What You Should Do

• If you believe that you are in a situation of immediate danger on campus dial 911. For non-emergencies dial (303) 492-6666.
• Always take direct threats of harm to others (or to self) seriously and contact the authorities. After which, a “threat assessment” will be initiated regarding the behavior of a particular individual.
• If you are unsure, but concerned about the possibility of a student posing a danger to others (or to self), please call Psychological Health at (303) 492-5654, Counseling and Psychological Services at (303) 492-6766, or UCPD at (303) 492-6666 for consultation. These offices will recommend specific courses of action that you and/or other campus professionals can take in order to ascertain the level of threat for a particular individual.
• Please keep in mind that with regards to potential acts of violence, it is always better to err on the side of caution by contacting one of the numbers listed on this brochure about your concerns.

Campus Resources

Counseling and Psychological Services
Willard Administration Center Room 134
(303) 492-6766

Office of Victim Assistance
(303) 492-8855

Wardenburg Psychological Health and Psychiatry
(303) 492-5654

University of Colorado Police Department
(303) 492-6666

In an EMERGENCY dial 911

IMPORTANT: Sign up for emergency text messages
To receive text messages in the case of an emergency, you must register your cell phone number. Register online and get more information at: www.colorado.edu/alerts

University of Colorado Police Department
(303) 492-6666
1050 Regent Drive
Boulder, Colorado 80309
www.cupolice.com

Patrol and Investigations
(303) 492-8168

Copyright © UCPD February 2010
Risk Factors and Warning Signs for Violent Behavior

Please keep in mind that many individuals who pose no threat to their community may exhibit one or more of the behaviors listed below. Therefore, these factors should be considered within the context of your overall experience with a particular individual.

- Prior violent behavior
- Making direct, veiled or conditional threats of violence
- Making threats of harm to self
- History of poor peer relationships
- Non-compliance
- Disrespectful/derogatory verbalizations and behaviors
- Being disruptive of the living and learning environment
- Fascination and preoccupation with violence, including pervasive violent content in completed course assignment or other writings
- Difficulty controlling anger, managing frustration or accepting limits
- Preoccupation with violent role models
- Fascination with and access to firearms
- Abuse of alcohol, illegal drugs and/or mood altering over-the-counter supplements, diet pills, or performance enhancers
- A rapid deterioration of the individual's frustration tolerance, ability to think rationally or to get along with others
- Your own ongoing or escalating feelings of fear and/or concern about the individual’s behavior or state of mind

Violent: Realities and Risks

Violent crime is an unfortunate reality in the United States and college campuses are not immune. In the past ten years, murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assaults have been reported on college campuses across the nation. Campuses in the Rocky Mountain West may appear peaceful but in reality they are small cities with many of the same problems of larger, more urban cities. Thousands of people make safe trips across campus every day. Occasionally, however, an incident takes place in which a student or campus visitor doesn’t make a safe trip. How can you decrease your chances of becoming a victim? Consider the following suggestions in your day to day activities.

If you live on campus

Most residence halls have rules including no door propping and mandatory guest sign-in during nighttime hours. Students are encouraged to report suspicious activity.

If you live off campus

If your neighborhood or apartment complex has rules for your safety—follow them. Also, keep your doors and windows locked, shades closed, exterior lights on and report any suspicious activity.

If you are in a car

Keep doors locked at all times and have your keys in your hand before you reach your car. Think twice about giving strangers (hitchhikers) rides or accepting rides from strangers.

If you are walking

Stay in well-lit, well-traveled areas. If you are unsure about an area or concerned about your safety for whatever reason, use CU Nightride (303) 492-7233 or ask a friend to walk with you.

Alcohol and Violence

Many violent crimes on campus are committed by people who are under the influence of alcohol. Unfortunately, some of these criminals might be people you know and in most cases the victim has been using alcohol as well. Most of these situations can be avoided by doing the following:

- Consider not drinking.
- If you do drink, do it responsibly and legally.
- Pay attention to what is going on with your friends. Don’t leave a friend behind if they have had too much to drink.
- Remember: people, even close friends, who have had too much alcohol often use very poor judgment.

Although a clear “profile” of the potential perpetrators of campus violence has not been delineated, some risk factors and warning signs for violence have been identified. Often, people who become violent make their intentions known prior to acting on them. In addition, even when direct threats of violence are not made, perpetrators tend to exhibit behaviors that are disturbing to members of their community. Check the list on the left for more risk behaviors.