

Assistance for Students

Students who have experienced a sexual assault, sexual violence or other crimes may seek advice, assistance and resources from the Compliance and Judicial Affairs office, Deans of Student Development, Student Support Services* or the College's Title IX Coordinators. Individuals within these offices can assist the reporting party 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 reporting party 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 Student Support Services at the Central, North and South Campuses.

Advising, Career & Transfer

Central Campus / Maritime Technology and Training Center
281-478-2768

North Campus / Generation Park
281-459-7192

South Campus
281-922-3444

Title IX Coordinator

Students - Joanna Zimmermann, 281-476-1863

Dean of Compliance and Judicial Affairs

Kara Kennebrew, 281-478-2756

Compliance Officer

Jimmy Sims, 281-478-2756

Compliance Officer

Jennifer Ren, 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

Employees - Sandra Ramirez, 281-991-2648

Title IX Investigators

Vickie Del Bello, 281-998-6357
Michelle Walker, 281-998-6122
Gretchen Rapp, 281-998-6314

Employee Assistance Program

www.uteap.org
713-500-3327

State of Texas Statistics

In 2021, the state of Texas reported the following family violence data:

Number of incidents: 231,207

Number of victims: 249,439

Number of offenders: 243,083

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety, Crime in Texas 2021

Equal Opportunity Statement

The San Jacinto College District is committed to equal opportunity for all students, employees, and applicants without regard to race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship status, age, disability, pregnancy, religion, gender, sexual orientation, gender expression or identity, genetic information, marital status or veteran status in accordance with applicable federal and state laws.

No person including students, faculty, staff, part-time and temporary workers will be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of or be subjected to discrimination or harassment under any program or activity sponsored or conducted by the San Jacinto College District on the basis of the categories listed.

The following College officials have been designated to handle inquiries regarding the College's non-discrimination policies:

Associate Vice Chancellor, Student Services

Joanna Zimmermann (students) -
Co-Lead Title IX Coordinator
8060 Spencer Highway
Pasadena, Texas 77505
joanna.zimmermann@sjcd.edu
281-476-1863

Vice Chancellor, Human Resources

Sandra Ramirez (employees) -
Co-Lead Title IX Coordinator
4624 Fairmont Parkway
Pasadena, Texas 77504
sandra.ramirez@sjcd.edu
281-991-2648

Vice Chancellor, Strategic Initiatives, Workforce Development, Community Relations and Diversity

Allatia Harris (equity in athletics)
8060 Spencer Highway
Pasadena, Texas 77505
allatia.harris@sjcd.edu
281-459-7140

Resources

Aid to Victims of Domestic Abuse

713-224-9911
<http://www.avda-tx.org/>

Bay Area Turning Point, Inc.

<http://www.bayareaturningpoint.org/>
24-Hour Hotline: 281-286-2525

Houston Area Women's Center

<http://www.hawc.org/>
Sexual Assault: 713-528-7273
Domestic Violence Hotline: 713-528-2121

Houston Health Department

<http://www.houstontx.gov/health/>
832-393-5169

National Center for Victims of Crime

<https://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>
717-909-0710

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline

<https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/>
1-800-273-8255

Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network

<https://www.rainn.org/>
1-800-656-4673

Stalking Resource Center

<http://victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center>
202-467-8700

The Bridge Over Troubled Waters

<https://tbotw.org>
24-Hour Hotline: 713-473-2801

The Montrose Center

<https://www.montroscenter.org>
713-529-0037
LGBTQ 24-Hour Helpline: 713-529-3211

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

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



 SAN JACINTOSM
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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?

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



What is Domestic/ Dating Violence?

Domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse, a current or past intimate partner, a person that the victim shares a child with, or a by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the State of Texas.

Dating violence means violence committed by the actor against a person with whom the actor is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of the relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

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

Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.



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.

