



PAIER
COLLEGE

2021 Annual Report to the CT General Assembly
Higher Education Committee

In Compliance with PA 14-11 HB
5029

Bridgeport, CT
October 1, 2021

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ABSTRACT

During the calendar year from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020 much of the Paier College campus in Hamden was closed as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic with only distance education being offered; Paier was, and remains, a mostly commuter population. While that translates into explicable low incidents of campus crimes related to sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence, Paier College continuously strives to provide a safe, welcoming, and diverse environment for all students, faculty, staff, and guests. During the summer of 2021, Paier College (formerly Paier College of Art) moved its campus location from its longtime home in Hamden, CT to Bridgeport, CT after acquiring buildings and property from the University of Bridgeport.

These transformative changes provide access to enhanced services and resources, while also necessitating additions to our College policies and resource allocation. The inclusion of on-campus residency for students, coupled with a more traditional college campus environment, means that additional elements are required to satisfy the needs of our growing population in our larger, more modern space.

To help meet these needs, Paier College has hired a Director of Student Affairs who is scheduled to become the new Title IX Coordinator for the College in the Fall of 2021. In concert with the University of Bridgeport, our Student Affairs Office participates in programming and awareness campaigns which, while new to Paier, help augment the efforts to remain safe, communicative, and resourceful institution in the efforts against sexual violence, harassment, and assault. Additionally, Paier has adopted new policies in an effort to demonstrate best practices pertaining to campus safety. The College also participates in the contracted security and campus safety services offered by the University of Bridgeport's 3rd party contractor.

While these personnel and programming resources augment the services which are being offered, the existing infrastructure remains intact for the reporting procedures available to members of the Paier community. As this report will demonstrate, Paier remains a safe and inclusive learning environment for both our commuter and residential student population, our faculty, staff & administrators, as well as visitors and guests on campus.

Table 1: Number of Incidents Reported on Campus for Calendar Year 2020

	<u>Sexual Assault</u>	<u>Stalking</u>	<u>Intimate Partner Violence</u>
# of incidents reported to the College	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
# of confidential or anonymous reports or disclosures to the College	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
# of disciplinary cases at the College	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

As there were no incidents of Sexual Assault, Stalking, nor Intimate Partner Violence reported form C.Y. 2020, there were no outcomes of disciplinary cases to report.

College Policies Pertaining to Title IX, Sexual Harassment, and Crime Reporting

Excerpts Taken from the 2021 Paier College Handbook, Compiled & Arranged for this Report

Harassment Policy

Both the Department of Education and the United States Supreme Court have found that harassment of any form is prohibited by Title IX. Paier College recognizes that any such behavior undermines the academic and professional excellence that our institution provides to and expects from the members of its community. As set forth below, Paier College prohibits harassment and discrimination that unreasonably interferes with an individual's performance or that creates a hostile environment, whether such conduct occurs on or off campus.

The staff, faculty, student body and administration of Paier College form a multicultural community of individuals from diverse racial, ethnic, and class backgrounds, national origins, religious and political beliefs, physical abilities, and sexual orientation. We believe that activities, programs, and everyday interactions are enriched by acceptance of one another in an environment of positive engagement and mutual respect. Acts of racism, harassment, and/or bullying directed against individuals or specific groups of individuals may not be tolerated.

Definitions of Harassment

Bullying is unwanted, aggressive behavior that involves a real or perceived power imbalance. The behavior is repeated or has the potential to be repeated over time. Bullying may take various forms, including but not limited to, texting, intimidation, and cyberbullying. Bullying can impact a person's self-esteem, self-worth, and cause devastating emotional effects regardless of age.

Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place using electronic technology. Electronic technology may include, but is not limited to, cell phones, computers, or tablets. Also included are communication tools such as social media sites, text messages, or emails that are used to post any form of defamatory, derogatory, or disparaging remarks, photographs, videos, personal information, fake profiles, etc.

Harassment is conduct that is physically threatening, harmful, or humiliating. It may be based upon an individual's race, color, religion, national origin, creed, service in the uniformed services (as defined in state and federal law), Veteran status, sex, age, political ideas, marital or family status, pregnancy, physical or mental disability, genetic information, gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation.

Harassing conduct may take various forms including, but not limited to, name-calling, bullying, cyberbullying, graphic or written statements (including the use of cell phones or the Internet), or other conduct. Harassment does not have to include intent to harm, be directed at a specific target, or involve.

Complaints of Harassment

Anyone from the staff, faculty, student body or administration who believes that they have been subject to harassment has the right to file a complaint. Paier College may promptly and conduct a thorough investigation on all allegations of harassment, including oral complaints; these investigations may remain confidential to the maximum extent possible. If it is determined that inappropriate conduct has taken place, Paier College may take such action that is deemed appropriate to the circumstance(s), up to and including termination or, if necessary, engaging local or state law enforcement.

The institution prohibits any form of retaliation against any employee or student filing a complaint under this policy or for assisting in the investigation. However, if it is determined that an individual lodged a complaint of harassment in bad faith or knowingly provided false information during the course of an investigation, appropriate disciplinary action may be taken up to and including termination.

Sexual Harassment Policy

Starting on October 1, 2019, Connecticut employers with three or more employees must provide two hours of sexual harassment training to all employees, not just supervisors, under the Time's Up Act, the new state law. Furthermore, all employers — regardless of the size of their workforce — must provide two hours of sexual harassment prevention training to supervisors within six months of an employee taking on a supervisory role.

Specifically, the new law requires that —

All employers in Connecticut, regardless of size, must provide two hours of sexual harassment training to supervisory employees by October 1, 2020, or within six months of an employee assuming a supervisory role. For employees promoted to supervisor on October 1, 2019, the deadline to complete training within six months of employment.

New employees hired on or after October 1, 2019 must be trained within six months of hire, with periodic retraining not less than every 10 years. Again, the potential deadline for employees who start working on October 1, 2019, the deadline to complete training within six months of employment.

Existing employees must be trained by October 1, 2020, with periodic retraining not less than every 10 years. Employees who received two hours of sexual harassment training after October 1, 2018, do not have to be retrained by October 1, 2020, however, they must be retrained not less than every 10 years. All employees are required to participate in Paier College-sponsored Sexual Harassment training as provided in accordance with federal and state law requirements.

Documentation/certificates of completion may be maintained electronically in the payroll system and or in employee personnel files.

Definition of Sexual Harassment

Sexual Harassment is defined as "Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitutes sexual harassment when submission to or rejection of this conduct explicitly or implicitly affects an individual's employment, unreasonably interferes with an individual's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment." Sexual harassment at Paier College will not be tolerated.

The EEOC offers additional guidance on what constitutes sexual harassment, including the following: The conduct of the offender must be offensive and unwelcomed by the victim.

The harasser can be the victim's supervisor, an agent of the employer, a supervisor in another area, a co-worker, or a non-employee. The victim does not have to be the person harassed but could be anyone affected by the offensive conduct. The victim and harasser may identify as any gender or as gender non-binary. The victim does not have to be of any specific gender identity.

https://www.eeoc.gov/laws/types/sexual_harassment.cfm

Reporting Sexual Harassment

Initially, you can try telling the harasser to stop. Although this confrontation may be difficult for you, it is often the most effective way of dealing with harassment. If confronting the harasser doesn't end the harassment, you should escalate your complaint within Paier College. You may report the incident(s) to your supervisor and/or Human Resources.

Basic Grievance Policy

Paier College aims to provide a fair, equitable and productive work environment for all faculty, staff and students. This policy seeks to support the achievement of this goal by providing a transparent and consistent process for resolving grievances.

Negotiated solutions may aim to address the key issues and be acceptable to all individuals or parties involved without ascribing blame, victimization or discrimination. Complainants may not suffer any disadvantage, victimization or discrimination as a result of raising a grievance, with minimum stress and maximum protection for all concerned.

Every faculty, staff and student have a responsibility to comply with this policy and to treat everyone who works here with dignity and respect. Seeking redress of a trivial or vexatious issue through a grievance procedure may not be tolerated and may result in disciplinary action including termination of employment with or without notice.

Definitions

Grievance: A wrong or hardship suffered (real or perceived) which is grounds for a complaint

Complaint: An expression of grievance, dissatisfaction, or concern.

Victimize: To act or omit to act towards a person in a way which is intended to cause disadvantage to that person because they have made a complaint, or may make a complaint, or may be or are the subject of a complaint.

Domestic Violence & Stalking Policy

It is the policy of Paier College that domestic violence / intimate partner violence and stalking will not be tolerated. The college will support and assist victims in attaining support. Furthermore, the college will hold perpetrators accountable for their actions through the campus judicial process and law enforcement as appropriate.

Domestic Violence / Intimate Partner Violence can be defined as a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone.

Definition of Stalking

According to the United States Department of Justice, stalking can be defined as a pattern of repeated and unwanted attention, harassment, contact, or any other course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear, such as:

- making unwanted phone calls
- sending unsolicited or unwanted letters or e-mails
- following or spying on the victim
- showing up at a place where one had no reason to be
- waiting at places for the victim
- leaving unwanted items, presents, or flowers
- posting information or spreading rumors about the victim on the internet, in a public place, or by word of mouth

Paier College Sexual Misconduct Policy

Sexual misconduct encompasses a broad range of behavior, from harassing statements to criminal sexual assault. It includes non-consensual sexual penetration, non-consensual sexual contact, sexual exploitation, and sexual harassment.

Consent is the affirmative, unambiguous, and voluntary agreement to engage in a specific sexual activity during a sexual encounter.

Consent can be communicated by either explicit verbal consent or overt action clearly expressing consent. Such signals of consent must be mutual and ongoing, as well as offered freely and knowingly. It is not possible for a person to give consent if incapacitated by drugs, alcohol, or other physical or mental impairment; or if they have been threatened or coerced into giving their consent; or if the person is under the age of 16. More detailed information can be found in the college's Code of Responsibility, under "Policy and Procedures for Student Sexual Misconduct."

Reporting Sexual Misconduct

The College is committed to taking appropriate action to address incidents of Sexual Misconduct and to ensure a safe and non-hostile environment for all students. The College strongly encourages all students to report incidents and will not tolerate any form of retaliation for reporting. Statistics indicate that most sexual assaults are committed by repeat offenders. Reports of domestic violence or stalking on campus will be taken very seriously and will be reported to the Director of Student Affairs. Students who have alleged to engage in domestic violence and/or stalking will be subject to judicial action and risk of serious consequences, which may include dismissal from the college. If a victim chooses to pursue criminal charges, they must file a report with the Bridgeport police department that has jurisdiction over the matter. The Student Affairs Office can assist individuals in contacting law enforcement agencies when filing these reports.

The College is severely limited in its ability to investigate and address sexual assault on campus without student cooperation and information. By reporting incidents, students help the College in its efforts to ensure the safety of the campus and in identifying patterns of misconduct. While students are encouraged to report incidents of Sexual Misconduct directly to the Director of Student Affairs and/or to Campus Police, students may report a Sexual Misconduct incident to any member of the Paier College faculty or staff. Reports made directly to the College Chaplain or to the counselors, nurses and doctors at the Student Health and Counseling Center are protected by confidentiality laws and will not be shared beyond that meeting unless threat to health or safety is imminent.

All other reports, including those to Campus Police, Health Educator, faculty, staff, First Responders, and residential student staff members, will be referred to the Director of Students Affairs for assessment and will be reported to the Campus Police for Clery Act statistical reporting purposes. To the extent possible, the College will respect a student's request to remain anonymous and to keep the detail of the report confidential. However, the request for confidentiality will be weighed against the College's obligation to act on information it has received in order to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment.

Annual Campus Security Report (Jeanne Clery Act)

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act is the landmark federal law, originally known as the Campus Security Act, which requires colleges and universities across the United States to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses. The law is tied to an institution's participation in federal student aid programs and it applies to most institutions of higher education both public and private. The Act is enforced by the United States Department of Education. A 1998 amendment formally named the law in memory of Jeanne Clery, a 19-year-old Lehigh University freshman, who was raped and murdered in her campus residence hall in 1986. The backlash against unreported crimes on numerous campuses across the country led to the creation of this Act.

The Annual Security Report contains information regarding campus security and personal safety including topics such as: crime prevention, fire safety, campus law enforcement authority, crime reporting policies, disciplinary procedures and other matters of importance related to security and safety on campus. They also contain information about crime statistics for the three (3) previous calendar years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus, in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or occupied by Paier College; and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to an accessible from our campus locations.

The Clery Act (Jeanne Clery Act) - amended Title IX in 1990 and requires all publicly funded colleges and universities to share information about all types of crimes on campus, and their efforts to improve campus safety as well as inform the public of crime in or around campus. The Clery Act also requires schools to provide options to survivors of sexual misconduct so they may have the opportunity to succeed in their educational goals. Colleges must also assist survivors in notifying local law enforcement in a safe and empowered manner. Finally, institutions of higher education must provide specific rights to both the survivor and the accused through the disciplinary process.

What is Title IX?

Title IX (1972) is a federal (national) law that serves as a powerful tool for combating campus violence. The law requires colleges receiving federal funding to combat gender-based violence and harassment and respond to survivors' needs in order to ensure that all students have equal access to education.

Any sexual violence or physical abuse, as defined by Connecticut law, whether committed by an employee, student, or member of the public, occurring on college-owned or controlled property, at college-sponsored or supervised functions, or related to or arising from college attendance or activity is a violation of District policies and regulations, and is subject to all applicable punishment, including criminal and/or civil prosecution and employee or student discipline procedures.

No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

Title IX Coordinator

The institution's Title IX Coordinator (the Provost) oversees compliance with all aspects of the sex/gender harassment, discrimination and misconduct policy. The Coordinator reports directly to the President of the institution, and is housed in the Administration department. Questions about this policy should be directed to the Title IX Coordinator. Anyone, students, employees, guests, and visitors, wishing to make a report relating to discrimination or harassment may do so by reporting the concern to the Title IX Coordinator: Paier College – Provost.

Other Title IX Definitions:

Title IX is a landmark federal civil right that prohibits sex discrimination in education. Title IX is not just about sports; it is a prohibition against sex-based discrimination in education. It addresses discrimination against pregnant and parenting students and women in STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math) programs. It also addresses sexual harassment, gender-based discrimination, and sexual violence. Sexual violence includes attempted or completed rape or sexual assault, as well as sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, exhibitionism, verbal or physical sexuality-based threats or abuse, and intimate partner violence.

Title IX does not apply to female students only. Title IX protects any person from sex-based discrimination, regardless of their real or perceived sex, gender identity, and/or gender expression. All female, male, and gender non-conforming individuals are protected from any sex-based discrimination, harassment or violence.

The Violence Against Women Act VAWA (1994) – and its 2000, 2005 & 2013 reaffirmations – amends the Clery Act and expands the rights afforded to campus survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Under VAWA, colleges must include policy statements that outline the procedures an institution may follow after an incident of violence occurs, and identifies options available to survivors. VAWA amendments require prevention programs that aim to stop violent crimes before they occur. Issues of confidentiality of disclosure and reporting, and specifics regarding Hate Crimes as they relate to sexual misconduct acts have also been outlined by VAWA.

The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (Campus SaVE Act) - of 2013 amends the Clery Act and was designed to help colleges better protect their students and employees from sexual violence. SaVE was designed as a companion to Title IX to bolster the responses to and prevention of sexual violence in higher education. SaVE requires colleges to increase transparency about the scope of sexual violence on campus, guarantee victims enhanced rights, provide for standards in institutional conduct proceedings, and provide campus community-wide prevention educational programming.

How Title IX Laws have affected higher education:

Colleges must be proactive in ensuring that the campus is free of sex discrimination. You are protected under Title IX even if you do not experience sex discrimination directly. Schools must take immediate steps to address any sex discrimination, sexual harassment or sexual violence on campus to prevent it from affecting students further. If a school knows or reasonably should know about discrimination, harassment or violence that is creating a “hostile environment” for any student, it must act to eliminate it, to remedy the harm caused and to prevent its recurrence. Schools may not discourage survivors from continuing their education, such as telling them to “take time off” or forcing them to quit a team, club or class. You have the right to remain on campus and have every educational program and opportunity available to you.

Colleges must have an established procedure for handling complaints of sex discrimination, sexual harassment or sexual violence. Every school must have a Title IX Coordinator who manages complaints. The Title IX Coordinator has been designated as the Dean of Academics, the Title IX coordinator contact information should be publicly accessible on the school’s website. If you decide to file a complaint, your school must promptly investigate it regardless of whether you report to the police (though a police investigation may very briefly delay the school’s investigation if law enforcement is gathering evidence). A school may not wait for the conclusion of a criminal proceeding and should conclude its own investigation within a semester’s time (the 2011 Office for Civil Rights Title IX guidance proposes 60 days as an appropriate time-frame). The school should use a “preponderance of the evidence” standard to determine the outcome of a complaint, meaning

discipline should result if it is more likely than not that discrimination, harassment and/or violence occurred. The final decision should be provided to you and the accused in writing. Both of you have the right to appeal the decision.

Colleges must take immediate action to ensure a victim can continue their education free of ongoing sex discrimination, sexual harassment or sexual violence. Along with issuing a no contact directive to the accused, a school must ensure that any reasonable changes to your housing, class or sports schedule, campus job, or extracurricular activity and clubs are made to ensure you can continue your education free from ongoing sex discrimination, sexual harassment or sexual violence. These arrangements can occur BEFORE a formal complaint, investigation, hearing, or final decision is made regarding your complaint. It also can CONTINUE after the entire process since you have a right to an education free of sex-based discrimination, harassment or violence. Additionally, these accommodations should not over-burden complainant-victims or limit your educational opportunities; instead, schools can require the accused to likewise change some school activities or classes to ensure there is not ongoing hostile educational environment.

Colleges may not retaliate against someone filing a complaint and must keep a victim safe from other retaliatory harassment or behavior. Schools must address complaints of sex discrimination, sexual harassment and sexual violence. As part of this obligation they can issue a no contact directive or make other accommodations to ensure the accused or a third party does not retaliate for any complaint. Additionally, the school may not take adverse action against the complainant-victim for their complaint. Any retaliation can and should be reported in a formal Title IX complaint to the U.S. Department of Education since it is your right to be free from a hostile educational environment. Colleges can issue a no contact directive under Title IX to prevent the accused student from approaching or interacting with the victim. When necessary for student safety, schools can issue a no contact directive preventing an accused student from directly or indirectly contacting or interacting with you. Campus security or police can and should enforce such directives. This is not a court-issued restraining order, but a school should provide you with information on how to obtain such an order and facilitate that process if you choose to pursue it.

In cases of sexual violence, colleges are prohibited from encouraging or allowing mediation (rather than a formal hearing) of the complaint. The 2011 Title IX Guidance clearly prohibits schools from allowing mediation between an accused student and a complainant-victim in sexual violence cases. However, they may still offer such an alternative process for other types of complaints, such as sexual harassment. Realize it is your choice and you can and should seek a disciplinary hearing if you desire such a formal process. Schools are discouraged from allowing the accused to question you during a hearing. Colleges should not make victims pay the costs of certain accommodations that may be required in order for the victim to continue their education after experiencing violence. If you need counseling, tutoring, housing resources, or other remedies in order to continue your education, these resources may be provided at no cost to you.

Definitions of Title IX Violations:

- Gender Discrimination
- Gender Discrimination is defined as the following by Title IX:
- Discrimination or harassment based upon one's gender (sex)
- Unfair treatment, attitudes, or behaviors towards an individual based upon their gender (sex)
- Gender identity discrimination as covered by Title VII
- Sexism, sexist attitudes, and sex stereotyping
- Disproportionate athletic programs or activities offered to all genders in relationship to the college's enrollment

Examples of Title IX Violations:

- Gender-based bullying
- Derogatory or sexist remarks
- Gender discrimination in an activity, athletics, program, office, or classroom
- Sexual Harassment
- Sexual Harassment is defined as the following by Title IX:
- Unwanted sexual behavior, advances, or requests for favors
- Unwelcomed verbal, visual, or physical sexual conduct
- Offensive, severe, and/or frequent remarks about a person's sex
- Harassment of a sexual nature which interferes with an individual's right to an education and participation in a program or activity
- Stalking or obscene phone calls, texts, emails, or gestures
- Sexually suggestive jokes, whistles, catcalls, or innuendos
- Inappropriate touching
- Intimidation
- Sex Violence
- Sex Violence is defined as the following by Title IX:
- Sexual abuse or assault, battery, or coercion
- Unwanted sexual contact that stops short of rape or completed rape
- Use of force or manipulation of unwanted sexual activity
- Physical acts where a person is incapable of giving consent or is against a person's may
- Sexual assault, battery, or coercion
- Attempted or completed rape
- Inappropriate touching
- Physical and/or aggressive sexual advances
- Retaliation
- Retaliation is defined as the following by Title IX:
- A strike back in response to another's action or accusation
- A form of revenge or reaction because of a filed complaint against a person
- Refusal to promote, advance, or accurately support/qualify a person due to a complaint filed
- Demotion or prohibiting advancement due to a filed complaint
- Firing, loss of benefits, or the like due to a filed complaint
- Unfair treatment or discrimination due to a filed complaint
- Hostile Environment
- Hostile Environment is defined as the following by Title IX:
- A situation of discriminatory or sexual nature that has occurred and created a adverse setting
- An intimidating or offensive environment that causes a person to be fearful
- A setting that denies, limits, or interferes with a person's ability to participate in or benefit from a program, activity, or job
- Bullying, abusive or intimidating comments and actions
- Intimidating or offensive comments that alter the conditions of a person's work, classroom, team, or program environment
- Continual offensive comments or surroundings of a discriminatory or sexual nature

Procedure

Complaints of harassment of any kind (including sexual harassment and sexual violence) or inquiries regarding Title IX should be directed to the Provost. Reports describing conduct that is inconsistent with our policies may be promptly and thoroughly investigated. Employees and students have the right to file a criminal complaint as well as filing a complaint with the institution. Complaints may be handled discreetly and may include varying levels of investigatory interviews.

Resources for Students

The college is committed to providing maximum support for all students who have experienced sexual misconduct and strongly encourages students to report any incident. All college services are available to survivors of sexual misconduct regardless of whether or not a student intends to file a formal complaint. Resources for students include:

<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone Number</u>
Campus Police	203-576-4913
Director of Student Affairs	203-416-1745
Student Health Services	203-576-4712
Chris DiStiso, Title IX Coordinator	860-390-4459
Bridgeport Police Department	203-581-5100

Resources for Stalking, Sexual Abuse, Domestic Violence

A great deal of support on both the local and national levels is available to Paier College students and all Bridgeport residents who struggle with sexual assault and/or sexuality issues. Connect, learn, heal, and grow through the compilation of resources below.

Bridgeport Hospital

Bridgeport Hospital is a private, not-for-profit acute care hospital. The following services are provided for sexual assault victims:

Referrals to The Center for Family Justice for crisis and counseling services

Emergency Room nurses have been trained to administer the Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit
HIV/STI testing if necessary
Plan B (morning-after pill) is offered
267 Grant St.
Bridgeport, CT 06610
203-384-3000

The Bridgeport Police Department

The Bridgeport Police Department is dedicated to serving the community through the protection of life and property and the prevention of crime. The police and the community are accountable to each other and will work together for the purpose of ensuring the highest quality of life and to enforce the law, maintain order, educate the public, and provide public assistance with respect, dignity, and equality while maintaining the highest standards of professional ethics and integrity.
300 Congress St
Bridgeport, CT
203-581-5100

The Center for Family Justice

The Center for Family Justice uses a coordinated approach to offer services designed to break the cycle of violence in a safe place, under one roof. Counselors, client advocates, law enforcement, prosecutors, and civil/legal providers work together to streamline how they help people heal while reducing costs.

753 Fairfield Avenue

Bridgeport, Connecticut 06604

203-334-6154

Planned Parenthood Bridgeport Center offers the following services related to the testing and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs):

STD testing, diagnosis, and treatment

STD prevention, including condoms, HPV vaccine (Gardasil), hepatitis B vaccine, STD/safer sex education

STD screening (no symptoms) for women and men is available on a walk-in basis during business hours
211 State St.

Bridgeport, CT 06604

(203) 366-0664

Triangle Community Center

Fairfield County's leading provider of LGBT programming and resources to nurture growth and connection within the community. Triangle Community Center (TCC) is the only organization focused exclusively on the LGBTQ community in Fairfield County, which is a community at much greater risk of isolation, discrimination, suicide, substance abuse, and HIV/AIDS than its peers. TCC hosts groups and programs that provide health and human services to the LGBTQ community in Fairfield County and works closely with Mid-Fairfield AIDS Project and World Health Clinicians on HIV/AIDS-related outreach, testing initiatives, and creating a more informed and healthy LGBTQ community.

618 West Ave.

Norwalk, CT 06850

203-853-0600

Report respectfully submitted on October 1, 2021.
For additional information, please contact the Student Affairs Office at Paier College.