? ...I've heard about too many cases of sexual assault that start out like this... Could this be one in the making? What about my relationship with the guy? We have a lot of the same friends....What will they think? Will he even listen to me?.....Is it part of my responsibility as his friend to provide him with some guidance? What, if anything, am I supposed to do in a situation like this?*

## Options:

- Nothing none of my business.
- Talk to the guy. Remind him that he has to be real careful in dealing sexually with a drunk woman.
- Gather some of the other guys from the floor and get him to leave her alone.
- Find one or more of her friends and urge them to take her home.
- Tell the people who are having the party that I'm worried about the situation, and warn them that they might have some legal responsibility to act.

Personal option. \_\_\_\_\_

# Online Resources

New Research on Effectiveness - <http://bit.ly/2nGAzUX>

Nice Workbook - <http://bit.ly/1xQXNHI>

Nice Collection here - <http://bit.ly/23ct4rb>