



Connecticut State
Colleges & Universities

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

INSTITUTION INFORMATION

Name: Tunxis Community College **Contact:** Jessica Waterhouse

Reporting Office/Department: Dean of Students **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



Narrative Explaining the Reported Sexual Violence Statistics and Data

Tunxis Community College was chartered by the State of Connecticut in 1969 to serve the Bristol-New Britain and Farmington Valley areas. It first opened for classes in October 1970 with 494 students; today over 6,000 full- and part-time students attend the College each semester enrolled in credit and continuing education classes. Yet Tunxis is still small enough to offer students individual attention. Since the first graduation in 1972, more than 12,000 people have received an associate's degree or a certificate from the College.

As a publicly supported learning center, Tunxis provides an array of educational services designed to meet the training, occupational, intellectual, and cultural needs of the people of its region. The College seeks to serve all those who wish to develop their knowledge and skills; it does so by making its services easily accessible and supports these services through the quality of its faculty and staff. Tunxis bases its operations on the belief that learning is best accomplished through the evaluation of current skills and knowledge, the identification of educational objectives, the determination of a proper balance between study and other responsibilities, and involvement in the educational process that meets one's objectives.

Discussion of Statistical Data

Numbers may appear low, but that will reflect the commuter population. Activities at the college end by 9:30 pm. Incidents of sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence tend to occur off campus and students share this information with a staff or faculty member as a disclosure and no action is needed to be taken by the college. In some cases, an assignment or topic can trigger a student and then they will disclose of an incident that was recent or in the past. Brochures are available for staff and faculty members to give to those disclosing an incident in order to get the support needed. Faculty and staff are continually reminded about submitting these forms. Reminders and forms are sent to staff and faculty at the beginning of every semester and is available through out website.

Reports: There were no sexual assaults, dating/domestic violence or stalking reported on campus.

Disclosures: There were seventeen disclosures for the 2018 calendar year. Faculty, including adjunct faculty and staff were the ones to report the disclosures. All students who disclosed were offered the brochures about off campus services available to them as well as college services. Students were also offered to speak to the Title IX Coordinator for further information about the off campus services.

Tunxis Community College does not have anyone on campus that holds the confidential advisor role. Faculty and staff are required to submit a disclosure form, but upon the student's request, only the student's initials are included if the incident is strictly a disclosure. This allows the Title IX Coordinator to track if a student is reporting to multiple campus members and is in need of further services.

Policies

Tunxis Community College follows the Board of Regents Policies which can be found at: <http://www.ct.edu/regents/policies>. Students can find the policies on the Tunxis website, and the College Bulletin. Students and employees who take the Not Anymore Program are also given the policies.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE REPORTABLE STATISTICS AND DATA

CSCU INSTITUTION: Tunxis Community College
 REPORTING OFFICE/DEPARTMENT: Title IX Coordinator
 INSTITUTION CONTACT: Jessica Waterhouse
 YEAR: 2017

I. SEXUAL VIOLENCE* PREVENTION, AWARENESS, AND RISK REDUCTION PROGRAMS:			
Program Category	Number of Programs:		
	<i>Prevention:</i>	<i>Awareness:</i>	<i>Risk Reduction:</i>
<i>Sexual Assault</i>	-YWCA of New Britain SACS -Not Anymore -Bringing in the Bystander	-YWCA of New Britain SACS -Clothes Line Project -Not Anymore -It's On Us video -Denim Day 2018 -Tunxis Community College Procedures	-YWCA of New Britain SACS
<i>Stalking</i>	-Prudence Crandall -Not Anymore	-Prudence Crandall -Not Anymore -Tunxis Community College Procedures	-Prudence Crandall
<i>Intimate Partner Violence</i>	-Prudence Crandall -Not Anymore -Bringing in the Bystander	-Prudence Crandall -Not Anymore -Clothes Line Project -Faces of Survival -Bringing in the Bystander -Tunxis Community College Procedures	-Prudence Crandall -Bringing in the Bystander
<i>Program Types:</i> <i>(List and Describe Each Program Type)</i>			
YWCA of New Britain SACS –Sexual Assault Crisis Services. The SACS Campus Advocate provided information for tabling about services provided by YWCA of New Britain SACS with hotline numbers and individual counselling available. The campus advocate had set up a table in the lobby of the 100 building each month while classes are in session to offer information and guidance for students and staff. Flyers were available outside the counselling office, office F- 36, F-40, outside classroom 207 and on the Human Services Club table during club fairs (held each semester) for students and staff. The Campus Advocate also came in to speak to students in the spring and fall in the Introduction to Human Services. The Campus Advocate also participated in the Public Safety Career Fair held April 5, 2018 to encourage students to become certified volunteer counselor/advocates.			

Prudence Crandall – A domestic violence services. A counselor provided information for tabling about the services provided by Prudence Crandall. The flyers were available outside the counseling offices and outside office F-36, F-40 and outside classroom 207 and on the Human Services Club table during club fairs (held each semester) for students and staff. A counselor also came in to the Introduction to Human Services class each semester to speak about what domestic violence is, signs of the types of abuse, prevention and services provided by Prudence Crandall. Faculty were notified during a faculty meeting to invite student to attend.

Not Anymore - a computer program students can take at their own pace. Students are introduced to prevention and awareness of sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, intimate partner violence, domestic violence and bystander intervention. All faculty are asked to share the link with their students and encourage them to complete the program. For the 2018 calendar year, 156 students and 28 employees completed the program.

Denim Day – April 25, 2018 - Peace Over Violence has run its Denim Day campaign on a Wednesday in April in honor of Sexual Violence Awareness Month. The campaign was originally triggered by a ruling by the Italian Supreme Court where a rape conviction was overturned because the justices felt that since the victim was wearing tight jeans she must have helped her rapist remove her jeans, thereby implying consent. The following day, the women in the Italian Parliament came to work wearing jeans in solidarity with the victim. Peace Over Violence developed the Denim Day campaign in response to this case and the activism surrounding it. Since then, wearing jeans on Denim Day has become a symbol of protest against erroneous and destructive attitudes about sexual assault. In this rape prevention education campaign we ask community members, elected officials, businesses and students to make a social statement with their fashion by wearing jeans on this day as a visible means of protest against the misconceptions that surround sexual assault. Pins were distributed “There is No Excuse and Never an Invitation to Rape”.

Cloth Line Project is a travelling display of t-shirts that victims have expressed their feelings about their past experience with sexual assault and domestic violence. 40-50 t-shirts are hung in the main hallway of the 100 Building from October 1-9, 2018.

Faces of Survival is a travelling display of faces and stories of survivors of domestic and intimate partner violence. This display is in the 100 Building from April 12-19, 2018

Bringing in the Bystander Tunxis has 4 facilitators, Dean Charles Cleary, Dr. Lisa Lavioe, Professor Jessica Waterhouse, and Mr. Adam Grabowski from Prudence Crandall. Participants in the program will: 1) understand what bystander invention is, 2) identify inappropriate sexual behavior, 3) develop empathy for those who have experience sexual violence, 4) understand their role as a bystander and make an effort to intervene in the case of sexual violence before, during and after an incident, 5) understand their own barriers to bystander intervention and techniques to overcome them, 6) develop skills to intervene as a bystander. All First Year Experience classes held a BITB session and 553 students went through the program.

It's On Us— Students from al 17 CSCU institutions created a video that is shown in the classroom and is available on the Tunxis webpage. This project was part of a fall 2017 sabbatical by Jessica Waterhouse. All seventeen institutions were given access to the video in 2018.

Trainings at least one member of the Campus Resource Team (CRT) attended in 2018 that were sponsored by the SAFE Grant:

- 1) March 26, 2018 – Stalking on Campus
- 2) June 4, 2018 – Affirmative Consent and Sexuality Training
- 3) June 10-13, 2018 Training and Technical Assistance by the Office on Violence Against Women
- 4) July 19, 2018 Impacts of Trauma on Survivors
- 5) July 19, 2018 Balancing Victim Rights and Institutional Responsibilities
- 6) October 1-3, 2018 Training and Technical Assistance by the Office on Violence Against Women
- 7) October 24, 2018 Student Conduct Annual Training
- 8) November 9, 2018 Office of Victim Services Training

Tunxis Community College - the webpage links to a Tunxis page with descriptions of sexual assault, stalking and intimate partner violence. The Board of Regents Policies and the Tunxis Community College procedures for handling incidents on campus and disclosures was updated and posted as of September 2016. Brochures with campus contacts (Title IX Coordinator, Victim Advocate and our partnerships with CONNSACS and Prudence Crandall), procedures and community liaisons were made available in the Dean of Students Office, outside the counseling office and outside room F-40. The Board of Regents Policy on Student Conduct which lists definitions and disciplinary procedures for offenses can be found in the college catalog both in print and on-line. Tunxis Community College Employee Manual is in the process of being updated. It will be available to employees in early September. The Manual contains links to all BOR and community colleges including (Consensual Relationships, Abuse or Neglect of a Child, etc...). The Manual is available on the college's internal intranet and will be posted on the Human Resources section of the college webpage.



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SEXUAL VIOLENCE REPORTABLE STATISTICS AND DATA

CSCU INSTITUTION: Tunxis Community College
REPORTING OFFICE/DEPARTMENT: Dean of Students
INSTITUTION CONTACT: Jessica Waterhouse
YEAR: 2018

Incidents of Sexual Assault, Stalking and IPV Reported to CSCU in 2018					
Type of Incident					
	<i>Number of Incidents Reported</i>	<i>Incident Reported to Have Occurred in 2018</i>	<i>Respondent Identified as Connected to the Reporting Institution</i>	<i>Respondent Identified as Connected to CSCU Institution</i>	<i>Confidential or Anonymous Reports</i>
<i>Sexual Assault</i>	7	3	0	0	7
<i>Stalking</i>	1	1	0	0	1
<i>Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)</i>	9	7	0	0	9

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



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.

Connecticut State Colleges and Universities (CSCU)												
Title IX Related Training Provided by Tunxis Community College/Dean of Students												
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
Dean of Students	January 30, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 2-207	Waterhouse/ Grabowski	FYE students	18	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	January-May 2018	Not Anymore	On-line	Student Success	Students	156	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Ongoing	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	January-May 2018	Not Anymore	On-line	Student Success	Employees	28	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Ongoing	Employees	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	February 21, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis Library Classroom	Cleary	FYE students	16	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	February 27, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-280	Lavoie	FYE students	13	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	February 27, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-273	Cleary/Lavoie	FYE students	17	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	February 28, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis Library Classroom	Waterhouse/ Grabowski	FYE students	20	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	March 1, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis Library Classroom	Waterhouse/ Grabowski	FYE students	9	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	March 19, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Cleary	FYE students	12	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	March 20, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Cleary/Lavoie	FYE students	16	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	March 20, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Cleary/Lavoie	FYE students	16	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	March 27, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Cleary/Lavoie	FYE students	17	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	April 12-19th	Faces of Survival	Lobby 100 building	Richard	Campus		Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Ongoing	students/employees	Awareness	email
Dean of Students	April 11, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Lavoie	FYE students	11	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	April 13, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Lavoie	FYE students	10	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	April 18, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Waterhouse/ Grabowski	FYE students	12	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	April 23, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Waterhouse/ Grabowski	FYE students	12	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	April 25, 2018	Denim Day	Campus	Waterhouse	Campus		Yes	SA	Ongoing	students/employees	Awareness	email
Dean of Students	July 30, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Cleary	FYE students	10	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	August 6, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Lavoie	FYE students	10	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	Sept. 9, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Cleary	FYE students	20	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	Sept. 17, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Cleary	FYE students	17	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	Sept. 26, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Waterhouse	FYE students	19	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	Oct. 1-9	Clothline Project	Tunxis 100 hallway	Richard	Campus		Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Ongoing	students/employees	Awareness	
Dean of Students	Oct. 2, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Lavoie	FYE students	14	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	Oct. 2, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Lavoie	FYE students	16	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	Oct. 2, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Lavoie	FYE students	15	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	Oct. 8, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Cleary/Lavoie	FYE students	22	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	Oct. 11, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Waterhouse	FYE students	15	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	
Dean of Students	Oct. 15, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Waterhouse/ Grabowski	FYE students	15	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention	

Dean of Students	Oct. 17, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Cleary/Lavoie	FYE students	24	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention
Dean of Students	Oct. 23, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Waterhouse	FYE students	15	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention
Dean of Students	Nov. 5, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Cleary/Lavoie	FYE students	17	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention
Dean of Students	Nov. 6, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Lavoie	FYE students	20	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention
Dean of Students	Nov. 6, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Lavoie	FYE students	13	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention
Dean of Students	Nov. 8, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Lavoie	FYE students	16	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention
Dean of Students	Nov. 12, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Cleary/Lavoie	FYE students	16	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention
Dean of Students	Nov. 12, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Cleary/Lavoie	FYE students	15	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention
Dean of Students	Nov. 13, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Lavoie	FYE students	15	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention
Dean of Students	Nov. 14, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Cleary	FYE students	14	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention
Dean of Students	Nov. 17, 2018	Bringing in the Bystander	Tunxis 6-214	Lavoie	FYE students	16	Yes	DoV, DaV,SA,S	Primary	students	Awareness and Prevention

Tracking form for Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, Stalking or Intimate Partner Violence Disclosure

Date: _____

To: Jessica Waterhouse Title IX Coordinator

From: Faculty Member _____

Department _____

Staff Member _____

Department _____

Student: _____

Subject: Sexual Assault; Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and/or Intimate Partner Violence incidences
(Definitions on reverse side)

Name of Student/Employee _____ **Banner ID** _____

You may use initials only for Disclosure only. Identity will not be disclosed except in very limited circumstances

Recommendation/Expected action of (student/employee) who reported the incident

_____ **Disclosure only:** Share information without a request for conduct investigation

_____ **Filing a Report:** Investigation and action by College requested

_____ **Resources were provided to the student/employee.** If so please list

Date of Report/Disclosure: _____

General Category of report/disclosure:

_____ Sexual Harassment

_____ Sexual Assault

_____ Stalking

_____ Intimate Partner Violence

_____ Domestic Violence

_____ Dating Violence

It is strongly advisable to submit this report of disclosure to Jessica Waterhouse, Title IX Coordinator located in the Faculty Offices F-40 within 48 hours of being informed of the incident.

Definitions

Sexual Assault:

Sexual Assault is compelling by force, or by threat of force the following: sexual penetration of the vagina or anus, including by an object; oral sex; or 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.

Sexual assault is also intentionally subjecting another to such contact without consent. Any person can be a victim or a perpetrator.

Examples of sexual assault include: rape, attempted rape, intentional touching without consent of a person's genital area, groin, anus, inner thighs, buttocks or breast for sexual gratification or to degrade the victim.

Sexual Harassment:

Sexual harassment may include any unwelcome 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. Examples of conduct which may constitute sexual harassment include but are not limited to:

- sexual flirtation, touching, advances or propositions
- verbal abuse of a sexual nature
- pressure to engage in sexual activity
- graphic or suggestive comments about an individual's dress or appearance
- use of sexually degrading words to describe an individual
- display of sexually suggestive objects, pictures or photographs
- sexual jokes
- stereotypic comments based upon gender
- threats, demands or suggestions that retention of one's educational status is contingent upon toleration of or acquiescence in sexual advances.

Stalking:

Any behaviors or activities occurring on more than one (1) occasion that collectively instill fear in the victim and/or threaten her/safety, mental health and/or physical health. Such behaviors or activities may include, but are not limited, whether on or off campus, non-consensual communications face to face, telephone, email, etc., threatening or obscene gestures, surveillance or being present outside the victim's classroom or workplace.

Relationship Violence:

Including intimate partner violence, which 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; (3) domestic violence (which includes various crimes and first, second and third degree stalking as more specifically defined in Connecticut State Law

- 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.

Bringing in the Bystander®



**A Sexual and Relationship Violence Prevention
Workshop for Establishing a Community of
Responsibility**

Ground Rules

2

- **This is a safe place to learn about bystander intervention- what gets said here, stays here**
- **There are no stupid questions**
- **You will not be called on or forced to answer anything**
- **This is sensitive information and you may have been impacted by violence- please take care of yourself**
- **Today we will use the pronouns “she” when referring to survivors and “he” when referring to perpetrators- we understand that women can be perpetrators, men can be survivors of relationship and sexual violence**

Ground Rules

3

Please know that there are responsible employees in the room and if students disclose any personal experiences with sexual misconduct that this information will need be reported to the respective institution's Title IX Coordinator, but know that our goal is to support you so please know that there are support services and/or confidential resources available for you.

Brainstorm on Bystander Responsibility

4

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

Definitions

5

- ***Bystanders*** are individuals who witness emergencies, criminal events or situations that could lead to criminal events and by their presence may have the opportunity to provide assistance, do nothing, or contribute to the negative behavior.
- In the context of this program, ***prosocial bystanders*** are individuals whose behaviors intervene in ways that impact the outcome positively.

Yeardley Love:1988-2010

7



Credit: UVA Media Relations

- Yeardley Love and George Huguely were both students and lacrosse players at the University of Virginia
- They met when they were freshman at UVA which developed to an intimate relationship
- Towards the close of their senior year, Yeardley broke up with George because he had physically attacked her



Credit: UVA Media Relations

Yeardley Love:1988-2010

8



Credit: UVA Media Relations



On May 3, 2010, in a drunken rage, George Huguely:

- **Kicked in the door of Yeardley Love's apartment**
- **Repeatedly banged her head against the wall, leaving her face battered, bruised and bloody**
- **Left her lying face down on her bed, where she would suffocate and die in a pool of blood**
- **Stole her laptop on which he had left a message stating in relationship to an earlier attack, "I should have killed you."**

In February 2012, George Huguely was convicted of Second degree murder of his former girlfriend, Yeardley Love. He was sentenced to 23 years in prison.

Credit: UVA Media Relations



Where were the bystanders?

9



Where were the bystanders?

10

Who had the opportunity to intervene:

- Yeardley's friends and family
- George's friends and family
- Both of their teammates
- Their coaches
- People- at the bars and other places, who saw George attack Yeardley

Where Did the Study Of Bystanders Begin?

11

The Case of Kitty Genovese

- Kitty Genovese was stalked and stabbed outside her apartment in Queens, NY, in 1964.
- Despite the fact that there were many individuals who either saw or heard the attack, little was done in assisting her. She died as a result.
- This became a national story and prompted social scientists to start researching the bystander phenomenon.

Bystander Research Confirms

12

RECOGNIZE SITUATION

- You must be aware of the problem and recognize the negative impact on the victim.²

BEING ASKED

- Those who are asked and agree to help, are far more likely to intervene than those who are not asked.³

ROLE MODEL

- People who witness prosocial interventions are more likely to effectively intervene in the future.⁴

GROUP SIZE

- The more people are present, the lesser the likelihood of a bystander effectively intervening.⁵

Bystander Action: In Person

13

Samaritans Disrupt Rape in Progress

“Five good Samaritans disrupted the alleged rape of a 22-year-old Oregon woman, chasing down and tackling the suspect until authorities arrived, police said.”

<http://abcnews.go.com/US/story?id=3789629&page=1>



Bystander Action: On Phone

14

Tape tells how clerk set rescue in motion

By Raja Mishra
GLOBE STAFF

The woman was virtually silent, but her mouth conveyed hidden torment to liquor store clerk Susan Dinon.

An advocate for battered women, Dinon immediately recognized that something was amiss Monday night at Bradford's Liquors in Plymouth. The woman, clutching a little boy, surreptitiously mouthed the word help to Dinon, as a man stood menacingly at the doorway. As soon as the three left, Dinon called 911.

"She was saying help, help, help," said Dinon calmly to the 911 operator, according to a tape of the conversation released yesterday by Plymouth police. "I don't know if she's afraid of him or what's going on, but I couldn't get more out of her."

The 911 tape released yesterday captures the moment that saved the woman and her son from worse horrors, thanks to a liquor store clerk with a background that made her uniquely inclined to take the woman's hushed pleas seriously.

Minutes after the 911 call, Plymouth police would arrest Evandro S. Doirado, 29, at a nearby motel. He is charged with abducting the woman and boy from a parking lot at a Framingham Wal-Mart Saturday night, then holding them pris-

RESCUE, Page B7

'She's with a guy, they're at Pilgrim Sands, and she's saying help.'

SUSAN DINON
Store clerk

'Without her information, who knows what would have happened. It could have been even more horrific than it was. This guy obviously felt like he had nothing to lose.'

PLYMOUTH POLICE CAPTAIN MICHAEL BOTIERI

Tape tells how rescue triggered

► RESCUE

Continued from Page B1

oner for three days during which he raped the woman repeatedly as her son looked on.

"All I knew was that a woman was in need of help and I was going to get it to her," Dinon said in an interview yesterday. "I definitely think my work put me in tune with her. I was in tune with her emotions."

Prosecutors plan to ask a judge tomorrow to keep Doirado in jail for 60 days without bail, a step they argue is necessary because Doirado is a dangerous sociopath.

"His release would pose a danger to the community," said Bridget Norton Middleton, a spokeswoman for Plymouth County District Attorney Timothy J. Cruz.

Police have not identified the woman and her son because she is the alleged victim of a sex crime.

Court documents said that Doirado used a 13-inch carving knife to force the woman and her 2-year-old into a car, where he allegedly raped her. They drove to the Pilgrim Sands Motel in Plymouth, where she was repeatedly assaulted, according to the documents.

On Monday at about 6 p.m. Doirado allegedly sought to purchase beer at Bradford's Liquors store but lacked identification. Three hours later, they returned. He sent the woman in while waiting at the front door.

The woman mouthed "help" to a customer, who told Dinon, said liquor store employees. Dinon works days as a court advocate for battered women with the South Shore Women's Center in Kingston. A brief and quiet exchange convinced her that the woman had been victimized.

"She mouthed 'help' and 'Pilgrim Sands.' I whispered to her that I would help her," Dinon said. "When she wouldn't look at me, I knew she didn't want the man to see."

But Dinon had no idea what was wrong.

"His eyes were glassy," she said. "I thought it was a woman in distress with her husband drinking."

Dinon said that she tried to delay the woman's departure with small talk about Christmas, but that the man quickly spirited them away.

Dinon immediately called 911. "She's with a guy, they're at

Pilgrim Sands . . . and she's saying help," Dinon told the 911 operator. "I don't know if he's doing something rude to her, harming her, or whatever."

Within a minute, Plymouth police were en route to the motel about 1½ miles from the liquor store.

Dinon was later stunned by the story of brutality that the woman related to police. The next day, she visited the woman at Jordan Hospital.

"She screamed, 'My savior!' She hugged me for about 10 minutes," said Dinon. "I told her she was safe now."

Authorities praised Dinon's actions that night.

"Without her information, who knows what would have happened," said Captain Michael Botieri of the Plymouth police. "It could have been even more horrific than it was. This guy obviously felt like he had nothing to lose."

"Her observations were keen," Botieri said. "She acted exactly right."

Raja Mishra can be reached at rmishra@globe.com. Globe correspondent Chase Davis contributed to this report.

Source: Raja Mishra 12.22.05, Boston Globe Staff

Bystander Action: Social Media

15

Courtesy of: Samantha Stendal 2013



Samantha Stendal:
A Needed Response

<https://thelede.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/03/18/how-blogger-helped-steubenville-rape-case-unfold-online/>

Alexandria Goddard:
The Steubenville Rape Case
Blogger

Courtesy of: Alexandria Goddard 2013



Scope of Sexual & Relationship Violence

17

**What are examples of behaviors that are:
unreciprocated, unwanted, or coercive?**

**What are elements of environments that are:
intimidating, hostile, or discriminatory?**

Low

LEVEL OF RECOGNITION

High

High

FREQUENCY

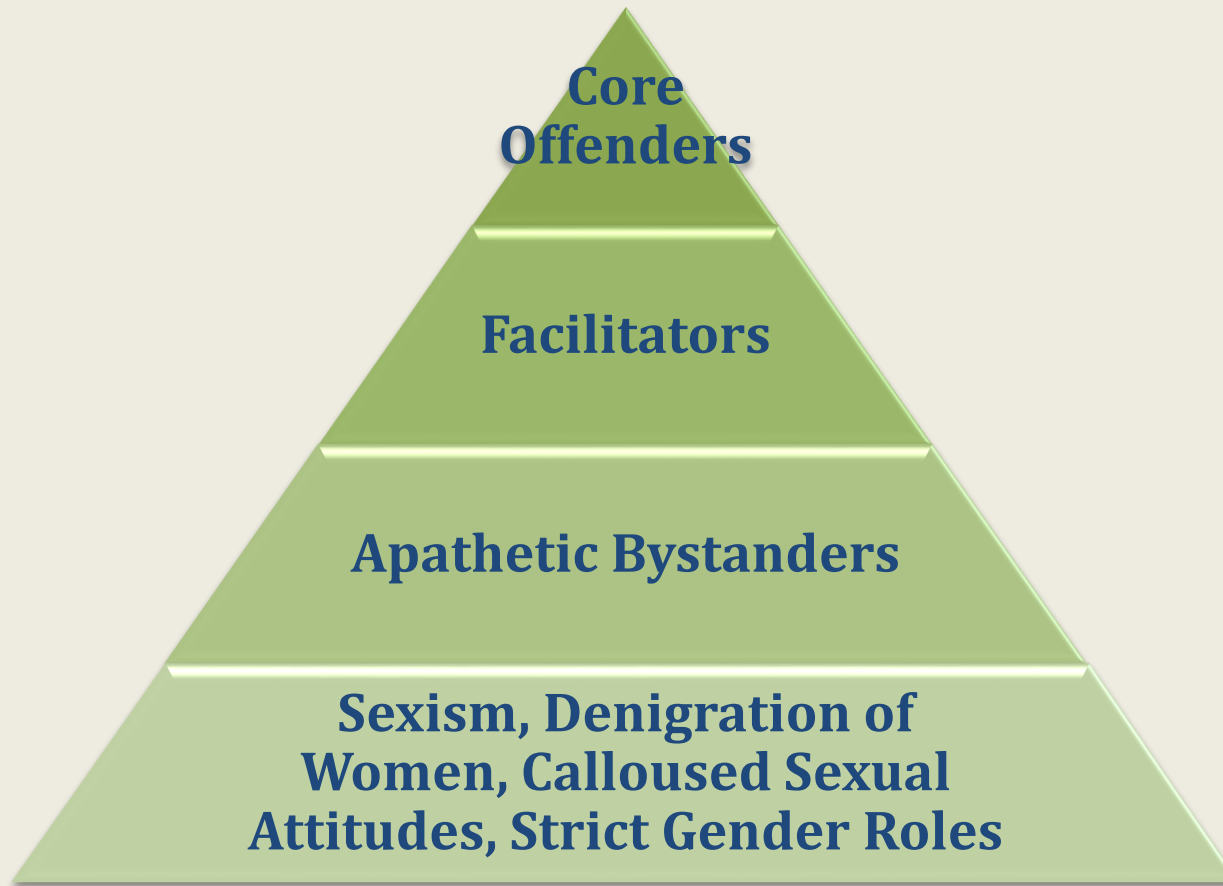
Low

Rape Culture

*Adapted from D. Lisak's

18

Rape Culture slide



Just the Facts: Swartout et al.

19

- **More recent research from Swartout et al. (2015)⁷ provides more information on single-act rapists.**
- **Rapists who perpetrated before college, often did not perpetrate when they got to college.**
- **Rapists who perpetrated in college, often had not perpetrated previously.**
- **This potentially points to the influence of the campus environment on perpetrator behavior.**

Facts about Sexual Violence

20

- Rape is an act of violence, sex is the weapon.
- Sexual violence affects everyone.
- Rape can happen to anyone, anywhere at any time.
- Most men don't rape, but the few that do, commit multiple rapes as well as other assault.⁸
- Majority of perpetrators remain undetected in our community – they are not caught.⁹
- Most (73%) of sexual assaults are perpetrated by a non-stranger.¹⁰
- Most people tell the truth about rape. Only 2-10% are false reports. The higher range of this statistic also encompasses cases in which a victim recanted.¹¹

Sec. 10a-55m.

21

- “Affirmative consent” means an active, clear and voluntary agreement by a person to engage in sexual activity with another person;

Facts about Relationship Violence

22

- **1 in 4 women will be a victim of relationship abuse.**¹²
- **85% of victims of physical relationship abuse are women.**¹³
- **Women ages 20-24 are at the greatest risk of nonfatal relationship abuse.**¹⁴
- **20-30% of college dating couples experience at least one act of physical aggression.**¹⁵
- **70-90% of college dating couples experience psychological aggression.**¹⁶

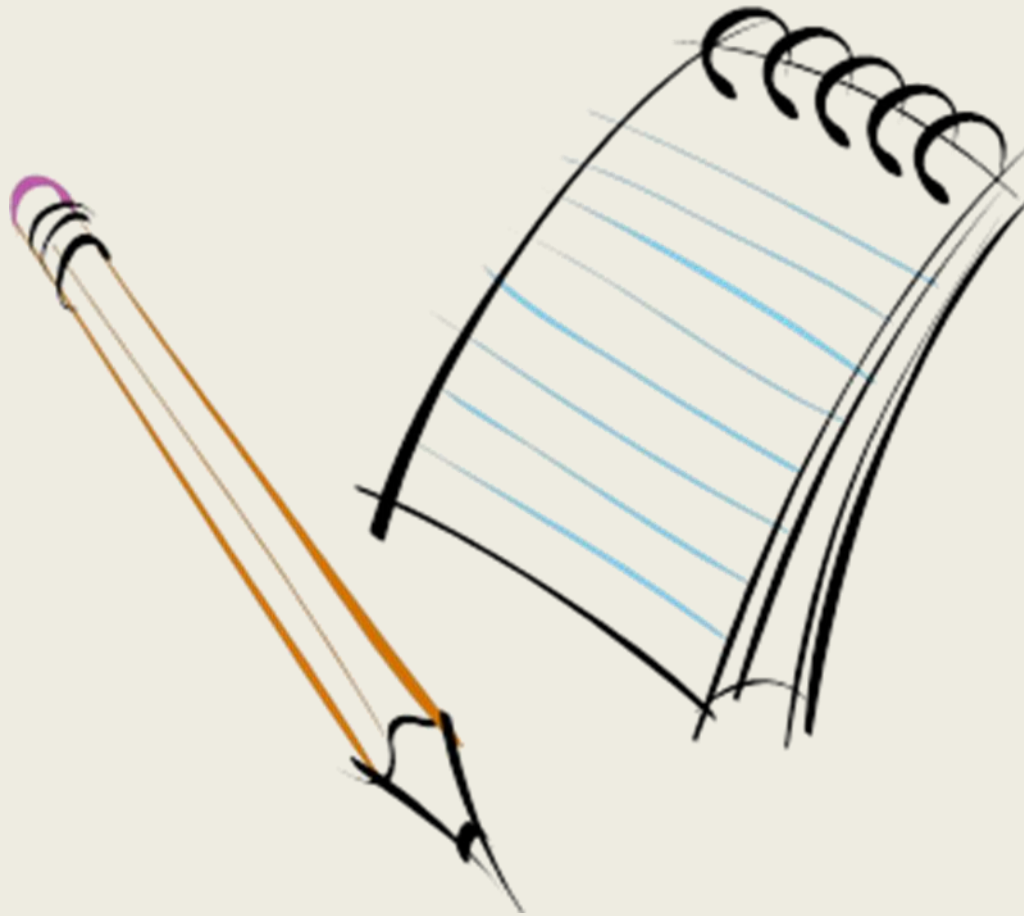
Consequences of Sexual & Relationship Violence

23

- **Many victims develop post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).**
- **Other consequences include fear, suicidal feelings, interference with school and job, disrupted relationships, helplessness, shock and disbelief, guilt, humiliation, self blame, flashbacks, depression, nightmares, insomnia, impaired memory, drug and alcohol abuse.**

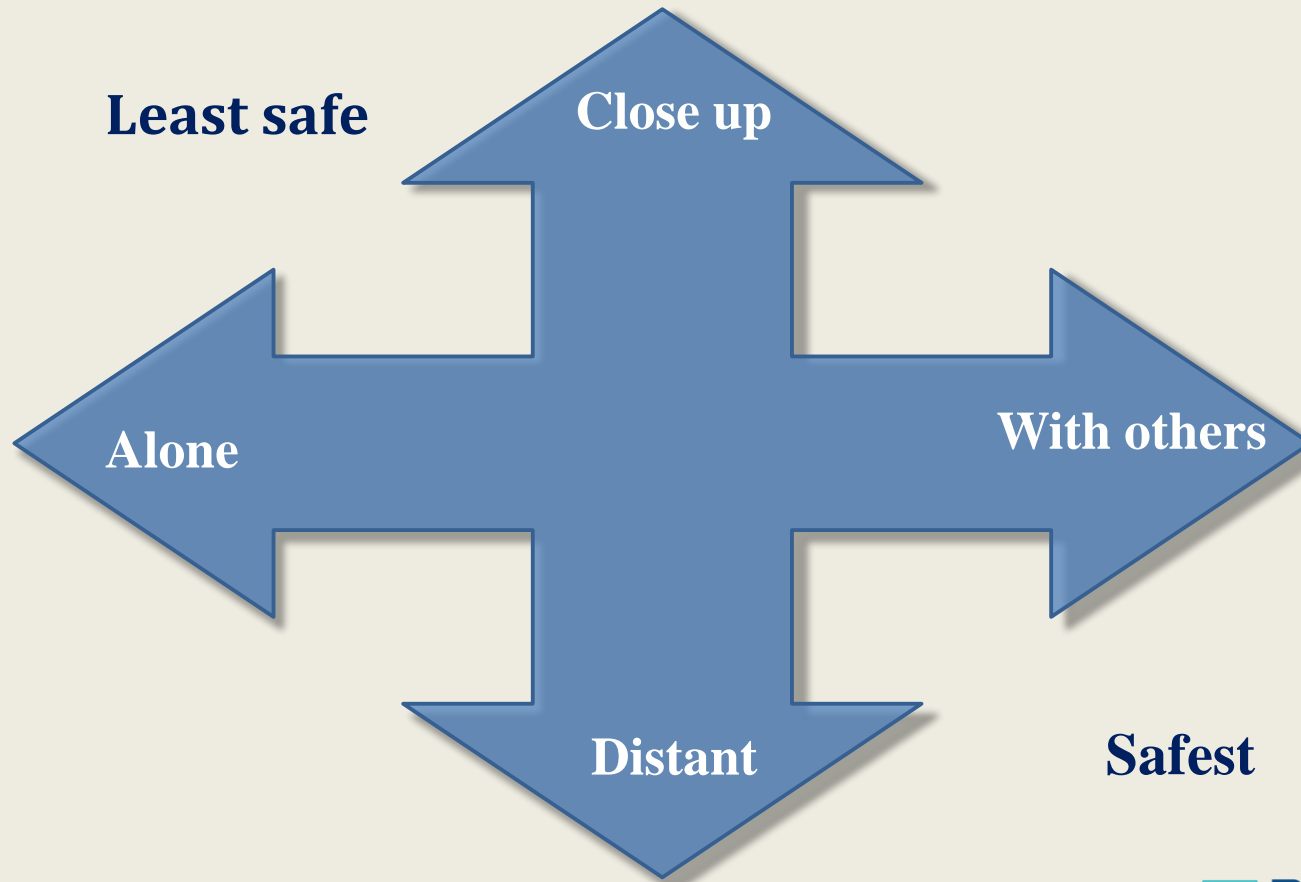
THE FOUR THINGS EXERCISE

24



Decision Making Process

25



Bystander Pledge

26

BYSTANDER PLEDGE

I pledge to:

- **Express my outrage about rape and all forms of sexual violence.**
- **Talk to other community members about sexual violence.**
- **Interrupt sexist jokes that objectify women and girls.**
- **Seek information about why sexual violence is so prevalent in our society and how I can help prevent it.**
- **Change anything I may be doing that contributes to sexual violence.**
- **Support and encourage men and women to take responsibility for ending sexual violence.**
- **Listen to my friends' and partners' fears and concerns for safety.**
- **Pay attention to cries for help and take action.**
- **Challenge images of violence against women in advertising and entertainment.**
- **Support women and men working together to end sexual violence.**
- **Nurture myself and be aware of my personal safety.**
- **Believe and support women, children, and men who have experienced any form of sexual violence.**

Name and Date

Witness and Date



ABCs of Intervention

27

The ABCs of Intervention “Active Bystanders Care

- **Assess for Safety**
- **Be with Others**
- **Care for Victim**

Bringing In the Bystander[®]

A Prevention Workshop for Establishing a Community of Responsibility ©
Prevention Innovations Research Center 2016

NUMBERS TO CALL

Emergency or Police : 911

Connecticut Statewide Toll Free Hotlines

- **Domestic Violence:** 1-888-774-2900
1-844-831-9200 (Spanish)
- **Sexual Violence:** 1-888-999-5545
1-888-568-8332 (Spanish)

For more information about Bringing in the Bystander contact
www.unh.edu/preventioninnovations
prevention.innovations@unh.edu

HOW TO INTERVENE SAFELY

- Call police or someone else in authority.
- Tell another person. Being with others is a good idea when a situation looks dangerous.
- Yell for help.
- Ask a friend in a potentially dangerous situation if he/she wants to leave and then make sure that he/she gets home safely.
- Ask a victim if he/she is okay. Provide options and a listening ear.
- Call the local crisis center for support and options.
- See telephone numbers on the back of this card.

QUESTIONS TO ASK BEFORE I TAKE ACTION

- Am I aware there is a problem or risky situation?
- Do I recognize someone needs help?
- Do I see others and myself as part of the solution?

QUESTIONS TO ASK DURING THE SITUATION

- How can I keep myself safe?
- What are my available options?
- Are there others I may call upon for help?
- What are the benefits/costs for taking action?

DECISION TO TAKE ACTION

- When to act?
- Are resources available (people, phone, information)?
- ACT

Highlights

28

- ***Bystanders*** are individuals who witness emergencies, criminal events or situations and by their presence may have the opportunity to provide assistance.
- ***Bystander intervention is:***
 - Speaking out against statements, attitudes, or behavior that may perpetuate a culture endorsing violence as acceptable or inevitable
 - Naming and stopping situations that could lead to an act of relationship or sexual violence
 - Stepping in during a high-risk incident, whether by disruption, distraction, speaking up, or even calling for help so others can step in.
 - Supporting and believing others when they feel uncomfortable or hurt
 - Helping others respond to problematic situations

Highlights

29

- ***Consequences of relationship and/or sexual violence include:***

- **Fear**
- **Suicidal thoughts/feelings**
- **Interference with school and job**
- **Disrupted relationships**
- **Helplessness**
- **Guilt**
- **Humiliation**
- **Self blame**
- **Flashbacks**
- **Depression**
- **Nightmares**
- **Insomnia**
- **Impaired memory**
- **Drug and alcohol abuse**
- **PTSD**

Intervene

30

- **“Throughout history, it has been the inaction of those who could have acted; the indifference of those who should have known better; the silence of the voice of justice when it mattered most; that had made it possible for evil to triumph.”
– Haile Selassie**
- **“The world is a dangerous place to live, not because of the people who are evil, but because of the people who don’t do anything about it.”
– Albert Einstein**

Questions?

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Help is available.

The member organizations provide a strong network of emergency and support services to those affected by domestic violence. Services provided include but are not limited to safety planning, emergency shelter, 24-hour crisis intervention, counseling, support groups, advocacy, children's programs and prevention through education and public awareness.

The Coalition's member agencies are:

The Umbrella
Ansonia
(203) 736-9944

Prudence Crandall Center
New Britain
(860) 225-6357

The Center for Women & Families
Bridgeport
(203) 384-9559

Domestic Violence Services of Greater New Haven
New Haven
(203) 789-8104

Women's Center of Greater Danbury
Danbury
(203) 731-5206

The Women's Center of SE CT
New London
(860) 701-6000

Domestic Violence Program
United Services
Dayville
(860) 774-8648

Domestic Violence Crisis Center
Norwalk
(203) 852-1980

Network Against Domestic Abuse
Enfield
(860) 763-4542

Women's Support Services
Sharon
(860) 364-1900

Domestic Abuse Service Greenwich YWCA
Greenwich
(203) 622-0003

Domestic Violence Crisis Center
Stamford
(203) 357-8162

Interval House
Hartford
(860) 527-0550

Susan B. Anthony Project
Torrington
(860) 482-7133

Meriden-Wallingford Chrysalis
Meriden
(203) 238-1501

Safe Haven
Waterbury
(203) 575-0036

New Horizons
Middletown
(860) 347-3044

Domestic Violence Program
United Services
Willimantic
(860) 456-9476



Domestic Violence

It's **closer** than you think.

Help yourself or someone you know

888-774-2900
stopdomesticviolence.info

CCADV
Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence

How do you know if someone is in an abusive relationship?

Whether you know it or not, some of the people in your life may be facing violence at home - maybe a friend, a co-worker, or even a family member. For many reasons, it is often hard for victims to acknowledge they are being abused by the persons who are supposed to love them.

This list identifies a series of behaviors typically demonstrated by batterers and abusive people. All of these forms of abuse - psychological, economic, and physical - come from the batterer's desire for power and control. The list can help you recognize if you or someone you know is in a violent relationship.

Abusing Authority

Always claiming to be right (insisting statements are "the truth"); telling them what to do; making big decisions; using "logic".

Disrespect

Interrupting; changing topics; not listening or responding; twisting their words; putting them down in front of other people; saying bad things about their friends or family.

Abusing Trust

Lying, withholding information; cheating on them; being overly jealous.

Breaking Promises

Not following through on agreements; not taking a fair share of responsibility; refusing to help with childcare or housework.

Economic Control

Interfering with their work or not letting them work; refusing to give them money or taking their money; taking their car keys or otherwise preventing them from using the car; threatening to report them to welfare or other social service agencies.

Minimizing, Denying & Blaming

Making light of abusive behavior and not taking the victims' concerns about it seriously; saying the abuse didn't happen; shifting responsibility for abusive behavior.

Emotional Withholding

Not expressing feelings; not giving support, attention, or compliments; not respecting feelings, rights, or opinions.

Self-Destructive Behavior

Abusing drugs or alcohol; threatening suicide or other forms of self-harm; deliberately saying or doing things that will have negative consequences (e.g., telling off the boss).

Isolation

Preventing or making it difficult for them to see friends or relatives; monitoring phone calls; telling them where they can and cannot go.

Harassment

Making uninvited visits or calls; following them; checking up on them; embarrassing them in public; refusing to leave when asked.

Adapted with permission from the "Take Action Kit" from the Family Violence Prevention Fund, and from "Domestic Violence: The Facts" from Peace at Home.

Hay ayuda disponible.

Las organizaciones miembros proveen una fuerte red de emergencia y servicios de apoyo para los afectados por la violencia doméstica. Los servicios proporcionados incluyen planeación de seguridad, refugios de emergencia, intervención de crisis las 24 horas, consejeros, grupos de soporte, apoyo, programas infantiles y prevención a través de la educación y conciencia pública.

Las agencias miembros de la Coalición:

The Umbrella
Ansonia
(203) 736-9944

Prudence Grandall Center
New Britain
(860) 225-6357

The Center for Women & Families
Bridgeport
(203) 384-9559

Domestic Violence Services of Greater New Haven
New Haven
(203) 789-8104

Women's Center of Greater Danbury
Danbury
(203) 731-5206

The Women's Center of SE CT
New London
(860) 701-6000

Domestic Violence Program United Services
Dayville
(860) 774-8648

Domestic Violence Crisis Center
Norwalk
(203) 852-1980

Network Against Domestic Abuse
Enfield
(860) 763-4542

Women's Support Services
Sharon
(860) 364-1900

Domestic Abuse Service Greenwich YWCA
Greenwich
(203) 622-0003

Domestic Violence Crisis Center
Stamford
(203) 357-8162

Interval House
Hartford
(860) 527-0550

Susan B. Anthony Project
Torrington
(860) 482-7133

Meriden-Wallingford Chrysalis
Meriden
(203) 238-1501

Safe Haven
Waterbury
(203) 575-0036

New Horizons
Middletown
(860) 347-3044

Domestic Violence Program United Services
Willimantic
(860) 456-9476

Violencia Doméstica

Está más **cerca** de lo que usted piensa.

Ayúdese o ayude alguien que usted conozca

888-774-2900
parelaviolenciadomestica.info

CCADV

Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence

¿Cómo sabe usted si alguien está en una relación abusiva?

Aunque usted no lo sepa, algunas personas en su vida pueden estar experimentando situaciones violentas en sus hogares – puede ser una amiga(o), una compañera(o) de trabajo, o hasta un miembro de su familia. Por muchas razones, es difícil para la víctimas aceptar que están siendo abusadas(os) por las personas que supuestamente los ama.

Esta lista identifica una serie de comportamientos típicos que demuestran las personas violentas y abusivas. Estas son todas formas de abuso – psicológico, económico, y físico – éstos vienen del deseo que tiene el abusador de tener poder y control sobre otra persona. Esta lista puede ayudarle a reconocer si usted ó alguien que usted conoce está en una relación violenta.

Abuso de Autoridad

Insiste en que tiene la razón en todo lo que dice y hace; dice a otros lo que tienen que hacer; toma todas las decisiones importantes usando la "lógica".

Falta de Respeto

Interrumpir, cambiar el tema, no prestar atención o no responder; cambiar las palabras; humillación delante de otras personas; habla mal de su familia y amigos.

Abuso de Confianza

Mentir; ocultar información; engaño; ser extremadamente celoso(a).

Rompimiento de Promesas

No cumple con sus acuerdos. Se reusa a compartir las responsabilidades del hogar (ej: cuidado de los niños y quehaceres del hogar). No cumple con sus acuerdos. Se reusa a compartir las responsabilidades del hogar (ej: cuidado de los niños y quehaceres del hogar).

Control Económico

Interfiriendo con su trabajo o no permitiendo que la víctima trabaje; negándole dinero; cogiendo su dinero; impidiéndole el uso del auto; amenazas de informarle a Beneficiencia o a otras agencias de Servicios Sociales.

Culpando, Minimizando y Negando el Abuso

Reduce al mínimo la gravedad de los hechos; no toma en serio ni en consideración la preocupación de la víctima; niega el abuso; culpa a la víctima por el maltrato haciéndola(o) responsable.

Retención Emocional

No expresa sus sentimientos, no le da apoyo, atención, ni complementos; no respeta sus sentimientos, derechos u opiniones.

Comportamiento auto-destructivo

Abuso de drogas o alcohol; amenazas de suicidio o hacerse daño; deliberadamente dice o hace cosas con consecuencias negativas (ej: falta de respeto al jefe).

Aislamiento

Evita o le hace difícil el contacto con familiares o amistades; escucha sus conversaciones telefónicas; le ordena a dónde puede o no puede salir.

Acoso

Llega a visitar sin ser invitado; llama constantemente; persigue; avergüenza en público; y se reusa a irse cuando se le pide.

Adaptado con el permiso de "Take Action Kit" del Family Violence Prevention Fund y de "Violencia Doméstica: Los Hechos" del libro Peace at Home.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE HAPPENS IN ALL COMMUNITIES.



Sex without consent is wrong and it's a crime.

Sexual violence can include the use of coercion, manipulation, threats, intimidation, force, or abuse of power.

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ) people are more likely to experience discrimination, harassment, physical violence, and sexual violence. Due to the nature of oppression, sexual violence impacts not only individuals but the communities of which they are a part.

1 in 2 TRANSGENDER
● ○ INDIVIDUALS
will experience sexual violence.

1 in 8 LESBIAN WOMEN
● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
will be sexually assaulted.

● ○ 1 in 2
BISEXUAL MEN
will experience sexual violence.

2 in 5
● ● ○ ○ ○ ○
GAY MEN
will be sexually
abused.

● ○ ○ 1 in 4
○ ○ BISEXUAL WOMEN
will experience sexual violence.

Walters, M.L., Chen J., and Breiding, M.J. (2013). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 Findings on Victimization by Sexual Orientation. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO LIVE FREE FROM SEXUAL VIOLENCE.

No matter what the circumstances were, if you think you could be a victim or survivor of sexual violence:



**CALL THE FREE 24-HOUR
CONFIDENTIAL HOTLINE**

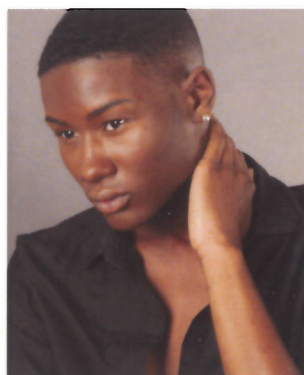
**1-888-999-5545 (English)
1-888-568-8332 (Español)**

You have the right to receive help regardless of your sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, immigration status, race, ethnicity, nationality, or your religious or spiritual beliefs.

Our sexual assault crisis programs provide **free and confidential** services in English and Spanish.

These services include:

- certified sexual assault victim advocates
- short-term counseling and support groups
- information and referrals to other social and legal services
- accompaniment and support in hospitals, police departments and courts



i Choose....

to take a stand against domestic violence and talk to young people about healthy relationships.

#IChooseCTCADV

Share your voice! Get involved at www.ctcadv.org

Facebook: @CTCoalitionAgainstDomesticViolence

Twitter: @CTCADV

ARE YOU BEING STALKED?

Stalking is a series of actions that make you feel afraid or in danger. Stalking is serious, often violent, and can escalate over time.

Stalking is a crime.

A stalker can be someone you know well or not at all. Most have dated or been involved with the people they stalk. Most stalking cases involve men stalking women, but men do stalk men, women do stalk women, and women do stalk men.

Some things stalkers do:

- Repeatedly call you, including hang-ups.
- Follow you and show up wherever you are.
- Send unwanted gifts, letters, texts, or e-mails.
- Damage your home, car, or other property.
- Monitor your phone calls or computer use.
- Use technology, like hidden cameras or global positioning systems (GPS), to track where you go.
- Drive by or hang out at your home, school, or work.
- Threaten to hurt you, your family, friends, or pets.
- Find out about you by using public records or on-line search services, hiring investigators, going through your garbage, or contacting friends, family, neighbors, or co-workers.
- Other actions that control, track, or frighten you.

You are not to blame for a stalker's behavior.

THINGS YOU CAN DO

Stalking is unpredictable and dangerous. No two stalking situations are alike. There are no guarantees that what works for one person will work for another, yet you can take steps to increase your safety.

If you are in **immediate danger**, call 911.

Trust your **instincts**. Don't downplay the danger. If you feel you are unsafe, you probably are.

Take **threats** seriously. Danger generally is higher when the stalker talks about suicide or murder, or when a victim tries to leave or end the relationship.

Contact a crisis hotline, **victim services agency**, or a domestic violence or rape crisis program. They can help you devise a safety plan, give you information about local laws, refer you to other services, and weigh options such as seeking a protection order.

Develop a **safety plan**, including things like changing your routine, arranging a place to stay, and having a friend or relative go places with you. Also, decide in advance what to do if the stalker shows up at your home, work, school, or somewhere else. Tell people how they can help you.

Don't communicate with the stalker or respond to attempts to contact you.

Keep **evidence** of the stalking. When the stalker follows you or contacts you, write down the time, date, and place. Keep e-mails, phone messages, letters, or notes. Photograph anything of yours the stalker damages and any injuries the stalker causes. Ask witnesses to write down what they saw.

7.5 million people are stalked each year in the United States.

Contact the **police**. Every state has stalking laws. The stalker may also have broken other laws by doing things like assaulting you or stealing or destroying your property.

Consider getting a **court order** that tells the stalker to stay away from you.

Tell **family, friends, roommates, and co-workers** about the stalking and seek their support. Tell security staff at your job or school. Ask them to help watch out for your safety.

Women are stalked at a rate three times higher than men.

IF YOU'RE STALKED

You might:

Feel **fear** of what the stalker will do.

Feel **vulnerable**, unsafe, and not know who to trust.

Feel **anxious**, irritable, impatient, or on edge.

Feel **depressed**, hopeless, overwhelmed, tearful, or angry.

Feel **stressed**, including having trouble concentrating, sleeping, or remembering things.

Have **eating problems**, such as appetite loss, forgetting to eat, or overeating.

Have **flashbacks**, disturbing thoughts, feelings, or memories.

Feel **confused, frustrated, or isolated** because other people don't understand why you are afraid.

These are common reactions to being stalked.

IF SOMEONE YOU KNOW IS BEING STALKED, YOU CAN HELP.

Listen. Show support. Don't blame the victim for the crime. Remember that every situation is different, and allow the person being stalked to make choices about how to handle it. Find someone you can talk to about the situation. Take steps to ensure your own safety.



Confidential referrals for crime victims

855-4-VICTIM (855-484-2846)

VictimConnect.org

Chat, Search, Learn

We can help.

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR
Victims of Crime

Stalking
resource center

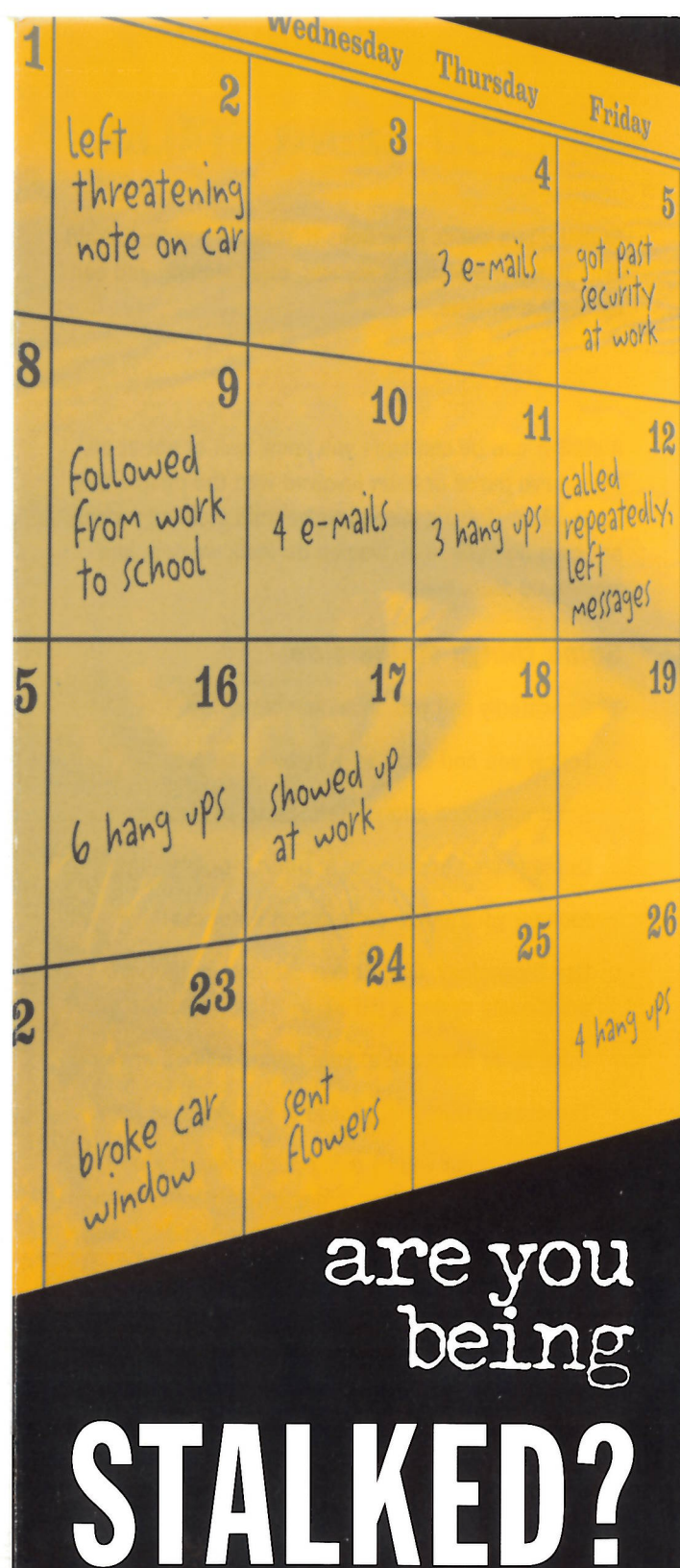
To learn more about stalking, visit the
Stalking Resource Center Web site

www.victimsofcrime.org/src

If you are in immediate
danger, call 911.

This document was developed under grant number 2015-TA-AX-K035 from the Office on Violence Against Women of the U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions and views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. For more information on the U.S. Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women, visit <http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov>.

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YWCA New Britain

sexual assault crisis service

YWCA New Britain Sexual Assault Crisis Service offers free and confidential services to sexual assault survivors and their loved ones.

our services include:

- 24 hour hotline in English and Spanish with access to trained and certified Counselor Advocates
- Accompaniment throughout medical, court, and police procedures
- Short-term counseling
- Support groups
- Information and referrals
- Prevention Education
- Counselor Advocate trainings

serving:

Andover, Avon, Berlin, Bloomfield, Bolton, Bristol, Burlington, Canton, East Granby, East Hartford, Ellington, Enfield, Farmington, Glastonbury, Granby, Hartford, Hartland, Hebron, Manchester, Marlborough, New Britain, Newington, Plainville, Plymouth, Rocky Hill, Simsbury, Somers, South Windsor, Southington, Stafford, Suffield, Tolland, Vernon, West Hartford, Wethersfield, Windsor, and Windsor Locks.

Toll Free Hotline

English: 1-888-999-5545

Spanish: 1-888-568-8332

New Britain Office:

YWCA New Britain
19 Franklin Square
New Britain, CT 06051
860-225-4681
860-225-7443 (Fax)

Hartford SACS Satellite Office:

75 Charter Oak Avenue
Building One, Suite 1-304
(Parking on Wyllys Street)
Hartford, CT 06106

www.ywcaneubritain.org

eliminating racism
empowering women
ywca

YWCA New Britain

servicios de crisis por asalto sexual

Los Servicios de Crisis por Asalto Sexual de la YWCA New Britain ofrece asistencia a sobrevivientes de asalto sexual, a sus familiares y amistades.

Ofrecemos:

- Línea de auxilio en Inglés y em Español las 24 horas al día, con acceso inmediato a consejeros adiestrados y certificados.
- Acompañamiento para las víctimas y sus familiares durante los procedimientos médicos, de la policía y de la corte.
- Apoyo y consejería.
- Variedad de grupos de apoyo.
- Información y referidos a servicios adicionales.
- Programas de prevención, presentaciones en las escuelas, instituciones religiosas y adiestramientos profesionales.
- Consejeros bilingües, consejeros masculinos y Lenguaje de Señas

Servimos:

a todos los pueblos del Condado de Hartford y parte del Condado de Tolland:
Andover, Avon, Berlin, Bloomfield, Bolton, Bristol, Broad Brook, Burlington, Canton, Collinsville, East Granby, East Hartford, East Windsor, Ellington, Enfield, Farmington, Glastonbury, Granby, Hartford, Hartland, Hebron, Manchester, Marlborough, New Britain, Newington, North Canton, North Granby, Plainville, Plymouth, Rocky Hill, Simsbury, Somers, South Glastonbury, South Windsor, Southington, Stafford, Stafford Springs, Suffield, Tolland, Vernon, West Granby, West Hartford, West Hartland, West Simsbury, Wethersfield, Windsor y Windsor Locks.

Líneas de Auxilio

Español: 1-888-568-8332

Inglés: 1-888-999-5545

Oficina en New Britain
19 Franklin Square
New Britain, CT 06051
860-225-4681
860-225-7443 (fax)

Oficina Satélite en Hartford:
75 Charter Oak Avenue
Building 1, Suite 1-304
(Estacionamiento disponible
en Wyllis St.)

www.ywcanewbritain.org

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