

2017 Stanford University California Safety Report (2016 Statistics)

SUDPS Services

The Stanford University Department of Public Safety (SUDPS) has compiled the following information and statistics in compliance with California Education Code Sections 67380-67386. For additional information regarding Stanford University's policies and procedures for crime reporting, emergency response, and victim assistance see the full Safety, Security, and Fire Report at <http://police.stanford.edu/security-report.html>.

SUDPS provides safety, security, law enforcement, crime prevention, and emergency response services for Stanford's main campus (in unincorporated Santa Clara County), 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The SUDPS police station is located at 711 Serra Street.

Members of the Stanford community are encouraged to immediately and accurately report any criminal offense, suspected criminal activity, or other emergency directly to the Stanford University Department of Public Safety or the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction where the incident is taking place or occurred. If an individual affected by a crime is unable to report, prompt reporting by a member of the community is encouraged.

For Immediate Police, Fire, or Medical Response

Dial 9-1-1 from any non-university phone or cell phone (free from a pay phone), or **Dial 9-9-1-1** from any Stanford University phone.

Press the red button to activate a blue 911 emergency telephone tower and connect directly with an emergency services dispatcher. Activating a tower will relay location details and also activate a blue strobe light on the top of the tower to alert others, including response personnel, of your exact location.

Prohibited Sexual Conduct

An individual who has been subjected to Prohibited Sexual Conduct has the option to notify law enforcement authorities and have the matter investigated by the campus police or agency with jurisdiction. Additionally or alternatively, an individual who has been subjected to Prohibited Sexual Conduct on campus or in association with a University-sponsored event may report the incident to the University for a University (internal) investigation. When University staff in non-confidential roles become aware of a student who has been subjected to Prohibited Sexual Conduct, the incident will be reported to the Title IX Office.

In addition to any criminal or civil proceedings, the University may hold its own proceedings. A proceeding is a formal investigatory and resolution process conducted by the University, the type of

which is determined by the nature of the alleged violation of University policy, that entitles the victim (Complainant) and the accused (Responding Party) certain rights and responsibilities. Proceedings shall provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution. Proceedings shall be conducted by officials who receive annual training on the University's Title IX policies and procedures and issues related to sexual violence, including sexual assault, relationship (dating and domestic) violence and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process. Specifically, the training covers trauma-informed methods for how to interview individuals subjected to sexual violence, evidentiary standard, consent and the potential impact of alcohol/drugs, appropriate remedies and sanctions, how to weigh evidence and judge credibility, types of sexual violence, the effects of trauma, and awareness of cultural differences.

University Response to Reports of Prohibited Conduct Overview

The University's first priority is to ensure a victim's immediate safety and the safety of the community. If a victim needs medical attention or if there is an imminent threat to the victim or others, call **9-1-1** or **9-9-1-1** from a campus phone.

Tending to a victim's physical and emotional well-being is the next priority. University staff should encourage a victim to seek support from professional resources either on- or off-campus and provide a written list of resources.

When a report of Prohibited Sexual Conduct is made to a non-confidential University resource, the University resource will promptly notify either the Title IX Coordinator (when the incident involves a student) or the Sexual Harassment Policy Office (when the incident involves faculty, staff, or third parties, and there are no students directly involved). If the person receiving the report is a Campus Security Authority (CSA) and the crime being reported is a sexual assault, another violent crime, a hate crime, or an attempt of any of the preceding crimes, then the CSA must, as soon as practically possible, notify SUDPS at [650-222-5147](tel:650-222-5147).

The Title IX Coordinator or staff from the Sexual Harassment Policy Office will evaluate the situation and determine if interim safety measures and other accommodations, such as housing, academic, or work assignments, need to be implemented. Consultation with other departments – such as the Office of the General Counsel, Student Affairs, and Human Resources– may occur. The parties will be provided with written rights and options when prohibited conduct is reported.

In all instances, consideration will be given to respecting the privacy of persons and information. At the investigation phase, information will only be shared with a limited, need-to-know, group of personnel who have responsibilities for managing the situation.

Per federal law, the University has an obligation to assess all reports of Prohibited Sexual Conduct and redress the effects. Reports of Prohibited Sexual Conduct will be formally investigated by the University.

The victim's wishes will be considered when implementing interim safety measures. If the circumstances indicate that there is a threat to others in the community, the University may opt to undertake a University proceeding even if the victim declines to participate. The University's ability to impose discipline (on-going sanctions) for students may be limited if a victim elects to not participate in the University's disciplinary process. For more information about each of these processes, refer to the *University Investigations and Proceedings* section on the following page. After an alleged act of Prohibited Sexual Conduct, if requested by the victim and reasonably available, the University will provide interim safety measures, and dependent upon the outcome of the investigation, ongoing accommodations that can include changes to academic and living situations.

Victims of Prohibited Sexual Conduct or those who have been threatened with harm may be entitled to court-ordered protection against the person who committed or threatened harm. Beyond court ordered options, the University might also issue a "No Contact" or similar directive as an interim measure prior to an investigation or as an ongoing accommodation. Following a determination of responsibility, the University may also issue a Stay Away Letter prohibiting a person from coming onto Stanford's private property enforced under trespass laws.

Student-Related Proceedings

The Title IX Coordinator evaluates reports of alleged Prohibited Sexual Conduct and determines if interim safety measures are appropriate and whether to conduct a Title IX investigation. In order for a student to be disciplined (e.g., suspension, expulsion), a student disciplinary hearing must take place. The standard of proof is preponderance of the evidence. For more information about these proceedings, refer to the information beginning on the following page. In the event the Complainant is a student and the Responding Party is a faculty or staff member or other university affiliate, the Title IX investigation will be the basis for discipline, a disciplinary proceeding or sanction. Refer to the next section for more information.

Stanford Student Title IX Investigation and Hearing Process

Overview

The Student Title IX Process starts with an investigation phase undertaken by the Title IX Office. Following the investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will make a decision about whether to charge the Responding Student with Prohibited Sexual Conduct. A decision not to charge can be appealed. Generally, a matter that is charged will go into the hearing process; however, in certain instances,

where the Title IX Coordinator finds there is not a significant dispute among the parties and the Title IX Office about the proper outcome, the Title IX Office may suggest a non-hearing resolution.

If a matter proceeds to a hearing, both parties will have an opportunity to review and object to the evidence. Any objections will be heard by a third-party Evidentiary Specialist. The evidence and each party's response to the hearing file will go to a panel of three trained decision-makers comprised of faculty, staff, and graduate students. A finding of responsibility must be unanimous as must be a decision to expel. A sanction less than expulsion can be reached on a majority vote. Both parties have the right to appeal a panel's decision on responsibility and/or sanctions.

There is no specific time frame for individuals who have experienced Prohibited Conduct to make a formal University report pursuant to this process. Individuals are, however, encouraged to make a report soon after the incident in question in order to maximize the University's ability to investigate and reach a finding.

Confidentiality

Should the University become aware of a concern that Prohibited Sexual Conduct is alleged to have occurred, the Title IX Coordinator has an obligation to review the available information and determine whether to proceed to an investigation. The Complainant may ask the University not to disclose the Complainant's identity to the Responding Student. Should a Complainant make such a request for confidentiality, the Title IX Coordinator will inform the Complainant that the University's ability to respond to the allegations and investigate may be limited if the request is granted. A Complainant who initially requests confidentiality is not prohibited from later waiving confidentiality and requesting that the University conduct a full investigation.

The Title IX Coordinator will inform the Complainant that due to federal and state laws, it is not always possible to guarantee confidentiality regarding incidents of Prohibited Sexual Conduct. Under those laws, the University's decision to share information with others is subject to a balancing test that requires the University to consider a range of factors when a Complainant's request for confidentiality would preclude a meaningful investigation or potential discipline of the Responding Student.

These factors include, but are not limited to:

- o multiple reports of Prohibited Sexual Conduct relating to a single Responding Student;
- o a report that Prohibited Sexual Conduct involved a weapon, physical restraint or battery;
- o the age of the Complainant; and
- o the availability of other University means to obtain relevant evidence.

If a request for confidentiality is granted, the Title IX Office will retain information regarding the report, including the name of the Responding Student (if known), in its internal database for tracking purposes, noting that the report was not fully investigated. Even under circumstances where confidentiality is granted and there is no adjudicated finding of the matter, there are support resources and services available to assist such students.

If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the University cannot honor the request for confidentiality and must disclose the Complainant's identity to the Responding Student and pursue an investigation, it will inform the Complainant before making this disclosure and put in place Interim Measures as necessary to protect the Complainant and the Stanford community.

Interim Measures

Once an individual has come forward with a concern of Prohibited Sexual Conduct or the Title IX Coordinator is otherwise made aware of such a concern, the University will promptly take steps to ensure that the Complainant has equal access to the University's educational programs and activities and to protect the Complainant as necessary, including taking Interim Measures before the final outcome of an investigation.

Interim Measures are determined on a case-by-case basis and may include housing accommodations, counseling services, academic accommodations, no-contact directives, stay-away letters/campus bans, escorts, limitations on extracurricular or athletic activities, and removal from the University community.

Support During the Investigation & Hearing Process

Parties are encouraged to seek the help of a Support Person during this process. The University has identified and trained staff members to serve as Support Persons for students. For example, all Residence Deans and Graduate Life Deans are able to serve as Support Persons. Or, a party may elect to identify an attorney to serve as their Support Person. The University has identified local attorneys who are willing to advise the Complainant or the Responding Student going through the process for a total of nine hours of consultation. The Support Person serves as an advisor to the party. While an advisor may offer guidance to a party, each party is expected to submit their own work, which should be signed by the party attesting it is their work.

The Support Person may not speak or advocate on behalf of the party in University proceedings. Stanford students are expected to speak for themselves and express themselves, including in writing, on all matters relating to University concerns, including Title IX-related matters and Prohibited Conduct. Only one Support Person will be allowed to accompany a party into the hearing room. Each party may elect to identify an attorney to serve as their Support Person, and to accompany them in

the hearing room. While a Support Person may be an attorney, the attorney has no different role in the process and serves as a Support Person in the same capacity as a non-attorney.

Education Programs

Stanford University provides education and awareness programs to prevent the occurrence of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking (Prohibited Conduct). These comprehensive programs are responsive to community needs, culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, and informed by research. Programming initiatives are assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome, and consider environmental risks and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels.

Programs to address Prohibited Conduct include both primary prevention and awareness programs directed at incoming students and new employees as well as ongoing prevention programs and awareness campaigns directed at all members of the campus community.

Primary prevention programs are aimed at reinforcing the university's declaration that dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking are Prohibited Conduct and in many instances also constitute criminal acts.

Stanford's primary prevention programs and awareness campaigns include educational information on the causes and consequences of sexual violence, prevention strategies, and bystander intervention (see next section). Risk reduction behaviors that promote safety for individuals and the community are also discussed.

Additionally, Stanford provides ongoing prevention programs and awareness campaigns that include information on community building, bystander intervention, and risk reduction strategies.

Furthermore, these programs and campaigns reinforce to the community the procedures that the University will follow in response to a report of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This includes the provision of accommodations and other resources for the impacted parties; resources, where appropriate, for the responding party; and the opportunity to pursue a criminal or administrative complaint.

Stanford's ongoing prevention programs and awareness campaigns include educational initiatives and sustainable strategies that are focused on increasing understanding and skills to prevent all forms of Prohibited Sexual Conduct. A range of strategies is utilized to engage audiences throughout the institution.

The University actively participates in the national "It's On Us" campaign, encouraging all students to recognize that everyone has a role in preventing sexual assault. Go to

www.itsonus.org for more information, and watch Stanford Athletes take a stance for prevention at <https://youtu.be/LUsqpiE6z8I>.

Bystander Intervention

Bystander intervention is the use of safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

There are several safe and effective options that a person can employ to intervene and stop inappropriate and potentially criminal behavior, including creating a distraction by using appropriate humor or interjecting

in a conversation, directly confronting the potential perpetrator, or enlisting others to help intervene when you sense that someone may be at risk of harm. If you see or suspect that a crime has or is about to occur, seek help or call the police. Administrative Guide policy 1.7.3 provides more information about bystander intervention strategies.

Risk Reduction

Individual preventive measures are risk reduction behaviors designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction and to increase empowerment for those who may be at risk. These measures promote safety and help individuals and communities address conditions that may facilitate violence. For instance, consider strategies for safety and accountability when planning activities or attending events with friends. Establish an agreement that no one will attempt to intimately engage with someone who may have over-consumed alcohol or other substances. If there is a possibility that you might be separated, agree to periodically check in with each other either in person or via text message. You can also agree to not leave the event until everyone is accounted for and safe and that everyone will either leave together or continue to check in on anyone who remains at the event. If you become uncomfortable with a situation or the people involved, trust your instincts and take action or get help to increase your sense of safety and empowerment. For more information, see the *Bystander Tips* on the Title IX website at titleix.stanford.edu/bystander-tips.

SARA Programs

The **Stanford Office of Sexual Assault & Relationship Abuse Education & Response** (SARA) develops and contributes to a wide range of programs, projects, and events to increase awareness about interpersonal violence and meet the needs of Stanford students, faculty, and staff. Programs promote healthy sexuality and relationships, dispel myths about sexual and relationship violence, examine and critique traditional gender roles, provide guidance on risk reduction, advise students of available resources, and explore how each of us can become empowered to end sexual and relationship violence.

Programming efforts include a wide range of related topics including:

- o Sexual Misconduct and Sexual Assault
- o Relationship Abuse
- o Bystander Intervention
- o Understanding Sexual Consent
- o Defining Manhood & Masculinity from an Anti-Violence Perspective

For more information on these programs, go to sara.stanford.edu/prevention-education-and-outreach. In addition to programming and education, the SARA office provides consultations, advising, and resource referrals to Stanford students who have experienced sexual or relationship violence, regardless of the location where the incident(s) occurred.

Consent

Stanford University Administrative Guide 1.7.3 establishes affirmative consent as the standard for consent in all Stanford disciplinary processes.

"Yes Means Yes": Consent is an affirmative act or statement by each person that is informed, freely given and mutually understood. It is the responsibility of each person involved in a sexual activity to ensure that he or she has the affirmative consent of the other or others to engage in the sexual activity. Affirmative consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual activity and can be revoked at any time. Lack of protest or resistance does not mean consent, nor does silence mean consent. Consent to one act by itself does not constitute consent to another act. The existence of a dating relationship between the persons involved, or the fact of past sexual relations, should never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of consent. Whether one has taken advantage of a position of influence over another may be a factor in determining consent.

This consent definition is compliant with California Education Code § 67386.

Developments in Campus Safety

In the last 18 months, 3 new emergency phone towers have been installed. Other safety improvements include the installation of two roundabouts to reduce collisions, and physical security improvements have been made at the seven childcare centers on campus. In the next 24 months, additional AlertSU enhancements for VoIP speakerphone functionality are planned. The aforementioned projects will continue concurrent with the growth and changing needs of the campus. On October 19, 2016, SUDPS hosted the first Public Safety Day to raise awareness and educate community members on aspects of personal safety.

2016 Incident and Arrest Statistics - Stanford Main Campus

In the following charts, the "Arrests" column includes custodial arrests (booked into jail) as well as non-custodial arrests (cited and Released).

Part I Violent Crimes	Jan-Dec 2016	Arrests
Homicide	0	0
Robbery	0	0
Aggravated Assault	3	0
Total Crime	3	0

Sexual Assault	Jan-Dec 2016	Arrests
Rape	33	1
Sexual Battery	12	0
Total Crime	45	1

Type of Theft	Jan-Dec 2016	Description	Arrests
Fraud	16	credit card, services, internet, etc.	0
Grand (\$1,000+)	75	21 Bikes	5
Petty	296	172 Bikes 68 Thefts (Misc.)	22
Grand (Theft from Vehicle)	5		0
Embezzlement	3		1
Extortion	2		0
Identity	202		0
Vehicle to include Golf Carts	31	23 Golf Carts	0
Total Crime	630		28

Destruction of Property	Jan-Dec 2016	Description	Arrests
Vandalism	51	Variety of damage	5
Total Crime	51		5

Alcohol	Jan-Dec 2016	Arrests
^MIP (2 open container in vehicle)	58	62
Drunk in Public	13	13
Driving While Intoxication	18	18
Transports (medical) (from outside residences)	53	0
Total Crime	142	93

^Several cases have multiple arrests.

Drugs	Jan-Dec 2016	Arrests
Transports (medical) (from outside residences)	11	0
*Possession	11	11
Other (Influence)	9	9
Sale	3	3
Smoking Marijuana in Public	2	2
Paraphernalia	3	3
Total Crime	39	28

*Possession of Drug count does not include marijuana <1oz (not CA crime)

Hate Violence - On-campus statistics, 2016

The Education Code requires that a description be included for the category of bias as well as victim and suspect characteristics, if known. Other information may be included for a better understanding of statistics. There is no codified definition for noncriminal hate violence, so available descriptive information has been included for those incidents that do not rise to that of a hate crime.

Bias Category	Jan-Dec 2016	Description of Act	Victim Characteristics	Offender Characteristics	Arrests
Ethnicity	0				0
Race	0				
	1	Reporting party was a victim of racial slurs expressed by 3 unknown subjects who were in a passing vehicle.	Male, African American	Unknown	0
	1	Suspect slapped the victim after she said she was Mexican. (Hate Crime)	Female, Hispanic	Male, Asian	0
	1	Racial epithet was marked on a restroom mirror.	Male, White	Unknown	0
	1	Individuals drew a derogatory picture of an Asian person on the whiteboard outside the Reporting Party's room.	Male, Asian	Unknown	0
	1	An anonymous caller left a message, "F----- (racial slur) get out of my country."	Asian American Activities Center	Unknown	0
	1	A note containing a racial slur was found circulating during an event for high school students	Variety of class participants	Unknown	0
National Origin	0				0
Religion	3	Suspect(s) spray-painted swastikas on various signs throughout campus on three different occasions. (Hate Crimes)	University Community	Unknown	0
Sex	0				0
Sexual Orientation	1	Fired employee made comment to co-worker that he was 'gay' in blaming him for his firing.	Male, Hispanic	Male, Hispanic	0
Gender Identity	0				0
Gender Expression	0				0
Disability	0				0
Political Beliefs	0				0
Religious Beliefs	0				0
Total	4 Hate Crimes / 6 Noncriminal Hate Violence				0

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