# Article information:

"Being in a room with like-minded men": an exploratory study of men's participation in a bystander intervention program to prevent intimate partner violence - Document - Gale Academic OneFile
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# Article summary:

1. The bystander approach can be used to prevent intimate partner violence (IPV) by encouraging individuals to intervene in situations leading to violence.

2. Men are less likely to intervene as bystanders due to social norms and perceptions of masculinity, but effective IPV prevention programs should approach men as potential helpers and allies.

3. An exploratory study found that a workshop designed to encourage bystander intervention behaviors had a positive impact on men's attitudes towards IPV prevention, but many participants expressed anxiety in social situations that inhibited their ability to intervene as bystanders.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article Being in a room with like-minded men explores the effectiveness of a bystander intervention program to prevent intimate partner violence (IPV) among male participants. The article provides a comprehensive review of the literature on engaging men as bystanders in IPV prevention and highlights the importance of addressing gender constructions, particularly masculinity, in promoting bystander intervention behaviors.

The study utilized both quantitative and qualitative methods to measure the impact of the workshop on male participants' attitudes regarding bystander intervention behaviors and attitudes. The findings suggest that many participants expressed anxiety in social situations that inhibited bystander behavior and that many men desired more opportunities to talk in open forums such as the workshops with other like-minded men.

One potential bias in this article is its focus solely on male participants and their experiences with the program. While it is important to engage men as allies in preventing IPV, it is also crucial to acknowledge and address the experiences of women who are survivors of IPV. Additionally, while the study provides valuable insights into the effectiveness of a bystander intervention program for male participants, it does not explore potential limitations or challenges associated with this approach.

Another limitation of this article is its lack of discussion on intersectionality and how different identities may impact individuals' willingness or ability to intervene as bystanders. For example, research has shown that race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and socioeconomic status can all play a role in shaping individuals' experiences with IPV and their willingness to intervene (Coker et al., 2002; Edwards et al., 2015).

Overall, while this article provides valuable insights into engaging men as allies in preventing IPV through a bystander intervention approach, it would benefit from further exploration of potential limitations or challenges associated with this approach and consideration of intersectionality.

# Topics for further research:

* Intersectionality and bystander intervention in IPV prevention
* Experiences of women survivors in bystander intervention programs
* Challenges and limitations of engaging men as bystanders in IPV prevention
* Role of race and ethnicity in bystander intervention behaviors
* Socioeconomic status and bystander intervention in IPV prevention
* LGBTQ+ individuals and bystander intervention in IPV prevention

# Report location:

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