

Sex vs Sexual Behaviors.

Many children are physically maturing faster than previous decades. And the appropriate age to talk to kids about sex is, increasingly, a bit blurry. Further, technology has made sexual messages from friends, TV, movies, songs and the Internet more accessible to all ages.

The role of Parents and Schools.

Parents, of course, want to teach their kids about sex as more than a physical act. This includes imparting your own values into sex education. But, as most of us know, a child's peers have a strong influence over how they think and talk about their bodies, sex and other behaviors of a sexual nature.

The Law. It's *inappropriate* behaviors of a sexual nature that Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title 20 U.S.C. §1681 et seq.) and California Education Codes 200, 212.6, 48900.2 refer to as sexual harassment or sexual violence. Schools are required by law to provide age-appropriate training so that students and parents understand what constitutes prohibited school-related conduct — student to student, staff to student, or student to staff.

School District

Superintendent Name:

address:

phone:

email:

Principal Name:

address:

phone:

email:

Training Date: ____ / ____ / ____

Please review this flyer on or before the date above and take the necessary steps to best prepare your child to participate in the district's mandatory sexual harassment training.

Slightly more than half (54%) of students say they have sexually harassed someone during their school lives (Jodi Lipson, "Hostile Hallways: Bullying, Teasing, and Sexual Harassment in School" 2001)

embarrassed
anxious
sad
depressed
nervous
confused
afraid
ashamed
unsure

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Sexual Harassment

What Parents & Students Need to Know

Sexual harassment violates school policy and the law.

It includes verbal, visual or physical conduct of a sexual nature which may have a negative impact upon the victim's academic or work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive educational/work environment. And this applies to sexual behaviors between boys and girls, boys and other boys and girls and other girls.



Policy:

http:// _____

Title IX Coordinator: _____

— **email:** _____

— **phone:** _____

Complaint Process:

http:// _____

What are examples of Sexually Inappropriate Behaviors?

Physical (Touching)

- Touching another student's private parts or letting another student or adult touch theirs
- Kissing another student without consent
- Grabbing or slapping the private parts of another student

Verbal (Talking)

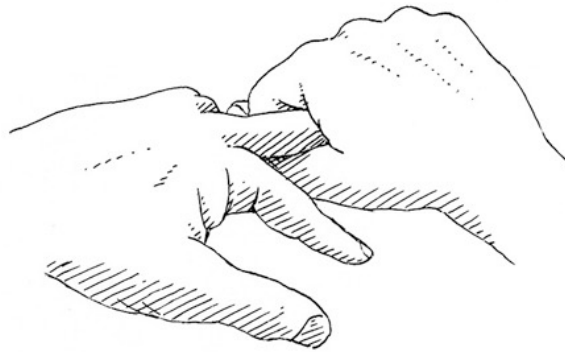
- Spreading rumors about students engaging in sexual behaviors
- Calling students names like "gay"
- Making lewd comments about a student's body
- Showing private parts to another student

Visual (Writing & Gesturing)

- Writing or telling dirty jokes/secrets
- Drawing dirty pictures or downloading sexually explicit online pics
- Making inappropriate, lewd or sexually explicit hand or physical gestures (ex. hip thrusting)

Pre-training preparation

Parents and schools are partners in creating healthy spaces where kids can learn and grow. We want school to be a safe place for all kids to feel accepted and encouraged to develop healthy lives, free from sexual and/or gender-based harassment. It's our duty as parents and teachers. But it's also the law. You can help us by using this as a guide to prepare your child for the upcoming sexual harassment training.



Student Rights

A school or district must have a sexual harassment policy in writing and outline the rights of a victim of sexual harassment and the complaint process, which include the following:

- A school must investigate all allegations of sexual harassment
- In addition to filing a complaint with the school or district, a victim of sexual harassment may file a complaint with the California Department of Education and/or U.S. Dept. of Education's Office for Civil Rights (OCR)
- A criminal investigation does not relieve the school of its duty under Title IX to resolve a complaint promptly and equitably

Student Consequences

A student who has engaged in sexual harassment can be disciplined in any of the following ways depending on the severity of the act and the frequency in which the student has engaged in similar behavior.

- Counseling
- Conferencing with the student and parent/guardian
- A written apology
- Restorative justice
- School Detention or in-school suspension
- Suspension
- Expulsion (*not applicable to grades K-3rd)
- Police report

