WHAT CONSTITUTES A TITLE IX OFFENSE?

Any form of sexual violence/assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking or harassment.

Sexual Harassment: Unwelcome speech or conduct of a sexual nature which includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and other verbal, or nonverbal, conduct.

Stalking: Repeatedly following, monitoring, harassing, threatening or intimidating another by phone, mail, electronic communication, or social media without legitimate purpose and with intent to harass, annoy, or alarm another.

Dating/Domestic Violence: A pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to control the other partner. This includes behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure or wound.

Sexual Violence/Assault: Actual or attempted sexual contact with another person without that person’s consent. This includes unwelcome or forced touching of intimate parts and sexual intercourse without consent.

Consent: In the absence of a mutual and enthusiastic demonstration of approval, consent does not exist. If at any time it is reasonably apparent that either individual is hesitant, confused, or uncertain, both parties should stop. Consent cannot be obtained when someone is a minor (under 18), incapacitated, or has disabilities.
### WHEN VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY HARASSED

**DO**
- Admit that a problem exists.
- Tell the offender specifically what you find offensive.
- Keep a written record (date, time, place, witnesses).
- Talk to someone you trust.
- “Report a Concern” to Title IX.
- Call police or Campus Security if you feel unsafe.

**DON’T**
- Blame yourself for another’s inappropriate behavior.
- Ignore the inappropriate behavior.
- Try to handle harassment by yourself.

### SUPPORT
- Believe the reporting party.
- Do not blame them or ask “why” questions.
- Offer to go with them for help.
- Encourage them to report the event.

### BYSTANDER

There is no single “right” way to intervene

- **D**iscern if there is a need to intervene.
- **D**ecide what action to safely take.
- **D**irectly act or speak, such as asking them, “Are you ok?”
- **D**istract by removing the victim or changing the focus.
- **D**elegate by asking others to help.

### SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION TIPS

- Use the “buddy” system.
- Be selective as to whom you are with and where you are going.
- Avoid hitchhiking or hitchhikers.
- Utilize Department of Public Safety night shuttle.
- Become informed about healthy vs. unhealthy relationships.
- Use the Seasider Guardian App.
  (https://studentlife.byuh.edu/security-conference)

### WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU ARE SEXUALLY ASSAULTED?

- Get to a safe place as fast as you can
- Call a trusted friend or family member
- **O**btaining medical care
- **O**btaining trauma counseling
- **I**nsuring your future safety
- Reporting the incident
- Answering your questions

### HEALTHY
- Partnership
- Economic equality
- Emotional honesty
- Sexual respect
- Physical safety
- Respect
- Support/Trust
- Treat people as people (as real as you)

### UNHEALTHY
- Domination
- Economic control
- Emotional manipulation
- Sexual abuse – force
- Physical abuse
- Intimidation
- Control
- Treat people as an object (use or abuse)

### TELL A FRIEND OR ROOMMATE

- Who you will be with.
- Where you will be going.
- When you expect to return.
- What you will be doing.