

The CIRCLE of RESPECT: ARE YOU IN IT?

2010-2011 Crime Prevention Month Kit



NATIONAL
CRIME
PREVENTION
COUNCIL

CTIA The Wireless Foundation

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IMPORTANT WEBSITES

Dear Crime Prevention Practitioner,

McGruff the Crime Dog® is 30 years old this year! What a wonderful time to celebrate the achievements we have made in reaching children, teens, and adults with the message that we can prevent crime before it happens and help ensure that they can pursue their dreams free from crime and violence.

McGruff® has presided over three decades of change. And we have changed, too, with the launch of our exciting initiative, the Circle of Respect. This initiative, which builds on our history of leadership and innovation, has grown out of our success over the years since “Take A Bite Out Of Crime®” first became the theme of crime prevention.

Respect is an important element in all that we do. A person with respect for his or her community and its citizens is less likely to join and contribute to the destructive forces of a gang. A partner in a respectful dating relationship is unlikely to commit relationship violence. A person with respect for a classmate or co-worker is unlikely to bully that person or engage in workplace violence, cyberbullying or sexting. We firmly believe that if we encourage respect, we can have an impact on crime and how individuals treat one another.

The Circle of Respect’s mission is “To promote respect as a way to manage conflict and prevent criminal behavior.” Through this initiative, NCPC will address many forms of crime that demonstrate a relational disconnect between individuals and communities such as cyberbullying and gang violence. We are fortunate to be able to discuss these topics in this year’s *Crime Prevention Month Kit* thanks in part to our longstanding partnership with CTIA – The Wireless Foundation. Over the years, CTIA has consistently demonstrated its commitment to keeping kids safe online and ensuring that wireless technology is used to improve safety throughout our nation’s communities. NCPC is thankful for CTIA’s continued support and dedication to preventing crime.

We hope you will find this kit and NCPC’s other resources helpful. For more information on the Circle of Respect or other NCPC programs, please visit our websites at www.circleofrespect.org and www.ncpc.org or call 202-466-6272.

Sincerely,



Ann M. Harkins
President and CEO



IT'S ALL ABOUT RESPECT

The National Crime Prevention Council believes that self-respect and mutual respect are the keystones of a civil society. To that end, it launched its Circle of Respect initiative in January 2010 with the bold mission "To promote respect as a way to manage conflict and prevent criminal behavior."

The basic theory of the crime prevention triangle says that for a crime to take place, there must be three key elements: opportunity, ability, and desire. The theory also holds that if any one element is missing, the crime cannot take place. NCPC programs have long focused on preventing opportunity and ability; now, in the belief that the lack of respect can be a fundamental cause of crime and through the Circle of Respect initiative, it will also focus on desire.

The Circle of Respect is intended to encompass crimes in society in which respect is a root cause, from bullying, in all its iterations, to gang violence. A gang that engages in senseless violence, for example, shows that it has no respect for a community or the people in it. By defacing walls and buildings and terrorizing citizens, these gang members are expressing their contempt for their neighbors and their surroundings. If they respected themselves and their neighborhoods, perhaps through educational, vocational, or recreational achievement, their self-esteem would be better and they would make choices that have a positive impact on their own lives and the communities in which they live.

NCPC has developed a number of resources to accompany its Circle of Respect initiative. They are designed to provide channels through which audiences of all ages can engage in crime prevention efforts and be a part of the Circle.



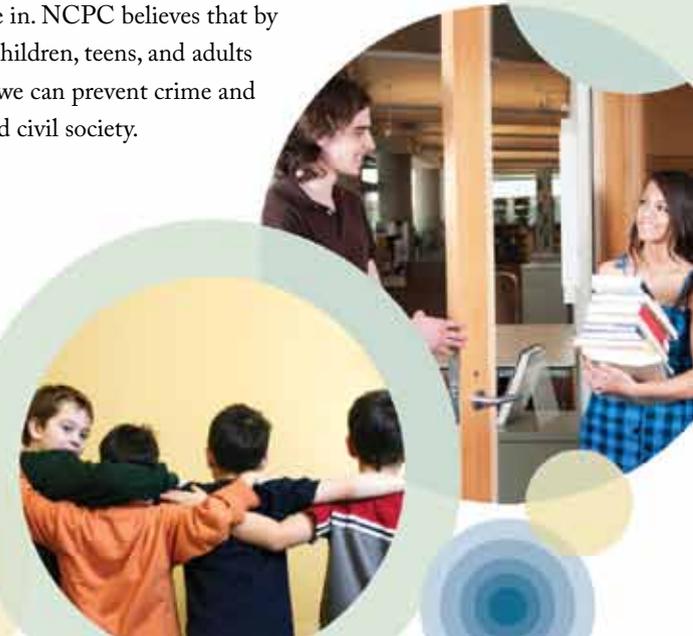
Circle of Respect Website

The Circle of Respect website, www.circleofrespect.org, provides information and tools to mobilize communities and teach people how to get involved in making their fellow citizens and their communities more respectful. The website currently features the Circle of Respect Book Club and bullying and cyberbullying resources. Lesson plans for teachers, contests, and other activities are planned.

Circle of Respect Book Club

The Circle of Respect Book Club features monthly discussions by well-known authors that help generate discussions among adults and children about respect-based issues such as dating violence and bullying. This premier resource features downloadable podcasts of each discussion.

Self-respect and mutual respect can have a profound effect on human behavior and the society we live in. NCPC believes that by encouraging these qualities in children, teens, and adults through the Circle of Respect, we can prevent crime and enjoy life in a more peaceful and civil society.



NOVEMBER 2010



Don't forget to put the Celebrate Safe Communities banner on your website.
www.celebratesafecommunities.org

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11 Veterans Day	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25 Thanksgiving Day	26	27
28	29	30				

The Great American Smokeout
The American Cancer Society,
800-ACS-2345

WHY IT'S IMPORTANT THAT WE RESPECT OTHERS

Self-respect and respect for others are key ingredients in preventing bullying; living healthy, satisfying lives; protecting our communities from violence; and preventing crime.

How can you put respect to work in your community? You can start by asking people to join together and commit themselves to treating themselves, their neighbors, and their communities with more respect.

In communities:

- Hold a school/park clean-up day.
- Paint over graffiti.
- Create a mural or donate a painting to a local school or senior citizen home.
- Work to create job opportunities for young people.

Online:

- Download a Circle of Respect Book Club podcast and organize a discussion around the book.
- Create an online video about an issue and highlight it on community and school websites.
- Share NCPC's *Samantha's Choice* video with young children and have them create and perform a skit about bullying and cyberbullying.

In schools:

- Read student-created announcements about local issues over the school's PA system.
- Create a mentoring program for younger students.
- Design posters or brochures that teach students how to address issues that they face in school.
- Design anti-bullying messages.
- Start a school-based mediation program and teach youth how to settle conflicts without violence.

It's important to have respectful relationships with others in all aspects of life. That way, community relationships are based on a neighborly foundation and crime is discouraged. Everyone benefits from the simple gift of respect.



DECEMBER 2010



Make sure you download the Celebrate Safe Communities Online Media Kit for press releases, announcer scripts, and much more.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25 Christmas Day
26	27	28	29	30	31	

SEXUAL HARASSMENT: IT'S SOCIETY'S PROBLEM

Sexual harassment has become so widespread that it isn't just a gender or discrimination issue. It's a problem for all society. It begs for even more attention than it gets. And while two-thirds of American companies offer sexual harassment prevention training programs and almost all have written sexual harassment policies,* sexual harassment persists. At its core is a lack of respect by the perpetrators for their victims. And the victims aren't always women.

This crime is a violation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. In 1998, the U.S. Supreme Court made employers more liable for sexual harassment of their employees. Sexual harassment is defined by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as “unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or visual communication or physical conduct of a physical nature” when a number of conditions are present, including when “submission to or rejection of such conduct or communication by an individual is used as a factor in decisions affecting such individual’s employment, public accommodations, or public services, education, or housing.”

We hear most about sexual harassment in the work place. A recent poll** of 782 workers found that

- 31 percent of the female workers had been harassed
- 7 percent of the male workers had been harassed
- 100 percent of the women reported the harasser was a man
- 59 percent of the men reported the harasser was a women
- 41 percent of the men reported the harasser was another man
- 62 percent of the victims took no action

One troubling aspect of sexual harassment is that women in supervisory roles are 137 percent more likely to be harassed than nonsupervisory workers at lower levels. According to one researcher, this shows that sexual harassment isn't just about sexual desire, as the executives harassing these women are seeking to control and dominate them (neutralize them) rather than expressing sexual feelings.

Other than the crime itself, what's most troubling about these figures is the fact that so many victims take no action. The psychological damage of this crime on the victim can be depression, denial, anxiety, shock, anger, frustration, fear, irritability, insecurity, embarrassment, shame, guilt, self-blame, and isolation. These are all destructive feelings that can lead to a lack of self-respect—and result in not reporting the crime to the appropriate company official or the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

**Society for Human Resource Management, 2009*

***Louis Harris and Associates, 2008*



JANUARY 2011



Make sure to reserve a location early for your 2011 Celebrate Safe Communities event.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1 New Year's Day
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17 Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday	18	19	20	21	22
23 30	24 31	25	26	27	28	29

MANAGING CHILDREN'S CONFLICTS BY ENCOURAGING RESPECT

Bullying can no longer be swept under the rug as a normal part of growing up. It can destroy young lives, not just those of the victims, but those of the bullies, too. It is an indicator of a lack of respect by the person doing the bullying for his victim and can cause irreparable damage to a victim's self-esteem.

The effects on the bullied child are legion. He or she may become depressed, withdrawn, develop a severe loss of self-esteem, retreat from his or her existing friendships, stop taking part in the usual extracurricular activities, suffer a loss in grades, drop out of school (if old enough), and have anti-social problems in adulthood. Bullied children have committed suicide, as the headlines and news coverage are telling us with frightening frequency. The electronic media at children's disposal—personal computers, camera cell phones—are great tools for communication, discovery, education, and entertainment, when used correctly, but some are using them to take unflattering pictures of their victims and sending them to countless others without permission. Children and youth are not safe from this electronic bullying, even at home.

The child who bullies has problems, too. His or her behavior may result from poverty; family violence; discrimination (including racial discrimination); sexual abuse; abuse of alcohol, drugs, and other substances; excessive discipline at home; media violence; and academic failure. And many bullies run afoul of the law in adulthood.

So how do we interrupt the cycle of bullying? When introduced at an early age and continued throughout school, conflict management works. The use of conflict management over many years shows that both children in a conflict can learn to view themselves as equal and have mutual respect.

The key ingredients of successful conflict management include reinforcement over a long period of time, involvement of all parties concerned (schools, Scouts, YWCA and YMCA, parents, etc.), and changes in policies affecting bullying behavior.

Parents need to play a lead role by giving their child special time each day; teaching their child to ask for attention constructively; teaching their child to recognize the feelings of others; telling them how to take a “time out” if they find themselves in conflict with a friend; and listening first, then helping their child negotiate a solution. NCPC's new video, *Samantha's Choice*, shows how McGruff the Crime Dog® and his nephew Scruff® help out a young girl being bullied by teaching her how to “Stop, Talk, and Walk.” You can view a copy of this video on www.circleofrespect.org or if you want to show the video at a school or community event, you can request a copy by calling 202-466-6272.

The University of Calgary, Alberta, reported on a number of bullying and conflict management programs in the United States and Canada. In Coquitlam, British Columbia, the Bully B'ware program, aimed at children in kindergarten through Grade 6, defined bullying as a “power difference between the victim and the bully with the intention to hurt, embarrass, or humiliate.” School activities included posters, videos, and a teacher's guide, and the school introduced a school-wide policy against bullying. At the same time, parents were given a guide telling them how best to handle bullying situations involving their children. At the end of the program, out-of-school suspensions dropped from 34 before the program to ten after one year of the program and four after two years of the program. In an unexpected result, school vandalism costs dropped from \$2,200 a year to \$300 during the program.



FEBRUARY 2011



"I don't know what to do for my CSC event!"
Go to www.celebratesafecommunities.org
and look under tools for Ideas for Your Local
Celebration.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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20	21 Washington's Birthday	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

CYBERBULLYING

Kids thought life was hard when all they had to worry about was the schoolyard tough guy shaking them down for their lunch money or roughing them up on their way home at the end of the school day.

But now, a more insidious type of bullying is threatening our children with even more damaging consequences. Almost every child has access to a computer and uses it to send or receive email, explore and do homework exercises and research, and play video games. It's a fun part of life—until a hate message comes screeching into the mail box. The simple truth is that today, children aren't safe from bullying—in this case, cyberbullying—even at home.

Moreover, the overwhelming majority of older children, tweens, and teens now carry cell phones. Parents like them so they can keep in touch with their children as both make the rounds of their busy schedules. Children like using them to keep in touch with their friends. But, like home computers, they can be a source of cyberbullying.

Cyberbullying has the same effects as traditional bullying—maybe worse. Victims experience a loss of self-esteem, become withdrawn, isolate themselves, suffer scholastically, and, in dreadful and increasingly more frequent cases, commit suicide. This type of bullying, like more traditional forms, is not just a “rite of passage” updated to the new millennium.

Experts say that early intervention in traditional bullying is essential to prevent the onset of cyberbullying. The need for bullying prevention at an early age can't be underestimated. One study shows that children who are bullied the traditional way are more likely to be cyberbullied—or to cyberbully—as they grow older. This was particularly true of those who were assaulted or assaulted others or used drugs. Children who bully in general commit one criminal act by the time they are 24 years of age.*

For children, cyberbullying is as much a nightmare as more traditional types of bullying. And it isn't a trivial matter that the offender or the victim will “grow out of.” Prevention, intervention, education, and conflict management are all required of parents, teachers, and others involved with youth. After all, it's a matter of respect—respect between kids, and respect for kids' needs.

One program that deals with cyberbullying and other online safety issues is Teenangels. Teenangels are volunteers ages 13 to 18 who are specially trained on all aspects of online safety, privacy, and security and then create and run programs to teach other teens, younger kids, parents, and teachers about safe and responsible Internet surfing. The teens learn how to make PowerPoint presentations and are expected to make presentations to share the information they've learned with other kids. Teenangels must speak to audiences of 500 kids before they can “earn their wings.” For more information on the program, visit www.wiredsafety.org.

For more on cyberbullying, go to www.ncpc.org/cyberbullying.

**Cyberbullying, Sameer Hinduja and Justin Patchin, Cyberbullying: An Exploratory Analysis of Factors Related to Offending and Victimization, 2008*



MARCH 2011



Did you miss one of the FREE CSC webinars... Don't worry just visit www.celebratesafecommunities.org to download it.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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27	28	29	30	31		

SEXTING

Once parents dreaded “the talk,” and teachers often felt they were up against the wall when it came to teaching sex education.

But now parents, teachers, and others involved with youth have a new millennium challenge among young people: sexting.

Sexting is a new cyberbullying threat. It refers to transmitting revealing pictures of someone to others, often without that person’s permission. There is another type of sexting that doesn’t involve bullying but also indicates a lack of self-respect. That occurs when the subject willingly bares herself or himself and is a party to the transmission of the picture.

It’s relatively easy to take an unflattering, sexually explicit photo of someone with a cell phone camera. Often these photos are taken in the locker room or shower at school. Sometimes they’re taken in a bathroom. These photos are then sent out without permission to one person, a few people, or even multitudes of people on the Web, where they can live forever. The results are usually devastating for the victim, who may experience extreme embarrassment, withdrawal, and all of the other common symptoms of bullying, including rare cases of suicide.

The sender of the email containing the images often disguises himself, so the subject of the picture may not even know who he or she is dealing with. That alone can be devastating. They no longer know who they can trust.

Sometimes, however, young people bare themselves and send their pictures or allow someone else to send their pictures to others as a prank. Sexting, even when committed by

a tween or teen, is against the law in many states, and whether it is a form of cyberbullying or voluntary sexting, the young perpetrator may face sex crime charges, a trial, and, if convicted, serve jail time and be listed in a sex offender registry for life. In addition, he or she will probably be permanently expelled from school if caught. This is something that parents, guardians, and educators should explain to their children and discuss with them regularly.

What can parents and teachers do if a child reports that he or she has been victimized by sexting?

- File a complaint with the Internet Service Provider.
- Report the incident to the authorities.
- Seek counseling to see if long-term treatment is necessary.
- Don’t confront the perpetrator; let the authorities do their job.

Teachers and parents can also advocate for starting a school-based program, such as Youth Crime Watch of America (YCWA), in which children work to make their schools and communities safer from crime, drugs, and violence. Each Youth Crime Watch has a core group of youth leaders that assesses problems, decides on a course of action, and promotes and sustains the program. They tackle issues from sexting and cyberbullying to theft and drugs. One of the program’s goals is to “instill positive values, foster good citizenship, and build self-confidence in young people.” These attributes help young people build self-respect and respect for others. For more information, visit www.ycwa.org.



APRIL 2011



Download your free Rapid Response public service announcements from www.ncpc.org when you register to be a part of Celebrate Safe Communities.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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10	11	12	13	14	15	16
National Crime Victims' Rights Week Office for Victims of Crime, 202-307-5983						
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

GANGS: WHAT HAPPENS WHEN THERE'S NO RESPECT

Young people typically do so much good. They are often the leaders in volunteer campaigns, those who help clean up communities, those who help the infirm and the elderly, and those who, quite simply, do good deeds. Therefore, it's tragic that some choose to join gangs.

Teens, and even tweens, often join gangs because they feel it is their best option. A gang provides a place to belong when a family is dysfunctional and there is no adult supervision; it gives them power when their lives are marginal because of poverty, poor schooling, and nonexistent job opportunities; it gives them a crack at leadership when their previous chances were nil; it gives them something to do when there are no opportunities in their community for recreation or any other positive activity. Sometimes, they are following in the footsteps of generations of family gang members.

And gang membership has been rising, though it dipped slightly in 2008. Moreover, 32.4 percent of all cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural counties (more than 3,330 jurisdictions served by city and county law enforcement agencies) had gang problems in 2008. That year, there were an estimated 774,000 gang members and 27,900 gangs.* The six most common characteristics of gangs in larger cities, suburban counties, and smaller cities were that they commit crimes together, have a common name, display colors or other symbols, hang out together, claim turf or territory, and have a leader.**

If the most common activity of a gang is to commit crimes together, what does that say about its respect for its “turf”—the community it lives and operates in? What does it say about its respect for the safety of the community? Its appearance? Does the gang care if its activities terrorize the residents of the community? The answer is probably not. And what happens if there's a turf war with another gang? Who really pays the price?

The truth is that gangs can quickly and easily destroy their turf—the communities that play host to their activities. There are no quick fixes for gang activities, but mid-term solutions, often offered by community organizers, religious groups, and others frequently include

- Better recreation opportunities
- Safer and better schools
- Mentoring programs
- Schools with vocational and remedial programs
- Job fairs that include employers from outside the neighborhood
- Better lighting
- Improved police presence

Once gang members see that the community is taking them seriously and seeing them as potential good citizens worthy of positive alternatives to their gang lifestyle, their respect for their community—and themselves—may increase.

Sometimes, the simplest measures can have an effect. In Los Angeles, a nighttime summer music program in a central city park held with only a marginal police presence produced a significant drop in crime. The organizers of the events (under city auspices) were young disadvantaged youth—including gang members.

One proven effective program in helping kids resist pressure to join gangs is G.R.E.A.T. (Gang Resistance Education and Training). This school-based, law enforcement officer-instructed curriculum focuses on providing life skills to students to help them avoid using delinquent behavior and violence to solve problems. The program consists of a middle school curriculum, an elementary school curriculum, a summer program, and family training. For more information, visit www.great-online.org.

**OJJDP Fact Sheet, Highlights of the 2008 National Youth Gang Survey, March 2010*

***National Youth Gang Center, National Youth Gang Survey Analysis, 2009*



MAY 2011



What do free stickers, free posters, banners, and publications have in common? They are part of the Celebrate Safe Communities incentives package, free with your community's registration at www.celebratesafecommunities.org.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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<div data-bbox="58 480 323 552" data-label="Text"> <p>Law Day The American Bar Association, 312-998-5000</p> </div>						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<div data-bbox="58 954 323 1026" data-label="Text"> <p>National Police Week Concerns of Police Survivors, 800-784-COPS</p> </div>						
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<div data-bbox="907 1190 1172 1262" data-label="Text"> <p>National Missing Children's Day National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 800-843-5678</p> </div>						
29	30 Memorial Day	31				

PRESS RELEASE

CONTACT INFORMATION:

DATE:

National Crime Prevention Council Emphasizes Respect As It Marks October as Crime Prevention Month

(Anytown, USA) The National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC), the center of excellence for crime prevention and the home of McGruff the Crime Dog®, is marking this year's Crime Prevention Month, October, with a focus on respect as a deterrent to bullying and crime.

Crime Prevention Month 2011 will recognize successful efforts on the local, state, and national levels to generate enthusiasm for crime prevention. [Governor/Mayor/Council President/Civic Leader/Other] knows we can all work together to "Take A Bite Out Of Crime®."

Respect for others and self-respect are the cornerstones of NCPC's Circle of Respect program, which was expanded in 2010 "To promote respect as a way to manage conflict and prevent criminal behavior."

According to Ann Harkins, president and chief executive officer of NCPC, "Respect for others is

vital in preventing bullying, resolving conflicts among children of all ages, and even showing gang members that they have alternatives to the gang lifestyle."

Respect for others is particularly important in preventing the millennial challenge of cyberbullying, where lives of children can be destroyed anonymously through the misuse of personal computers, camera cell phones, and other devices to spread malicious and hateful rumors and other messages. Sexting, one particular aspect of this type of bullying, involves sending sexually explicit pictures of someone to others without the subject's permission. This type of bullying is often treated as a sex crime. Suicides have resulted from cyberbullying and more traditional types of bullying. Preventing bullying in all its forms is a prime component of the Circle of Respect.

Circle of Respect activities include such things as events in Simon Malls; the Circle of Respect Book

Club, featuring prominent authors who have written on themes related to respect and growing up, with downloadable podcasts; and a website (www.circleofrespect.org). NCPC hosts numerous pages on bullying and cyberbullying at its website, www.ncpc.org, which also features a wealth of information on crime prevention topics. McGruff.org offers games and activities for children, including how to deal with bullies.

The National Crime Prevention Council was founded in 1982 to lead the nation's efforts in educating and mobilizing people to prevent crime. Surveys show that its icon, McGruff the Crime Dog, is well-recognized by people of all ages. Together, NCPC and McGruff have helped communities spread the prevention message through training, mass media, demonstration programs, conferences, publications, and numerous partnerships with governments and community organizations.

Celebrate Safe Communities Initiative To Mark Crime Prevention Month

Crime Prevention Month 2011 marks the third year of Celebrate Safe Communities. It's all about local folks working with local leaders to address local problems and a way to celebrate safe communities. Most Celebrate Safe Communities events will require the sponsorship or partnership of local law enforcement. Projects can be as simple as a community trash pickup, tour of a local law enforcement agency, or a community safety fair to teaching classes

in good citizenship to recent immigrants or mentoring children of parents who are incarcerated. NCPC has adopted the Circle of Respect as one of its major initiatives, and this year organizers are encouraged to incorporate the theme of respect for others into their projects.

It's easy to get started on your Celebrate Safe Communities project. Just go to www.ncpc.org and click on Celebrate

Safe Communities, or go directly to www.celebratesafecommunities.org. Read the introduction and the FAQs ("Frequently Asked Questions"). Then just design and register your project. It's as simple as that! There are plenty of resources on the CSC website. They include an electronic media kit to publicize your efforts and generate support and downloadable examples of projects from previous years.

JUNE 2011



Wondering if anyone else in your state is participating in Celebrate Safe Communities. Look under registered sites to find out on www.celebratesafecommunities.org.

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A Proclamation

FOR CRIME PREVENTION MONTH 2011

- WHEREAS every human being deserves respect
- WHEREAS it has been shown that respect for others and self-respect have been shown to prevent bullying and crime
- WHEREAS it has been proven that those who are bullied can suffer serious consequences including a loss of self-esteem, emotional problems, scholastic failure, and even suicide
- WHEREAS advances in modern technology for communication, discovery, education, and entertainment are of great benefit for young people but may be used improperly for crime and hurtful behavior by those without proper guidance
- WHEREAS cyberbullying now includes the crime of sexting
- WHEREAS it has been shown that those who bully often commit crimes in adulthood
- WHEREAS other crimes, including gang violence and sexual harassment indicate a lack of respect for others
- WHEREAS the personal injury, financial loss, and community deterioration resulting from gang crime are intolerable and require investment from the whole community
- WHEREAS the National Crime Prevention Council's Circle of Respect initiative is dedicated to promoting "respect as a way to manage conflict and prevent criminal behavior"

Now, therefore, I [name of leader, title] do hereby proclaim October 2011 as Crime Prevention Month in [name of jurisdiction] and urge all citizens, government agencies, public and private institutions, and businesses to invest in the power of prevention and work together to make [jurisdiction] a safer, stronger, more caring community in which self-respect and respect for others are recognized as effective ways to prevent crime.

JULY 2011



To find out more or to register your Celebrate Safe Communities event visit www.celebratesafecommunities.org.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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3	4 Independence Day	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24 31	25	26	27	28	29	30

IF YOU CARE ABOUT PREVENTING CRIME, NCPC HAS EVERYTHING YOU NEED

The National Crime Prevention Council is the nation's center for crime prevention. Symbolized by its icon McGruff the Crime Dog®, NCPC's mission is to be the nation's leader in helping people keep themselves, their families, and their communities safe from crime. To achieve this, NCPC produces tools that communities can use to learn crime prevention strategies, engage community members, and coordinate with local agencies. These include the resources listed below.

Circle of Respect

NCPC's Circle of Respect is its newest initiative. It is dedicated to the belief that respect is an essential component in managing conflict and preventing bullying in all its forms, from playground bullying to sexting and other crimes, including those that persist into later life. The Circle of Respect Book Club features the works of well-known authors who have written about bullying and other growing up issues. These discussions are downloadable as podcasts from the Circle of Respect website, www.circleofrespect.org, where you can learn more about other aspects of this new and exciting NCPC program.

Training

NCPC delivers training and technical assistance designed for agencies, communities, and others engaged in crime prevention. Crime trends and effective prevention strategies are constantly evolving and leaders must have the tools to meet new challenges. With its fee-for-service training, NCPC brings together national experts and master trainers to ensure that the best and most current strategies and newest and most relevant data are available to audiences and leaders. NCPC also works with communities to identify goals and deliver training sessions that can take place over a single day or several days. In addition, it offers extended technical assistance and facilitates comprehensive community planning initiatives.

National Crime Prevention Association

NCPC's National Crime Prevention Association is an individual membership association for crime prevention practitioners. It offers training, resources, information sharing opportunities, conferences, and other outlets for law enforcement professionals and others engaged in crime prevention. This association offers resources that are not currently available through state-level associations. Two particularly valuable resources are a national networking system and access to a national database of crime prevention trainers.

Crime Prevention Coalition of America

The Crime Prevention Coalition of America, guided by its secretariat, the National Crime Prevention Council, is a nonpartisan group of national, state, federal, nonprofit, for-profit, and community-based organizations committed to taking action to prevent crime. Established in 1980, its members include crime prevention organizations, law enforcement agencies, youth development organizations, neighborhood and block watch groups, city and county government agencies, national organizations, federal and state government agencies, and state crime prevention associations. These organizations share the common vision that, working together, they can create conditions such that each community, each individual, and each family will live, play, and go to school and work in a safe and caring environment, free from crime, the fear it arouses, and the costs—physical, emotional, and financial—that it imposes.

NCPC's Website

NCPC's website, www.ncpc.org, offers an unparalleled collection of crime prevention resources, with information and downloadable podcasts, videos, publications, and brochures on everything from Halloween safety to cyberbullying, senior fraud, and identity theft. No topic that a crime practitioner would think of has been left out.

McGruff's Website

This website for children, www.mcgruff.org, features games, other kids' activities, and child-friendly lessons on resolving conflicts and staying safe.

McGruff's MySpace

Millions of teens use the social networking site MySpace.com. To reach this teen demographic, NCPC has created a MySpace page for McGruff. The purpose of this page is to share cyber safe measures. Teens can go to MySpace, friend McGruff, read his blog, and keep up on teen crime prevention tips.

AUGUST 2011



Make sure you register to qualify for the CSC incentives package.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1	2	3	4	5	6
		National Night Out National Association of Town Watch, 610-649-7055				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

McGRUFF HAS SOME RULES TO LIVE BY

Schools, Neighborhood Watch groups, faith groups, charities, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, civic organizations, and many other groups will soon want McGruff on hand to help provide tips on preventing crime.

Detailed rules for appearances by McGruff are contained in the *McGruff Guidelines*, which can be downloaded from NCPC's website, www.ncpc.org. Some of the most important ones are presented below.

- **McGruff's** goal is to *prevent* crime, and this goal must be clearly portrayed. He provides helpful crime prevention advice and may only be portrayed as a teacher or mentor figure. He does not fight crime, apprehend criminals, or enforce the law.
- **McGruff** must always present a constructive, helpful, and positive message and image.
- **McGruff** must be portrayed at all times as someone who values and is respectful of good relations with law enforcement, community officials, teachers, parents, youth, senior citizens, businesses, and community organizations.
- **McGruff** never blames anyone for failing to take action; rather, he helps people learn what they can do.
- **McGruff** never endorses any person, product, company, or political position.
- **McGruff** may not appear to admonish, frighten, or threaten children.
- **McGruff** may not convey his message in a negative manner.
- **McGruff** may not be shown holding a weapon of any type or any weapon-like object or behaving in a threatening manner. He may not imply that he is carrying a weapon. A weapon, or anything that might look like one, must never be in McGruff's hands or near him. McGruff may never be directly associated with violence and may not be portrayed in a violent scene.
- **McGruff** may not be shown using tobacco or drinking alcohol, nor may McGruff be used in connection with advertisements or promotions for tobacco or alcohol. McGruff may never be shown handling any drugs or drug paraphernalia, nor can he be shown taking any drugs, even if the message is positive.
- **McGruff** may never swear or curse, nor may he ever make inappropriate gestures.
- **McGruff** may never be shown in any sexually suggestive way.
- An appearance by **McGruff** at any national or international event must be approved by NCPC. Please notify NCPC of all appearances by McGruff by emailing mcgruff@ncpc.org.

Before you make your appearance as McGruff, be sure to read up on *all* the rules in the *McGruff Guidelines*!



SEPTEMBER 2011



Local law enforcement can be your best asset for community safety events, make sure to involve them in planning your CSC event.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1	2	3
4	5 Labor Day	6	7	8	9	10
						World Suicide Prevention Day American Association of Suicidology, 202-237-2280
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

IT'S TIME TO CELEBRATE CRIME PREVENTION MONTH BY CELEBRATING SAFE COMMUNITIES!

October is Crime Prevention Month. It's a time to highlight another year's successes in crime prevention, another year of keeping neighborhoods and citizens safe, another year of spreading the word about preventing bullying, and another year of educating seniors about those who might be out to scam them with con games that could cost them money. And the list goes on. Preventing graffiti; vandalism; hate crimes; gang violence; dating violence; sexual harassment; criminal recidivism; drug abuse by teens; and the latest incarnation of cyberbullying, sexting, have all been on the agenda of community activists and law enforcement personnel alike in the last year.

Now it's time to celebrate the accomplishments of the past year, recognize those who have been instrumental in the year's successes, recommit to crime prevention basics, renew relationships with local law enforcement, and design new community crime prevention projects.

Crime Prevention Month also marks the start of another year of Celebrate Safe Communities events. Celebrate Safe Communities, which is supported by the U.S. Department of Justice, and was created by NCPC and the National Sheriffs' Association, will mark its third year this month. It's all about local folks working with local leaders to address local problems. It's a way to Celebrate Safe Communities every day! Most Celebrate Safe Communities events will require the sponsorship or partnership of local law enforcement. Projects can be as simple as a community trash pickup, tour of a local law enforcement agency, or a community safety fair to teaching classes in good citizenship to recent immigrants or mentoring children of parents who are incarcerated.

NCPC has adopted the Circle of Respect as one of its major programs, and this year organizers are encouraged to incorporate the theme of respect for others into their projects, whether it be respect for their neighbors, seniors, their community, or any other projects that touch on this theme and prevent crime. The Circle of Respect is intended "to promote respect as a way to manage conflict and prevent criminal behavior." Naturally, organizers are free to design projects that feature some other crime prevention need.

Time has shown that Crime Prevention Month and Celebrate Safe Communities are important milestones in marking the success of crime prevention and ensuring that the excitement of crime prevention continues.

Won't you do your part?



OCTOBER 2011



What is Celebrate Safe Communities?
Go to www.celebratesafecommunities.org
and look under the FAQ section to
find out more.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10 Columbus Day	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23 30	24 31	25	26	27	28	29

How To Use the Materials in This Kit

This year's *Crime Prevention Month Kit* is dedicated to the premise that respect for oneself and for others can help prevent crime. It has plenty of resources for citizens, crime prevention practitioners in all fields, and law enforcement personnel.

The narrative for each month provides information that youth leaders, teachers, community activists, and law enforcement personnel can use with various audiences. Each month features some aspect of crime prevention that touches on NCPC's Circle of Respect.

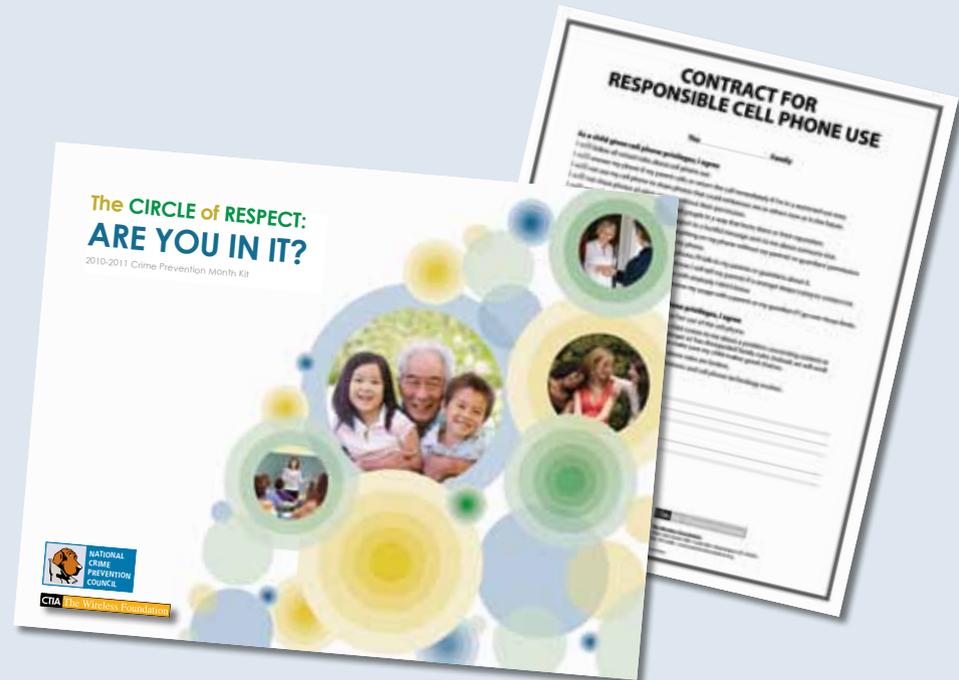
The month of June 2011 features a sample press release that can be sent to members of the city and state news media to publicize October as Crime Prevention Month, with room to add the name of a local official for that all-important local angle. This will help lay the groundwork for more media activities at a later time. (Go to the Celebrate Safe Communities website, www.celebratesafecommunities.org, or the NCPC website, www.ncpc.org, for more information on how to generate media attention.)

In the same vein, July features a proclamation for Crime Prevention Month 2011. Crime prevention officials can ask their local elected representative to present this proclamation for adoption before a city council or state legislature. Teachers can use it as a learning tool for students. Whatever the case, the proclamation reinforces the crime prevention message.

August features descriptions of NCPC resources, from Circle of Respect Book Club podcasts to the McGruff page at MySpace. Visit NCPC's website at www.ncpc.org for news about crime prevention and information on NCPC's many programs and resources. Go to the Circle of Respect at www.circleofrespect.org for more information on the Circle of Respect and all of its great activities.

At the back of this year's kit, a list of important websites lists the names and Web addresses of many organizations that relate to the individual topics addressed in each month of this calendar.

The kit winds up with reproducible brochures on a variety of topics. All relate to concerns that are central to the Circle of Respect. Please feel free to tear them out or download them, duplicate or print them, and use them with your audience. We know they will be helpful!



CONTRACT FOR RESPONSIBLE WIRELESS PHONE USE

The _____ Family

As a child given cell phone privileges, I agree

- I will follow all school rules about cell phone use.
- I will answer my phone if my parent calls, or return the call immediately if I'm in a restricted use area.
- I will not use my cell phone to share photos that could embarrass me or others now or in the future.
- I will not share photos of other people without their permission.
- I will not talk or send text messages about people in a way that hurts them or their reputations.
- I will not pass along or give any other support to a hurtful message sent to me about someone else.
- I will not download, add, or subscribe to anything on my phone without my parents' or guardians' permission.
- I will not disable any parental controls on my phone.
- If I'm uncomfortable with anything on my phone, I'll talk to my parents or guardians about it.
- I will not talk to or text with anyone I don't know. I will tell my parents if a stranger keeps trying to contact me.
- I will not use my phone to arrange meetings with anybody I don't know.
- I will stay within my plan's usage limits and review my usage with a parent or my guardian if I go over those limits.

As a parent or guardian granting cell phone privileges, I agree

- I will periodically talk with my child about his or her use of the cell phone.
- I will not take away my child's cell phone if my child comes to me about a problem concerning content or contact on a phone unless my child is in danger or has disregarded family rules. Instead, we will work together to try to solve the problem and to make sure my child makes good choices.
- I will set reasonable consequences if any of the above rules are broken.
- I will periodically revisit these rules as my child matures and cell phone technology evolves.

Other terms of our family's contract include

Signatures: _____

Signatures: _____

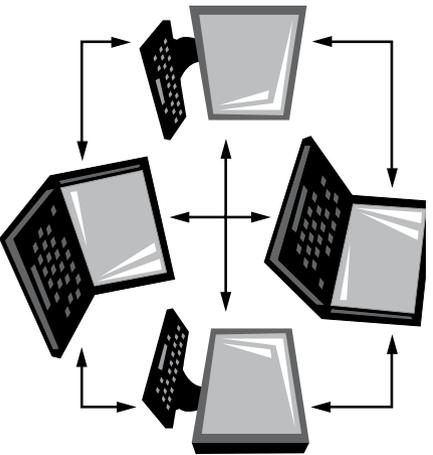


National Crime Prevention Council
2001 Jefferson Davis Highway • Suite 901 • Arlington, VA 22202
202-466-6272 • www.npc.org

The Wireless Foundation
1400 16th Street, NW • Suite 600 • Washington, DC 20036
202-736-3257 • www.wirelessfoundation.org

SAFE SOCIAL NETWORKING

Social Butterflies



You've heard their names before:

MySpace, Facebook, Friendster, Xanga, Twitter. They're all forms of social media where people go online to chat with their friends, make new friends, and exchange information. Social networking

sites are easy to use and understand. Their purpose is to bring people closer together. They let users create personal profiles, add photos, write in a public journal or blog, send messages to others, and invite people to become their online friends—all with just a few clicks of the mouse. When used responsibly, these sites present wonderful social opportunities.

You can stay safe by following the tips below.

- Some social networking sites require that users be at least 13 years of age, and sometimes even 18, to create an account. Don't pretend you're older than you really are. That day will come soon enough!

- Be careful about posting your current location or your upcoming plans. You may not want everyone in your network to have that information.
 - Don't post any identifying information on a social website. This includes your full name, your phone number, and your address.
 - Be careful of any links that ask you to post your social network information on an outside site. These sites are often created by scammers looking to steal your account and scam your friends in your name.
 - Investigate and understand the privacy options of the social network you intend to use or are using, and make sure they work the way you think they do.
 - Most social networking websites let users set their profiles to private so that only their friends—usually defined as people that know their full name or email address—can contact them. Make sure your profile is set to private.
 - Even though you are using privacy settings, you should still be very careful with your personal or financial information; you can't be sure with whom your friends might share the information.
 - Don't accept requests or messages from people you don't know. They might be scam artists.
 - Never post pictures of a sexual nature of yourself or anyone else online.
 - Be aware that online information lives forever. Be careful about what you post. College admissions personnel and job recruiters often check out personal information on social websites while weighing their decisions. One day, this will be very important.
 - Some people you may meet in social websites may not be who they say they are. They may pretend to be someone else. You should never meet face-to-face with someone you've met online.
 - Never give out your password to anyone but your parent or guardian.
- If you see something that makes you feel uncomfortable, tell your parent or guardian right away. Likewise, tell them if anything happens online that hurts or scares you.



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If You Can't Work It Out, Get Help

Mediation. Many schools offer programs that train students to act as mediators for their peers. They treat both parties with equal respect. Mediators do not make decisions—they help the people involved make their own decisions. Mediators encourage dialog, provide guidance, and help the parties define areas of agreement and disagreement. For information on juvenile peer mediation and how to find a peer mediator, tell your teacher, parent, or guardian to go to www.mediate.com/articles/anspeer.cfm, or take a look yourself.

Student Courts. Many schools have implemented teen courts to help students solve disputes. Teens serve as judges, juries, prosecutors, and defenders in each case. Students caught fighting on campus can use the courts to settle arguments, and teen juries can “sentence” those students to detention or community service, an alternative to suspension or expulsion that might come from the school’s administration. For more information, go to the website of the National Association of Youth Courts, www.youthcourt.net/.



Crime Prevention Tips From

National Crime Prevention Council
2001 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 901
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202-466-6272
www.ncpc.org

Tips on Conflict Management: A Little Respect Goes a Long Way



**NATIONAL CRIME
PREVENTION COUNCIL**

Frustrated?

Irritated?

Angry?

Ready to explode?

You're not alone. Whether it's an argument with a friend at school or a dispute with a teacher over a grade, conflict is part of everyday life. It produces stress, hurts relationships, and can even lead to violence. We can't always avoid anger or conflict, but we can learn to manage it without violence. The key is having respect—for ourselves and the other person.

Just think. If your self-respect is strong enough that you decide that no one is going to provoke you, being calm yourself could help the other person cool off. Perhaps the two of you will then find common ground. And if you respect other people and their opinions, let them know, even if you disagree with them. Conflict averted again! It's when there's no respect that things get out of hand. Read on.

Ways To Manage Conflict

Understand your own feelings about conflict. This means recognizing your triggers—words or actions that cause you to get emotional or angry right away. Your trigger might be a facial expression, a tone of voice, a finger being pointed, a stereotype, or a certain phrase. Once you know your triggers, you can improve control over your reactions. An important but difficult way to do this is to look beyond the trigger and realize that the other person is really just like you—and respect him or her.

Practice active listening. Go beyond hearing only words; look for tone, body language, and other clues to what the other person is saying. Pay attention instead of thinking about what you're going to say next. Show that you're paying attention. Looking at the ground with your arms crossed indicates a lack of respect for the other person and says you're not interested in what he or she has to say. Look him or her in the eye, nod your head, and keep your body relaxed and your posture open. You may be surprised how others will respond.

Come up with suggestions for solving the problem. Many people can think of only two ways to manage conflict—fighting or avoiding the problem. Get the facts straight. Use your imagination to think up ways that might resolve the argument.

Moving Toward Agreement

- Agree to sit down together in a neutral place to discuss the problem.
- Listen to what the other has to say without interrupting him or her or grimacing when he or she speaks.
- State your needs—what results are important to you—and define the problem. Talk about issues without insulting or blaming the other person.
- Discuss ways of meeting needs or solving the problem. Be flexible and open-minded.
- Decide who will be responsible for specific actions after reaching agreement on a plan. Write the agreement down and make sure you each have a copy.

Confronting the Issue

You're going to need good communication skills all through your life. They help solve problems before people get really angry. And poor communication skills can lead to misunderstandings that allow a person to think that he or she is being disrespected. The communication skills below can help minimize conflict:

- Look and feel relaxed.
- Keep your voice calm.
- Ask—don't demand. Instead of saying, "Get away from me," try asking, "Would you please leave me alone right now? I am trying to talk to my friends."
- Make your statement once, then give it a rest. Don't repeat your point endlessly. The other person isn't stupid. Show some respect.

- Make sure there are plenty of extra-curricular activities available after school and into the evening and make sure they are open to all students.
- Secure mentors or Big Brothers/Big Sisters for children lacking a parent or a good home life.
- Start antidrug education early.
- Invite potential employers to visit the school in the middle school years to give tweens and teens an idea about the kinds of careers and opportunities they can aspire to if they complete their educations.
- Establish diversity programs and collaborate with ethnic organizations and communities so that minority groups feel they are equal partners in educational and community governance processes.
- Ensure that there are adequate community recreational activities.
- Teach community employers the value of hiring community youth.
- Organize community cleanup days and install good lighting to make the community less inviting to gangs and other criminals.
- Organize community job fairs for people of all educational levels and ages.

Additional Antigang Resources

Institute for Intergovernmental Research, National Youth Gang Center, www.iir.com/nygc

U.S. Department of Justice, Faith Based and Community Initiatives, At-Risk Youth and Gang Prevention, www.justice.gov/archive/fbci/progmenu_atrisk.html

***Highlights of the 2008 National Youth Gang Survey,** OJJDP Fact Sheet, March 2010, accessed June 13, 2010*



Crime Prevention Tips From

National Crime Prevention Council
 2001 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 901
 Arlington, VA 22202
 202-466-6272
www.ncpc.org

What To Do About Gangs



**NATIONAL CRIME
 PREVENTION COUNCIL**

Gangs destroy communities and the lives of the people who live in them—and the lives of the gang members, too. And gangs are everywhere. In 2008, one-third of communities in a national sample* reported the presence of gang activity. And they weren't just in big cities—suburbs and rural towns had gang problems, too. Drugs were often involved, but not always. Sometimes gangs take hold just because their members have nothing else to do. Sometimes they're a release for aggression by a minority group that feels it's been discriminated against. Sometimes it's a result of joblessness. Often gang members and potential recruits feel a lack of respect toward them and in turn demonstrate a lack of respect toward others.

But no matter why they've taken hold, gangs bring fear and violence, involve youth in crime, and drive out businesses. Gangs pull teens away from school and home into a life of crime.

One of the scariest aspects of gang violence is it's often indiscriminate and unpredictable. Gang members have been known to beat, stab, shoot, and even kill their victims. People get hurt if they are in the wrong place at the wrong time. If gangs or gang members are in a school or neighborhood, residents soon know it, not just by the telltale graffiti signatures that gangs use to mark their territory or "turf," but by the violence and crime that erupts in their community.

What To Know About Gangs

- Gangs can be organized around race or ethnic groups, moneymaking activities, or territory.
- Gangs usually claim a particular part of town as their turf.

- Most gang members are males ranging in age from eight to 22, although female membership is growing.
- Females, especially Asians and Hispanics, are increasingly forming their own all-female gangs.
- Gangs wear particular types of clothing, particularly headbands, and may have similar or identical tattoos.
- Gangs may use special hand signs or handshakes to tell others the gang to which they belong.
- Contrary to what some people may think, gangs will not "help" them, even though they may offer "protection" or try to convince residents that they are providing neighborhood "services." These groups of young people break the law, beat up people, murder, and destroy communities.

Why Young People Join Gangs

It's a sad fact, but today many young people come from broken homes, live in poverty, see little reason to stay in school, have few or no recreational opportunities, and see limited opportunities to get a good job. Because of all these disadvantages, they have little respect for themselves, and they get little respect from others. Gangs offer them the opportunity to join a group where they

- Are treated like a member of a family
- Can have friends and earn respect (even though it may come only through a ritual involving the commission of a crime)
- Have something to do (in their minds, a constructive activity)
- Can possibly make money, if their gang is involved in the drug trade or other money-making ventures

Reasons To Keep Kids From Joining Gangs

There are lots of reasons to work with young people to keep them from joining gangs.

- New gang members may have to fight other gang members to prove they are worthy of gang membership.
- Other initiation rites may include committing a crime—beating up an innocent person, robbing a store, or shooting someone—perhaps even engaging in a drive-by shooting.
- Girls may be forced to have sex with several gang members or fight other female gang members.
- If gang members break the gang's rule, the punishment may be death.

There's more.

- Gang members may be killed or injured in fights or robberies.
- Many put themselves in danger of disease, prison, and death.
- Many become dependent on alcohol and drugs.
- Gang members usually drop out of school, limiting their chances for higher education or good employment.

How To Break the Gang Cycle

There's no easy way to interrupt the gang cycle, there are places to start.

- Start a gang prevention program in children's early school years.
- Emphasize the need for education early on, and work with the community and the school board to ensure that schools are of high quality and that teachers are paying attention to all students.

- If you think you are threatened or in danger, tell a friend, fellow student, fellow employee, parent, or other trusted adult immediately.
- Keep a record of the act or acts that you believe constituted the harassment, including names, time, and date or dates.
- Make an official report of the incident or incidents to a person in authority.
- Take a witness with you when you make the report, if you do it verbally. (Writing is always better.)
- If necessary, report the incident to local law enforcement.
- Don't be ashamed of anything that has happened. Never blame yourself.

What can you do about sexual harassment?

- Make sure your school, college, or employer has an explicit policy on sexual harassment.
- Take steps to see that the policy is well-publicized throughout the dorm, educational institution, or work place.
- Start a discussion group to talk about sexual equality and the need for mutual respect between the sexes.
- Start a blog about sexual harassment to start a discussion and educate people.
- Sign up for NCPC's Circle of Respect updates, and download its Circle of Respect Book Club discussion podcasts. Just go to www.circleofrespect.org.

“Sexual Harassment in the Workplace,” Sexual Harassment Support (A support community for anyone who has experienced sexual harassment), www.sexualharassmentsupport.org/SHworkplace.html, accessed June 15, 2010



Crime Prevention Tips From

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Sexual Harassment: Understanding Your Rights



**NATIONAL CRIME
 PREVENTION COUNCIL**

Sexual harassment can happen to anyone. We usually hear about it when young women in the workplace have to fend off the advances of their bosses, but the truth is, it takes many forms and can happen to teens, too. It can also happen to males as well as females, though those cases are still in the minority. And, like other sexual crimes, it reflects the ultimate lack of respect for the person's rights.

The definition of sexual harassment is pretty easy to understand. Simply put, you can't be discriminated against in a whole host of ways because of your gender. If someone in a position to affect your grades, your pay at your job, your student housing, or any other aspect of your life makes unwelcome sexual advances to you, that's sexual harassment. The key is the word "unwelcome."

Here are some examples of sexual harassment.

- Your professor offers to raise your score on a test if you'll meet him or her after school for a milkshake or a beer.
- Your professor lowers your score because you told him or her that you didn't appreciate his or her advances.
- The director of student housing at your boarding school or college tells you you'll get a better room if you'll kiss him or her.
- Your boss at the office where you work tells sexual jokes about you to the other employees.
- Your boss makes repeated offensive remarks about your gender.
- Your boss constantly jokes around with other employees of his or her own gender about sex, using vulgar and explicit language that makes you feel uncomfortable. This is an example of a "hostile work environment."

- A client makes repeated sexual advances toward you and no one does anything to stop it.

Your harasser can also be of the same sex. Moreover, he or she doesn't have to be your direct supervisor. It can be someone else in the school, college, or office, a client, or a customer.

There's one other thing you need to know: Simple teasing isn't against the law. Nor are offhand comments or isolated incidents that aren't very serious. There has to be a sustained pattern that has an adverse result.

The results of this crime are very serious for its victims.

- The victim could end up in awkward sexual situations.
- The victim could be raped or subject to violence if she or he rejects his or her harasser's advances.
- The victim could be further discriminated against if he or she reports the crime.
- Student victims could
 - Fail an exam
 - Decide to drop classes
 - Change a major without much thought
 - Quit a college job
 - Withdraw from school
 - Get poor grades
- The victim could suffer severe psychological injuries, including
 - Depression
 - Denial
 - Anxiety
 - Shock

- Anger
- Frustration
- Fear
- Irritability
- Insecurity
- Embarrassment
- Shame
- Guilt
- Self-blame
- Withdrawal

- The victim could suffer physiological problems, such as

- Headaches
- Lethargy
- Fluctuations in weight
- Nightmares
- Panic attacks
- Sexual problems

- The victim could also experience career problems, including

- Decreased satisfaction
- Absenteeism
- Drop in performance

Here are some tips for how to handle any discriminatory situations that you think are based on your gender.

- Tap into your self-respect and tell the person to stop immediately. Being firm and stern is usually the best policy.

Take Action

- Educate your fellow students and your campus community around the theme that abuse is an extreme form of a lack of respect of one partner for another. Start a peer education program on teen dating violence.
- Encourage your school or a community organization to start a program to help abusers conquer their behavior. Teaching other teens about respect and how to be in a relationship without resorting to violence will help break the cycle.
- Read up on dating violence. Ask your school library to purchase books about living without violence and the cycle of domestic violence.
- Inquire about having health, social studies, contemporary living, and other classes incorporate discussions of the role of respect in teen dating violence and its prevention.

National Center for Victims of Crime Dating Violence Resource Center, www.ncvc.org

Teen Dating Abuse Helpline, www.loveisrespect.org

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, www.cdc.gov/chooserespect



Crime Prevention Tips From

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2001 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 901
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Teen Dating Violence



**NATIONAL CRIME
PREVENTION COUNCIL**

Are You Going Out With Someone Who

- Doesn't respect your right to continue leading your own life, who won't let you have friends, who checks up on you, or worse, who won't accept the fact that you have the right to break up with him or her?
- Tries to control you by being bossy, giving orders, making all the decisions without any respect for what you may want, or doesn't take your opinions seriously?
- Texts you, phones you, emails you incessantly when you're apart?
- Puts you down in front of friends, or tells you that you would be nothing without him or her?
- Scares you? Makes you worry about reactions to things you say or do? Threatens you? Uses or owns weapons? Obviously, this person's lack of respect for you is bordering on the extreme.
- Is violent? Has a history of fighting, loses his or her temper quickly, brags about mistreating others? Grabs, pushes, shoves, or hits you?
- Pressures you for sex or is forceful or scary about sex? Gets too serious about the relationship too fast?
- Abuses alcohol or other drugs and pressures you to use them?
- Believes that he or she should be in control of the relationship? What about his or respect for you—and your rights to share decisions?
- Makes your family and friends uneasy and concerned for your safety?

If you answered yes to any of these questions, you could be a victim of dating abuse, which is rooted in a lack of respect by one partner for another. Both males and females can be victims of dating violence, as can partners in both heterosexual and homosexual relationships.

What if Your Partner Is Abusing You and You Want Out?

- Know that you are not alone. Teens from all different backgrounds across the country are involved in or have been involved in violent relationships.
- Understand that you have done nothing wrong. If someone doesn't respect you, that's his or her problem, not yours.
- Know that the longer you stay in the abusive relationship, the more intense the violence will become.
- Recognize that being drunk is not an excuse for someone to become abusive.
- Talk with your parents, a friend, a counselor, a faith leader, or someone else you trust. As you become more isolated, the abuser will disrespect you more and more and exert more control over you.
- Know that you can get help from professionals at rape crisis centers, health services, counseling centers, or your family's health care provider.
- Alert a school counselor or security officer about the abuse.
- Keep a daily log of the abuse for evidence.
- Remember that no one is justified in attacking you just because he or she is angry.
- Do not meet him or her alone. Do not let him or her in your home or car when you are alone. Trust your instincts.
- Avoid being alone at school, your job, or on the way to and from places.
- Always tell someone where you are going and when you plan to be back.
- Plan and rehearse what you will do if he or she becomes abusive.

How To Be a Friend to a Victim of Dating Violence

Most teens talk to other teens about their problems. If a friend tells you things that sound as if his or her relationship is abusive, these suggestions can help.

- Don't ignore signs of abuse. They indicate an extreme lack of respect and that someone may become violent, if he or she is not violent already.
- Express your concerns. Tell your friend you're worried. Support, don't judge.
- Point out your friend's strengths. Many people in abusive relationships are so downtrodden that their self-respect has been ruined. That's why they're still there—and suffering more abuse.
- Encourage your friend to confide in a trusted adult. Offer to go with your friend for professional help.
- Find out what laws in your state may protect your friend from the abuser.
- Never put yourself in a dangerous situation with the victim's partner. Don't try to mediate or otherwise get involved directly.
- Call the police if you witness an assault. Tell an adult—school principal, parent, guidance counselor, or school resource officer—if you suspect the abuse but don't witness it.

IMPORTANT WEBSITES

Sexual Harassment and Violence

Dru Sjojin National Offender Public Website, U.S. Department of Justice
www.nsopw.gov/core/About.aspx

Intimate Partner Violence, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence
www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/intimatepartnerviolence/index.html

National Center for Victims of Crime
www.ncvc.org

National Sexual Violence Resource Center
www.nsvrc.org

National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center
www.musc.edu/vawprevention

NCPC's Circle of Respect
www.circleofrespect.org

NCPC's Resources on Violent Crime and Personal Safety
www.ncpc.org/topics/violent-crime-and-personal-safety

NCPC's downloadable Teen Dating Violence brochure
www.ncpc.org/resources/files/pdf/violent-crime/teen_dating_violence.pdf

Sexual Violence Research Initiative
www.svri.org

Rape, Abuse, and Sexual Incest National Network (RAINN)
www.rainn.org

Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice
www.ovw.usdoj.gov

WHOA (Working To Halt Online Abuse)
<http://haltabuse.org>

Conflict Resolution and Management

Building Blocks for a Healthy Future
<http://bblocks.samhsa.gov/family/kidswithkids/Dlosingcool.aspx>

The Association for Conflict Resolution
www.acrnet.org

Good Character.com
www.goodcharacter.com/YCC/ResolvingConflicts.html

Mediate.com
www.mediate.com/articles/petryshyn_s2.cfm

NCPC's Circle of Respect
www.circleofrespect.org

NCPC's Information and Resources on Conflict Resolution
www.ncpc.org/topics/conflict-resolution

NCPC's website for children
www.mcgruff.org

Peaceful Schools International
<http://peacefulschoolsinternational.org/?>

Bullying

Beat Bullying
www.beatbullying.org

Anti-Bullying Network
www.antibullying.net/youngpeople.htm (for young children)

Bullying Information Center, Education.com
www.education.com/topic/school-bullying-teasing/

Bullying Prevention Resource Guide
www.bullyingprevention.org/index.cfm/ld/1/Home/

Kidpower
www.kidpower.org/about-us/fact-sheet.html

McGruff Neighborhood
www.ncpc.org/programs/mcgruff-neighborhood

National Mental Health Information Center
<http://mentalhealth.samhsa.gov/15plus/aboutbullying.asp>

NCPC's Campaign Against Bullying
www.ncpc.org/topics/bullying

NCPC's Circle of Respect
www.circleofrespect.org

NCPC's website for children
www.mcgruff.org

Olweus Bullying Prevention Program
www.clemson.edu/olweus

Stop Bullying Now
<http://stopbullyingnow.hrsa.gov/kids>

Waitt Institute for Violence Prevention/Anti-Bullying in the Workplace
http://wivp.waittinstitute.org/projects/wbi_project.html

Cyberbullying and Cyber Education

Connect Safely.org
www.connectsafely.org

CTIA The Wireless Association
www.ctia.org

CTIA The Wireless Foundation
www.wirelessfoundation.org

CyberAngels Internet Safety Program
www.cyberangels.org

CyberCitizenship.org
www.cybercitizenship.org

Cyberkids
<http://cyberkids.com>

Cyberbullying Research Center
www.cyberbullying.us

Florida Bureau of Criminal Justice Programs,
Office of the Attorney General
www.safeflorida.net

GetNetWise
www.getnetwise.org

Internet Keep Safe Coalition
www.iKeepSafe.org

i-SAFE
www.isafe.org

NCPC's website for children
www.mcgruff.org

NCPC's Campaign Against Cyberbullying
www.ncpc.org/topics/cyberbullying

NCPC's Circle of Respect
www.circleofrespect.org

Net Family News.org
www.netfamilynews.org

U.S. Department of Justice Cyberethics for Kids
www.justice.gov/criminal/cybercrime/rules/kidinternet.htm
(includes cyber ethics for teachers)

Safe Kids.com
www.safekids.com

Safe Teens.com
www.safeteens.com

Web Wise Kids
www.webwisekids.org

Wired Safety
<http://wiredsafety.org>

WHOA (Working To Halt Online Abuse)
www.haltabuse.org

Gang Prevention

American Youth Policy Forum
www.aypf.org

COPS
(Community Oriented Policing Services, U.S. Department of Justice)
www.cops.usdoj.gov/

GRASP (Gang Rescue and Support Project)
www.graspyouth.org

G.R.E.A.T. (Gang Resistance Education and Training)
www.great-online.org

National Youth Gang Center
www.iir.com/ngc/

NCPC's Circle of Respect
www.circleofrespect.org

NCPC's Resources on Gang Violence Prevention
www.ncpc.org/topics/gang-violence-prevention

NCPC's Resources on Home and Neighborhood Safety
www.ncpc.org/topics/home-and-neighborhood-safety

NCPC's Resources on Violent Crime and Personal Safety
www.ncpc.org/topics/violent-crime-and-personal-safety

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention,
U.S. Department of Justice
www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov

Office of National Drug Control Policy
www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov

Partnership for a Drug-Free America
www.drugfree.org

Project Safe Neighborhoods Anti-Gang Training
www.psn.gov

Office for Victims of Crime, U.S. Department of Justice
<http://ovc.gov>

School and Children's Safety

American Association of School Administrators
www.aasa.org

American Youth Policy Forum
www.aypf.org

Child Welfare League of America
www.cwla.org

Keep Schools Safe
www.keepschoolssafe.org

McGruff Neighborhood
www.ncpc.org/programs/mcgruff-neighborhood

NCPC's website for children
www.mcgruff.org

National Association of Elementary School Principals
www.naesp.org

National Association of Secondary School Principals
www.principals.org

National Association of School Resource Officers
www.nasro.org

National Collaboration for Youth
www.collab4youth.org

NCPC's Circle of Respect
www.circleofrespect.org

NCPC's Resources on School Safety
www.ncpc.org/topics/school-safety

Partnership for a Drug-Free America
www.drugfree.org

Safe Kids.com
www.safekids.com

Safe Teens.com
www.safeteens.com

Stand for Children
www.stand.org

Other Useful Resources

Celebrate Safe Communities
www.celebratesafecommunities.org

Child Welfare Information Gateway
www.childwelfare.gov/index.cfm

CTIA The Wireless Association
www.ctia.org

CTIA The Wireless Foundation
www.wirelessfoundation.org

Do Something.org
www.dosomething.org

Federal Bureau of Investigation
www.fbi.gov

FBI Uniform Crime Reports
www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm

Girl Scouts of the USA
www.girlscouts.org

International Association of Chiefs of Police
www.theiacp.org

National Center for Juvenile Justice
www.ncjservehttp.org/NCJJWebsite/main.html

National Association of Town Watch (National Night Out)
www.natw.org

National Crime Prevention Association
www.ncpc.org/programs/national-crime-prevention-association

National Crime Prevention Centre (Canada)
www.publicsafety.gc.ca/prg/cp/index-eng.aspx

National Sheriffs' Association
www.sheriffs.org

Police Executive Research Forum
www.policeforum.org

U.S. Department of Justice
www.usdoj.gov

Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)
www.cops.usdoj.gov

Legal Assistance for Victims Grant Program
www.ovw.usdoj.gov/lav_grant_desc.htm

Office of Justice Programs
www.ojp.usdoj.gov

Bureau of Justice Assistance
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/

Bureau of Justice Statistics
<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov>

Community Capacity Development Office
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ccdo

National Institute of Justice
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij

Office for Victims of Crime
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org

Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending,
Registering, and Tracking Office (SMART)
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/smart

Office on Violence Against Women
www.ovw.usdoj.gov



The National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) is a private, nonprofit tax-exempt 501(c)(3) organization whose primary mission is to be the nation's leader in helping people keep themselves, their families, and

their communities safe from crime. NCPC's strategic plan is centered on four goals: protect children and youth; partner with government and law enforcement to prevent crime; promote crime prevention and personal safety basics; and respond to emerging crime trends. NCPC offers training, technical assistance, and a national focus for crime prevention, and acts as secretariat for the Crime Prevention Coalition of America—more than 400 national, federal, state, and local organizations representing thousands of constituents who are committed to preventing crime. It also operates demonstration programs and takes a leadership role in comprehensive community crime prevention strategies and youth crime prevention. NCPC manages the nationally recognized McGruff® "Take A Bite Out Of Crime®" public service advertising campaign.



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