

CRIME REPORTING AT DREXEL UNIVERSITY

Crimes and campus incidents are often not reported to campus police, especially crimes involving sexual assault.

Crimes reported to you must be *immediately reported* to Drexel Police regardless of the location (on or adjacent to campus, in student residences, etc.).

Incidents Should Be Reported In A Timely Manner:

- When the crime or incident occurred
- Where the crime or incident occurred and
- When it was reported to you

Crimes Involving Juveniles Require An Added Duty Of Care!

- A juvenile is anyone under the age of 18 years
- You must immediately report any and all crimes/incidents involving juveniles

What's Your Responsibility When Students Approach You?

First of all, support students by listening well, offering resources and showing your genuine care. Look after their physical and emotional needs, and refer them to appropriate campus resources.

Assistance and Resources are also available for Drexel students include:

- Department of Public Safety
- Counseling Services
- Student Health Services
- Residential Living Office
- Office of Equality and Diversity

Hard as it may be, Don't Promise Confidentiality.

As you talk with students, they may ask that you keep an incident confidential. You must explain that you are required by policy to submit a report for statistical purposes, but do let them know that it can be submitted without identifying the victim.

Let Students Know Their Options

Encourage but don't try to force students to report crimes to law enforcement, yet help them do so if they make that choice. Your report is for Clery purposes, while a student's report is to help law enforcement take action on his or her behalf.

Your Job Is To Get The Information The Person Is Willing To Tell You

Remember:

- The police will investigate and categorize the incident
- You are not a detective
- You don't have to prove what happened or who was at fault
- You are not supposed to find the perpetrator
- Use the report form, but DO NOT identify the victim UNLESS he or she gives you permission

Timely Warnings:

The Clery Act requires campuses to alert the campus community to certain crimes in a manner that is timely and will aid in the prevention of similar crimes. Therefore, information about crimes must be reported in a timely manner so that a determination can be made to issue a Timely Warning to the Drexel Community

Immediately report all crimes and campus emergencies to the Drexel University Police Department by calling the University Public Safety Communications Center at

215-895-2222

OR

Philadelphia Police at 9-1-1

OR

by utilizing the crime statistic reporting form located online at the Drexel Public Safety website:

www.drexel.edu/crimereport

Definitions

Criminal Homicide

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter is defined as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter is defined as the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sex Offenses

Forcible is defined as any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Forcible sexual acts include forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling.

Non-forcible are incidents of unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse. Non-forcible sexual acts include incest and statutory rape.

Robbery

The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and /or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Burglary

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Motor Vehicle Theft

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Arson

Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Hate Crimes

The law requires the release of statistics by category of prejudice concerning the occurrence of hate crimes in the crime classifications listed in the preceding section and for other crimes involving bodily injury to any person in which the victim is selected because of the actual or perceived race, gender, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnicity, or disability of the victim.

Include the following additional crimes under the hate crime category:

Larceny Theft

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another.

Hate Crimes(continued)

Threats Intimidation (Includes Stalking)

To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Vandalism

To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Simple Assault

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Arrests or Disciplinary Referrals

The Clery Act requires institutions to disclose both the number of arrests and the number of persons referred for disciplinary action for Illegal weapons possession, drug law violations and liquor law violations.

Weapons Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

Drug Abuse Violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.

Liquor Law Violations:

The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

It's important to remember that you are to disclose "violations of the law" resulting in arrests or persons being referred for disciplinary action.

Do not include violations of your institution's policies that resulted in persons being referred for disciplinary action if there was no violation of the law. For example, if a student of legal drinking age in the state in which your institution is located violates your institution's "dry campus" policy and is referred for disciplinary action, that statistic should not be included in your institution's crime statistics, because the referral was not the result of a violation of the law.

When in doubt REPORT!!!

The Drexel University Police Department will make the determination on whether there was a violation of the law.

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) Crimes

Domestic Violence

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies [under the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act - VAWA], or any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Dating Violence

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

the length of the relationship;
the type of relationship; and
the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Stalking

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.

Sexual Assault

An offense classified as a forcible or non- forcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigations.



Additional questions can be sent to the
Drexel University

Public Safety Clery Compliance

md594@drexel.edu or 215-895-0368

www.drexel.edu/publicsafety/crimereporting/clery/

REMEMBER:
WHEN IN DOUBT REPORT!