

2018 California Safety Report - Stanford University¹

SUDPS Services

The Stanford University Department of Public Safety (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 law enforcement division works closely and cooperatively with federal, state, and local agencies on issues of mutual concern. SUDPS will conduct timely, thorough and impartial investigations of criminal and suspected criminal activity. Any arrest or prosecution efforts stemming from incidents that occur on campus will be submitted to the Office of the Santa Clara County District Attorney, which possesses the legal authority to prosecute violations of the law.

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 transmit your exact location and also activate a blue strobe light on the top of the tower to alert others, including response personnel, to the tower location.

Provide the dispatcher with a description of the incident or type of emergency, location, time of occurrence, any injuries, weapons involved, description of the suspect (e.g., gender, height, other distinguishing features, attire), associated vehicles (e.g., license plate, make, color), and the direction of travel. See the example below.

Reporting Prohibited Sexual Conduct to Stanford

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

¹ The 2018 report includes statistics from calendar year 2017 (January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017).

resolution in accordance with university policy. 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 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 local law enforcement where the incident occurred.

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.

Student Title IX Hearing and Investigation

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:

- multiple reports of Prohibited Sexual Conduct relating to a single Responding Student;
- a report that Prohibited Sexual Conduct involved a weapon, physical restraint or battery;
- the age of the Complainant; and
- 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.

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. 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.

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.

Education Programs for Students

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 consent and sexual and relationship violence, examine and critique traditional gender roles, provide guidance on risk reduction, advise students of the university response and 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:

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

In August of 2014, the University began providing online primary prevention training to all incoming undergraduate and graduate students. This training covers the topics of sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, bystander intervention, and making healthy choices on matters such as alcohol use. The online training is a supplement to the ongoing in-person trainings and campaigns featured throughout the academic year.

In 2017, SARA provided education and outreach to over 1,700 incoming first-year and transfer students and more than 200 members of the Greek life community. Additionally, training was provided to Resident Assistants, Residence and Graduate Life Deans, Row Managers, Peer Counselors, Residence Fellows, and Graduate Community Assistants.

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

"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.

Developments in Campus Safety

In the last 18 months, 2 new emergency phone towers were installed. Other safety improvements include the installation of 2 roundabouts to improve traffic safety, and an expansion of access control (card readers) to existing and new buildings, and outdoor lighting improvements. Additional features in the AlertSU system were implemented to provide VoIP phone broadcasting and individual polling responses. In the next 24 months, additional emergency phone towers, access control, and outdoor lighting improvements are planned. SUDPS also coordinated the distribution of 50 public access medical stations across campus. The aforementioned projects will continue concurrent with the growth and changing needs of the campus.

2017 Incident and Arrest Statistics - Stanford Main Campus

In the following charts, the "Arrests" column includes both custodial (booked into jail) as well as non-custodial arrests (cited and released). Arrests are a subset of "Incidents" (in other words, do not add Incidents and Arrests to determine the total number of incidents of a certain type of crime/incident). Using Robbery as an example, there were 2 robberies on campus in 2017; one of these two incidents resulted in an arrest for robbery.

Part I Crimes	Incidents	Arrests
Homicide	0	0
Robbery	2	1
Aggravated Assault	1	0
Total Crime	3	1

Sexual Assault	Incidents	Arrests
Rape	15	0
Sexual Battery	24	1
Total Crime	39	1

Type of Theft	Incidents	Description	Arrests
Fraud	14	Credit Card, Services, Internet, etc.	0
Grand Theft (\$950+)	176	Includes 23 bicycles, laptops, equipment, etc.	0
Petty Theft	298	Includes 174 bicycles, wallets, other items	24
Embezzlement	0		0
Extortion	4		0
Identity Theft	20		0
Vehicle (includes theft of golf carts)	32	Includes 25 golf carts	3
Total Crime	544		27

Destruction of Property	Incidents	Description	Arrests
Vandalism	62	Variety of damage	0
Total Crime	62		

Alcohol	Incidents	Arrests
^MIP	28	28
^Drunk in Public	33	33
Driving While Intoxicated	14	14
Transports (alcohol intoxication requiring medical attention) (outside residences)	64	0
Total Crime	139	75

^ Cases have multiple arrests

Drugs	Incidents	Arrests
Transports (intoxication requiring medical attention) (from outside residences)	6	0
Possession	11	11
Possession / Sale	2	2
Other (Influence)	1	1
^Smoking Marijuana in Public	12	12
Paraphernalia	3	3
Total Crime	35	29

^ Cases have multiple arrests

Hate Violence - On-campus statistics, 2017

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.

<u>Bias Category</u>	<u>Jan-Dec 2017</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Victim Characteristics</u>	<u>Offender Characteristics</u>	<u>Arrests</u>
Hate Crimes					
Religion	22	Suspect(s) used a grease pencil (in most cases) to draw symbols that were similar in nature to a swastika (but reversed) on various signs and locations throughout campus on 22 different occasions.	University Community	Unknown	0
Noncriminal Hate Violence					
Race	1	The occupant of a vehicle shouted “white power” in the direction of a Black student who was crossing the roadway on campus.	Male, African American	Unknown	N/A
	1	The driver of a ride sharing service refused to provide service to a Black student on campus.	Male, African American	Unknown	N/A
National Origin	1	A student mocked another student for his eastern European accent.	Male / Unknown	Male/Unknown	N/A
	1	A document containing a picture that was perceived to be derogatory toward immigrants was found in a mail box in an academic building.	Female/Hispanic	Unknown	N/A
	1	A swastika was found drawn in chalk on a table outside the museum (in a location intended to be used by children to draw in chalk).	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
	1	An unidentified person or persons drew ‘kkk’ and a slur referring to persons of color and a swastika in the morning dew on a window of a vehicle. There was no physical damage to the vehicle.	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
	1	Three pieces of paper with swastikas printed on them were sent by an unknown person to the same printer on the same day.	Male / White	Unknown	N/A
	1	A swastika was drawn on a promotional flyer that had been posted in a restroom.	Female	Unknown	N/A
Sexual Orientation	1	An unidentified person who was walking with others in a group referred to another person who walked past the group using a slur related to sexual orientation.	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
Total	31 Incidents:	22 Hate Crimes 9 Noncriminal Hate Crimes			