



# Worsham

College of Mortuary Science

## Annual Security Report 2016

**Title IX Coordinator**

**Leili McMurrough**

Program Director

847-808-8444

[LMcMurrough@Worsham.edu](mailto:LMcMurrough@Worsham.edu)

**Deputy Title IX Coordinator**

**Stephanie Kann**

Director Financial Aid & Vice President

847-808-8444

[SKann@Worsham.edu](mailto:SKann@Worsham.edu)

## **Worsham College of Mortuary Science Annual Crime Report and Statistics**

Worsham College is committed to promoting the safety and security of the College community – students, faculty and staff, as well as College vendors, contractors, visitors, guests and third parties. Colleges and universities are required by various federal laws and regulations to disseminate information related to campus safety and security. The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, as amended by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), (collectively referred to as the “Clery Act”), requires colleges and universities to disclose certain timely and annual information about campus crime, and security and safety policies. The material in this Annual Security Report (ASR) provides critical information related to safety and security at Worsham College.

All members of the College community are encouraged to read the ASR. We hope that you will use the information to help foster a safe environment for yourself and others. But it is important to stress that safety is a shared responsibility. The College relies on every community member to contribute to safety and security on campus by reporting crime and suspicious activities in a timely manner, and by using common sense when going about daily activities.

Any person, who witnesses a crime or becomes a victim of a crime while on campus, must report it immediately to the Worsham College administration. If necessary, for example, incidents of personal safety and property crimes, the Wheeling Police will be contacted immediately by the administration.

While students and employees are encouraged to be responsible for their own safety and security, Worsham College endeavors to reduce the likelihood and opportunity for unsafe activity on campus through a proactive risk management program. The College distributes materials to inform students and employees about the dangers of substance abuse, and maintains a policy of a substance free environment. Further, strict penalties may be imposed upon students and employees for violations of the policy.

College community members are annually notified via a campus wide e-mail of the availability of the Report, posted web address and is distributed during orientation for all new students and faculty members. Paper copies of this Report are also available from College upon request. To request a paper copy, please contact Stephanie Kann at Skann@worsham.edu or by calling (847) 808-8444.

Worsham has designated the Title IX Coordinator, with assistance of the Deputy Title IX Coordinator, to coordinate Worsham’s compliance with Title IX and VAWA and to respond to reports of violations and reporting requirements.

The Annual Security Report is prepared by the Program Director/Title IX Coordinator and the Deputy Title IX Coordinator. The coordinators use information gathered from incident reports and also information provided by Wheeling Police Department.

<b>Title IX Coordinator</b>	<b>Deputy Title IX Coordinator</b>
<b>Leili McMurrough</b>	<b>Stephanie Kann</b>
Program Director	Director Financial Aid & Vice President
847-808-8444	847-808-8444
LMcMurrough@Worsham.edu	SKann@Worshamcollege.com

**REPORTING CRIMES AND EMERGENCIES**

When making your report of an incident you will be asked to provide the following information:

1. Description of the incident
2. Date, time and location of the incident
3. Description of the persons or vehicles involved in the incident
4. Detail regarding who was notified about the incident

Upon receipt of this report Worsham College will determine the appropriate response, which could include disciplinary action against the offender(s), notification to local law enforcement, notification to the campus community or other public safety alternatives deemed appropriate given the circumstances. Please note that your identity may not be confidential when reporting an incident. Worsham College does not have procedures for voluntary, confidential reporting of crimes. Worsham College does not maintain any security personnel nor does it employ campus police. Worsham College maintains a working relationship with the Wheeling Police Department. Worsham College does not have a Memorandum of Understanding with the Wheeling Police Department.

Worsham College does not have any on or off-campus housing for students. Also, Worsham College does not have any non-campus (off-campus) buildings or property owned or controlled by officially recognized student organizations.

**EMERGENCY/NON EMERGENCY CONTACT**

In response to a reported emergency, Worsham College will respond and summon the appropriate resources to assist in response to the incident. In an emergency, community members, students and college administration can dial 911. For non-emergencies, contact Worsham College by dialing (847) 808-8444 this line is answered 24 hours a day.

**CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY**

Worsham College is committed to promoting the safety and security of the college community. Although Worsham College works hard to ensure the safety of all individuals within our college community, everyone must take responsibility for their own personal safety and property security. Realizing you could be a victim is the first step in self-protection.

### **Prevention**

Simple, common sense proactive precautions are the most effective means of maintaining personal safety and property security. Individuals who practice crime prevention can make this special community a safer place to learn and work. The common tenets of crime prevention are straight forward: remain alert and attentive to potential dangers; don't put yourself or your property at risk; and immediately report suspicious activity to the College administration or the police. A safe and secure campus is everyone's responsibility.

### **Theft**

Theft prevention is the anticipation, recognition, and appraisal of a risk of theft and taking steps to reduce or remove that risk. The techniques outlined here are designed to reduce the opportunity for theft and increase risk for a would-be thief.

- Lock your office or study area whenever you are absent.
- Secure all valuables out of sight during your absence.
- Don't leave valuables lying around in open areas which are unattended.
- Never leave valuables and property in plain view in a parked vehicle.
- Practice vigilance - watch for and immediately report suspicious activity and behavior.
- When contacting Worsham College administration, provide detailed information.
- Report criminal incidents on a timely basis to Worsham College administration.

### **SAFETY PROGRAMS**

Worsham College engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated educational programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to promote campus safety and security and prevent crime. Worsham College provides various crime prevention and safety programs during the course of the year.

The vast majority of incidents on college campuses can be avoided if students recognize that they can become victims and take basic precautions. This message is given to students the first day they arrive through our orientation program and is continually reinforced by regular educational programs presented by College administrators and College partners. In addition, the Worsham College Program Director is available to discuss crime prevention in areas such as personal safety and theft, as well as general campus safety procedures.

1. New Student Orientation – Crime prevention presentations accompanied by brochures and other printed material are made available to new students. Orientation is a mandatory event for all new students during this time new students are made aware that Worsham College prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking as those terms are defined for purposes of the Clery Act
2. Rape Awareness, Education and Prevention – in cooperation with the Wheeling Police Department, the Rape Aggression Defense Program (RAD), which teaches self-defense tactics to female students is offered at least once for each class.

3. Self Defense classes are offered for students, faculty and staff. The Classes provide participants with tools for their empowerment and safety
4. During the month of April, Worsham College presents a series of programs and/or events/discussions in observance of Sexual Assault Awareness Month.
5. Faculty and Administration have programs during faculty meetings which deal with topics such as active shooters/extreme violence; Discrimination and Harassment Prevention Training -where Title IX Coordinator provided sexual harassment prevention training, including some information on sexual violence and mandatory reporting; also new hire training which is mandatory for all new College employees – handbook is distributed and policies and procedures are reviewed.
6. During the year, programs are also offered on such topics as safety awareness, substance abuse, drunk driving – these programs are offered to both students and faculty

Worsham College also has a security brochure which is updated annually and is provided to all students and employees. Additional detailed information on campus security is distributed to each student and staff member in the Worsham College handbook.

#### **TIMELY WARNING/SAFETY BULLETIN.**

In the event that it is necessary to alert students and staff to an emergency situation on campus, the message will be conveyed by email correspondence from the Program Director or by individual meetings with students. The College will provide as immediate and specific information as soon as possible and attempt to answer all questions raised by students. At the discretion of the Vice President, parents may also be contacted.

Worsham College will:

- Test emergency response and evacuation procedures on an annual basis
- Document each test, including the date, time, and whether it was announced or unannounced
- Publicize emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year

#### **Campus Access & Facility Security**

The President maintains the building and grounds with a concern for safety and security. The President's staff inspect the facility regularly, and promptly make repairs affecting safety and security hazards. The President and staff respond to reports of potential safety and security hazards such as broken windows, locks, etc. Students, faculty and staff can assist the President by calling 847-808-8444 to report concerns. Additionally, the President routinely inspects the grounds and building to review lighting and other environmental concerns for safety. There are fire alarms and pull stations throughout the facility that should be used only in the event of an emergency. If an emergency requires evacuation, there are signs clearly posted throughout the building indicating the best routes for evacuation.

The building is generally open from 7:30AM to 4:00PM Monday through Friday. Access to classrooms and laboratories is limited to those enrolled in the courses meeting there. Access to campus activities is limited to actively enrolled students. Worsham College reserves the right to require that Worsham College identification cards be presented for admittance.

## **CLERY CRIME STATISTICAL REPORTING**

Among other things, the Clery Act requires colleges and universities to maintain and disclose statistics about the number of incidents of specific crimes that are reported to local police agencies, College Police or campus security authorities (CSAs). These specific crimes are referred to as “Clery crimes” and are listed below. The crime statistics must include the three most recent calendar years.

### **A. Clery Crimes<sup>1</sup> :**

1. Criminal homicide
  - i. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
  - ii. Negligent manslaughter
2. Sexual assault\*
  - i. Rape\*
  - ii. Fondling\*
  - iii. Incest\*
  - iv. Statutory rape\*
3. Dating violence or domestic violence
4. Stalking
5. Robbery
6. Aggravated assault
7. Burglary
8. Motor vehicle theft
9. Arson
10. Arrests for liquor law violations, drug law violations and illegal weapons possession
11. Referrals for disciplinary actions for liquor law violations, drug law violations and illegal weapons possession
12. Hate crimes associated with any of the crimes listed in points 1 – 10, any crime involving bodily injury or associated with a larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation or destruction / damage/vandalism of property.

## **SEXUAL MISCONDUCT**

Worsham College has established a policy prohibiting sexual misconduct which explains options and resources available for members of the College community and how reported incidents are handled. That policy is available in the student handbook and is included here:

In addition, Worsham College will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

---

<sup>1</sup> The list of Clery Crimes was amended by U.S. Department of Education regulations, effective July 1, 2015. These regulations generally re-categorized listed sex offenses. New categories are identified with an “\*”. For reporting years prior to 2015, sex offense, instead of “sexual assault” included: (1) forcible sex offenses: (a) rape, (b) forcible sodomy, (c) sexual assault with an object, and (d) forcible fondling; and (2) non-forcible sex offenses: (a) incest; (b) statutory rape.

## **POLICY ON SEXUAL MISCONDUCT**

Worsham College prohibits all forms of sexual misconduct, including but not limited to, sexual assault, stalking, dating or domestic violence, and sexual harassment. Such conduct violates the community values and principles of our institution and disrupts the living, learning, and working environment for students, faculty, staff and other community members.

In furtherance of this policy, Worsham College has adopted the following standards of conduct for all members of our community – students, faculty, and staff, as well as College vendors, contractors, visitors, guests, and third parties – with respect to sexual misconduct.

These standards apply equally to all regardless of the sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression of any of the individuals involved.

### **Reason for Policy/Purpose**

Worsham College is committed to fostering an environment in which all members of our campus community are safe, secure, and free from sexual misconduct of any form. Our community expects that all interpersonal relationships and interactions – especially those of an intimate nature – will be grounded upon mutual respect, open communication, and clear consent. When learning of conduct or behavior that may not meet these standards, community members are expected take an active role in upholding this policy and promoting the inherent dignity of all individuals.

### **Who Approved This Policy:**

Board of Directors  
Vice President  
Program Director

### **Who Needs to Know This Policy:**

All Worsham College community members, including students, faculty and staff, as well as College vendors, contractors, visitors, guests, volunteers and third parties.

### **Policy**

The terms and definitions used here are important components of College policy. The definitions are intended to give meaning to these terms in the context of the Worsham College community. Worsham College's use of terms and definitions correspond with Illinois criminal law terms and definitions.

### **I. Consent**

Consent represents the cornerstone of respectful and healthy intimate relationships. Worsham College strongly encourages its community members to communicate – openly, honestly and clearly – about their actions, wishes, and intentions when it comes to sexual behavior, and to do so before engaging in intimate conduct. It is always the requirement of the individual initiating sexual contact (or undertaking a new type of sexual activity) to ensure that consent is present before acting and is present during sexual activity. When determining whether consent was present, the College will consider whether a sober, reasonable person in the same position should have known whether the other party could or could not consent to the sexual activity.

- A. For purposes of this policy, consent is present when clearly understandable words or actions manifest a knowing, active, voluntary, and present and ongoing agreement to engage in specific sexual or intimate conduct.
- a. Consent must be all of the following:
    - i. **Knowing:** Consent must demonstrate that all individuals understand, are aware of, and agree to the “who” (same partners), “what” (same acts), “where” (same location), “when” (same time), and “how” (the same way and under the same conditions) of the sexual activity.
    - ii. **Active:** Consent must take the form of “clearly understandable words or actions” that reveal one’s expectations and agreement to engage in specific sexual activity. This means that silence, passivity, submission, or the lack of verbal or physical resistance (including the lack of a “no”) should not – in and of themselves – be understood as consent. Consent cannot be inferred by an individual’s manner of dress, the giving or acceptance of gifts, the extension or acceptance of an invitation to go to a private room or location, or going on a date.
    - iii. **Voluntary:** Consent must be freely given and cannot be the result of force (violence, physical restraint, or the presence of a weapon), threats (indications of intent to harm, whether direct or indirect), intimidation (extortion, menacing behavior, bullying), coercion (undue pressure) or fraud (misrepresentation or material omission about oneself or the present situation in order to gain permission for sexual or intimate activity).
    - iv. **Present and ongoing:** Consent must exist at the time of the sexual activity. Consent to previous sexual activity does not imply consent to later sexual acts; similarly, consent to one type of sexual activity does not imply consent to other sexual acts. Consent may also be withdrawn at any time – provided the person withdrawing consent makes that known in clearly understandable words or actions.
- B. Consent is not present when an individual does not have the capacity to give consent, voluntarily or involuntarily, due to age (generally 17 in Illinois), physical condition, or disability that impairs the individual’s ability to give consent. Reasons why one could lack capacity to give consent due to a physical condition include, but are not limited to, consumption of drugs or alcohol (voluntarily or involuntarily) or being in a state of unconsciousness, sleep, or other state in which the person is unaware that sexual activity is occurring.
- a. Signs of incapacitation include when an individual demonstrates that they are unaware of where they are, how they got there, or why or how they became engaged in a sexual interaction. Some indicators of a lack of capacity to give consent due to consumption of drugs or alcohol may include, but are not limited to:
    - i. Lack of full control over physical movements (for example, difficulty walking or standing without stumbling or assistance)
    - ii. Lack of awareness of circumstances or surroundings (for example, lack of awareness of where one is, how one got there, who one is with, or how or why one became engaged in sexual interaction)

- iii. Inability to effectively communicate for any reason (for example, slurring speech, difficulty finding words)

A person may appear to be giving consent but may not have the capacity to do so, in which case the apparent consent is not effective. If there is any doubt as to another person's capacity to give consent, community members should assume that the other person does not have the capacity to give consent. Being intoxicated or impaired by drugs or alcohol does not excuse one from the responsibility to obtain consent. Being intoxicated or impaired by drugs or alcohol is never an excuse to commit sexual misconduct.

## **II. Prohibited Conduct**

Worsham College prohibits all forms of sexual misconduct. Such conduct violates the community values and principles of our institution and disrupts the living, learning, and working environment for students, faculty, staff and other community members. Therefore, the College prohibits the actions listed below. An attempt to commit an act identified in this policy, as well as assisting or willfully encouraging any such act, is also considered a violation of this policy. An act may violate one or more parts of this policy. Community members may also be held responsible for the misconduct of their visitors and guests.

### **A. Sexual Assault**

1. Sexual Penetration without Consent (e.g., rape): Any penetration of the sex organs or anus of another person when consent is not present, or any penetration of the mouth of another person with a sex organ when consent is not present. This includes penetration or intrusion, however slight, of the sex organs or anus of another person by an object or any part of the body, specifically including cunnilingus, fellatio, vaginal intercourse, and anal intercourse.
2. Sexual Contact without Consent (e.g., fondling): Knowingly touching or fondling a person's genitals, breasts, thighs, groin, or buttocks, or knowingly touching a person with one's own genitals, breasts or buttocks, when consent is not present. This includes contact done directly or indirectly through clothing, bodily fluids, or with an object. It also includes causing or inducing a person, when consent is not present, to similarly touch or fondle oneself or someone else.
3. Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the laws of the state in which the incident occurred.
4. Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent under the laws of the state in which the incident occurred.

### **B. Sexual Exploitation:** Taking sexual advantage of another person for the benefit of oneself or a third party when consent is not present. This includes, but is not limited to, the following actions (including when they are done via electronic means, methods or devices):

1. Sexual voyeurism or permitting others to witness or observe the sexual or intimate activity of another person without that person's consent;
2. Indecent or lewd exposure or inducing others to expose themselves when consent is not present;
3. Recording any person engaged in sexual or intimate activity in a private space without that person's consent;

4. Distributing sexual information, images, or recordings about another person without that person's consent;
  5. Recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing, or obtaining another person for the purpose of sexual exploitation;
  6. Inducing incapacitation in another person with the intent to engage in sexual conduct, regardless of whether prohibited sexual conduct actually occurs.
- C. **Stalking:** A course of conduct directed at a specific person that is unwelcome and that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety (or the safety of a third party) or suffer substantial emotional distress. Conduct that can amount to stalking may include two or more actions directed at another person, whether done directly, indirectly, through others, via devices, or via any other methods or means (specifically including electronic means), including but not limited to:
1. Following a person;
  2. Being or remaining in close proximity to a person;
  3. Entering or remaining on or near a person's property, residence, or place of employment;
  4. Monitoring, observing or conducting surveillance of a person;
  5. Threatening (directly or indirectly) a person;
  6. Communicating to or about a person;
  7. Giving gifts or objects to, or leaving items for, a person;
  8. Interfering with or damaging a person's property (including pets); or
  9. Engaging in other unwelcome contact.
- D. **Dating/Domestic Violence:** Intimidation, harassment, physical abuse, sexual abuse, or interference with personal liberty of any person by someone in an intimate relationship, as described below. These actions may include, but are not limited to:
1. Physical abuse: hitting, slapping, shoving, grabbing, pinching, biting, or hair pulling.
  2. Sexual abuse: marital rape, attacks on sexual parts of the body, forcing sex after physical violence, treating one in a sexually demeaning manner, coercing or attempting to coerce any sexual contact or behavior without consent.
  3. Psychological or emotional abuse: a pattern of behavior undermining an individual's sense of self-worth or self-esteem, constant criticism, diminishing one's abilities, name-calling, or damaging one's relationship with one's children.

Individuals encompassed in the definition of Dating Violence include, but are not limited to:

- Persons who have or have had a dating relationship
- Persons who have or have had a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature

Individuals encompassed in Domestic Violence include, but are not limited to:

- Current and former spouses
- Current and former domestic partners
- Intimate partners or dating partners who share or formerly shared a common dwelling
- Persons who otherwise have a child in common or share a relationship through a child

E. **Sexual Harassment:** Sexual harassment is any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature where: sexual favors are used or threatened to be used as a basis for academic or employment decisions (quid pro quo harassment); where the conduct creates a hostile, intimidating or offensive academic or working environment; where the conduct has the effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance; or where other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive to limit a person's ability to participate in or benefit from an educational program or activity.

Some examples of sexual harassment may include:

- Pressure for a dating, romantic, or intimate relationship
- Unwelcome sexual advances
- Unwelcome touching, kissing, hugging, or massaging
- Pressure for or forced sexual activity
- Unnecessary references to parts of the body
- Remarks about a person's gender, nonconformity with gender stereotypes, or sexual orientation
- Sexual innuendoes or humor
- Obscene gestures
- Sexual graffiti, pictures, or posters
- Sexually explicit profanity
- Stalking or cyberbullying that is based on gender or sex
- E-mail, texting ("sexting") and Internet use that violates this policy
- Sexual assault or violence

All forms of sexual misconduct identified in this policy are also prohibited forms of sexual harassment. The College's Policy on Sexual Harassment has been restated here, but is also available separately in the student and faculty handbooks.

**Reporting Obligation:** All College employees, as well as non-employees with teaching or supervisory authority, are obligated to promptly report sexual misconduct of which they become aware to the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator.

### **Retaliation**

Worsham College strictly prohibits any material adverse action against any individual for reporting, providing information, exercising one's rights or responsibilities under this policy, or otherwise being involved in the process of responding to, investigating, or addressing allegations of sexual misconduct.

Therefore, retaliatory actions such as intimidation, threats, or coercion against any such individual for having engaged in the above activities will be addressed in the most serious way by Worsham. Individuals who engage in such actions are subject to disciplinary action that may include, but is not limited to, the sanctions listed in the handbook, up to and including exclusion, expulsion, or dismissal from the College, and termination of employment.

Anyone who is aware of possible retaliation or has other concerns regarding the response to a complaint of sexual misconduct should report such concerns to the Title IX Coordinator or to a Deputy Title IX Coordinator, who shall investigate the matter and make findings so the College can take appropriate actions to address such conduct in a fair and impartial manner.

### **Free Expression and Academic Freedom**

Worsham College is firmly committed to free expression and academic freedom. We are equally committed to creating and maintaining a safe, healthy, and harassment-free environment for all members of our community. We firmly believe that these two legitimate interests can coexist. Discrimination, harassment, and retaliation against members of the Worsham community are not protected expression or the proper exercise of academic freedom.

The College will consider academic freedom in the investigation of reports of sexual misconduct or retaliation that involve an individual's statements or speech.

### **The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Statement**

As noted earlier, it is the policy of Worsham College to comply with the federal Violence Against Women Act amendments to the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crimes Statistics Act, and the accompanying regulations which became effective on July 1, 2015 (collectively referred to as VAWA). VAWA imposes additional duties on universities and colleges to investigate and respond to reports of sexual assault, stalking, and dating or domestic violence, and to publish policies and procedures related to the way these reports are handled. Worsham has directed its Title IX Coordinator, with assistance of the Deputy Title IX Coordinator, to coordinate Worsham's compliance with VAWA and to respond to reports of violations, and its Clery Coordinator to coordinate Worsham's compliance with the Clery reporting related VAWA requirements.

### **Sexual Offense Awareness**

Additional information regarding Worsham College's procedures to follow once an incident occurs (which includes a standard of evidence that will be used during any institutional conduct proceeding arising from such a report), of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking can be found in Worsham College's student handbook.

### **RESOURCES FOR SEXUAL ASSAULTS**

#### **National Resources**

Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network

1-800-656-HOPE (4673)

<https://www.rainn.org/get-help/national-sexual-assault-hotline>

National Child Abuse Hotline

1-800-422-4453

[www.childhelp.org](http://www.childhelp.org)

National Domestic Violence Hotline

1-800-799-7233

1-800-787-3224 (TTY)

[www.thehotline.org](http://www.thehotline.org)

National Teen Dating Abuse Lifeline

1-800-273-8255

[www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org](http://www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org)

State Domestic Violence Coalition Resources

Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Assault

1-217-789-2830

1-877-863-6338

[www.ilcadv.org](http://www.ilcadv.org)

Chicago Metro Rape Crisis Hotline (YWCA):

(888) 293-2080

Chicago Domestic Violence Line:

(877) 863-6338

State Sexual Assault Coalition Resources Illinois

Coalition Against Sexual Assault

1-217-753-4117

ON-LINE RESOURCES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

<http://www.victimsofcrime.org/>

### **Alcohol and Other Drug Policies / Programs**

Worsham College fully supports federal laws that require that academic and working environments be free from illicit drug and alcohol use. For further information, consult the College's policy statement complying with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (copies are available from the Program Director). The College's alcohol and drug policies are also available in the student and faculty handbooks respectively; and in the booklet Worsham College Policy on Drugs and Alcohol, which outlines legal sanctions for the unlawful possession, sale and use of drugs and alcohol and describes a variety of assistance programs for students and employees. Worsham College abides by all local, State and Federal drug and liquor laws, including underage drinking violations.

<b>Worsham College Crime Data</b>					
<b>Type of Offense</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>On campus</b>	<b>Non-campus</b>	<b>Public Property</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter</b>					
	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Negligent Manslaughter</b>					
	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Rape</b>					
	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Fondling</b>					
	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Incest</b>					
	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Statutory Rape</b>					
	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Sex Offenses: Forcible</b>					
	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
<b>Sex Offenses: non-forcible</b>					
	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
<b>Robbery</b>					
	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>					
	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Burglary</b>					
	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>					
	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Liquor Law Violations</b>					
	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0

Type of Offense	Year	On campus	Non-campus	Public Property	Total
<b>Drug Law Violations</b>					
	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Weapon Law Violations</b>					
	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Arson</b>					
	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Domestic Violence</b>					
	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Dating Violence</b>					
	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Stalking</b>					
	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Hate crimes</b> There were no reported hate crimes for 2013, 2014 or 2015.					
<b>Unfounded Crimes</b> There were no unfounded crimes in the above listed categories in 2014, 2015 or 2015.					

Notes on statistics:

On October 20, 2014, the U.S. Department of Education published the final regulations for the Violence Against Women Act amendments which require reporting of “Unfounded” crimes starting with the 2014 calendar year. Unfounded reports are not recorded in the total crime numbers, though they are also listed under a category as “Unfounded.” Reports are only declared “Unfounded” where sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and have made a determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore “unfounded.” The U.S. Department of Education also published the final regulations for the Violence Against Women Act amendments to the Clery Act to include additional reporting categories of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.

The list of Clery Crimes was amended by U.S. Department of Education regulations, effective July 1, 2015. These regulations generally re-categorized listed sex offenses. For reporting years prior to 2015, sex offense, instead of “sexual assault” included: (1) forcible sex offenses: (a) rape, (b) forcible sodomy, (c) sexual assault with an object, and (d) forcible fondling; and (2) non-forcible sex offenses: (a) incest; (b) statutory rape.

**Clery Act Crimes and Reportable Locations (Definitions)**

Provided crime data tables reflect the mandatory reporting offenses as specified in the Jeanne Clery Act (Act). The tables display crime data over the past three calendar years and are

separated by Act defined geography (see Clery Geography section below). The data reported on liquor laws, drug laws, and weapons offenses represent the number of people arrested or referred to Worsham College for respective violations.

## **CRIMES**

**Murder:** The willful (non-negligent) killing of a human being by another. Note: Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded.

**Manslaughter:** The killing of another person through gross negligence. Gross negligence is the intentional failure to perform a manifest duty in reckless disregard of the consequences as affecting the life or property of another.

**Robbery:** The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. The taking of personal property in the possession of another, from his/ her immediate presence, and against his/her will, accomplished by means of force or fear. (Includes attempts)

**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. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed. An unlawful assault upon the person of another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. (Includes attempts, and whether or not an injury occurred.)

**Burglary:** The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

**Motor Vehicle Theft:** The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access, even though the vehicles are later abandoned - including joy riding).

**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.

## **Sexual Assault**

- a. *Sexual Penetration without Consent (e.g., rape):* Any penetration of the sex organs, anus, or mouth of another person when consent is not present. This includes penetration or intrusion, however slight, by an object or any part of the body.
- b. *Sexual Contact without Consent (e.g., fondling):* Knowingly touching or fondling a person's genitals, breasts, thighs, groin, or buttocks, or knowingly touching a person with one's own genitals, breasts or buttocks, when consent is not present. This includes contact done directly or indirectly through clothing, bodily fluids, or

with an object. It also includes causing or inducing a person, when consent is not present, to similarly touch, fondle, or contact oneself or someone else.

- c. *Incest*: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the laws of the state<sup>1</sup> in which the incident occurred.
- d. *Statutory Rape*: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent under the laws of the state in which the incident occurred. In the state of Illinois the age of consent is 17.

**Dating Violence:** The term “dating violence” means violence committed by a person:

- a. Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
- b. Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
  - i. The length of the relationship.
  - ii. The type of relationship.
  - iii. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

**Domestic Violence:** A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by:

1. A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim
2. By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common
3. By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner
4. By a person similarly situated to a spouse or the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
5. By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws or the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

**Stalking:** Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

1. Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
2. Suffer substantial emotional distress.

## **CLERY ACT REPORTABLE ARRESTS AND REFERRALS**

**Drug/Narcotic Violations:** Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadones); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine). (Drug/narcotic violations referred for college disciplinary action under the College’s Code need not be reported to the Police Department).

**Alcohol Violations:** The violation of state laws or ordinance prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle

for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.) (Alcohol violations referred for college disciplinary action under the College's Code need not be reported to the Police Department.) The Clery Act does not require the reporting of public drunkenness or driving while under the influence offenses.

**Weapons Violation:** the violation of state laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

### **CLERY ACT REPORTABLE HATE CRIMES**

**Hate Crimes:** A crime involving one or more of the above listed crimes, the crimes of theft, simple assault, intimidation and/or vandalism (see below) reported to local police agencies or to a campus authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. The categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

- *Larceny-Theft:* (Except Motor Vehicle Theft): The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.
- *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.
- *Intimidation:* 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.
- *Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property:* 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.

### **Clery Geography**

Under the Clery Act, reported crimes must have occurred on, or within, what is referred to as the institution's "Clery geography." This includes property located in the following areas:

**On-Campus** – any property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographical area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, institutional educational purposes.

**Non-Campus** – any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is being used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution’s educational purposes, is frequented by students and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

**Public Property** – all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. The Clery Act does not require disclosure of crime statistics for public property that surrounds non-campus buildings or property.