



Sexual Violence Report

2018 DATA



Connecticut State
Colleges & Universities

CHECKLIST FOR CONN. GEN. STAT. § 10a-55m(f)
SEXUAL VIOLENCE REPORT 2018 SUBMISSION

INSTITUTION INFORMATION

Name: Asnuntuck Community College **Contact:** Yhara Zelinka

Reporting Office/Department: Academic Advising/Student Affairs **Report Year:** 2018

NARRATIVE

Institution's narrative explaining the reported sexual violence statistics and data, including: ☒ Brief introduction about the institution, its history, its population and its efforts to ensure a safe and comfortable learning environment with respect to sexual violence.

POLICIES

Institution's most recent policies regarding sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence. * ☒ BOR/CSCU Sexual Misconduct Reporting, Support Services and Processes Policy (Effective 6/16/2016)
☒ BOR/CSCU Policy on Consensual Relationships (Effective 10/20/2016)
☒ BOR/CSCU Policy Regarding Reporting Suspected Abuse or Neglect of a Child (Effective 1/10/2015)
☒ BOR/CSCU Student Code of Conduct (Effective 6/16/2016)

Note: * It is permissible to reference links to the above-listed policies in institution reports. BOR policies are listed on the following web page: <http://www.ct.edu/regents/policies>.

WRITTEN NOTIFICATION

☒ Institution's most recent concise written notification of the rights and options of a student or employee who reports or discloses an alleged violation of its sexual assault, stalking and intimate partner violence policy or policies.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE STATISTICS AND DATA

Institution reports containing the following statistics and data on sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence for the preceding calendar year:

(See Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10a-55m(f) Reportable Statistics and Data Template)

☒ Sexual Violence Reportable Statistics and Data
☒ Concise and informative explanation of reportable sexual violence statistics and data, including clarification of number of incidents, reports, disclosures, discipline, and final outcomes.

PUBLIC AWARENESS, PREVENTION, AND RISK REDUCTION INFORMATION

Public awareness, prevention, and risk reduction information submitted by institution: ☒ Title IX Related Training Provided Spreadsheet
☒ Brochures
☒ Handbooks/Booklets/Pamphlets
☒ Bulletin Boards Information
☒ Flyers
☐ Online Statements of Campus Safety and Support Services (e.g., Women's Centers, etc.)
☐ PowerPoint Presentations

OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Supplemental information submitted by institution: ☐ Public Safety Materials
☒ Institution Sexual Violence Reporting Procedures
☒ Institution Sexual Violence Forms
☐ Redacted Sample of Investigation Results
☐ Sexual Violence Website Information
☒ Documentation of Training Offerings, if available, including number of participants
☐ Other Sexual Violence Reports
☒ Other Supplemental Material

Asnuntuck Community College Sexual Violence Report 2018

NARRATIVE

The mission of Asnuntuck Community College is to offer quality education in an accessible, affordable, and nurturing environment. The College fulfills its mission by: offering associate degree and certificate programs for transfer opportunities, career preparation and enhancement, and lifelong learning; providing individualized support services to develop critical thinking skills, strengthen self-confidence, and foster personal growth; and supporting community and workforce development with business, industry, and community partnerships.

Asnuntuck Community College was established in 1969 by an act of the Connecticut state legislature as the twelfth institution in the Connecticut state community college system. Classes began in 1972 with an initial enrollment of 251. 12 Associate in Science degrees and 20 Associate of Art degrees were awarded to the first graduating class in 1974. The college operated under provisional approval until it was first accredited by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges in 1977 and accreditation has been reaffirmed through 2020.

At Asnuntuck, we consider Sexual Misconduct a serious issue that affects college students, impeding their ability to participate fully in their studies. We are committed to having an informed campus that understands reporting responsibilities and is aware of available campus resources critical to creating a culture of caring and compassion in support of our students and community.

This report includes statistics about incidents reported during the year 2018; it also includes programs and campaigns offered during the same year.

Most of the events disclosed to our faculty and staff during the year 2018 did not occur on campus. Two cases occurred on campus involving students (stalking and dating violence). In one of the cases, an adjustment in class schedules was necessary. In both cases, a no-contact order was put in place for both parties. One student was placed on disciplinary probation.

POLICIES

- **BOR/CSCU Sexual Misconduct Reporting, Support Services and Processes Policy (Effective 6/16/2016)**

<http://www.ct.edu/files/policies/5.2%20Sexual%20misconduct%20reporting%20support%20and%20processes.pdf>

- **BOR/CSCU Policy on Consensual Relationships (Effective 10/20/2016)**

<http://www.ct.edu/files/policies/4.3%20Consensual%20Relationships%20Policy.pdf>

- **BOR/CSCU Policy Regarding Reporting Suspected Abuse or Neglect of a Child (Effective 1/10/2015)**
<http://www.ct.edu/files/policies/5.6%20Reporting%20Suspected%20Abuse%20or%20Neglect%20of%20a%20Child.pdf>
- **BOR/CSCU Student Code of Conduct (Effective 6/16/2016)**
<http://www.ct.edu/files/policies/5.1%20StudentCodeofConduct.pdf>

WRITTEN NOTIFICATION

Those who report any type of sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence, to a College employee will be informed in a timely manner of all their rights and options, including the necessary steps and potential outcomes of each option. When choosing a reporting resource the following information should be considered:

- All reports of sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, sexual assault and intimate, stalking, and partner violence, will be treated seriously and with dignity by the College.
- Referrals to off-campus counseling and medical services are available immediately and confidentially, whether or not those who report an assault feel ready to make any decisions about reporting the assault to police, the Dean of Students or the College's Title IX Coordinator.
- Those who have been assaulted have the right to take both legal action (criminal/civil action) and action in accordance with the [Student Code of Conduct](#) and Policy Against Harassment against the individual allegedly responsible.
- Those who may wish that her/his report of an assault to be handled in a confidential manner may contact the Sexual Assault Crisis Services of Connecticut or The Network Against Domestic Abuse both of whom are bound by state statutes and professional ethics to maintain confidentiality without written releases.

Options for Changing Academic Housing, Transportation and Working Arrangements

Asnuntuck Community College will provide assistance to those involved in a report of sexual harassment, sexual assault or intimate partner violence, including but not limited to, reasonably available options for changing academic, campus transportation or working situations as well as honoring lawful protective or temporary restraining orders.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE STATISTICS AND DATA (See the attached document)

Prevention, Awareness and Risk Reduction Programs for Domestic Abuse, Sexual Assault & Stalking

February

Presentation Alcohol and Domestic Violence prevention FYE (Tim St.James) presented by The Network. February 14/18

Presentation Alcohol and Domestic Violence prevention FYE class (Jill Rushbrook) presented by The Network. February 27/18.

February 28. Tabling prevention and awareness materials The Network and YWCA/SACS prior and during The Vagina Monologues.

The Vagina Monologues

March

March 22 Ten Years of Impact: Engaging Incoming Undergraduates in Sexual Assault Prevention. Webinar attended by Yhara Zelinka.

March 28. Tabling prevention and awareness "The Network."

April

In April, we hosted "Asnuntuck Against Violence." This year the central topic was "Embrace Your Voice."

April 3. Tabling with prevention materials, coloring sheets with positive messages, ongoing all day with students. More than fifty people participated.

April 11. Workshop Relax Rejuvenate and Energize. Copying techniques and stress relieving workshop conducted by "YWCA/SACS." Ten participants.

April 17. "Untie the Physical and Emotional Knots." Provided by, Lynne Miller, Certified Yoga Teacher. Lynne has been teaching Yoga full-time for 18 years and has been teaching Yoga for credit at ACC since January 2010. This workshop will offer simple and supportive practices for those struggling with chronic stress or anxiety. Learn breathing exercises, mindful-ness meditation and Emotional Freedom Techniques to bring balance to the nervous system and calm the mind. The workshop will end with a short version of Yoga Nidra (Yoga Sleep). Walk away with tools you can use on a daily basis to find and maintain steady ground.

April 18

QPR Workshop with Enfield Together Coalition. Two workshops.

Question, Persuade, and Refer — the three simple steps anyone can learn to help save a life from suicide. Just as people trained in CPR and the Heimlich Maneuver help save thousands of lives each year, people trained in QPR learn how to recognize the warning signs of a suicide crisis and how to question, persuade, and refer someone to help. QPR can be learned in our Gatekeeper course in as little as one hour. Gatekeepers can be anyone, but include parents, friends, neighbors, teachers, ministers, doctors, nurses, office supervisors, squad leaders, supervisors, police officers, advisors, caseworkers, firefighters, and many others who are strategically positioned to recognize and refer someone at risk of suicide.

April 19

Take Back the Night. Creates a safe, supportive environment and respectful relationships. To discuss issues and increase awareness on sexual violence.

June

June 28, 2018 SART meeting Recap for the year 2018 and presentation of the Sexual Violence Report 2017.

August

August 23 Tabling during Orientation The Network and YWCA

August 29 Tabling The Network

September

September 5th “Fresh Check Day” tabling and activities “The Network and YWCA”

September 26th Bystander Intervention training for SGA students and Club leaders. Conducted by YWCA

September 28th visited Cheryl Turgeon’s First Year Experience class. Students completed the online training “Not Anymore.”

October

Sexual Violence Training “Not Anymore” Visited nine classes on October 1st, 2nd, 9th, 12th (two classes), 15th, and the 17th (two classes) Students completed the training. Conducted by Yhara Z.

Visited Michaela Mullarkey’s First Year Experience, introduction and discussion about the importance of taking the on-line training.

October 10th “Wear Purple Day” tabling, awareness, chair massage fundraiser for The Network.

October 15th-26th “The Silent Witness” and “The Empty Seat” exhibits.

October 18th and 23th “The Clothesline Project.”

November

CRT Meeting on November 19.

Cordially,

Yhara Zelinka (she, her, hers)

Academic Advisor

Title IX/Diversity Coordinator

Asnuntuck Community College

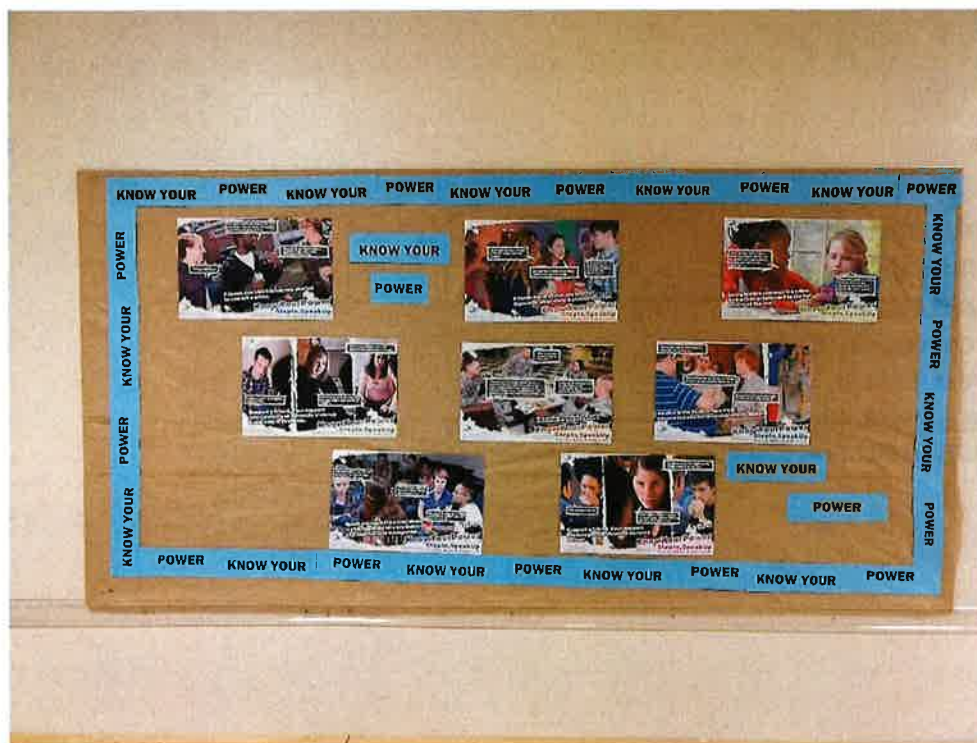
170 Elm Street, Enfield, CT 06082

yzelinka@asnuntuck.edu

Phone: 860.253.3092 Fax: 860.253.3093

PUBLIC AWARENESS, PREVENTION, AND RISK REDUCTION INFORMATION

Bulletin Boards and displays “Know Your Power”





The Diversity Committee Presents

ASNUNTUCK AGAINST VIOLENCE

APRIL 2018 EMBRACE YOUR VOICE

WEDNESDAY 3 Embrace Your Voice
Tabling Main Hallway 11:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY 11 Relax, Rejuvenate, Energize Workshop
YWCA Strom Conference Room 2:00-3:30 p.m.

TUESDAY 17 Untie the Physical and Emotional Knots
With Lynne Miller Room 217 3:45-5:00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY 18 No More Campaign and The Network
Tabling Main Hallway 11:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.
QPR: Question, Persuade, and Refer
Suicide Prevention Enfield Together Coalition
Room 207 9:00 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.

THURSDAY 19 Take Back the Night Music & Open Mic.
Embrace Your Voice
Speak up against violence!
Strom Conference Room 6:00-7:30 p.m.

Notice of Non-discrimination: Asnuntuck Community College does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religious creed, age, sex, national origin, marital status, ancestry, present or past history of mental disorder, learning disability or physical disability, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression or genetic information in its programs and activities. In addition, the College does not discriminate in employment on the basis of veteran status or criminal record. The following individuals have been designated to handle inquiries regarding the non-discrimination policies: Yhara Zelinka, Title IX Coordinator, yzelinka@asnuntuck.edu (860) 253-3092 and Cheryl Cyr, 504-ADA Coordinator, ccyr@asnuntuck.edu (860) 253-3045. Asnuntuck Community College, 170 Elm Street, Enfield, CT 06082.

ASNUNTUCK AGAINST VIOLENCE

QUESTION PERSUADE REFER

QPR stands for Question, Persuade, and Refer — the 3 simple steps anyone can learn to help save a life from suicide. Just as people trained in CPR and the Heimlich Maneuver help save thousands of lives each year, people trained in **QPR** learn how to recognize the warning signs of a suicide crisis and how to question, persuade, and refer someone to help. QPR can be learned in our Gatekeeper course in as little as one hour. Gatekeepers can be anyone, but include parents, friends, neighbors, teachers, ministers, doctors, nurses, office supervisors, squad leaders, foremen, police officers, advisors, caseworkers, firefighters, and many others who are strategically positioned to recognize and refer someone at risk of suicide.

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**FREE AND
OPEN TO ALL**

WHEN:

APRIL 18
9:00 -10:30 A.M.
AND
12:30-2:00P.M.
ROOM 207

**YOU ONLY NEED
TO ATTEND ONE
SESSION**

PROVIDED BY

**Enfield Youth
Services**



Questions? Contact Yhara
Yzellinka@asnuntuck.edu



The YWCA New Britain Sexual Assault Crisis Service

is conducting a workshop on self care.

Learn techniques on how to cope with stressful situations.

The event is free and open to all.

Take a Break and Relax with us.

Walk-ins are welcome, RSVP preferred!

Contact Amanda at acarrington@ywcanewbritain.org

Or 860-215-8179

Yhara yzelinka@asnuntuck.edu



eliminating racism
empowering women
ywca

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ASNUNTUCK AGAINST VIOLENCE TAKE BACK THE NIGHT EMBRACE YOUR VOICE

WHEN

**Thursday, April 19 from
6:00pm to 7:30 pm**

WHERE

**STROM Conference Room and
Main Hallway**

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS WILL BE PROVIDED

OPEN MIC • GUEST SPEAKERS. MUSIC AND MORE

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**EVENT FREE AND
OPEN TO ALL**

RESOURCES

eliminating racism
empowering women
ywca



PERFORMERS

Faith Ward

Poetry Reading

Open Mic

PURPOSE

**Creating safe,
supportive environment
and respectful
relationships. Put an
end to all forms of
sexual violence.**



Questions? Contact Yhara

Yzelinka@asnuntuck.edu

ASNUNTUCK AGAINST VIOLENCE

Untie the Physical and Emotional Knots

This workshop will be taught by, Lynne Miller, Certified Yoga Teacher. Lynne has been teaching Yoga full-time for 18 years and has been teaching Yoga for credit at ACC since January 2010. This workshop will offer simple and supportive practices for those struggling with chronic stress or anxiety. Learn breathing exercises, mindfulness meditation and Emotional Freedom Techniques to bring balance to the nervous system and calm the mind. The workshop will end with a short version of Yoga Nidra (Yoga Sleep). Walk away with tools you can use on a daily basis to find and maintain steady ground. Remember chronically holding onto tension is a form of violence against ourselves.

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**FREE AND
OPEN TO ALL**

WHEN:

APRIL 17
3:45-5:00 P.M.

ROOM
217

BRING YOUR
YOGA MAT IF
HAVE ONE

PROVIDED BY

Lynne Miller



Questions? Contact Yhara
Yzelinka@asnuntuck.edu

Wear Purple Day

Wednesday, October 10

October is National Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

It reminds us to stay vigilant working for the end of domestic violence and provides an opportunity to celebrate the *Victors* of intimate partner violence.

**Support survivors in reclaiming their power,
Wear Purple, & spread the word!**

**\$5 for a 10-minute Chair Massage
at the Tower Lobby Area!
12:30 PM - 3:00 PM**



***All proceeds support The Network, and we'll collect items
for Julie's Safe House.***

For more information contact Yhara at YZelinka@asnuntuck.edu
or Annalisa at Annalisa@thenetwork.org



24/7 Hotline (860) 763-4542



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Our campus' answer to interpersonal violence.



student success from

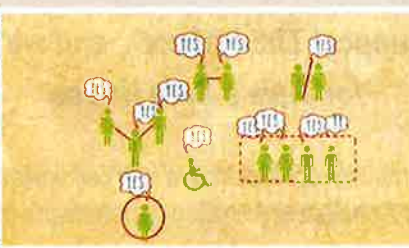
You're being asked to complete **Not Any more** — an online program designed to help you deal with the issues of **sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating violence, stalking, bullying, and alcohol and drug abuse.**

Not Any more uses **peer presenters, survivor testimonials, video-based scenarios, bystander testimonials** and more, to cover crucial topics like consent, healthy and unhealthy relationships, what to do in the event violence occurs, and more.



You'll also learn how to **identify potentially dangerous situations** as well as how to **intervene** to put a stop to them.

Not Any more gives you the **knowledge and power** to make your campus safer — for you, and for the people you care about.



Contact: Dean Tim St. James (860)253-3011, Yhara Zelinka/Title IX Coordinator (860)253-3092

OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION



A Guide for Faculty & Staff: Sexual Misconduct & Interpersonal Violence

Asnuntuck is committed to maintaining a safe environment for all students and employees. All faculty and staff are considered "responsible employees" and are mandated reporters under Board Policy. Faculty and staff must share any **disclosed or reported*** instance of sexual misconduct or interpersonal violence to the Title IX Coordinator.

*A **disclosure** is a communication of an incident of sexual violence not accompanied with a request for an investigation or adjudication, although there may be a request for accommodations and referral to services. A **report** is a disclosure accompanied by an immediate request for an investigation and adjudication.

What do I do if someone discloses or reports...
Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Stalking, Intimate Partner Violence,
Domestic Violence, or Dating/Relationship Violence?

Take 3 Steps:

1) SHOW CONCERN:

- Ask if the person is safe
- Listen and provide non-judgmental concern and support

2) SHARE RESOURCES:

- Resources are available on the website: [Faculty Resources](#)

3) SEND FORM (on reverse side) to the Title IX Coordinator:

- Explain you are a mandated reporter, meaning that you must share the disclosure or report to the Title IX Coordinator (using the form on the reverse side)
- Further action will be taken at the person's request **or** if the safety of the person or others is at risk
- Fill out the Title IX Reporting Form (on reverse side) and send to the Title IX Coordinator (see below)
- Contact the Title IX Coordinator with any questions:

Yhara Zelinka - Title IX Coordinator • 860.253.3092 • yzelinka@asnuntuck.edu

<i>Sexual Misconduct Definitions</i>	<i>Interpersonal Violence Definitions</i>
<p><i>Sexual Harassment:</i> can include any unwelcomed sexual advance or request for sexual favors, or any conduct of a sexual nature when submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's education; submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as a basis for academic decisions affecting the individual; or such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's academic performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive educational environment.</p> <p><i>Sexual Assault:</i> is compelling by force, or the threat of force, the following: 1) sexual penetration of the vagina or anus, including by finger or an object; 2) oral sex; 3) contact with a person's genital area, groin, anus, inner thighs, buttocks, or breasts for the purpose of sexual gratification of the actor or for the purpose of degrading or humiliating the victim; 4) subjecting another to such sexual contact without consent.</p> <p><i>Stalking:</i> is defined as any behaviors or activities occurring on more than one (1) occasion that collectively instill fear in the victim and/or threaten her/his safety, mental health and/or physical health. Such behaviors or activities may include, but are not limited to, whether on or off campus, non-consensual communications (face to face, telephone, e-mail, etc.), threatening or obscene gestures, surveillance or being present outside the victim's classroom or workplace.</p>	<p><i>Intimate Partner Violence:</i> is any physical or sexual harm against an individual by a current or former spouse or by a partner in a dating relationship that results from 1) sexual assault; 2) sexual assault in a spousal or cohabiting relationship</p> <p><i>Domestic Violence</i> is an act between family or household members that includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical abuse, which can include but is not limited to, slapping, pulling hair or punching, • Threat of abuse, which can include but is not limited to, threatening to hit, harm or use a weapon on another (whether victim or acquaintance, friend or family member of the victim) or other forms of verbal threat. • Emotional abuse, which can include but is not limited to, damage to one's property, driving recklessly to scare someone, name calling, threatening to hurt one's family members or pets and humiliating another person. <p><i>Dating/Relationship Violence:</i> Occurs when one intimate or romantic partner tries to maintain power and control over the other through words and actions that are physically or emotionally abusive. Dating Violence can take many forms including physical violence, coercion, threats, intimidation, isolation, and emotional, sexual or economic abuse.</p>



A Guide for Students: Sexual Misconduct & Interpersonal Violence

Asnuntuck Community College is committed to maintaining a safe and healthy campus climate for all students. Reporting any act of sexual misconduct and interpersonal violence is strongly encouraged. All disclosures or reports of sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, sexual assault and intimate partner violence, will be treated seriously and with dignity by the College. The College can provide those who disclose or report sexual misconduct or interpersonal violence with many supportive options, including referrals to agencies that provide medical attention, counseling, legal services, advocacy, referrals and general information regarding sexual misconduct and interpersonal violence.

What do I do if I have experienced... ?

Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Stalking, Intimate Partner Violence, Domestic Violence, or Dating Violence? (Detailed Definitions are on the reverse)

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO:

→ **Choose whether or not to DISCLOSE or REPORT sexual misconduct or interpersonal violence.**

Disclosure: When you tell someone that you experienced sexual misconduct or interpersonal violence, but not necessarily for the purposes of officially reporting the incident to the college or to pursue disciplinary action. It's okay to tell someone because you need someone to talk to or need help finding resources and services.

Report: When you tell someone because you want the college to be aware of the act of sexual misconduct or interpersonal violence or you want to initiate a formal complaint and/or start a grievance or disciplinary process.

WAYS TO SEEK HELP:

→ **Preserve any evidence and seek medical attention:**

- If you have experienced any form of interpersonal violence or sexual assault, it is important to preserve any evidence and seek medical attention. Call 911 for ambulance services.
- Campus Security: (860) 253.3012 / Enfield Police Department: (860) 763-6400

→ **DISCLOSURE - Seek Advice & Support:**

- **You have a choice to DISCLOSE CONFIDENTIALLY to the resources listed below.**

Confidential Support & Resources:

- **CT Alliance To End Sexual Violence** 1-888-999-5545 English 1-888-568-8332 Español
- **CT Coalition Against Domestic Violence (CCADV)** Call 888-774-2900 for help or to talk to someone. Para hablar o recibir ayuda, llama al 844-831-9200
- **The Network Against Domestic Abuse Hotline** (860) 763-4542.
- **YWCA/Sexual Assault Crisis Service.** Campus Advocate Amanda Carrington 860-215-8180.
- **Religious Leader or Mental Health Provider**

If you choose to DISCLOSE to an ASNUNTUCK FACULTY or STAFF member, know that all faculty and staff are MANDATED REPORTERS. This means that any disclosed instance of sexual misconduct or interpersonal violence must be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator(s). Disclosures will only be maintained as numerical data for campus security (Clery Act, etc.) Further action will only be taken at the student's request or if the safety of the student or others is at risk.

→ **REPORT - File a REPORT on campus with the following individuals:**

- Campus Security: (860) 253-3012 or (860) 253-3013
- Title IX Coordinator: Yhara Zelinka 860.253.3092 yzelinka@asnuntuck.edu
- Interim Dean of Students: Timothy St. James 860.253.3011 TStJames@asnuntuck.edu

Know Your Rights & Options

You have the right to...

- **Take both Legal Action (criminal/civil action) and Disciplinary Action** in accordance with the Student Code of Conduct and Policy Against Harassment against the individual allegedly responsible.
- **Request a change in Academic, Transportation and Working Arrangements** : Asnuntuck Community College will provide assistance to those involved in a report of sexual harassment, sexual assault or intimate partner violence, including but not limited to, reasonably available options for changing academic, campus transportation or working situations as well as honoring lawful protective or temporary restraining orders.
- **Notify Law Enforcement & Seek Protective and Other Orders**
Those who report being subjected to sexual misconduct, including harassment, sexual assault or intimate partner violence, shall be provided written information about her/his right to:
(1) notify law enforcement and receive assistance from campus authorities in making the notification; and,
(2) obtain a protective order, apply for a temporary restraining order or seek enforcement of an existing order. Such orders include: standing criminal protective orders, protective orders issued in cases of stalking, harassment, sexual assault, or risk of injury to or impairing the morals of a child, temporary restraining orders or protective orders prohibiting the harassment of a witness, relief from physical abuse by a family or household member or person in a dating relationship, and family violence protective orders.

Both the reported victim and the accused student are entitled to the following...

- to be accompanied to any meeting or proceeding by an advisor or support person of their choice, provided that the advisor or support person does not cause a scheduled meeting to be delayed or postponed;
- to request that student conduct proceedings begin promptly;
- to have student conduct proceedings be conducted by an official trained in issues relating to sexual assault and intimate partner violence;
- to present information, including other persons, on their behalf;
- to have the student conduct proceedings use the more likely than not standard in determining whether a violation of the *Expectations for Student Conduct* has been committed, i. e. , whether it is more likely than not that the reported act of sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, sexual assault or intimate partner violence, was committed by the accused student;
- to be informed in writing of the results of the proceeding as soon as possible after it concludes, normally no later than the next business day after it concludes; and consistent with the requirements of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and other federal and State laws, have their identities kept confidential.

<i>Sexual Misconduct Definitions</i>	<i>Interpersonal Violence Definitions</i>
<p>Sexual Harassment: can include any unwelcomed sexual advance or request for sexual favors, or any conduct of a sexual nature when submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's education; submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as a basis for academic decisions affecting the individual; or such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's academic performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive educational environment.</p> <p>Sexual Assault: is compelling by force, or the threat of force, the following: 1) sexual penetration of the vagina or anus, including by finger or an object; 2) oral sex; 3) contact with a person's genital area, groin, anus, inner thighs, buttocks, or breasts for the purpose of sexual gratification of the actor or for the purpose of degrading or humiliating the victim; 4) subjecting another to such sexual contact without consent.</p> <p>Stalking: is defined as any behaviors or activities occurring on more than one (1) occasion that collectively instill fear in the victim and/or threaten her/his safety, mental health and/or physical health. Such behaviors or activities may include, but are not limited to, whether on or off campus, non-consensual communications (face to face, telephone, e-mail, etc.), threatening or obscene gestures, surveillance or being present outside the victim's classroom or workplace.</p>	<p>Intimate Partner Violence: is any physical or sexual harm against an individual by a current or former spouse or by a partner in a dating relationship that results from 1) sexual assault; 2) sexual assault in a spousal or cohabiting relationship</p> <p>Domestic Violence is an act between family or household members that includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical abuse, which can include but is not limited to, slapping, pulling hair or punching. • Threat of abuse, which can include but is not limited to, threatening to hit, harm or use a weapon on another (whether victim or acquaintance, friend or family member of the victim) or other forms of verbal threat. • Emotional abuse, which can include but is not limited to, damage to one's property, driving recklessly to scare someone, name calling, threatening to hurt one's family members or pets and humiliating another person. <p>Dating/Relationship Violence: Occurs when one intimate or romantic partner tries to maintain power and control over the other through words and actions that are physically or emotionally abusive. Dating Violence can take many forms including physical violence, coercion, threats, intimidation, isolation, and emotional, sexual or economic abuse.</p>



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Sexual Assault Crisis Service



Amanda is the Campus Advocate of the Sexual Assault Crisis Service (SACS), a program of the YWCA New Britain. Amanda began as a counselor/advocate in 2016, and was previously involved with social change and anti-oppression work in Hartford.

As Campus Advocate, Amanda provides counseling, advocacy, education, and outreach to college students in the area, including those at Asnuntuck Community College.

Amanda is a free and confidential resource for sexual violence survivors and their loved ones. She can meet with you on campus for short-term counseling in a confidential space. Please consider reaching out to her for support. You may call Amanda to learn more or schedule an appointment (hours are flexible) at **860-215-8180**.

If you are in need of immediate assistance, call the statewide toll-free 24-hour crisis hotline at **1-888-999-5545 (English)** or **1-888-568-8332 (Spanish)**.

Notice of Non-discrimination: Asnuntuck Community College does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religious creed, age, sex, national origin, marital status, ancestry, present or past history of mental disorder, learning disability or physical disability, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression or genetic information in its programs and activities. In addition, the College does not discriminate in employment on the basis of veteran status or criminal record. The following individuals have been designated to handle inquiries regarding the non-discrimination policies: Yhara Zelinka, Title IX Coordinator, yzelinka@asnuntuck.edu (860) 253-3092 and Deborah Kosior, 504/ADA Coordinator, AS-DisabilityServices@asnuntuck.edu (860) 253-3005, Asnuntuck Community College, 170 Elm Street, Enfield, CT 06082.

What to Do When a Student Reports Sexual Violence, Relationship Violence, and Stalking

1. LISTEN

Listen without judgment and offer your support. *"I'm sorry that this happened. I appreciated your telling me and would like to help. Is there anything I can do that would be most helpful to you right now?"*

Inform the student early in your conversation that while your conversation will be private, it will not be confidential, given your status as a Responsible Employee. Explain that the College takes these matters very seriously and after your conversation, you will be calling the Title IX Coordinator who can help and provide further assistance if required.

Ask about their Safety.

Do not ask questions or try to make a judgement about the incidents. You are not the investigator.

2. PROVIDE

Ensure the student's safety and wellbeing by providing the student with resources on and off campus, as well as their reporting options.

Inform of the importance persevering any evidence and seek medical attention:

If you have experienced any form of interpersonal violence or sexual assault, it is important to preserve any evidence and seek medical attention. Call 911 for ambulance services.

Campus Security:
(860) 253-3012
Enfield Police Department:
(860) 763-6400

Provide a copy of the
"Guide for Students
Misconduct & Interpersonal
Violence"

3. ALERT

To continue to ensure the student's safety, you are required to report the disclosure to ACC's Title IX Coordinator for Student Sexual Misconduct:

Yhara Zelinka
860.253.3092
yzelinka@asnuntuck.edu

Title IX requires you to provide all the information you were given about the incident, including identifying information of any students involved. If the student has requested confidentiality, you may include that in your report.



Confidential Support & Resources:

CT Alliance to End Sexual Violence

1-888-999-5545 English
1-888-568-8332 Español

CT Coalition Against Domestic Violence (CCADV) Call 888-774-2900 for help or to talk to someone. Para hablar o recibir ayuda, llama al 844-831-9200

The Network Against Domestic Abuse

24 hotline 860-763-4542

Campus Advocate: Amanda Carrington 860-215-8180 acarrington@ywcaneewbritain.org
[YWCA](#)

BECOME A STATE CERTIFIED SEXUAL ASSAULT CRISIS COUNSELOR/ADVOCATE FALL 2018 TRAINING



September 5, 2018 – December 12, 2018

Wednesdays 5:30pm-8:30pm | Asnuntuck Community College, Enfield, CT

This 45 hour certification training is held by YWCA New Britain Sexual Assault Crisis Service (SACS). Upon completion of the course, you will have a better understanding of sexual assault/abuse and the effects on survivors and loved ones of survivors. Classes are run by certified counselors, experienced professionals, and survivors of sexual assault. Take the training for professional development, or become a certified counselor and volunteer on our 24 hr. hotline.. Scholarships are also available to individuals who identify as persons of color.

Training topics include:

History of the anti-sexual violence movement, sexual violence continuum, child sexual abuse and incest, rape culture, mandatory reporting procedures, medical, police, and legal procedures, victim rights, empowerment, impact of trauma, crisis intervention, and more. Call today or visit

www.ywcanb.org Counselor Advocacy Training to print an application. For more information, an application, or an interview please contact Asia at 860-225-4681 x332 or anhatavong@ywcaneubritain.org. **¡Gratis para voluntarios que hablan Español!**

Please note: Interviews must be completed prior to start of class. Applicants must be 18 years of age.

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YWCA New Britain
19 Franklin Square
New Britain, CT 06051
860-225-4681

#OnAMission

YWCA IS ON A MISSION

6

6 STEPS to Reducing Sexual Violence

1

Be an active bystander. Bystander intervention is a prevention model based on evidence that community norms play a significant role in perpetrating violence, especially on college campuses. Bystander intervention programs teach students, faculty, and staff how to recognize risky or suspicious behavior and directly or indirectly intervene to protect someone. To learn more about bystander intervention and our collective responsibility to keep everyone in the campus community safe, visit ItsOnUs.org.

2

Speak out. Everyday comments and actions contribute to the campus culture. If you see or hear things that perpetuate a culture of sexual violence, like sexist statements, jokes about sexual violence, or other types of disparaging remarks, speak up and explain why this is NOT ok. These comments may make members of the community feel unsafe and/or unwelcome and work against creating a Culture of Respect.

3

Know the sexual misconduct policy. A school's sexual misconduct policy should be a valuable resource in explaining, among other things: what constitutes sexual misconduct on campus; the school's reporting and investigative processes; and resources and accommodations available to survivors. The policy should be easily accessible on the school's website and if it's not, let administrators know.

4

Understand the available resources. Explore the types of support, resources, and accommodations that are available to survivors, both on and off campus. Learn who on campus can hear information confidentially and who is a mandatory reporter.

5

Become an activist. Student activism is a crucial component in the effort to curtail sexual violence and create a Culture of Respect. Visit CultureofRespect.org/activism-tools/ to find ways to mobilize and engage your campus.

6

Create a Culture of Respect. We believe every institution should foster a Culture of Respect and provide support in a variety of ways to make this a reality. Contact us directly, or encourage your administrators, faculty, and staff to learn how we can support your campus in creating a Culture of Respect.

Ending sexual
violence on
college campuses

CultureofRespect.org



NASPA®

Student Affairs Administrators
in Higher Education

Culture of Respect is dedicated to strengthening sexual assault prevention and response on college campuses. For more information, visit CultureofRespect.org or contact Allison Tombros Korman, senior director, Culture of Respect at akorman@naspa.org.



- Do listen to and believe your friend.** Be mindful of your tone—if you sound doubtful or disbelieving, they may feel unsupported and be less likely to seek help from other sources.
- Do validate your friend's feelings about the assault.** Tell them what happened was not their fault, and that they did not deserve it. If your friend is blaming themselves, remind them that the only person responsible for the assault was the person who hurt them.
- Do help your friend find resources in case they want to report the assault or press charges.** These may include the University's sexual misconduct policy, legal protections offered through Title IX and the Clery Act, or accommodations through the Dean of Students Office. Most schools have at least one confidential resource for survivors, such as a counselor, advocate, or faith leader. Community rape crisis centers are also a great resource and may offer free medical services including forensic exams, STI prophylaxis and Plan B.
- Do ask if your friend needs somewhere to stay.** Offer to share your room or couch if it is feasible. If your friend lives close to the perpetrator, such as in the same residence hall or apartment building, help them find another short-term place to stay. Walk them to their room and help them pack necessary items, like clean clothes and a toothbrush, if they are going to be staying somewhere else.
- Do continue to support and care about your friend.** Engage them in activities they find enjoyable. Make small gestures—cooking dinner together, picking up a favorite dessert or snack, or sending funny articles—that let them know you are thinking of them. If your friend is upset, taking a couple of hours to spend time with them can make a big difference.
- Do encourage your friend to be patient with themselves.** Processing a trauma can take time, and expecting a friend to move past it quickly ignores the level of trauma that sexual violence causes.
- Do remind them they aren't alone.** Remind your friend that they are intelligent, strong, and have people in their corner who love and support them. This may seem obvious, but reminding your friend may help them address feelings of self-blame.
- Do warn your friend in advance.** If you suspect or know that the perpetrator will be in the same room or building as your friend, let them know, and help them create a plan to address the situation.
- Do understand your own limits.** As much as you want to be there for your friend, licensed psychologists, counselors, and psychiatrists have the training to offer long-term support. Take care of yourself and your own mental health, and encourage your friend to see a counselor.
- Do call the National Sexual Assault Telephone Hotline at 800.656.HOPE (4673).** A trained medical professional can help your friend navigate the support, policy, and care that is most effective in responding to sexual violence.

Connecticut State Colleges and Universities (CSCU)												
Title IX Related Training Provided by Asnuntuck Community College/Title IX Coordinator/Student Affairs												
January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018												
*Domestic Violence (DoV), Dating Violence (DaV), Sexual Assault (SA), Stalking (S) ** Primary= new employees/students ***Ongoing= throughout the year												
DEPARTMENT	DATE	NAME OF PROGRAM	LOCATION	PRESENTER	AUDIENCE	NUMBER IN AUDIENCE	TITLE IX RELATED	WHICH PROHIBITED BEHAVIOR WAS COVERED?*	PRIMARY** OR ONGOING?***	STUDENTS OR EMPLOYEES	LEARNING OBJECTIVES	DOCUMENTS
Student Affairs/Academic Affairs	February 14, 2018	Alcohol and Sexual Violence	First Year Experience Class	The Network	Students	15	Yes				*Learn concepts on clear and healthy consent *coping skills that help manage stress well *Provide resources for dating violence and resources for problem alcohol use.	Presentation and hand outs pertinent to Alcohol use
Student Affairs/Academic Affairs	February 27, 2018	Alcohol and Sexual Violence	First Year Experience Class	The Network and Title IX Coordinator	Students	20	Yes	DoV, DaV, SA, S	Primary	Students	* Learn concepts on clear and healthy consent *coping skills that help manage stress well *Provide resources for dating violence and resources for problem alcohol use.	Presentation and hand outs pertinent to Alcohol use
Student Affairs	February 28, 2018	The Vagina Monologues	Auditorium	Title IX Coordinator, Students and Staff	Open to the community	40	Yes	SA	Both	Sudents and Employees	To explores consensual and nonconsensual sexual experiences, body image, genital mutilation, direct and indirect encounters with reproduction, sex work, and several other topics through the eyes of women with various ages, races, sexualities.	N/A
Student Affairs	March 28, 2018	Tabling prevention and awareness	Auditorium	The Network and YWCA	Campus wide	40	Yes	DoV, DaV, SA, S	Both	Students and Employees	Increase awareness on issues pertinent to Sexual Violence (DV and SA)	Handouts
Student Affairs	Throughout April	Asnuntuck Against Violence Week Multiple events	See locations below		Campus wide (Students, faculty and staff)		Yes	SA, S	Annual event	Students and Employees	Increase awareness on issues pertinent to Sexual Violence (DV and SA)	Various materials
Student Affairs	April 3, 2018	Embrace Your Voice (Tabling)	Main Lobby	Title IX Coordinator and students	Campus Wide	60+	Yes	SA, S	Annual event	Students and Employees	To raise public awareness about sexual violence and educate communities on how to prevent it	Coling sheets, handout "Facts About Sexual Violence) Definitions and more
Student Affairs	April 11, 2018	Workshop "Relax, Rejuvenate, Energize"	Conference Room	YWCA/SACS	Students	10	Yes	SA,S,DaV	Ongoing	Students	To learn copying techniques for stress relieving	Hands-on workshop
Student Affairs/Academic Affairs	April 17, 2018	Untie the Physical and Emotional knots	Classroom	Lynne Miller (Yoga Instructor)	Students	15	No	N/A	Ongoing	Students	To learn supportive practices for chronic stress and anxiety.	Workshop and handouts
Student Affairs/Academic Affairs	April 18, 2018	Question, Persuade, And Refer (QPR)	Classroom	Enfield Together Coalition	Students	50 (two sessions)	No	N/A	Both	Open (mostly students)	Recognize warning signs of a suicide crisis	Handouts
Student Affairs	April 19, 2018	Take Back the Night	Main Lobby	Title IX Coordinator/Speakers, Artists, YWCA and The Network	Students, Faculty, staff community	40	Yes	SV,S, DaV	Ongoing	Students and Employees	To create a supportive and safe environment. To increase awareness on Sexual Assault and Sexual Violence	Handouts
Student Affairs	August 23, 2018	Tabling prevention and awareness College Open House	Front Lobby	YWCA/SACS and The Network	Students and community	80	No	DoV, DaV, SA, S	Primary (new and potential students)	Students	Increase awareness on issues pertinent to Sexual Violence (DoV, DaV, SA, S)	Handouts
Student Affairs	August 29, 2018	First Day of classes Tabling	Front Lobby	The Network	Students	30-40	Yes	DoV, DaV, SA, S	Ongoing	Students	Increase awareness and prevention DoV, DaV, S	Handouts
Student Affairs	Septmeber 5, 2018	Fresh Check Day	Front Lobby	YWCA/SACS and The Network	Students	80	Yes	DoV, DaV, SA, S	Primary and Ongoing	Students and Employees	Increase awareness and prevention DoV, DaV, SA, and S	Interactive games and Handouts



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SEXUAL VIOLENCE REPORTABLE STATISTICS AND DATA

CSCU INSTITUTION: Asnuntuck Community College
REPORTING OFFICE/DEPARTMENT: Academic Advising, Title IX/Student Affairs
INSTITUTION CONTACT: Yhara Zelinka-Tim St.James
YEAR: 2018

Incidents of Sexual Assault, Stalking and IPV Reported to CSCU in 2018					
Type of Incident	Number of Incidents Reported	Incident Reported to Have Occurred in 2018	Respondent Identified as Connected to the Reporting Institution	Respondent Identified as Connected to CSCU Institution	Confidential or Anonymous Reports
Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0	N/A
Stalking	1	1	1	0	N/A
Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)	1	1	1	0	N/A

Disciplinary Cases Resulting from Investigations of Sexual Assault, Stalking and Intimate Partner Violence							
Type of Incident							
	Number of Investigations	Finding of No Violation or Not Responsible	Finding of Responsible & Expulsion	Finding of Responsible & Suspension	Finding of Responsible & Probation/Warning	Number of Findings Appealed	Appeal Outcome
Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

Link to the CSCU Student Code of Conduct: <http://www.ct.edu/files/policies/5.1%20StudentCodeofConduct.pdf> Link to the CSCU Sexual Misconduct Policy: <http://www.ct.edu/files/policies/5.2%20Sexual%20misconduct%20reporting%20support%20and%20processes.pdf>



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CHECKLIST FOR CONN. GEN. STAT. § 10a-55m(f)
SEXUAL VIOLENCE REPORT 2018 SUBMISSION

INSTITUTION INFORMATION

Name: **[CHOOSE AN INSTITUTION]** **Contact:** _____

Reporting Office/Department: _____ **Report Year:** _____

NARRATIVE

Institution's narrative explaining the reported sexual violence statistics and data, including: ☐ Brief introduction about the institution, its history, its population and its efforts to ensure a safe and comfortable learning environment with respect to sexual violence.

POLICIES

Institution's most recent policies regarding sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence.* ☐ BOR/CSCU Sexual Misconduct Reporting, Support Services and Processes Policy (Effective 6/16/2016)
☐ BOR/CSCU Policy on Consensual Relationships (Effective 10/20/2016)
☐ BOR/CSCU Policy Regarding Reporting Suspected Abuse or Neglect of a Child (Effective 1/10/2015)
☐ BOR/CSCU Student Code of Conduct (Effective 6/16/2016)

Note: * It is permissible to reference links to the above-listed policies in institution reports. BOR policies are listed on the following web page: <http://www.ct.edu/regents/policies>.

WRITTEN NOTIFICATION

☐ Institution's most recent concise written notification of the rights and options of a student or employee who reports or discloses an alleged violation of its sexual assault, stalking and intimate partner violence policy or policies.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE STATISTICS AND DATA

Institution reports containing the following statistics and data on sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence for the preceding calendar year:

(See Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10a-55m(f) Reportable Statistics and Data Template)

☐ Sexual Violence Reportable Statistics and Data
☐ Concise and informative explanation of reportable sexual violence statistics and data, including clarification of number of incidents, reports, disclosures, discipline, and final outcomes.

PUBLIC AWARENESS, PREVENTION, AND RISK REDUCTION INFORMATION

Public awareness, prevention, and risk reduction information submitted by institution: ☐ Title IX Related Training Provided Spreadsheet
☐ Brochures
☐ Handbooks/Booklets/Pamphlets
☐ Bulletin Boards Information
☐ Flyers
☐ Online Statements of Campus Safety and Support Services (e.g., Women's Centers, etc.)
☐ PowerPoint Presentations

OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Supplemental information submitted by institution: ☐ Public Safety Materials
☐ Institution Sexual Violence Reporting Procedures
☐ Institution Sexual Violence Forms
☐ Redacted Sample of Investigation Results
☐ Sexual Violence Website Information
☐ Documentation of Training Offerings, if available, including number of participants
☐ Other Sexual Violence Reports
☐ Other Supplemental Material

STATUTORY REFERENCES AND DEFINITIONS

SEXUAL ASSAULT

Sec. 53a-70. *Sexual assault in the first degree: Class B or A felony.* (a) A person is guilty of sexual assault in the first degree when such person (1) compels another person to engage in sexual intercourse by the use of force against such other person or a third person, or by the threat of use of force against such other person or against a third person which reasonably causes such person to fear physical injury to such person or a third person, or (2) engages in sexual intercourse with another person and such other person is under thirteen years of age and the actor is more than two years older than such person, or (3) commits sexual assault in the second degree as provided in section 53a-71 and in the commission of such offense is aided by two or more other persons actually present, or (4) engages in sexual intercourse with another person and such other person is mentally incapacitated to the extent that such other person is unable to consent to such sexual intercourse.

(b) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, sexual assault in the first degree is a class B felony for which two years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court or, if the victim of the offense is under ten years of age, for which ten years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court.

(2) Sexual assault in the first degree is a class A felony if the offense is a violation of subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section and the victim of the offense is under sixteen years of age or the offense is a violation of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of this section. Any person found guilty under said subdivision (1) or (2) shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which ten years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court if the victim is under ten years of age or of which five years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court if the victim is under sixteen years of age.

(3) Any person found guilty under this section shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of at least ten years, a portion of which may be suspended, except as provided in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection, or a term of imprisonment and a period of special parole pursuant to subsection (b) of section 53a-28 which together constitute a sentence of at least ten years. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of section 53a-29 and except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a court may suspend a portion of a sentence imposed under this subsection and impose a period of supervised probation pursuant to subsection (f) of section 53a-29.

Sec. 53a-71. *Sexual assault in the second degree: Class C or B felony.* (a) A person is guilty of sexual assault in the second degree when such person engages in sexual intercourse with another person and: (1) Such other person is thirteen years of age or older but under sixteen years of age and the actor is more than three years older than such other person; or (2) such other person is impaired because of mental disability or disease to the extent that such other person is unable to consent to such sexual intercourse; or (3) such other person is physically helpless; or (4) such other person is less than eighteen years old and the actor is such person's guardian or otherwise responsible for the general supervision of such person's welfare; or (5) such other person is in custody of law or detained in a hospital or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person; or (6) the actor is a psychotherapist and such other person is (A) a patient of the actor and the sexual intercourse occurs during the psychotherapy session, (B) a patient or former patient of the actor and such patient or former patient is emotionally dependent upon the actor, or (C) a patient or former patient of the actor and the sexual intercourse occurs by means of therapeutic deception; or (7) the actor accomplishes the sexual intercourse by means of false representation that the sexual intercourse is for a bona fide medical purpose by a health care professional; or (8) the actor is a school employee and such other person is a student enrolled in a school in which the actor works or a school under the jurisdiction of the local or regional board of education which employs the actor; or (9) the actor is a coach in an athletic activity or a person who provides intensive, ongoing instruction and such other person is a recipient of

coaching or instruction from the actor and (A) is a secondary school student and receives such coaching or instruction in a secondary school setting, or (B) is under eighteen years of age; or (10) the actor is twenty years of age or older and stands in a position of power, authority or supervision over such other person by virtue of the actor's professional, legal, occupational or volunteer status and such other person's participation in a program or activity, and such other person is under eighteen years of age; or (11) such other person is placed or receiving services under the direction of the Commissioner of Developmental Services in any public or private facility or program and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person.

(b) Sexual assault in the second degree is a class C felony or, if the victim of the offense is under sixteen years of age, a class B felony, and any person found guilty under this section shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which nine months of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court.

Sec. 53a-72a. Sexual assault in the third degree: Class D or C felony. (a) A person is guilty of sexual assault in the third degree when such person (1) compels another person to submit to sexual contact (A) by the use of force against such other person or a third person, or (B) by the threat of use of force against such other person or against a third person, which reasonably causes such other person to fear physical injury to himself or herself or a third person, or (2) engages in sexual intercourse with another person whom the actor knows to be related to him or her within any of the degrees of kindred specified in section 46b-21.

(b) Sexual assault in the third degree is a class D felony or, if the victim of the offense is under sixteen years of age, a class C felony.

Sec. 53a-73a. Sexual assault in the fourth degree: Class A misdemeanor or class D felony. (a) A person is guilty of sexual assault in the fourth degree when: (1) Such person subjects another person to sexual contact who is (A) under thirteen years of age and the actor is more than two years older than such other person, or (B) thirteen years of age or older but under fifteen years of age and the actor is more than three years older than such other person, or (C) mentally incapacitated or impaired because of mental disability or disease to the extent that such other person is unable to consent to such sexual contact, or (D) physically helpless, or (E) less than eighteen years old and the actor is such other person's guardian or otherwise responsible for the general supervision of such other person's welfare, or (F) in custody of law or detained in a hospital or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person; or (2) such person subjects another person to sexual contact without such other person's consent; or (3) such person engages in sexual contact with an animal or dead body; or (4) such person is a psychotherapist and subjects another person to sexual contact who is (A) a patient of the actor and the sexual contact occurs during the psychotherapy session, or (B) a patient or former patient of the actor and such patient or former patient is emotionally dependent upon the actor, or (C) a patient or former patient of the actor and the sexual contact occurs by means of therapeutic deception; or (5) such person subjects another person to sexual contact and accomplishes the sexual contact by means of false representation that the sexual contact is for a bona fide medical purpose by a health care professional; or (6) such person is a school employee and subjects another person to sexual contact who is a student enrolled in a school in which the actor works or a school under the jurisdiction of the local or regional board of education which employs the actor; or (7) such person is a coach in an athletic activity or a person who provides intensive, ongoing instruction and subjects another person to sexual contact who is a recipient of coaching or instruction from the actor and (A) is a secondary school student and receives such coaching or instruction in a secondary school setting, or (B) is under eighteen years of age; or (8) such person subjects another person to sexual contact and (A) the actor is twenty years of age or older and stands in a position of power, authority or supervision over such other person by virtue of the actor's professional, legal, occupational or volunteer status and such other person's participation in a program or activity, and (B) such other person is under eighteen years of age; or (9) such person subjects another person to sexual contact who is placed or receiving services under the direction of the Commissioner of Developmental Services in any public or private facility or program and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person.

(b) Sexual assault in the fourth degree is a class A misdemeanor or, if the victim of the offense is under sixteen years of age, a class D felony.

SEXUAL ASSAULT/INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Sec. 10a-55m. (a) (1) “*Affirmative Consent*” means an active, clear and voluntary agreement by a person to engage in sexual activity with another person.

Sec. 10a-55m. (a) (5) “*Intimate partner violence*” means any physical or sexual harm against an individual by a current or former spouse of or person in a dating relationship with such individual that results from any action by such spouse or such person that may be classified as a sexual assault under section 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-70b, 53a-71, 53a-72a, 53a-72b or 53a-73a, stalking under section 53a-181c, 53a-181d or 53a-181e, or family violence as designated under section 46b-38h.

Sec. 53a-70b. Sexual assault in spousal or cohabiting relationship: Class B felony. (a) For the purposes of this section:

(1) “Sexual intercourse” means vaginal intercourse, anal intercourse, fellatio or cunnilingus between persons regardless of sex. Penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete vaginal intercourse, anal intercourse or fellatio and does not require emission of semen. Penetration may be committed by an object manipulated by the actor into the genital or anal opening of the victim's body; and

(2) “Use of force” means: (A) Use of a dangerous instrument; or (B) use of actual physical force or violence or superior physical strength against the victim.

(b) No spouse or cohabitor shall compel the other spouse or cohabitor to engage in sexual intercourse by the use of force against such other spouse or cohabitor, or by the threat of the use of force against such other spouse or cohabitor which reasonably causes such other spouse or cohabitor to fear physical injury.

(c) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a class B felony for which two years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court.

STALKING

Sec. 53a-181c. Stalking in the first degree: Class D felony. (a) A person is guilty of stalking in the first degree when such person commits stalking in the second degree as provided in section 53a-181d and (1) such person has previously been convicted of a violation of section 53a-181d, or (2) such conduct violates a court order in effect at the time of the offense, or (3) the other person is under sixteen years of age.

(b) Stalking in the first degree is a class D felony.

Sec. 53a-181d. Stalking in the second degree: Class A misdemeanor. (a) For the purposes of this section, “course of conduct” means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which a person directly, indirectly or through a third party, by any action, method, device or means, (1) follows, lies in wait for, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, harasses, communicates with or sends unwanted gifts to, a person, or (2) interferes with a person's property.

(b) A person is guilty of stalking in the second degree when:

(1) Such person knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for such person's physical safety or the physical safety of a third person; or

(2) Such person intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose, engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear that such person's employment, business or career is threatened, where (A) such conduct consists of the actor telephoning to, appearing at or initiating communication or contact at such other person's place of employment or business, provided the actor was previously and clearly informed to cease such conduct, and (B) such conduct does not consist of constitutionally protected activity.

(c) Stalking in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor.

Sec. 53a-181e. *Stalking in the third degree: Class B misdemeanor.* (a) A person is guilty of stalking in the third degree when he recklessly causes another person to reasonably fear for his physical safety by willfully and repeatedly following or lying in wait for such other person.

(b) Stalking in the third degree is a class B misdemeanor.

PROGRAMMING:

Sec. 10a-55m. (a) (2) “*Awareness programming*” means institutional action designed to inform the campus community of the affirmative consent standard used pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of this section, and communicate the prevalence of sexual assaults, stalking and intimate partner violence, including the nature and number of cases of sexual assault, stalking and intimate partner violence reported at or disclosed to each institution of higher education in the preceding three calendar years, including, but not limited to, poster and flyer campaigns, electronic communications, films, guest speakers, symposia, conferences, seminars or panel discussions;

Sec. 10a-55m. (a) (6) “*Primary prevention programming*” means institutional action and strategies intended to prevent sexual assault, stalking and intimate partner violence before it occurs by means of changing social norms and other approaches, including, but not limited to, poster and flyer campaigns, electronic communications, films, guest speakers, symposia, conferences, seminars or panel discussions;

“Risk Reduction”

“*Risk Reduction*” is not statutorily defined. However, the Federal regulations for the Violence Against Women Act amendments to the Clery Act (VAWA), provides the following definition:

- Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

While VAWA’s definition is criticized as implying that victims can prevent sexual violence by participating in risk reduction programs, it is still helpful in categorizing institution’s sexual violence programs and initiatives for reporting purposes. Examples of risk reduction programs related to sexual violence include, but are not limited to, the following: blue safety lights on campus, self-defense classes, safety tips, bystander intervention techniques, the buddy system, rape whistles, and related educational programming.

Please direct all inquiries concerning this handbook to
Mr. Angelo Simoni, Jr.,
Connecticut State Colleges and Universities,
at 860-723-0165/simonia@ct.edu



Connecticut State
Colleges & Universities

SEXUAL VIOLENCE REPORTABLE STATISTICS AND DATA

CSCU INSTITUTION: [CHOOSE AN INSTITUTION]

REPORTING OFFICE/DEPARTMENT:

INSTITUTION CONTACT:

YEAR: 2018

Incidents of Sexual Assault, Stalking and IPV Reported to CSCU in 2018					
Type of Incident					Confidential or Anonymous Reports
	Number of Incidents Reported	Incident Reported to Have Occurred in 2018	Respondent Identified as Connected to the Reporting Institution	Respondent Identified as Connected to CSCU Institution	
Sexual Assault					
Stalking					
Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)					

Disciplinary Cases Resulting from Investigations of Sexual Assault, Stalking and Intimate Partner Violence							
Type of Incident	Number of Investigations	Finding of No Violation or Not Responsible	Finding of Responsible & Expulsion	Finding of Responsible & Suspension	Finding of Responsible & Probation/Warning	Number of Findings Appealed	Appeal Outcome
Sexual Assault							
Stalking							
Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)							

Link to the CSCU Student Code of Conduct: <http://www.ct.edu/files/policies/5.1%20StudentCodeofConduct.pdf> Link to the CSCU

Sexual Misconduct Policy:

<http://www.ct.edu/files/policies/5.2%20Sexual%20misconduct%20reporting%20support%20and%20processes.pdf>

Three Rivers Community College

Results of Campus Climate Survey, Spring 2016

This report presents data obtained from the 2015-16 academic year campus climate survey and an analysis of that data. For more information about the Campus Climate Survey and its results, please contact Vicki Baker, Interim Title IX Coordinator at VBaker@trcc.commnet.edu.

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Executive Summary of Results from the TRCC 2016 Campus Climate Survey

General Information

With the implementation of PA 14-11, Campus Climate Surveys have become a crucial tool in assessing an institution's compliance with Title IX and its awareness of and responsiveness to student perceptions about sexual misconduct. Academic Year 2015-16 was the second year that TRCC has conducted a Climate Survey. We again incentivized participation with gift cards, and used Survey Monkey to conduct and anonymize the survey. The following executive summary provides commentary and analysis around each of the primary areas examined by the survey. Where percentages for combined responses are shown, values have been rounded.

Participant Demographics

This year, our survey drew 55 more respondents than last year, which, with a smaller overall student population, constitutes a gross response rate of 7% as opposed to 5% in 2015. The survey asked respondents to provide their age, race/ethnicity, and gender identity/sexual orientation. All respondents under age 18 were eliminated from the survey. Where possible, survey demographics have been compared to the relevant TRCC Fact Book enrollment demographic data. The sample demographics of the AY 2015-16 survey cohort mirror those of the entire student population, indicating that the fairly small sample size accurately represents the demographics of the larger college population. **Future surveys should continue to incentivize participation, and the staff producing the survey should identify and implement additional strategies for increasing the number of respondents.**

Given that the Campus Climate Survey is mandated by Title IX, which aims to ensure gender parity in education, the survey is largely concerned with gender identity, sexual orientation and categories of sexual misconduct that engender a hostile climate. These demographics categories do not correlate well with our enrollment data, which may be attributable in part to the restrictive gender categories under which our system classifies students. **This classification system needs to be changed at the system level in the near future to accommodate different categories of gender.**

In addition, the respondent pool may be skewed slightly because, in general, women and individuals who identify as "other than male or female" are more likely to experience the attitudes and actions that the survey seeks to reveal. Consequently, they may be more likely to participate in a survey that seeks to measure their experience. For example, **it is interesting to note that national statistics indicate a population of 4000 would have 12 individuals who would identify their gender as "other than male or female" and our survey respondents include 12 students who chose those options from a total enrollment of 3918.**

In addition to gender identity, the Campus Climate Survey also asked respondents to identify their sexual orientation. Again, because Title IX is concerned with issues of gender disparity, sexual orientation may play a role in discrimination and victimization of individuals on campus. However, we do not ask our students to divulge this information at registration, so we cannot know how accurately our respondent population represents our student population. **We should identify methods of capturing that information in an effort to ensure our awareness and risk reduction programming can address the needs of a broad spectrum of sexual orientations.**

Sexual Harassment

These questions attempted to identify students' experience with sexual harassment as well as their general perspectives on the subject. Where a comparison seemed useful, the data from the spring 2015 Campus Climate Survey has been included. In 2016, the largest category of sexual harassment incidents could be broadly described as "shaming" language, and the majority of perpetrators were identified as male. Incidents of sexual harassment declined by nearly 3% from 18 in 2015, to 13 in 2016. It is also important to note that on-campus incidents of sexual harassment experienced by the survey respondents dropped by 35%, from 14 in 2015 to 9 in 2016. Unfortunately, while the number of off-campus incidents remained constant at 4 for both 2015 and 2016, the number of on-campus incidents was more than twice that number, with most respondents citing hallways, classrooms, cafeteria and library as the venues of the

behavior. **The level of civility in these areas would increase substantially if we increase the emphasis on the importance of bystander intervention in our student, staff and faculty sexual misconduct awareness training.**

Of greater concern, the number of incidents in which respondents believed a faculty member was involved increased from 2 to 3, even as the number of incidents involving a fellow student declined from 11 to 7. **Increasing the number of programs for faculty, staff, and students that raise awareness of and response to sexual harassment may help reduce incidents of on-campus sexual harassment, which will greatly improve the campus climate.**

Sexual Assault

One sexual assault was disclosed in the 2015 survey. That assault was committed by a male stranger in the F-119 bathroom, and the respondent chose not to report the incident out of embarrassment. By comparison, in 2016 two survey participants disclosed being victims of sexual assault out of the 232 who responded to the question. The two respondents identified 4 male assailants, and categorized them as a stranger, a non-romantic dating partner, and 2 non-romantic friends. Both respondents denied any use of force or bodily harm, and all of the incidents occurred off-campus. Neither of the respondents chose to report the assault; one cited a fear of retribution from the assailant, while the other didn't think what happened was serious enough to report. **The increase in the number of sexual assault disclosures is a cause for serious concern, since it may indicate that our students are increasingly vulnerable to attack. It may also indicate an increased willingness to disclose, and an increased awareness of what constitutes sexual assault. In any case, the College must respond to this change by increasing student awareness of sexual assault, and of the resources available to help victims.**

In addition, while the College realizes the severity of those disclosures, the greater number of responses concerning attitudes toward sexual assault provide a more detailed perspective on the campus climate. For the 2016 survey, the language of the questions assessing attitudes toward sexual assault was changed to reflect an updated standard, e.g. "women" replaced "girls," "men" replaced "guys", and double-negative questions were reworded for clarity.

In both the 2015 and 2016 survey, the erroneous perceptions of most respondents concerning sexual assault centered around personal responsibility, consent, and male libido. **We can make our campus climate more supportive and less hostile in two ways; first by issues ensuring ALL our students receive the sexual misconduct awareness training currently delivered as part of the FYE curriculum and second by increasing our attention to issues of personal responsibility, consent, and male libido.**

Domestic/Intimate Partner Violence

Of the 220 respondents who answered questions about domestic/intimate partner violence, 4 identified as victims of the behavior, and 4 more were "unsure". While the 2015 Campus Climate Survey report did not highlight Domestic/Intimate Partner Violence responses, this figure represents a decrease in numbers from the 2015 survey, where 8 respondents identified as victims, and 2 were "unsure." In 2016, of the initial 8 who identified as victims or possible victims, 6 respondents identified their assailants as some type of romantic partner, and only one was threatened with physical harm. All but one of the D/IPV incidents disclosed by survey respondents occurred off-campus. The location of the one on-campus incident was not supplied by the respondent. The 5 respondents who chose to tell someone else about the incident only confided to two on-campus individuals, a professor and a counselor.

Of the six respondents who disclosed being victims of Domestic/Intimate Partner Violence, four said they did not report to the college, and the other two respondents chose not to answer the question. Only two respondents identified why they did not choose to report the incident, and they both thought what happened was not serious enough to report. **We can make our campus climate more supportive and less hostile in two ways; first by ensuring all our students receive the domestic violence awareness training currently delivered as part of the FYE curriculum, and second by proactively publicizing our on-campus support resources and off-campus support partners.**

Stalking

Of the 220 respondents who answered questions about Stalking, five respondents had been victims of stalking, and four were unsure. While the 2015 Campus Climate Survey report did not highlight Stalking responses, this year's total of 8 represents a tiny decrease in numbers from the 2015 survey results, where 5 respondents identified as victims, and 5 were "unsure," for a total of 10. In 2016, as in 2015, respondents identified their stalkers as strangers, fellow students, and/or former partners/spouses. Most chose not to report to the college—only one respondent notified campus security. **Raising student awareness of stalking behavior and the veiled threat that it presents may make our students feel more comfortable in knowing the larger College community "has their backs" in the event of a stalking incident, and may reduce the incidents of stalking overall by making potential stalkers aware that stalking is unacceptable behavior.**

General Climate

Student comfort, awareness of sexual misconduct, and faith in the college administration at Three Rivers has decreased since 2015.

The percentage of respondents who feel valued in the classroom remained constant, and the percentage of respondents who "feel close to people on this campus" actually increased by 4% since 2015, but that is the only bright spot in the comparison.

Responses to other questions aimed at assessing student comfort are less positive. While still in the 80% range overall, the perceptions that faculty and administrators are genuinely concerned about student welfare have decreased by 3% and 8% respectively. In addition, the respondents' perception that faculty, staff and administrators treat students fairly has fallen from 94% to 90%. Fewer respondents feel like they are part of the college and are happy to be here: those numbers lost 7% and 3% respectively. These declining figures may be a result of a general contraction of the entire environment—we have lost a significant number of staff and faculty to substantially reduced and highly publicized state budget allocation. **Nevertheless, the college should respond to this trend proactively, by making all faculty and staff aware of our students' perceptions, and with student retention being essential to our continued success, we need to make a greater effort to let our students know we care about and are here for them.**

In responding to a set of very general questions that seek to measure student perception of College attitudes and responses to complaints concerning student safety, 37% (a plurality) of respondents felt the College should "do more to protect students from harm," while 54% felt the college "does enough to protect the safety of students." If a crisis happened on our campus, 53% of our respondents felt the College would "handle it well," but only 38% feel that the College would respond quickly enough to difficult situations. Half (50%) of the respondents feel College officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner, and 51% feel the College has a "good support system on campus for students going through difficult times." While at first glance these may not seem like stellar numbers, they actually indicate a small improvement over 2015, because overall there is only a one- or two-point change from last year, and the number of respondents in the "no experience to judge" category was, on average, 4% smaller, demonstrating that the institution's education efforts have been reaching their target audience.

Unfortunately, however, student awareness of what to do and where to go for help has diminished from 2015 to 2016. While the number of respondents who know where to get help for a friend who has been sexually assaulted fell by only 2%, the number who understand the TRCC procedures for complaints of sexual assault fell by nearly 14%, and the number who have confidence in the administration of those procedures fell 23%. In addition, while College Counselors, Campus Security, and faculty members are the most likely resources a student would turn to, the likelihood that a student would report an incident of sexual harassment or assault to the appropriate College personnel fell by an average of 4% and 2% respectively. **Clearly, the College must continue to make a concerted and dedicated effort to provide sufficient human resources to ensure the delivery of necessary publicity, outreach, education, and, most important, support around issues of sexual misconduct.**

The 2016 survey respondents were, on average, 5.8% less confident than the 2015 cohort in their assessment of how well the College would manage the specifics of the process to handle a complaint about sexual assault. **Given that the number incidents of sexual assault that were disclosed or reported has largely remained unchanged from 2015 to 2016, we should assume that the loss of confidence expressed in these numbers is a result of misinformation or ignorance, and that increasing our education and awareness efforts will help restore them to the 90th percentile.**

Finally, the 2016 Campus Climate Survey assessed the respondents' willingness to intervene to prevent or defuse situations where sexual assault might occur. In 2016, the survey used standard language for 19 questions—the 2015 survey asked only 8 eight questions. In addition, the 2015 survey used a scale of averages, where the 2016 survey used a Yes/No/Not applicable scale for responses. Consequently, a direct comparison of results is not meaningful. The 2016 responses do reveal that our respondents are generally comfortable providing intervention with their peers.

In conclusion, the 2016 Campus Climate Survey reveals that the College needs to increase its efforts at raising the awareness of faculty, staff, and students to issues of sexual misconduct. Extra emphasis needs to be made on the administration of complaints, so both students and faculty have more confidence and comfort in reporting incidents to College for action whenever possible.

Participant Demographics

Age

	2016 CCS			2016 FACT BOOK			STD DEV
AGE							
18 - 21	111	39.2%		1605	41%		1%
22 - 29	59	20.8%		1110	28%		4%
30 - 39	52	18.4%		637	16%		1%
40 - 49	22	7.8%		263	7%		1%
50 and above	26	9.2%		217	6%		2%
Under age 18	13	4.6%		86	2%		1%
	283	100%		3918	100%		

Race / Ethnicity

	2016 CCS			2016 FACT BOOK			STD DEV
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0%		23	1%		0%
Asian	16	6%		165	4%		1%
Black or African American	15	5%		309	8%		1%
Hispanic or Latino	21	7%		607	16%		4%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0%		11	0%		0%
White	173	61%		2478	66%		2%
Multiple Ethnicities	21	7%		188	5%		1%
Ethnicity Unknown	36	13%		137	4%		5%
	283	100%		3781	100%		

Sex / Gender Identity

GENDER	2016 CCS		2016 TRCC FACT BOOK		STD DEV	
Choose not to identify	3	1.1%				
Female	183	70.1%	2309	59%		6%
Genderqueer / Gender-Nonconforming	3	1.1%				
Male	66	25.3%	1609	41%		8%
Other (please specify)	2	0.8%				
Transgender Male	4	1.5%				
(blank)	22					
	283	100.0%	3918	100%		

Sexual Orientation

	Choose not to identify	Female	Genderqueer / Nonconforming	Male	Other (please specify)	Transgender Male	(blank)	Grand Total
(blank)			1				20	21
Bisexual (attracted to men and women)		19	1	3	1		1	25
Choose not to identify	2	6		4	1			13
Gay (male attracted to men)				2		1		3
Heterosexual (straight, attracted to the opposite sex)	1	145		55		1	1	203
Lesbian (female attracted to women)		4	1					5
Other (please specify)		5		1				6
Questioning		4		1		2		7
Grand Total	3	183	3	66	2	4	22	283

Sexual Harassment

Incidents of Sexual Harassment

Have you experienced any acts of sexual harassment since the beginning of the fall 2015 semester?

	2015		2016	
Yes	18	8.3%	13	5.4%
No	200	91.7%	227	94.6%

How often would you estimate you have experienced sexual harassment since the start of the fall semester?

	2016	
Once	6	50.0%
once each semester	1	8.3%
once a month	1	8.3%
once a week	2	16.7%
multiple times weekly	2	16.7%

Where did the incidents of sexual harassment occur?

	2015	2016
Off-campus	4	4
On-campus	14	9

Types of Sexual Harassment

Twelve individuals answered these questions; they were asked to choose all that apply.

	Female	Male	Transgender Male	Total
Use of sexually degrading words to describe an individual	5		1	6
Graphic or suggestive comments about an individual's dress or appearance	5			5
Sexual jokes	4			4
Sexual flirtation, touching, advances or propositions	2	1		3
Verbal abuse of a sexual nature	2		1	3
Display of sexually suggestive objects, pictures or photographs	2			2
Threats, demands or suggestions that one's educational status is contingent upon toleration of sexual advances		1	1	2
Pressure to engage in sexual activity	1			1
Checking me out, and gives me looks all the time in my Composition class	1			1

Perpetrators of Sexual Harassment

Please select all the individuals who committed the sexual harassment.

	2015	2016
Fellow College student	11	7
Stranger	9	4
Non-romantic friend	1	3
College Professor/Instructor	2	3
Family Member	0	2
Instructor from another school	0	1
Casual dating partner	0	1
Acquaintance	1	1

What was the gender of the person or persons who committed the unwanted behavior? Select all that apply.		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Female	8.3%	1
Male	91.7%	11
Transgender Female	0.0%	0
Transgender Male	0.0%	0
Genderqueer / Gender-Nonconforming	0.0%	0
Unsure	0.0%	0
answered question		12
skipped question		271

Response to Sexual Harassment

Did you tell anyone about the sexual harassment?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	58.3%	7
No	41.7%	5
<i>answered question</i>		12
<i>skipped question</i>		271
Who did you tell about the sexual harassment? (select all that apply)		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Police	0.0%	0
A Professor	42.9%	3
The Dean of Students or The Title IX Coordinator	28.6%	2
A College Counselor	28.6%	2
A Professional, Off-Campus Victim Advocate	0.0%	0
A friend	57.1%	4
A parent / guardian	42.9%	3
Other family member	14.3%	1
A romantic partner	28.6%	2
<i>answered question</i>		7
<i>skipped question</i>		276
Did the College help you to achieve the resolution you were seeking?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Completely solved the problem	14.3%	1
Helped me a lot	28.6%	2
Helped, but could have helped more	14.3%	1
Did not help at all	28.6%	2
Did not report to the college	14.3%	1
<i>answered question</i>		7
<i>skipped question</i>		276
Why did you decide not to report the incident?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Ashamed/embarrassed	40.0%	2
Concerned others would find out	20.0%	1
Didn't want the person who did it to get in trouble	40.0%	2
Fear of retribution from the person who did it	40.0%	2
Didn't think what happened was serious enough to talk about	60.0%	3
Didn't have time to deal with it due to academics, work, etc.	20.0%	1
Didn't know reporting procedure on campus	60.0%	3
I thought nothing would be done	80.0%	4
Did not want my teacher to fail me	20.0%	1
<i>answered question</i>		5
<i>skipped question</i>		278

Perceptions About Sexual Harassment

Please read each of the following statements and indicate your level of agreement.							
Answer Options	Strongly Disagree	Agree	Comb. Agree %	Disagree	Strongly Agree	Comb. Disagree %	Response Count
Sexual harassment is rare at Three Rivers.	17	135	68%	40	31	32%	223
Most people who complain about sexual harassment are too sensitive.	76	14	40%	109	27	60%	226
Sexual harassment only occurs when the people present are different sex and gender.	92	5	43%	94	33	57%	224
Politely asking a person out on a date even after they have repeatedly said "no" is sexual harassment.	24	104	57%	71	25	43%	224
Sexual harassment could occur between two students or between a teacher and a student	40	97	60%	5	86	40%	228
answered question							229
skipped question							54

Perceptions About Sexual Assault

Please read each of the following statements and indicate your level of agreement.							
Answer Options	Strongly agree	Agree	Comb. Agree %	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Comb. Disagree %	Response Count
If a woman is raped while she is drunk, she is at least somewhat responsible for what happened.	6	19	12%	64	128	88%	217
When women go to parties wearing revealing clothes, they are asking for trouble.	8	22	14%	66	120	86%	216
If a woman goes to a room alone with a man at a party, it is her own fault if she is raped.	8	6	6%	58	146	94%	218
When men rape, it is usually because of their strong desire for sex.	15	41	26%	71	90	74%	217
It is rape if a man is drunk and didn't realize what he was doing.	43	86	61%	45	39	59%	213
Nothing a woman can do to a man can be rape.	5	5	5%	67	140	95%	217
If both people are drunk, it is not rape.	9	33	20%	84	83	80%	209
If a person does not physically fight back, rape can occur.	51	71	57%	42	50	43%	214
A lot of times, people who say they were raped agreed to have sex and then regret it.	13	45	28%	93	59	72%	210
If a person doesn't say "no," it is not rape.	9	30	18%	86	88	82%	213
Heterosexual (straight) men don't rape other men.	5	15	9%	77	118	91%	215
answered question							219
skipped question							64

Domestic/Intimate Partner Violence

Incidents of Domestic/Intimate Partner Violence

Have you experienced any form of intimate or domestic partner violence since the beginning of the Fall 2015 semester?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
YES	1.8%	4
NO	96.4%	212
Unsure	1.8%	4
<i>answered question</i>		220
<i>skipped question</i>		63

Perpetrators of Domestic/Intimate Partner Violence

Who committed the behavior?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Family Member	0.0%	0
Casual dating partner	33.3%	2
Partner / spouse	33.3%	2
Boyfriend	33.3%	2
<i>answered question</i>		6
<i>skipped question</i>		277
Did the offender threaten use of force / bodily harm if you refused this behavior?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	16.7%	1
No	83.3%	5
<i>answered question</i>		6
<i>skipped question</i>		277

Response to Domestic/Intimate Partner Violence

Did you tell anyone about the incident?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	71.4%	5
No	28.6%	2
<i>answered question</i>		7
<i>skipped question</i>		276

Who did you tell about the incident? (select all that apply)		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Police	20.0%	1
A Professor	20.0%	1
The Dean of Students or The Title IX Coordinator	0.0%	0
A College Counselor	20.0%	1
A Professional, Off-Campus Victim Advocate	20.0%	1
A friend	60.0%	3
A parent / guardian	40.0%	2
Other family member	40.0%	2
A romantic partner	20.0%	1
Priest	20.0%	1
<i>answered question</i>		5
<i>skipped question</i>		278

Stalking

Incidents of Stalking

Have you been stalked since the beginning of the Fall 2015 semester.		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
YES	2.3%	5
NO	95.9%	211
Unsure	1.8%	4
<i>answered question</i>		220
<i>skipped question</i>		63
Where did the incidents mainly occur?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Off-Campus (home, "other locations", blank)	62.5%	5
On-Campus (Hallways, Library, Computer Labs, Gym, Parking lot, Meetings)	50.0%	4
<i>answered question</i>		8
<i>skipped question</i>		275

Perpetrators of Stalking

Who committed the unwanted behavior? (check all that apply)		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Stranger	42.9%	3
Family Member	0.0%	0
Coworker	0.0%	0
Employer / Supervisor	0.0%	0
College Professor / Instructor	0.0%	0
College Staff	0.0%	0
Fellow college student	42.9%	3
Acquaintance	14.3%	1
Non-romantic friend	0.0%	0
Casual dating partner	0.0%	0
Partner / spouse	0.0%	0
Former Partner/spouse	28.6%	2
<i>answered question</i>		7
<i>skipped question</i>		276

Response to Stalking

Did you tell anyone about the incident?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	33.3%	2
No	66.7%	4
<i>answered question</i>		6
<i>skipped question</i>		277
Who did you tell about the incident? (select all that apply)		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Police	50.0%	1
A Professor	0.0%	0
The Dean of Students or The Title IX Coordinator	0.0%	0
A College Counselor	0.0%	0
A Professional, Off-Campus Victim Advocate	0.0%	0
A friend	50.0%	1
A parent / guardian	0.0%	0
Other family member	0.0%	0
A romantic partner	0.0%	0
Campus Security	50.0%	1
<i>answered question</i>		2
<i>skipped question</i>		281

Did the College help you to achieve the resolution you were seeking?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Completely solved the problem	0.0%	0
Helped me a lot	0.0%	0
Helped, but could have helped more	50.0%	1
Did not help at all	0.0%	0
Did not report to college	50.0%	1
answered question		2
skipped question		281

Why did you decide not to report the incident?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Ashamed/embarrassed	25.0%	1
Concerned others would find out	0.0%	0
Didn't want the person who did it to get in trouble	25.0%	1
Fear of retribution from the person who did it	25.0%	1
Fear of being blamed for what happened	0.0%	0
Didn't think what happened was serious enough to talk about	0.0%	0
Didn't have time to deal with it due to academics, work, etc.	25.0%	1
Didn't know reporting procedure on campus	0.0%	0
I thought nothing would be done	0.0%	0
Other (please specify)	0.0%	0
answered question		4
skipped question		279

If you wished to report sexual harassment to the College, how likely is it that you would report it to:							
Answer Options	Very Likely	Moderately Likely	Comb. Likely %	Slightly Likely	Not at all Likely	Comb. Unlikely %	Response Count
The Dean of Students	45	33	41%	41	72	59%	191
A Professor	71	43	60%	42	35	40%	189
Campus Security	83	47	68%	27	34	32%	191
A College Counselor	98	47	76%	21	25	24%	191
The Title IX Coordinator	32	32	34%	42	80	66%	186
Other-Advisor	4						4
Other-Police	3						4
Other-SH Committee/Officer	4						4
Other (please specify)							5
answered question							193
skipped question							90

The phrase "do something" means acting in some way, such as asking for help or creating a distraction. Choose the answer that closely describes how you would handle each of the following scenarios.							
Answer Options	Yes	%	No	%	Wasn't in the situation	%	Resp. Count
Use the words "ho," "bitch," or "slut" describe women when I was with my friends.	22	12%	110	59%	53	29%	185
Confront a friend who plans to give someone alcohol to get sex.	115	62%	11	6%	60	32%	186
Confront a friend if I hear rumors that they had paid someone to have sex.	81	46%	20	11%	77	43%	178
Check in with a friend who looks drunk when she goes to a room with someone else at a party.	137	74%	8	4%	41	22%	186
Say something to a friend who is taking a drunk woman back to his room at a party.	129	70%	7	4%	49	26%	185
Confront a male friend who is hooking up with someone who was passed out.	124	67%	4	2%	58	31%	186
Express concern if a friend makes a sexist joke.	96	53%	51	28%	35	19%	182
Report a friend to the police if I heard rumors that they have forced someone to have sex.	78	42%	30	16%	76	41%	184
View pornography online, on DVDs, or in a magazine.	40	22%	81	44%	64	35%	185
Challenge a friend who says that rape victims are usually to blame for being raped.	132	71%	16	9%	38	20%	186
Call for help, i.e. call 911, if I saw a group of men bothering a woman in the parking lot.	150	80%	5	3%	32	17%	187
Call for help if I saw a woman that I do not know go to her place with a group of men and hear her yelling for help.	152	82%	3	2%	31	16%	186
Tell a campus authority about information I might have about a rape case even if pressured by my peers to stay silent.	137	74%	7	4%	42	23%	186
Go with a female friend to the police department if she says she was raped.	156	83%	3	2%	28	15%	187
Go with a male friend to the police department if he says he was raped.	153	82%	4	2%	29	16%	186
Visit a website to learn more about sexual violence.	103	56%	43	23%	39	21%	185
Join an organization that works to stop rape and abuse.	74	40%	60	32%	51	28%	185
Participate in a rally on campus to stop rape and abuse.	74	40%	60	33%	50	27%	184
Take a class to learn more about sexual violence and abuse.	76	41%	65	35%	44	24%	185
answered question							187
skipped question							96

