

Assistance for Students

Students who have experienced a sexual assault, sexual violence, or other crimes may seek advice, assistance, and resources from the Deans of Student Development, Educational Planning, Counseling and Completion*, Dean of Compliance and Judicial Affairs, or the College's Title IX Coordinators. Individuals within these offices can assist the complainant with accessing medical or counseling services, advocacy services, social support services, legal services, and police services. Even in the absence of a formal complaint, the College may be able to provide assistance to the complainant with respect to his or her academic, living, transportation, or working situations. For example, a student might wish to explore changing into another class or class time.

** Free short term counseling is available by contacting Educational Planning and Counseling at any of the three campuses.*

Educational Planning, Counseling and Completion

Central Campus
281-998-6150, ext. 1014

North Campus
281-998-6150, ext. 2317

South Campus
281-998-6150, ext. 3444

Title IX Coordinators
Students - Joanna Zimmermann, 281-476-1863

Dean of Compliance and Judicial Affairs
Clare Iannelli, 281-478-2756

Compliance Officer
Danessa Trahan, 281-478-2756

Assistance for Employees

Employees who have experienced a sexual assault, sexual violence, or other crimes may seek advice, assistance, and resources from the College's Title IX Coordinator or the Employee Assistance Program (EAP).

Title IX Coordinator
Sandra Ramirez, 281-991-2648

Title IX Investigators
Vickie Del Bello, 281-998-6357
Gretchen Rapp, 281-998-6314
Tracy Willis, 281-998-6332

Employee Assistance Program
www.uteap.org
713-500-3327



State of Texas Statistics

In 2014, the state of Texas reported the following family violence data:

Number of incidents: 185,817

Number of victims: 201,051

Number of offenders: 195,511

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety, Crime in Texas 2014

Resources

Aid to Victims of Domestic Abuse
713-224-9911

Bay Area Turning Point, Inc.
<http://www.bayareaturningpoint.org/>
24-Hour Hotline: 281-286-2525

Houston Area Women's Center
<http://www.hawc.org/>
Rape Crisis Hotline: 713-528-7273
Domestic Violence Hotline: 713-528-2121

Houston Health and Human Services Department
<http://www.houstontx.gov/health/>

National Center for Victims of Crime
<http://www.victimsofcrime.org>
202-467-8700

National Crime Prevention Council
<http://www.ncpc.org>
443-292-4565

National Domestic Violence Hotline
<http://www.thehotline.org>
1-800-799-7233

National Sexual Violence Resource Center
<http://www.nsvrc.org>
1-877-739-3895

Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network
<https://rainn.org/>
1-800-656-4673

The Bridge Over Troubled Waters
<http://www.thebridgeovertroubledwaters.org/>
24-Hour Hotline: 713-473-2801

The Montrose Center
<http://www.montrosecenter.org/hub/services/avp/>
713-529-3211

If you feel you are in danger,
call 555 (on campus phone)
or 281-476-9128.

Get the facts on Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking





Am I a Victim of Domestic/ Dating Violence?

- Does your partner get jealous when you talk with others?
- Does your partner frighten or intimidate you?
- Does your partner put you down, but then tell you that he/she loves you?
- Does your partner try to impose restrictions on the way you dress or your appearance?
- Have you been pushed, shoved, held down, hit, kicked, or had things thrown at you by your partner?
- Are you afraid to break up with your partner because of fear of personal safety?
- Has your partner forced or intimidated you into having sex?

What is Domestic/ Dating Violence?

Domestic violence can be defined as a pattern of abusive behavior that is used by an intimate partner to gain or maintain power and control over the other intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This can include any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, threaten, blame, injure, or wound someone.

Dating violence is defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of such a relationship is determined based on the following factors:

- Length of the relationship
- Type of the relationship
- Frequency of interaction between the persons in the relationship



Types of Domestic/ Dating Violence

Physical Abuse:

- Hitting, slapping, shoving, grabbing, pinching, biting, hair pulling, etc. are types of physical abuse. This type of abuse also includes denying a partner medical care or forcing alcohol and/or drug use upon him or her.

Sexual Abuse:

- Coercing or attempting to coerce any sexual contact or behavior without consent. Sexual violence includes, but is certainly not limited to, marital rape, attacks on sexual parts of the body, forcing sex after physical violence has occurred, treating one in a sexually demeaning manner and controlling reproduction by sabotaging methods of birth control.

Emotional Abuse:

- Undermining an individual's sense of self-worth and/or self-esteem is abusive. This may include, but is not limited to constant criticism, diminishing one's abilities, name-calling, or forbidding one's attendance at school or employment.

Psychological Abuse:

- Elements of psychological abuse include– but not limited to– causing fear by intimidation; threatening physical harm to self, partner, children, or partner's family, friends, at school and/or work.

Stalking:

- Consistent behavior that is directed specifically at another person that causes that person to suffer substantial emotional distress or to fear for his or her personal safety or security.

How can I help a friend who is being abused?

Acknowledge your friend is in a difficult situation.

Let the friend know he/she is not alone.

Be Supportive.

Listen and be available. Remember it may be difficult for your friend to talk about the abuse.

Be Non-Judgmental.

Respect your friend's decisions. There are many reasons why victims stay in abusive relationships. Do not criticize the choice to stay.

Don't be afraid to show that you are concerned.

Describe what you see is going on and that you want to help. Let your friend know he/she deserves a healthy, nonviolent relationship.

If your friend breaks up with an abuser, continue to be supportive.

Your friend may feel sad or lonely and be tempted to return to the abuser.

Encourage your friend to talk to professionals who can offer support.

San Jacinto College has resources such as the police, Counseling Services, and Human Resources. They can also direct you to other resources for assistance.

**If you feel you are in danger,
call 5555 (on campus phone)
or 281-476-9128.**