Gender-Based Violence

Services Empowering Rights of Victims

Trigger Warning:

The following conversation will include

Domestic Violence, Sexual Violence, and

Teen Dating Violence.

Introduction

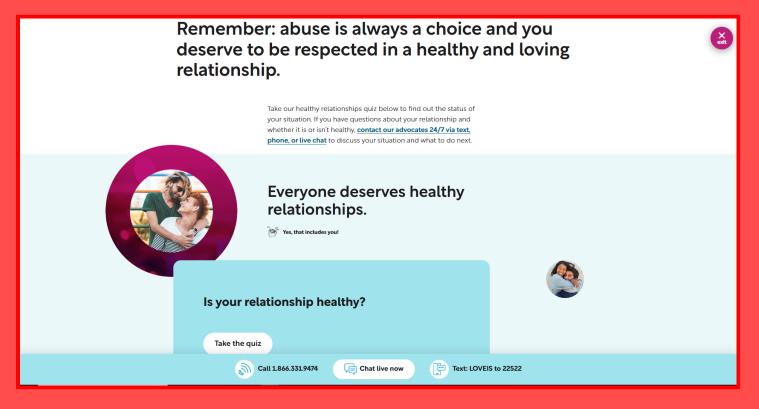




The state designated sexual/domestic violence and human trafficking crisis center for Gloucester County.

Healthy Relationships





"Abuse is always a choice and you deserve to be respected in a healthy and loving relationship."



"All relationships exist on a spectrum from healthy to abusive."

Domestic Violence



domestic violence

"Domestic violence affects individuals and families in every community regardless of age, economic status, sexual orientation, gender, race, religion, or nationality."

Homicide	False Imprisonment	Criminal Mischief
N.J.S.A. 2C:11-1 et seq.	N.J.S.A. 2C:13-3	N.J.S.A. 2C:17-3
Assault	Criminal Coercion	Burglary
N.J.S.A. 2C:12-1	N.J.S.A. 2C:13-5	N.J.S.A. 2C:18-2
Terroristic Threats	Sexual Assault	Criminal Trespass
N.J.S.A. 2C:12-3	N.J.S.A. 2C:14-2	N.J.S.A. 2C:18-3
Stalking	Criminal Sexual Contact	Contempt
N.J.S.A. 2C:12-10	N.J.S.A. 2C:14-3	N.J.S.A. 2C:29-9b
Kidnapping	Lewdness	Harassment
N.J.S.A. 2C:13-1	N.J.S.A. 2C:14-4	N.J.S.A. 2C:33-4
Criminal Restraint	Robbery	Cyber-Harassment
N.J.S.A. 2C:13-2	N.J.S.A. 2C:15-1	N.J.S.A. 2C:33-4.1

In addition, domestic violence acts can also include any other crime involving risk of death or serious bodily injury to a person protected under the "Prevention of Domestic Violence act of 1991," P.L. 1991, c.261 (2C:25-17 et al.)

"In the State of New Jersey, domestic violence is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the following criminal offenses inflicted upon a person protected under the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act of 1991, c.261 (2C:25-17 et al.)."





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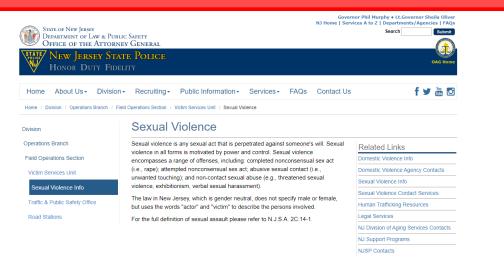
X exit "Consent is often used in the context of physical or sexual activity with a partner, but it has more to do with the decisionmaking behind your actions than the actions themselves."

RAINN		GET HELP 24	7:	LIVE CHAT	NEWS	PRESS	EN ESPAÑ
Q About Sexual Assault	Safety & Prevention After Sexual A	sault Public Policy & Action	About RAINN	Get Involved		Donate	Get H
	Consent L New Jerse			Last Updated: March 2020 EXPORT TO PDF			
	Show 10 ¢ entries			Search:			
	DEFINING CONSENT						
	How is consent de	How is consent defined?					
	 Answer New Jersey's criminal code includes a generally applicable definition of consent as follows: In general: The consent of the victim to conduct charged to constitute an offense or to the result thereof is a defense if such consent negatives an element of the offense or precludes the infliction of the harm or evil sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense. Consent to bodily harm: When conduct is charged to constitute an offense because it causes or threatens bodily harm, consent to such conduct or to the infliction of such harm is a defense if: A. The bodily harm consented to or threatened by the conduct consented to is not serious; or B. The conduct and the harm are reasonably foreseeable hazards of joint participation in a concerted activity of a kind not forbidden by law; or C. The consent establishes a justification for the conduct under chapter 3 of the code. Ineffective Consent: Unless otherwise provided by the code or by the law defining the offense; or B. It is given by a person who is legally incompetent to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or B. It is given by a person of youth, mertal disease or defect or intoxication is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature of harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute an offense; or C. It is induced by force, duress or deception of a kind sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense. 						

New Jersey has a specific criminal statute that defines a person in New Jersey's ability to consent. It is assumed by the New Jersey criminal justice system that all people in New Jersey are aware of its specific definition of consent.

Sexual Violence





If you have been Sexually Victimized

· Get to a safe place.

- Don't bathe, shower, douche, change your clothes, eat, drink, smoke, urinate, brush your teeth, gargle or anything else
- that might destroy or wash away evidence, including evidence of a drug facilitated assault.
- Contact your county Sexual Violence Agency for emotional support, information and to learn about your options.

"Sexual violence is any sexual act that is perpetrated against someone's will. Sexual violence in all forms is motivated by power and control."

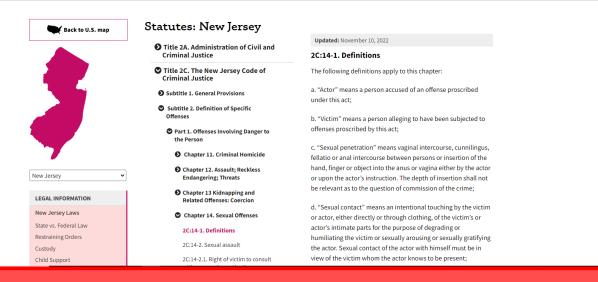
NNEDV WomensLaw.org

🚯 Español 😧 Email Hotline 🕕 EXIT SITE

About Us Legal Information About Abuse Places that Help Donate O Search

Legal Information: New Jersey

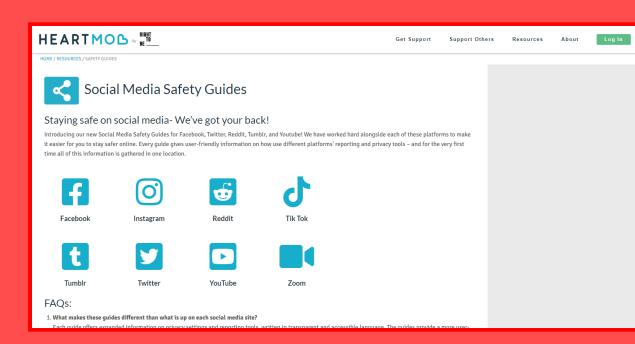
Home » Legal Information » Statutes » Statutes: New Jersey » Title 2C. The New Jersey Code of Criminal Justice » 2C:14-1. Definitions



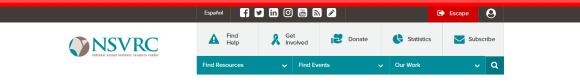
The New Jersey Code of Criminal Justice

Safe Digital Practices





Your safety and wellbeing should be everyone's priority. You should be encouraged to use the internet safely. Are you having conversations with your guardians about online safety?



Home > SAAM 2022 - Building Safe Online Spaces Together > Sexual Assault Awareness Month 2021 > Prevention Resources > SAAM 2021 Keeping Kids Safe Online

As our use and dependence on technology grows, younger audiences have begun using the internet, online games, chats, and video calls more frequently. While these are often opportunities for kids and teens to learn, they can also be opportunities for abuse to happen. It is important that the caring adults in kids' lives know how to recognize when abuse may be happening online or in-person and how to prevent it.

Prevention

Resources

Blogs

Survivor

Resources

Spotting signs of abuse virtually for caring adults and educators

Graphics

Get

Involved

A victim in an abusive situation at home, especially a child, may not be able to directly communicate about what is happening to them. Caring adults outside of the home, such as neighbors, extended family, friends, educators, and employers can look out for red flags that may indicate domestic or sexual violence.

Possible red flags that may indicate abuse:

About

"Parents and caregivers can help to keep teens and kids safe while they interact and connect with others online."

Conclusion



February is nationally recognized as Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month.

love is respect

Welcome to TDVAM 2023!

Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month 2023
Action Guide

Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month (TDVAM) is a campaign to amplify the needs of youth and their experiences with dating abuse. In 2020, Congress declared Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month each February. Teens, young adults and their loved ones join together to spotlight this pervasive and harmful issue, and how prevention and education can change the outcomes for those impacted by it.

be about it

This guide includes:

 Navigating healthy relationships
 Warning signs of unhealthy relationships
 Onical dusts (a special section for adult helpers)
 On-campus
 Setf-care experiences
 Community resources
 Community resources

At love is respect, we use the gender-neutral term "partners" to refer to people in an intimate relationship but you may use a different term like cutfing, kicking it, situationship, etc. No matter what language you use, it's essential to make sure you're on the same page with your partner.

2 - Be About It - TDVAM Action Guide

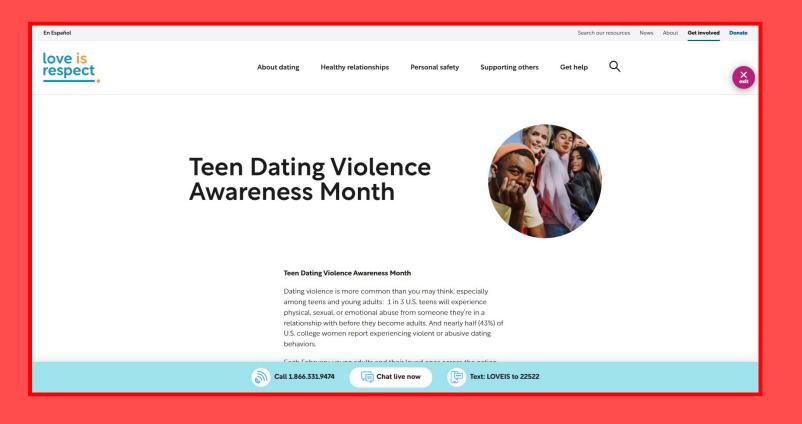
A message from the love is respect Director

Hello Friends,

Uplifting healthy relationships is our focus for Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month (TDVAM) 2023. This year's theme "Be About It" was chosen by our amazing national love is respect Youth Council as a continuation of last year's theme "Talk About It."

We want to join you to unapologetically be about education, engagement, and empowerment. Out with the societal norms within relationships. No labels. Your life is your choice, and you deserve a healthy relationship, thee from violence. Join us as we amplify your voice, focus on some key topics your may be facing, and how to navigate a healthy relationship.

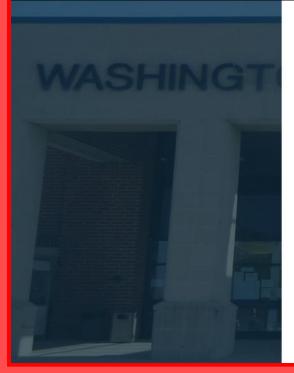
-Angela Lee



"The 2023 theme for TDVAM is "Be About It". Selected by the love is respect Youth Council, "Be About It" is a continuation of last year's theme, 'Talk About It."









Phone: (856) 589-8500 Ext. 7429

Email: ahull@wtps.org

Degrees and Certifications:

BA, Speech Pathology - Stockton University MA, Counseling in Educational Settings - Rowan University Certification: School Counselor Activities: College & Career Fair Facilitator, Group Counseling Lead, I&RS Co-lead, Junior Night Lead

Ms. Abigail Hull, School Counselor

Ms. Abigail Hull is a graduate of Stockton University, having earned her bachelor's degree in Speech Pathology before pivoting her career to the counseling field. She received her master's degree in Counseling in Educational Settings from Rowan University in 2020 and fulfilled a longterm substitute position in the Washington Township school district before accepting her role at the high school. Her education enabled Ms. Hull the opportunity to work in a variety of settings, including elementary and middle school levels, as well as a medical rehabilitation facility. When Ms. Hull is not working, she enjoys running, traveling, and spending plenty of time at the beach. She is thrilled to have the opportunity to support and serve the students of Washington Township as a member of the WTHS Counseling Team!

Appointments: Email, Remind, Schoology

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Twp	Degrees and Certifications: Washington "Township MA, Student Personnel Services - Rowan High School Certifications: Teacher K-12, School Counselor Activities: Freshman Transition Program Advisor, HOME SCHOOL INFO ^{®-lead} DEPARTMENTS	ATHLETICS STUDENTS	district calendar STAFF PARENTS	menus Lech support		





Phone: 856-589-8500 Ext. 7664

Email: fcontinojackson@wtps.org

Degrees and Certifications:

BA, Psychology & Theatre - Rowan University MA, Counseling in Educational Settings - Rowan University PhD Candidate, Addiction Psychology - Capella University Certifications: School Counselor, SAC, LAC Activities: Anti-Bullying Specialist, WTHS School

Mrs. Francesca Contino-Jackson, Student Assistance Coordinator & Anti-Bullying Specialist, Grades 9-10, Room I113

Mrs. Contino-Jackson received her BA in Psychology and a BA in Theatre with a minor in Dance from Rowan University. She then continued at Rowan University for her MA in Counseling in Educational Settings as well as her MA in Mental Health Counseling. While at Rowan, she ran cross country and indoor/outdoor track and field. Mrs. Contino-Jackson then attended The College of New Jersey for her Student Assistance Coordinator certificate. Since then, she has been obtaining her PhD in Addiction Psychology from Capella University. Mrs. Contino-Jackson is a National Certified Counselor (NCC). She works as a therapist in the evenings for a private practice. When not working or completing homework, Mrs. Contino-Jackson enjoys running, traveling, and hanging out with her cat and husband.

Appointments: Email





A strikingly large percentage of school-aged children in the United States are in crisis. Drug and alcohol abuse, violence, bullying, depression, suicide, stress and anxiety disorders, gambling, eating disorders, gang involvement, and other social/emotional issues threaten the well-being of all students, their families, and society as a whole. As the problems have escalated in recent years, so have the demands on schools throughout the country to address them. Legislators and government officials, boards of education, school administrators, teachers, parents, and students themselves, understand that school success is predicated on a safe and healthy learning environment, and that learning objectives are frequently undermined by psycho-social, emotional, and behavioral problems. Unfortunately, schools are poorly equipped to identify problem students, and particularly ineffective in preventing social/emotional problems from occurring or escalating. Furthermore, schools are limited in their ability to accurately assess the efficacy of classroombased prevention and education programs.

The creation of the Student Assistance Coordinator (SAC) position in many school districts throughout New Jersey has been the most effective strategy to identify, address, and monitor individual students as well as coordinate and oversee district prevention/intervention efforts. The SAC is best suited to address student substance abuse, mental health and behavioral problems for the following reasons: they uniquely possess the specific training to identify and address these behaviors; they provide confidential services in more effective one-on-one settings without conflicting with the law or creating conflicts of interests for other faculty members; and, they can save school districts money and substantial resources by allowing other faculty members to focus on the responsibilities consistent with their skills, interests, and official job descriptions.

UNIQUE AND SPECIALIZED TRAINING

The New Jersey Department of Education has established specific criteria required for individuals to become certified Student Assistance Coordinators. These criteria ensure that the SAC is qualified to provide substance abuse/mental health prevention, intervention, counseling and related services. On-going professional development ensures that SACs remain up-to-date on current research, trends, techniques, and community resources. Professional development for all other school faculty members rarely, if ever, addresses these critical issues.

THE SAC VERSUS OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL

Interventions by non-SAC faculty members often create a conflict of interest for the faculty member and threaten student privacy. The New Jersey State Legislature has correctly identified the extent of non-academic challenges facing students today. For example, they have recognized that a significant number of young people are already involved in the abuse of alcohol and other drugs, and that many children and addescents are at a high risk of developing alcohol and other substance abuse problems. As a result, legislation was created that mandates schools to provide both education and intervention with students experiencing substance abuse and other social/emotional issues (18A:40A-8). Each school district must determine the methods for addressing these issues. Without the SAC position, the inability to effectively intervene with these students will continue to prevent teachers from teaching, prevent students from learning, and draw vast amounts of time and other resources away from teachers, administrators, guidance counselors, and special services personnel - all in an attempt to address issues that they are not qualified to address. The costs are immeasurable: decreased academic performance and productivity, behavioral acting out and classroom disruptions, significant family, social, and legal problems, and potentially permanent consequences including premature death.

CONFIDENTIALITY

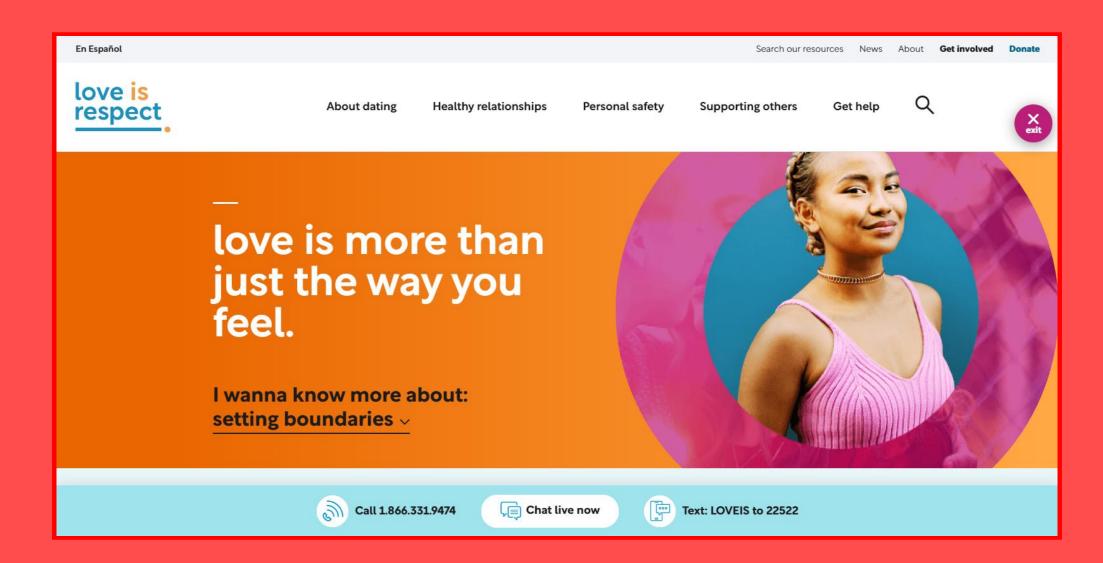
Students are by nature quite guarded regarding the disclosure of many issues (particularly drug/alcohol use) to adults. Many students worry about the conflict of interest in discussing personal issues with teachers, administrators, and guidance counselors when these are the very faculty members who grade them, discipline them, with teachers, administrators, and frequently communicate with their parents. Congress has recognized these obstacles, and created federal confidentiality regulations (42 CFR Part 2), providing student access to confidential treatment for alcohol and drug related issues. In the event that other issues surface, the SAC is best equipped to communicate the nature of the problem with both the student and their family, and develop an appropriate treatment plan, which might involve additional community resources when necessary.

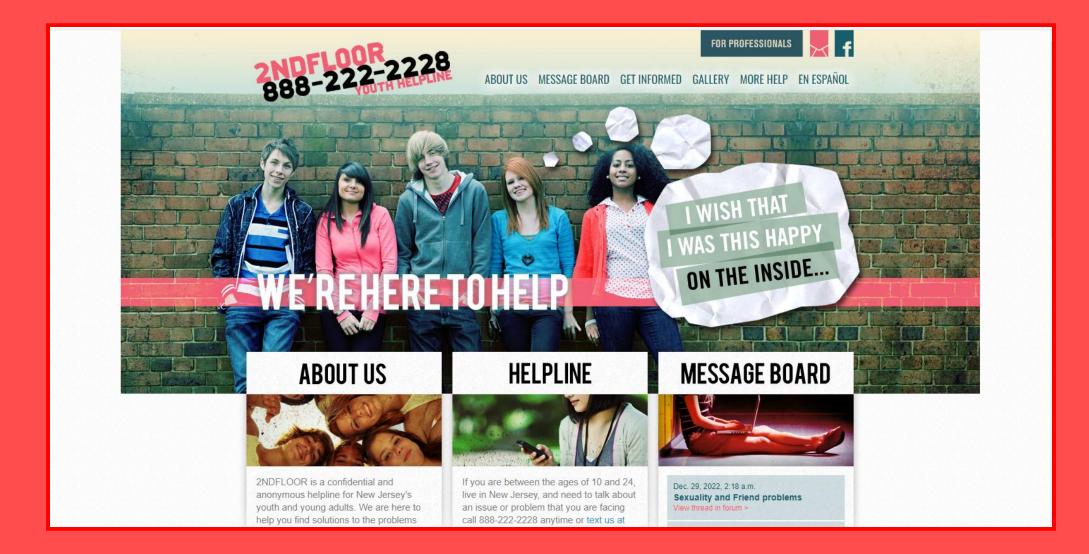
SAC VERSUS TEACHER/COMMITTEE INTERVENTIONS

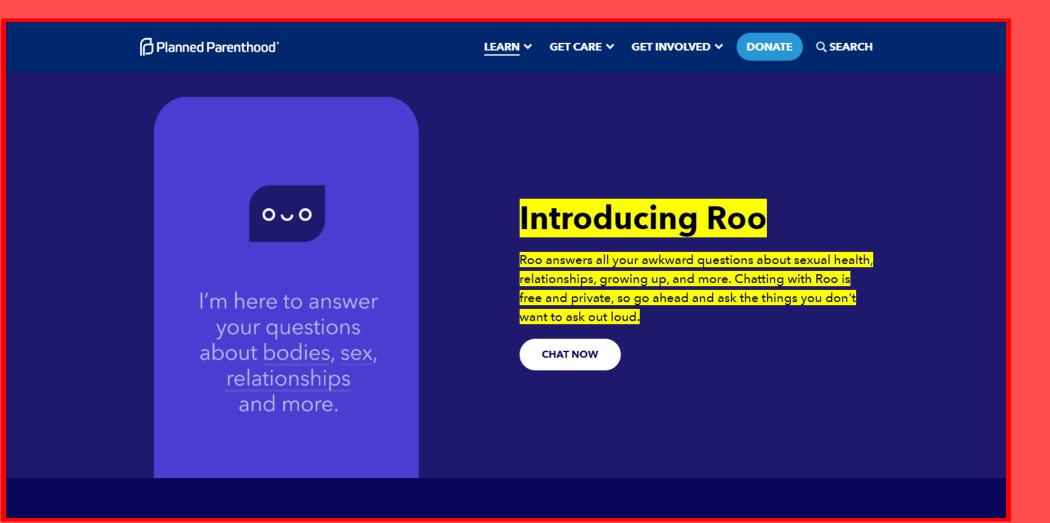
A comprehensive review surveying a wide body of research from 1994 – 2008 shows that individual interventions with children ages 12 – 19 years old are more effective than any other type of interventions, including factual knowledge, classroom-based programs, media efforts, and even family-based therapy, particularly in terms of reducing alcohol use.¹ Interventions by individual teachers are undermined by lack of knowledge, training, interest, or compensation. Large classroom size and limited individual access to students in confidential settings, as well as estabilished FERPA regulations, limit teachers' are ability to share information. Schools that attempt to provide intervention services through committees are limited in both the ability to gather detailed and relevant personal information and provide on-going services. Information obtained by committee is often restricted to behavioral observations (which can be misleading) and require significant time and effort to gather. With a trained intervention specialist, this information can be obtained quickly and effectively in counseling sessions, where the counselor is qualified and trusted by the student.

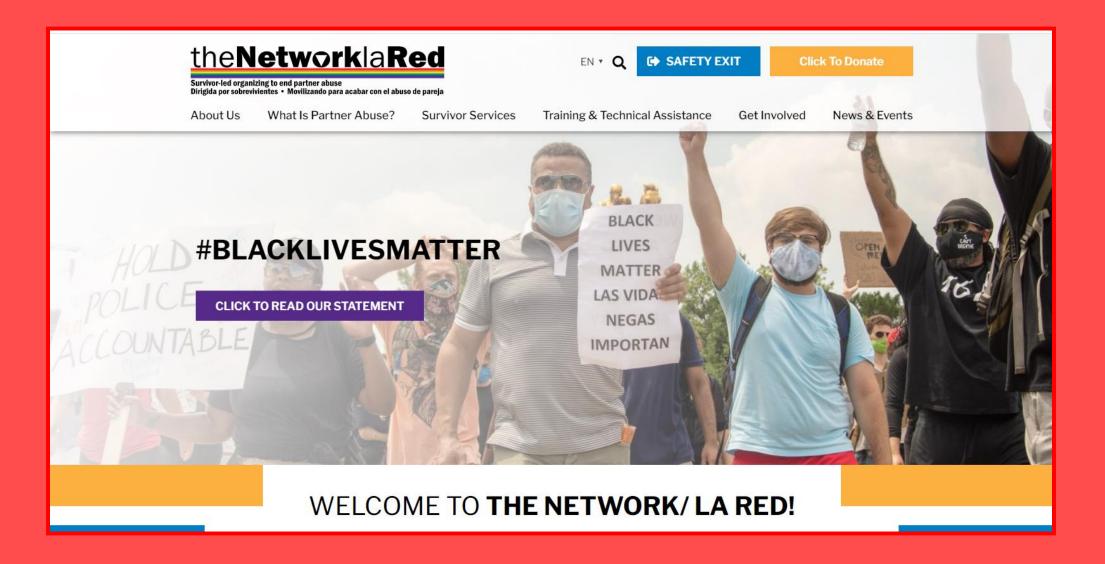
1 Brauser, D., Vega, C.P. 'Individual Interventions May Be More Effective Than Family-Based Therapy in Reducing Teen Alcohol Abuse.' Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine, January 2010.

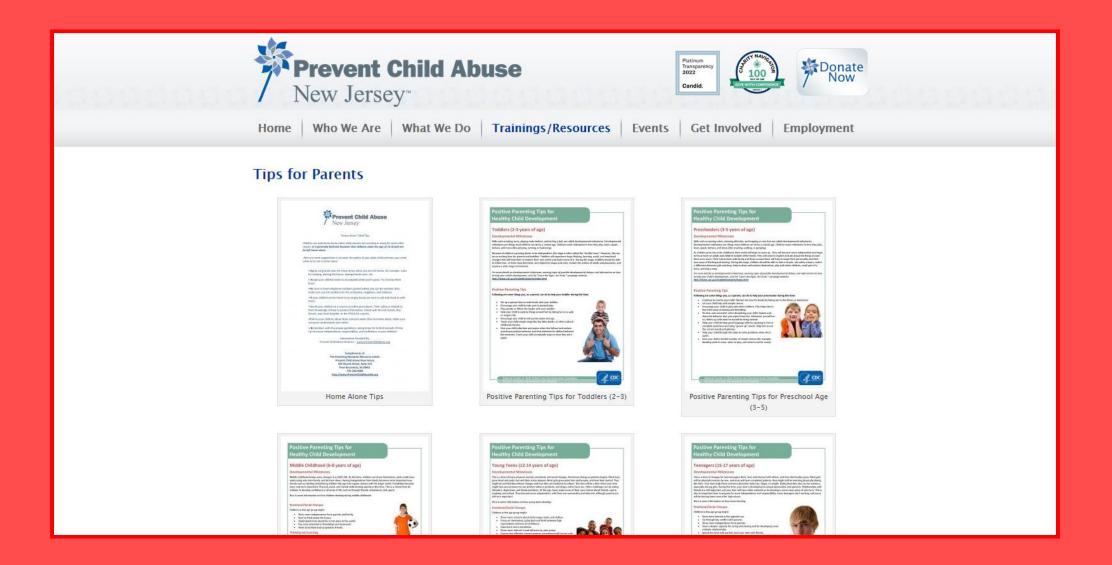
"The SAC is best suited to address student substance abuse, mental health and behavioral problems"

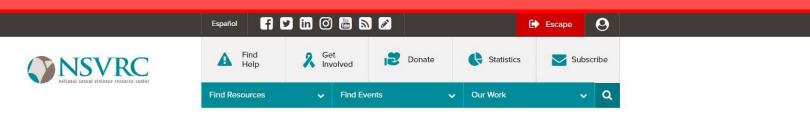












CHECK OUT OUR PODCAST

Building Safe Online Spaces Together Infographic

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Building Safe Online Spaces Together



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