



TEACHERS & STAFF

CAN PROTECT STUDENTS FROM SEXUAL HARASSMENT

教师和职工能帮助学生们远离校园性骚扰

What can you do? 你能做什么?



Know that students have a **right** to an **education free from sexual harassment** under Title IX, a federal civil rights law. Learn more about students' rights and schools' responsibilities at [Stop Sexual Assault in Schools](https://www.ssaais.org).

要知道，根据联邦民权法《教育法第九条》(Title IX)，学生有权接受无性骚扰环境的教育。通过[停止校园性侵网站](https://www.ssaais.org)了解更多关于学生权利和校园责任的内容。



Understand harassment can include a **wide range of behaviors** from gestures, sounds, comments about clothing and gender to cyber sexual harassment to sexual assault. I can let my students know about these forms of harassment by **referring them** to the [Sexual Harassment Defined](https://www.ssaais.org) page on the SSAIS.org website.

要明白性骚扰可以包括各种各样的行为，从手势、声音、关于服装和性别的评论，到网络性骚扰和性侵犯。我可以让我的学生通过SSAIS.org网站上的[性骚扰定义页面](https://www.ssaais.org)知道这些形式的性骚扰。



Know your **district's policy on sexual harassment** and have the contact information for the **Title IX Coordinator**.

你需要了解你所在地区的性骚扰政策，并拥有联邦民权法《教育法第九条》(Title IX)协调员的联系信息。



Help the student **report it** to the principal, counselor, or district Title IX Coordinator.

帮助学生向校长、顾问或第九条地区《教育法第九条》协调员报告性骚扰的相关信息。



Refer students to resources like [SSAIS.org](https://www.ssaais.org) with more information including how to get **confidential help** after being sexually harassed or assaulted.

向学生推荐[SSAIS.org](https://www.ssaais.org)等资源，提供更多信息，包括在遭受性骚扰或性侵犯后如何获得保密帮助。

