

2019 Stanford University California Safety Report

Statistics from calendar year 2018

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. Arrests and prosecution efforts stemming from incidents that occur on the main campus are 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. There are over 190 tower and phone locations on campus, including towers on the pool decks of the aquatic center that include defibrillators.

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.

Reporting Prohibited Sexual Conduct to Stanford

A criminal investigation is separate from Stanford's own internal investigative processes, and the two distinct processes may proceed simultaneously. In some cases, the university process may be delayed at the request of law enforcement. An individual who has been subjected to Prohibited Sexual Conduct may also decline to notify police or university authorities. University employees who become aware of Prohibited Sexual Conduct may be obligated to report the conduct to the university or local law enforcement, depending on the role of the employee.

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 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 crime took place.

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. 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. 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.

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.

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, parameters of confidentiality, 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 addition to training across undergraduate and graduate student groups, training was provided to those who also have staff roles, such as 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 have been 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.

2018 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).

Violent Crimes	Jan-Dec 2018	Arrests
Homicide	0	0
Robbery	1	2
Aggravated Assault	13	1
Battery	31	8
Total Crime	45	11

Sexual Assault	Jan-Dec 2018	Arrests
Rape	32	0
Sexual Battery	26	0
Total Crime	58	0

Type of Theft	Jan-Dec 2018	Description	Arrests
Fraud	11	Credit Card, Services, Internet, etc.	0
Grand (\$1,000+)	104	23 Bikes and Vehicle, Misc.	1
Petty	356	224 Bikes and Misc. Thefts	10
Embezzlement	2		0
Extortion	3		0
Identity	8		0
Vehicle to include Golf Carts	33	21 Golf Carts	2
Total Crime	517		13

Destruction of Property	Jan-Dec 2018	Description	Arrests
Vandalism	27	Variety of damage	0
Total Crime	27		0

Alcohol	Jan-Dec 2018	Arrests
^MIP	39	42
Drunk in Public	78	43
Intoxication (CSA reports)	87	-
^Driving While Intoxicated	24	24
Transports (medical) (outside residences)	76	0
Total Crime	304	109

^ Cases have multiple arrests

Drugs	Jan-Dec 2018	Arrests
Transports (medical) (from outside residences)	11	-
*Possession	7	5
Possession / Sale	2	2
Other (Influence)	2	1
^Smoking Marijuana in Public	7	12
Paraphernalia	3	3
Total Crime	27	23

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

^ Cases have multiple arrests

Hate Violence - On-campus statistics, 2018

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 2018	Description of Act	Victim Characteristics	Offender Characteristics	Arrests
Ethnicity	1	The ICE website and a message to "report illegals" was written with black marker on the inside of a bathroom stall.	Unknown	Unknown	0
Race	1	The N-word was written in large letters on a white board.	African American campus community	Unknown	0
	1	A passerby yelled at the driver of a car, calling him an "f-ing Afghanistan"	Unknown	White male	0
National Origin	1	A poster for community resources in response to ICE raids was taken down from a residence door and replaced by a glued sign reading "#BuildTheWall"	Stanford Student	Unknown	0
	1	"Build that wall!" written on a white board in the Zapata lounge	LatinX community in Zapata	Unknown	0
Religion	1	During a party, two students took down Alpha Epsilon Pi flags and shouted expletives followed by "Jew House"	Traditionally Jewish Fraternity	Two white males	0
	1	A mezuzah was stolen from outside a student residence	Orthodox Jewish family	Unknown	0
	1	Anti-Islamic email message sent to a number of university staff	Campus staff	Unknown	0
	1	Anti-Semitic messages were sent to a number of department FAX machines	Jewish members of the campus community	Unknown	0
Disability	1	A parking sign was vandalized, removing letters in the sign until it read "All disabled must die"	Disabled members of the campus community	Unknown	0
Sexual Orientation	0				0
Gender Identity	0				0
Gender Expression	0				0
Total	10 Incidents / 4 Hate Crimes / 6 Noncriminal Hate Crimes				0