Evaluating the Effectiveness of Three Organisational Bystander Anti-Racism Strategies

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What is bystander anti-racism?

- ► Action taken by 'ordinary' people in response to incidents of interpersonal or systemic racism.
- Includes: challenging or distracting the perpetrator, comforting the target, reporting the incident to authorities, and many more actions.
- ▶ Benefits of bystander action:
 - ▶ Target's sense of belonging and community is reinforced
 - ▶ Lack of action can cause targets to feel marginalised
 - Establishes and reinforces broader social norms of racial justice

Research Question

- ▶ Does participation in organisational bystander anti-racism activities increase knowledge about responding to racism and confidence to undertake bystander anti-racism at the University of Western Sydney (UWS)?
- Three organisational bystander anti-racism strategies were tested:
 - 1. Bystander anti-racism training workshops
 - 2. Social marketing and communications campaign
 - 3. Attendance at culturally and linguistically diverse community dinners

Bystander anti- racism training

- Eight three-hour UWS bystander anti-racism workshops held across five UWS campuses, for staff and students of UWS.
- Utilised a transformative learning pedagogy designed to bring about a change in awareness and promote subsequent social justice action, through cognitive dissonance and critical reflection.
- Workshop content included: critical reflection of personal attitudes/values and white privilege, increasing racial literacy and developing bystander antiracism skills.

Communications Campaign

- Whole of organisation communications campaign aimed at changing attitudes and behaviours at an individual level.
- Range of platforms including postcards, posters, online articles and feeds in internal and external social media sites.

Communications Campaign







Community Dinners

- Culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) community dinners to promote cultural exchange between Vietnamese, Chinese and Indian communities and the University of Western Sydney.
- Based on research indicating that inter-group contact can reduce race-based discrimination under certain conditions.
- ▶ However, effectiveness of the dinners is questionable given they did not operate under these conditions as identified by Paradies (2009) and Fozdar (2008).

Research Methods

- Survey questionnaires were used to test attitudes towards race and racism, self-reporting of bystander action and confidence to act, and reflections on the effectiveness of the strategies.
- ► Tested at three points: beginning of the workshops (preintervention), after all three strategies had been completed after the final community dinner (postintervention) and 6 months after the post-intervention questionnaire was distributed (follow up).
 - ▶ Pre-intervention=116, post-intervention n=51, follow up n=29

Findings: overall

- Positive impact on participants' understanding and awareness of racism, their attitudes towards racism and their confidence to respond to racism.
- Self-reporting from participants rated training workshops as the most effective strategy in increasing participants' racism literacy and confidence to act, with community dinners being the least effective.
- ► The findings of the follow-up survey indicate that there was a noticeable change in attitudes and confidence immediately following the strategies.

Findings: Attitudes toward Racism, Anti-Racism and Cultural Diversity

Survey Question	Agree (pre)	Agree (post)	A g r e e (follow up)
It is a good thing for society to be made up of different cultures.	87%	95.6%	96.4%
There is racism in Australia.	81.9%	93.3%	89.3%
I am prejudiced against other cultures.	8.8%	8.9%	7.1%
Australia is weakened by people of different ethnic origins	3.5%	2.2%	7.1%
maintaining their cultural traditions			
All races of people ARE equal.	93.1%	93.4%	89.3%
Something should be done to fight or minimise racism in Australia.	94.8%	91.1%	92.9%

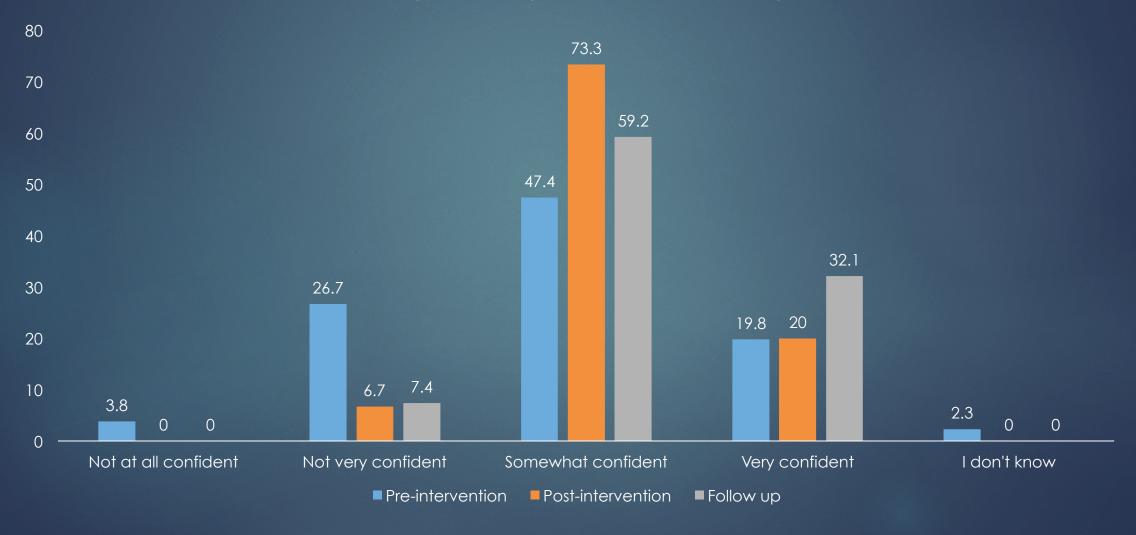
Findings: Confidence and Action

Table 2. Percentages of people who would say or do something if they witnessed racism.

	Pre-test (%) n=116	Post-test (%) n=51	Follow up (%) n=29
Racial slur from a friend or colleague	68.1%	83%	82.7%
Racial slur from a stranger	44.8%	67.4%	65.5%
Racial stereotype from a friend or colleague	64.3%	78.8%	79.3%
Racial stereotype from a stranger	45.6%	64.4%	62.1%

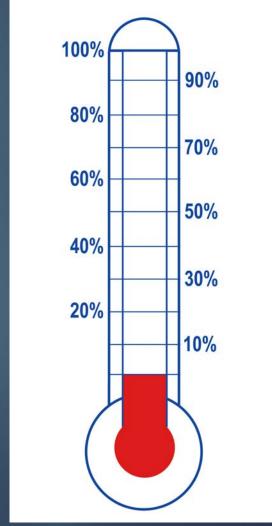
Findings: Confidence and Action

How confident are you to respond to racism that you witness at UWS?



Findings: Reflections on Project and Individual Strategies

▶ Participants were asked to rate each strategy from 0-100, with workshops achieving a mean score of 77, the communications campaign a mean of 47.19, and the community dinners a mean of 52.2.



Findings: Reflections on Project and Individual Strategies

Survey Question	Agree	Disagree
I am more aware of racist talk and actions that take place around me.	86.7%	4.4%
I am more willing to intervene when I witness racism.	84.5%	4.4%
I learnt new strategies/ways to help when I witness racism.	84.5%	8.9%
The project did not have any impact on my knowledge of or perspective on racism.	11.1%	71.1%

Findings: Qualitative feedback

"It has had a huge impact. I feel more empowered to stand up and do/say something about racism. I feel more confident in myself. I am also more aware that I may not be able to say anything to the agressor [sic] sometimes. In these situations I have learnt that asisting [sic] the victim of racism by asking if they are ok can be just as powerful as standing up to the aggressor."

Findings: Qualitative feedback

- "I think it would be useful to run such a program again, if not for the research aspect of it, then for the fact that people need to be educated about racism and be prepared to take a stand."
- "This training should be compulsory to all staff (would also benefit students) to give a better understanding and tolerance towards each other. "
- "None. Content of workshop was unsophisticated and preached to converted. Workshops failed to recognise complexity of rascim [sic] and policies of multiculturalism."

Limitations

- ► Limited sample size, particularly for the post-test and follow-up survey.
- ▶ Inability to test participants after each strategy made it difficult to adequately evaluate individual strategies beyond participants' self-reporting of effectiveness.

Conclusion

- UWS bystander anti-racism strategies had a largely positive impact on participants' understanding and awareness of racism, their attitudes towards racism and their confidence to respond to racism.
- ▶ Participants felt that the workshops were most effective, as it gave them the chance to explore the concepts of racism and anti-racism in more depth in a safe and open setting, and also gave them opportunities to practice their newly learned skills through the coaching exercises.
- ▶ The benefits of this training are hoped to affect the UWS community and broader Australian society at large.