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

### INSTITUTION INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Tunxis Community College</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Office/Department:</td>
<td>Dean of Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact:</td>
<td>Jessica Waterhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Year:</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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](http://www.ct.edu/regents/policies) (Effective 6/16/2016)
- [BOR/CSCU Policy on Consensual Relationships](http://www.ct.edu/regents/policies) (Effective 10/20/2016)
- [BOR/CSCU Policy Regarding Reporting Suspected Abuse or Neglect of a Child](http://www.ct.edu/regents/policies) (Effective 1/10/2015)
- [BOR/CSCU Student Code of Conduct](http://www.ct.edu/regents/policies) (Effective 6/16/2016)

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

- Sexually Violent 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.
# Exual 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Category</th>
<th>Number of Programs:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prevention:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Sexual Assault         | -YWCA of New Britain SACS  
-Mot Anymore  
-Bringing in the Bystander | -YWCA of New Britain SACS  
-Clothes Line Project  
-Mot Anymore  
-It’s On Us video  
-Denim Day 2018  
-Tunxis Community College Procedures | -YWCA of New Britain SACS |
| Stalking               | -Prudence Crandall  
-Mot Anymore  
-Tunxis Community College Procedures | -Prudence Crandall  
-Mot Anymore  
-Tunxis Community College Procedures | -Prudence Crandall |
| Intimate Partner Violence | -Prudence Crandall  
-Mot Anymore  
-Bringing in the Bystander | -Prudence Crandall  
-Mot Anymore  
-Clothes Line Project  
-Faces of Survival  
-Bringing in the Bystander  
-Tunxis Community College Procedures | -Prudence Crandall  
-Bringing in the Bystander |

### Program Types:

(List and Describe Each Program Type)

- **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 all 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.
### Incidents of Sexual Assault, Stalking and IPV Reported to CSCU in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Incident</th>
<th>Number of Incidents Reported</th>
<th>Incident Reported to Have Occurred in 2018</th>
<th>Respondent Identified as Connected to the Reporting Institution</th>
<th>Respondent Identified as Connected to CSCU Institution</th>
<th>Confidential or Anonymous Reports</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
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### Disciplinary Cases Resulting from Investigations of Sexual Assault, Stalking and Intimate Partner Violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Incident</th>
<th>Number of Investigations</th>
<th>Finding of No Violation or Not Responsible</th>
<th>Finding of Responsible &amp; Suspension</th>
<th>Finding of Responsible &amp; Expulsion</th>
<th>Finding of Responsible &amp; Probation/Warning</th>
<th>Number of FindingsAppealed</th>
<th>Appeal Outcome</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>Stalking</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)</td>
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Link to the CSCU Student Code of Conduct: [http://www.ct.edu/files/policies/5.1%20StudentCodeofConduct.pdf](http://www.ct.edu/files/policies/5.1%20StudentCodeofConduct.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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEPARTMENT</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>NAME OF PROGRAM</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>PRESENTER</th>
<th>AUDIENCE</th>
<th>NUMBER IN AUDIENCE</th>
<th>TITLE IX RELATED</th>
<th>WHICH PROHIBITED BEHAVIOR WAS COVERED?</th>
<th>PRIMARY** OR ONGOING?***</th>
<th>STUDENTS OR EMPLOYEES</th>
<th>LEARNING OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>DOCUMENTS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dean of Students</td>
<td>January 30, 2018</td>
<td>Bringing in the Bystander</td>
<td>Tunxis 2-207</td>
<td>Waterhouse/Grabowski</td>
<td>FYE students</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>DoV, DaV, SA, S</td>
<td>Primary</td>
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<td>Awareness and Prevention</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dean of Students</td>
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<td>Not Anymore</td>
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<td>Ongoing</td>
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<td>Dean of Students</td>
<td>January-May 2018</td>
<td>Not Anymore</td>
<td>On-line</td>
<td>Student Success</td>
<td>Employees</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>DoV, DaV, SA, S</td>
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<td>Employees</td>
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<td>Dean of Students</td>
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<td>Bringing in the Bystander</td>
<td>Tunxis Library</td>
<td>Classroom</td>
<td>Cleary</td>
<td>FYE students</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Dean of Students</td>
<td>February 28, 2018</td>
<td>Bringing in the Bystander</td>
<td>Tunxis Library</td>
<td>Classroom</td>
<td>Waterhouse/Grabowski</td>
<td>FYE students</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Dean of Students</td>
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<td>Classroom</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>Dean of Students</td>
<td>April 12-19th 2018</td>
<td>Faces of Survival</td>
<td>Lobby 100 building</td>
<td>Richard</td>
<td>Campus</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Ongoing</td>
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<td>Dean of Students</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>Primary</td>
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</table>
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
- stereotypical 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 to, 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

• 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
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

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

• *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

- 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
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.
Where were the bystanders?
Where were the bystanders?

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?

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.
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
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

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 Dixon.

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

"She was saying help, help, help," said Dixon 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 horror, thanks to a liquor store clerk with a background that made her uniquely inclined to take the woman's hushed plea seriously.

Minutes after the 911 call, Plymouth police would arrest Evandro S. Delrade, 28, at a nearby motel. He is charged with abducting the woman and her son from a parking lot at a Framingham Wal-Mart Saturday night, then holding them prisoner.

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 Botrell

Tape tells how rescue triggered

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

The woman mouthed "help" to a customer, who told Dixon, said liquor store employees. Dixon 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," Dixon said.

When she wouldn't look at me, I knew she didn't want the man to see.

But Dixon had no idea what was wrong.

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

Dixon said that she tried to de-escalate the woman's departure with small talk about Christmas, but that she simply walked away.

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

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

Source: Raja Mishra 12.22.05, Boston Globe Staff
Bystander Action: Social Media

Alexandria Goddard: The Steubenville Rape Case Blogger

Samantha Stendal: A Needed Response

https://thelede.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/03/18/how-blogger-helped-steubenville-rape-case-unfold-online/
Scope of Sexual & Relationship Violence

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low</th>
<th>LEVEL OF RECOGNITION</th>
<th>High</th>
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Rape Culture

*Adapted from D. Lisak’s Rape Culture slide

- Core Offenders
- Facilitators
- Apathetic Bystanders
- Sexism, Denigration of Women, Calloused Sexual Attitudes, Strict Gender Roles

• 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

- 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.\(^{11}\)
“Affirmative consent” means an active, clear and voluntary agreement by a person to engage in sexual activity with another person;
Facts about Relationship Violence

• 1 in 4 women will be a victim of relationship abuse.\textsuperscript{12}

• 85% of victims of physical relationship abuse are women.\textsuperscript{13}

• Women ages 20-24 are at the greatest risk of nonfatal relationship abuse.\textsuperscript{14}

• 20-30% of college dating couples experience at least one act of physical aggression.\textsuperscript{15}

• 70-90% of college dating couples experience psychological aggression.\textsuperscript{16}
Consequences of Sexual & Relationship Violence

- 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.
Bystander Pledge

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

“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

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

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.
Highlights

• **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

• **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
“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?
References


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

The Center for Women & Families
Bridgeport
(203) 364-9559

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

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

Network Against Domestic Abuse
Enfield
(860) 763-4342

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

Interval House
Hartford
(860) 527-0030

Meriden-Wallingford
Chrysalis
Meriden
(203) 286-1501

New Horizons
Middletown
(860) 347-3044

Prudence Crandall Center
New Britain
(860) 225-6357

Domestic Violence Services of Greater New Haven
New Haven
(203) 780-8104

The Women’s Center of SGC
New London
(860) 701-6000

Domestic Violence Crisis Center
Norwalk
(203) 852-1980

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

Domestic Violence Crisis Center
Stamford
(203) 357-8162

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

Safe Haven
Waterbury
(203) 575-0006

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

Help yourself or someone you know
888-774-2900
StopDomesticViolence.info

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

Adapted with permission from the “Ike Action Kit” from the Family Violence Prevention Fund. and from ‘Domestic Violence: The Facts’ from Peace at Home.
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
  - New Britain
  - (860) 278-9894

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

- Women's Center of Greater Danbury
  - Danbury
  - (203) 971-5206

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

- Network Against Domestic Abuse
  - Enfield
  - (860) 763-4542

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

- Interval House
  - Hartford
  - (860) 527-0550

- Meriden-Wallingford
  - Chrysalis
  - Meriden
  - (203) 238-1501

- New Horizons
  - Middletown
  - (860) 347-3044

Prudence Crandall Center
- New Britain
- (860) 255-6357

Domestic Violence Services of Greater New Haven
- New Haven
- (203) 799-8104

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

Domestic Violence Crisis Center
- Norwalk
- (203) 852-1980

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

Domestic Violence Crisis Center
- Stamford
- (203) 357-8162

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

Safe Haven
- Waterbury
- (203) 575-0096

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

¿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 las víctimas aceptar que están siendo abusadas 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 o alguien que usted conoce está en una relación violenta.

Abuso de Autoridad

Insista 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

Interrumpe, cambia el tema, no presta atención o no responde; cambia las palabras humillación delante de otras personas; habla mal de su familia y amigos.

Abuso de Confianza

Mintir; ocultar información; engañar; ser extremadamente celosía.

Rompimiento de Promesas

No cumple con sus acuerdos. Se reúne a compartir las responsabilidades del hogar; cuidado de los niños y quehaceres del hogar. No cumple con sus acuerdos. Se reúne a compartir las responsabilidades del hogar; cuidado de los niños y quehaceres del hogar.

Control Económico

Interfiere 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.

Culpar, 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 respetea 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; falta de respeto al jefe.

Aislamiento

Evita o se 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.

Ayúdese o ayude alguien que usted conozca

888-774-2900
parelaviolenciadomestica.info

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.

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.

2 in 5 GAY MEN will be sexually abused.

1 in 8 LESBIAN WOMEN will be sexually assaulted.

1 in 2 BISEXUAL MEN will experience sexual violence.

1 in 4 BISEXUAL WOMEN will experience sexual violence.

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.


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.

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

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.
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.

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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.

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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:

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)

www.ywcanewbritain.org
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.

Oferemos:
- Línea de auxilio en Inglés y en 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:

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)
www.ywcanewbritain.org

Oficina Satélite en Hartford:
75 Charter Oak Avenue
Building 1, Suite 1-304
(203) 325-7680
(203) 325-7640 (fax)
www.ywcanewbritain.org

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