



Boston Graduate School *of Psychoanalysis*

Boston | New York | New Jersey

Annual Security Report **October 2018**

**The Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis
The New York Graduate School of Psychoanalysis
The Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis – New Jersey**

Table of Contents

1. THE INSTITUTION	1
2. INTRODUCTION	1
3. INTENT.....	3
4. DISTRIBUTION	3
5. REPORTING CRIMES AND EMERGENCIES.....	4
6. EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES	6
Brookline, MA Campus:	6
New York, NY campus:	7
Livingston, NJ campus:.....	7
Exit Emergency Procedures	8
Brookline, MA campus.....	8
New York, NY campus	8
Livingston, NJ campus.....	9
7. TIMELY WARNING PROCEDURES	10
Brookline, MA Campus:	10
New York, NY Campus:.....	11
Livingston, NJ Campus:	11
8. ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM AND POLICY	13
Drinking and Driving.....	13
The Graduate School’s Position	14
Drug and Alcohol Policy Review.....	14
Education to Promote Prevention of Drug and Alcohol Abuse	14
Employee Drug Abuse Notice	15
9. SEXUAL MISCONDUCT PREVENTION PROGRAM AND POLICY	17
Definitions by Local Jurisdiction.....	17
Sex Offender Registry Information	21
Primary Prevention and Awareness Education.....	22
Information about Risk Reduction	22

Education about Bystander Intervention.....	24
What to Do If You Are a Victim of a Sex Offense at BGSP, NYGSP or BGSP-NJ.....	25
Institutional Disciplinary Investigation and Hearing Procedures.....	27
NYGSP Campus Climate Survey – Fall 2017	28
10. CRIME PREVENTION AND SECURITY OF CAMPUS FACILITIES	30
Campus Location – BGSP - Brookline, MA:	30
Campus Location – NYGSP - New York, NY:	30
Campus Location – BGSP-NJ – Livingston, NJ:	31
Education to Promote Crime Prevention:.....	31
11. CLERY ACT CRIME STATISTICS	32
Crime Definitions	32
CRIME STATISTICS – Brookline, MA campus.....	37
CRIME STATISTICS – New York, NY campus.....	41
CRIME STATISTICS – Livingston, NJ campus.....	45
12. POLICY STATEMENT REVISION POLICY.....	49

1. THE INSTITUTION

The Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis (BGSP) is the only regionally accredited, degree granting, independent psychoanalytic graduate school in the country. Since its founding in 1973, BGSP has opened doors to psychoanalytic study to exceptional students from a wide variety of academic backgrounds. Graduates of the school apply what they have learned in clinical settings as well as in education, business, politics, and the arts.

The Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis, including its campuses in New York and New Jersey, is accredited by the New England Commission of Higher Education (formerly the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the New England Association of Schools and Colleges, Inc.). Accreditation of an institution of higher education by the Commission indicates that it meets or exceeds criteria for the assessment of institutional quality periodically applied through a peer review process. An accredited institution is one which has available the necessary resources to achieve its stated purposes through appropriate educational programs, is substantially doing so, and gives reasonable evidence that it will continue to do so in the foreseeable future. Institutional integrity is also addressed through accreditation. Accreditation by the Commission is not partial but applies to the institution as a whole. As such, it is not a guarantee of every course or program offered, or the competence of individual graduates. Rather, it provides reasonable assurance about the quality of opportunities available to students who attend the institution. Inquiries regarding the accreditation status by the New England Commission of Higher Education should be directed to Carol M. Panetta, Psy.D., Vice President of Finance and Institutional Relations at BGSP. Individuals may also contact:

New England Commission of Higher Education

3 Burlington Woods Drive
Suite 100
Burlington, MA 01803-4514
Phone: (781) 425-7785
Email: info@neche.org

2. INTRODUCTION

This report is published in accord with the 1990 *Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act* (Title II of Public Law 101-542), which amended the *Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA)*. The act had subsequent amendments (1992, 1998, 2000, & 2008), and the law was renamed the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act* by amendment in 1998.

On March 7, 2013, the *Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA)* (Public Law 113-14) was signed into law. *VAWA* includes amendments to the Clery Act requiring additional disclosure and reporting of policies and programs related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This year's report contains information to meet these requirements.

On July 7, 2015, New York State Governor Andrew Cuomo signed into law comprehensive sexual assault prevention legislation (NY State Education Law Articles 129-A and B) known as “*Enough is Enough*.” This law requires all colleges and universities in New York State to adopt a set of comprehensive procedures and guidelines related to domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and sexual assault. The NYGSP Security Committee and Title IX Coordinator have worked to review and identify changes needed to comply with this legislation. In addition, a webpage was developed for NYGSP students to compile the various resources available to victims both on- and off-campus, along with clear definitions, policy and procedure descriptions, and a campus sexual assault “Students’ Bill of Rights.” This website is accessible online at <http://nygsp.bgsp.edu/safety/>.

Audits of NYGSP compliance with the NY State Education Law 129-A & B have occurred over the past year. As a result, additional information regarding school policies and procedures required by this law has been added to the NYGSP Student Handbook, the NYGSP sexual assault response webpage, and this year’s version of the annual security report. Additionally, a campus climate survey of NYGSP students was conducted at the end of the Fall 2017 semester in response to an audit for compliance with this law. The results of this survey are summarized in Section 9 of this report, under the heading “NYGSP Campus Climate Survey-Fall 2017.”

The United States Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, *The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting*, 2016 edition, was used as a resource for interpretation of the *Federal Register* and the *Higher Education Opportunity Act* and for policy statement guidelines, components, and content throughout.

This report addresses the Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis (BGSP) main campus at 1581 Beacon Street, Brookline, MA 02446; the New York Graduate School of Psychoanalysis (NYGSP) branch campus at 16 West 10th Street, New York, NY 10011; and the Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis-New Jersey (BGSP-NJ) branch campus at 301 South Livingston Avenue, Livingston, NJ 07039 where classes were held during the 2017 specified calendar year, with statistics included for each of the two consecutive prior years. The report encompasses the location of classes, public property within the location and immediately adjacent to the location (i.e. Clery geography).

The institution does not have campus police or a security department at any location, and therefore does not maintain a daily crime log. Additionally, the institution does not offer on-campus student housing facilities at any location, and therefore does not maintain a fire log, missing student procedures, and fire statistics, and does not publish an Annual Fire Safety Report.

The Annual Security Report of 2018 was published with cooperation from the Dean of Graduate Studies, the Senior Leadership Team, the NYGSP Title IX Coordinator, BGSP-NJ Campus Security Officer, and with crime statistics tables compiled by Michael Fraley, Operations Manager, the Director of Financial Aid, and local law enforcement agencies or departments that have jurisdiction over some or all of the Clery geography of addressed locations. Additionally, the NYGSP Security Committee annual security report was utilized to confirm review of campus warning and evacuation procedures and on-campus crime statistics.

This report is the sixth publication of an institutional security report. Prior to October 2013, institutional Clery disclosures consisted of standalone crime statistics tables reported by the Operations Manager to

the Department of Education during the annual Campus Safety and Security Survey. These statistics can be found online at <https://ope.ed.gov/campussafety/#/>. The *Student Handbook*, *Faculty Handbook*, and *Employee Handbook* provide helpful information including a Code of Conduct, and other policies now also covered in this Security Report.

3. INTENT

The descriptions, content, and policies provided herein describe the institution's procedures and practices in language to be understood by the general public. Disclosures are set forth to keep students and employees safe and facilities secure. Statistics are included in Section 11 for the three most recent calendar years.

4. DISTRIBUTION

The report will be published before October 1st yearly and will be accessible on the school's website, <http://www.bgsp.edu/>, <http://nygsp.bgsp.edu/>, and <http://nj.bgsp.edu/>. An email notice of the report's availability will be sent to all students, faculty, and staff, listing a brief description of the information contained in the report, and the exact URL of the website posting. Additionally, a paper copy of the report is available upon request.

5. REPORTING CRIMES AND EMERGENCIES

To provide a healthy and safe environment, the Graduate School requires that all employees and students promptly report all campus emergencies and suspected criminal activities.

The Graduate School encourages those with information regarding a possible crime or other significant emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees to CALL 911 immediately from the nearest phone.

Brookline Police can be reached at (617) 730-2222 and the Brookline Fire Department can be reached at (617) 730-2272 for non-emergency calls.

New York City Police (6th Precinct) can be reached at (212) 741-4811 and the New York City Fire Department can be reached for non-emergency calls by dialing 311 or (718) 999-2000.

Livingston Police can be reached at (973) 992-3000 and the Livingston Fire Department can be reached at (973) 992-2373 for non-emergency calls.

The following are designated as persons on campus to whom victims and/or witnesses may report suspected criminal activity on a voluntary, confidential basis. All students and employees/faculty are encouraged to report suspected criminal activity to the Campus Security Authority.

Brookline, MA main campus:

Dr. Lynn Perlman, perlmanl@bgsp.edu or 617-277-3915
Dean of Graduate Studies, BGSP Campus Security Authority and Title IX Coordinator

New York, NY branch campus:

Mr. Kabir de Leeuw, nygsp@bgsp.edu or 212-260-7050
Assistant to the NYGSP Program Director, NYGSP Campus Security Authority

Ms. Angela Musolino, amusolino@gmail.com or 212-260-7050
Faculty, NYGSP Title IX Coordinator

Livingston, NJ branch campus:

Mrs. Loretta Calabrese, info.bgspnj@bgsp.edu or 973-629-1003
Registrar, BGSP-NJ Campus Security Authority

For clarity, a Campus Security Authority is not responsible for determining whether a crime actually took place. A Campus Security Authority should not try to apprehend an alleged criminal. It is also not the responsibility of the Campus Security Authority to convince the victim to contact law enforcement when the victim has chosen not to.

A Campus Security Authority will explain to an individual reporting how to get help if assistance is required. The Campus Security Authority will inform a victim reporting that help is available in a situation when the victim does not want an investigation. The decision to act is the victim's. However, during an emergency situation (for instance a physical assault) a Campus Security Authority will call 911 due to the emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of

students and/or employees. When situations warrant, the Campus Security Authority coordinates an emergency notification or timely warning message with the President (or alternative member of the Senior Leadership Team) to be executed by the School Office staff in accord with institutional established notification procedures.

The Campus Security Authority will provide information on reported crimes to the Operations Manager to compile crime statistics. Other campus staff should also provide information about any reported crimes to the Campus Security Authority and the Operations Manager. The Director of Financial Aid will work with the Operations Manager to request crime statistics from local law enforcement agencies or departments that have jurisdiction over some or all of the Clery geography of addressed institutional locations to fulfill the Clery Act federal law responsibility of annual disclosure of Clery crime statistics.

The Graduate School will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense with written request the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the Graduate School against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as the result of the crime or offense, the next of kin will be provided the results of the disciplinary proceeding with written request.

6. EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

The Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis will immediately notify the campus community of a confirmed significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students and/or employees on campus as defined by the following procedure:

Brookline, MA Campus:

- Knowledge obtained of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students is routed without delay to the Campus Security Authority and Senior Leadership Team.
- The Campus Security Authority and Senior Leadership Team, taking into account the safety of the campus community, collaborate without delay to obtain information to be presented to the President for confirmation, formulate a draft message, and specified segment at risk or entire campus community to be notified.
 - Emergency notices will describe the situation, provide immediate steps to be taken, and indicate where additional information may be found.
- The President (or authorized member of the Senior Leadership Team if the President is unavailable), taking into account the safety of the campus community, approves without delay the confirmation, notification message contents, and appropriate segment of the campus community at risk to be notified, making modifications as necessary.
- Notifications are not issued if a notification will, in the judgment of the President (or authorized member of the Senior Leadership Team if the President is unavailable), compromise any effort to assist a victim, or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate an emergency.
- The President (or staff authorized by the President) without delay provides the School Office staff the approved message contents and specified segment of the campus community (or entire campus community) to be notified.
- The approved emergency notification message is disseminated by overlapping means of communication: posting at the top of the homepage of the BGSP website, updating the outgoing message on the phone system, and by email message to the specified segment of the campus community.
 - The Registrar provides up to date email addresses for the campus community at the beginning of each semester. The Marketing department has access to these emails and will determine the appropriate list to use based on the specified community segment without delay.
 - The Marketing Coordinator disseminates the approved message to the specified segment via email without delay.
 - The Marketing Coordinator posts the approved message without delay at the top of the homepage of the BGSP website.
 - The Director of Financial Aid updates the outgoing phone message on the school voicemail system with the specified message without delay.
 - When administrative employees are included in the specified segment of the campus community, it may be decided to contact staff and/or faculty via phone. In this case, the President also calls Dr. Carol Panetta, the Telephone Tree Coordinator, who notifies employees by phone without delay.
 - If the President (or authorized member of the Senior Leadership Team if the President is

unavailable) sees it appropriate, notice of a school closure may be reported to the local television news channels. The Registrar can report a school closure to the various local television news stations (ABC, NBC, CBS/WBZ), and will do so without delay when asked by the President or other authorized member of the Senior Leadership Team.

- Emergency updates and further information will be provided similarly.

New York, NY campus:

- The approved emergency notification message is disseminated by overlapping means of communication: posting at the top of the homepage of the NYGSP website, updating the outgoing message on the phone system, and by email message to the specified segment of the campus community.
 - The NYGSP Registrar provides up to date email addresses for the campus community at the beginning of each semester. The Assistant to the NYGSP Program Director has access to these emails and in consultation with the Program Director and appropriate Administrative Directors, will determine the appropriate list to use based on the specified community segment without delay.
 - The Assistant to the Program Director disseminates the approved message to the specified segment via email without delay.
 - The Assistant to the Program Director posts the approved message without delay at the top of the homepage of the BGSP website.
 - The Assistant to the Program Director updates the outgoing phone message on the school voicemail system with the specified message without delay.
 - If it is decided to contact staff and/or faculty via phone, the Program Director calls the Assistant to the Program Director, who notifies employees by phone without delay.
- Emergency updates and further information will be provided similarly.

Livingston, NJ campus:

- The approved emergency notification message is disseminated by overlapping means of communication: posting at the top of the homepage of the nj.bgsp.edu & acap.edu websites, updating the outgoing message on the phone system, and by email message to the specified segment of the campus community.
 - The BGSP-NJ Registrar provides up to date email addresses for the campus community at the beginning of each semester. The Office Manager has access to these emails and in consultation with the Program Director will determine the appropriate list to use based on the specified community segment without delay.
 - The Office Manager disseminates the approved message to the specified segment via email without delay.
 - The Office Manager posts the approved message without delay at the top of the homepage of the BGSP-NJ & ACAP website.
 - The Office Manager updates the outgoing phone message on the school voicemail system with the specified message without delay.
 - If it is decided to contact staff and/or faculty via phone, the Program Director calls the Office Manager, who notifies employees by phone without delay.
- Emergency updates and further information will be provided similarly.

Exit Emergency Procedures

When applicable circumstances exist and a situation permits, building fire alarms will alert the campus community of an exit emergency whereby all should exit to a safe location, a safe distance away from the building and await further direction from the Fire Department, law enforcement, or administration. You are responsible for getting yourself and your patient or supervisee (if applicable) out of the building. Nobody is allowed re-entry into the building until the Fire Department gives the “all clear” and authorizes re-entry.

Brookline, MA campus

- In case of a fire: If you notice a fire but do not hear an alarm, immediately pull the nearest fire alarm. Then follow exit procedures outlined below.
 - Fire alarm pulls are located at each exit, beside the following doors:
 - Front doors
 - Faculty lounge exit door (first floor)
 - Door in Classroom 4 (basement)
 - Door outside Dr. Shepherd’s office (basement)
 - Door outside Dr. Movahedi’s office (basement)
 - Door in Classroom 3 (second floor)
 - What to do when the fire alarm goes off:
 - Assess the nearest exit to your location.
 - Emergency exits are marked with illuminated exit signs throughout the building. Aside from the main entrance, there are exits in the faculty lounge, in the hallway leading to the student lounge, in the hallway leading to the Therapy Center from the driveway, in Classroom #4, and in the basement storage area (reached by entering the basement through the student lounge and turning left). In addition, there is a fire escape exit on the second floor, through Classroom #3, behind the library. Please familiarize yourself with these exits.
 - Follow the exit plan
 - If you are with a patient, take the patient with you and close the door behind you.
 - If your exit is blocked, find the next means of exit. (Consider other pathways or exiting through a first floor window)
 - Once you are outside the building, call 911 and tell them the alarm is going off.
 - Walk westbound (left turn from front of building) to the *Tiny World Child Care Center* parking lot at 1613 Beacon Street to be counted. This will help staff make sure everyone is accounted for.
 - **Note:** that although the door at 1581 Beacon Street and the emergency exits are locked from the outside, it is always possible to exit. The emergency exit doors can be opened by pushing the PUSH paddle of the push bar. If for any reason you find an exit that is not operating properly, please notify the school office immediately.

New York, NY campus

- In case of an emergency, dial 911 from the nearest phone: the pay phone, or one of the phones in the administrative area. For non-emergency police matters, call (212) 741- 4811 for the Sixth Precinct, located at 233 West 10th Street. For non-emergency fire matters, call (212) 628-2900, and your call will be directed to the nearest fire house, Squad 18, located at 132 West 10th Street.

- Emergency exits are marked with illuminated exit signs throughout the building. Aside from the main entrance, there are exits on the classroom level and in the basement at the rear of the Referral Service Level. Please familiarize yourself with these exits.
- **Note** that although the door at 16 West 10th Street and the emergency exits are locked from the outside, it is always possible to exit. Pushing the PUSH paddle of the push bar can open the emergency exit doors. If for any reason you find an exit that is not operating properly, please notify the school office immediately.

Livingston, NJ campus

- This location is on the second floor of a modern two-story office building, accessible by stairway or elevator. Emergency exits doorways and stairs are marked with illuminated exit signs throughout the building. Please familiarize yourself with these exits.

The emergency response and evacuation procedures will be scheduled, tested, and timed at each campus with a yearly required email to the entire community publicizing its emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Notifications for evacuation procedures, depending on the circumstance, may direct the campus community to a safe location, local shelters, or shelter-in-place procedures. Community members should consider putting together a basic disaster supplies kit (<https://www.ready.gov/build-a-kit>) and consider storage locations for different situations (<https://www.ready.gov/car> and <https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/prepare/ready.php>).

Students and faculty are reminded to keep their contact information updated with the Graduate School Office. Staff members are reminded to provide administration updated contact information for the staff directory.

Examples of significant emergency situations include: fire raging in the building, an outbreak of meningitis or other serious illness, an approaching tornado, hurricane or other extreme weather condition, an earthquake, gas leak, terrorist incident, armed intruder, armed and/or dangerous member of the community, bomb threat, and civil unrest or rioting. Examples of situations that would not be considered significant emergencies under the Clery Act are: a power outage, snow closure, or a string of larcenies.

7. TIMELY WARNING PROCEDURES

The Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis will immediately notify the campus community of any Clery Act crime (but not limited to Clery crimes) reported to campus security authorities that represents a serious or continuing threat to students, employees, and/or property as defined by the following procedure:

- The Campus Security Authority and the Senior Leadership Team, assess, in a timely manner, if the nature of the crime presents a continuing danger to the campus community and formulate a draft message with the specified segment of the campus community at risk to be notified.
 - The warning message will include the information about the crime that is triggering the warning, information that would promote safety, and information that will aid in the prevention of similar crimes. The message should not include the names of the victim(s), as that information is confidential.
- The President/Program Director (or authorized member of the Senior Leadership Team if the President/Program Director is unavailable), approves the warning notification message contents, and appropriate segment of the campus community at risk to be notified, making modifications as necessary, in a timely manner.
- Warning notifications messages are not issued if a notification will, in the judgment of the President/Program Director (or authorized member of the Senior Leadership Team if the President/Program Director is unavailable), compromise any effort to assist a victim, or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate an emergency.
- The President/Program Director (or staff authorized by the President/Program Director) provides the designated staff with the approved message content and specified segment of the campus community (or entire campus community) to be notified in a timely manner.

Brookline, MA Campus:

- The approved notification message is disseminated by overlapping means of communication: posting at the top of the homepage of the BGSP website, updating the outgoing message on the phone system, and by email message to the specified segment of the campus community.
- The Registrar provides current email addresses for the campus community at the start of each semester. The Marketing dept. can access these emails and will determine the appropriate list to use based on the specified community segment without delay.
- The Marketing Coordinator disseminates the approved message to the specified segment via email without delay.
- The Marketing Coordinator posts the approved message without delay at the top of the homepage of the BGSP website.
- The Director of Financial Aid updates the outgoing phone message on the school voicemail system with the specified message without delay.
- When administrative employees are included in the specified segment of the campus community, it may be decided to contact staff and/or faculty via phone. In this case, the President also calls Dr. Carol Panetta, the Telephone Tree Coordinator, who notifies employees by phone without delay.
- If the President (or authorized member of the Senior Leadership Team if the President is unavailable) sees it appropriate, notice of a school closure may be reported to the local television news channels. The Registrar can report a school closure to the various local television

news stations (ABC, NBC, CBS/WBZ), and will do so without delay when asked by the President or other authorized member of the Senior Leadership Team.

New York, NY Campus:

- The approved emergency notification message is disseminated by overlapping means of communication: posting at the top of the homepage of the NYGSP website, updating the outgoing message on the phone system, and by email message to the specified segment of the campus community.
- The NYGSP Registrar provides up to date email addresses for the campus community at the beginning of each semester. The Assistant to the NYGSP Program Director has access to these emails and in consultation with the Program Director and appropriate Administrative Directors, will determine the appropriate list to use based on the specified community segment without delay.
- The Assistant to the Program Director disseminates the approved message to the specified segment via email without delay.
- The Assistant to the Program Director posts the approved message without delay at the top of the homepage of the NYGSP website.
- The Assistant to the Program Director updates the outgoing phone message on the school voicemail system with the specified message without delay.
- If it is decided to contact staff and/or faculty via phone, the Program Director calls the Assistant to the Program Director, who notifies employees by phone without delay.
- Emergency updates and further information will be provided similarly.

Livingston, NJ Campus:

- The approved emergency notification message is disseminated by overlapping means of communication: posting at the top of the homepage of the nj.bgsp.edu & acap.edu websites, updating the outgoing message on the phone system, and by email message to the specified segment of the campus community.
- The BGSP-NJ Registrar provides up to date email addresses for the campus community at the beginning of each semester. The Office Manager has access to these emails and in consultation with the Program Director will determine the appropriate list to use based on the specified community segment without delay.
- The Office Manager disseminates the approved message to the specified segment via email without delay.
- The Office Manager posts the approved message without delay at the top of the homepage of the BGSP-NJ & ACAP websites.
- The Office Manager updates the outgoing phone message on the school voicemail system with the specified message without delay.
- If it is decided to contact staff and/or faculty via phone, the Program Director calls the Office Manager who notifies employees by phone without delay.
- Emergency updates and further information will be provided similarly.

For all locations, provided an "emergency notification" procedure has been followed, a timely warning will not be issued based on the same circumstances.

An example of a Clery Act crime that represents a serious or continuing threat to students and/or employees or property is a rash of motor vehicle thefts. Examples of non-Clery Act crimes that represent a serious or continuing threat to students and/or employees or property for which the institution would issue a warning include: a kidnapping or a rash of robberies taking place along the public street and/or sidewalk that borders each campus location.

8. ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM AND POLICY

It is the policy of The Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis that the classes and workplace be free of illicit drugs and alcoholic beverages, and free of their use. In addition to damage to respiratory and immune systems, malnutrition, seizures, loss of brain function, liver damage, and kidney damage, the abuse of drugs and alcohol has been proven to impair the coordination, reaction time, emotional stability, and judgment of the user. The Graduate School's drug and alcohol policy is in place to provide a safe, productive and healthy classroom and workplace for all students, faculty, and staff, to comply with federal and state health and safety laws, and to prevent classroom and workplace accidents.

The violation of state and/or federal laws for the illegal possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance is a violation of the Graduate School's alcohol and substance abuse policy and can end in suspension, expulsion, or employment termination. The sale or distribution of alcohol to persons under age is unlawful. The possession of alcohol by underage persons in a public place or a place open to the public is unlawful. It is a violation for any member of the campus community, student, or employee to consume or possess alcohol in any public or private area of campus. Such consumption or possession can end in suspension, expulsion, or employment termination. Consumption of alcohol on the premises is permitted at events sanctioned by the Graduate School with the approval of the President. The Graduate School is obligated to inform the United States Department of Education when aware of any employee's conviction under a criminal drug statute and to take appropriate action.

Although Massachusetts law now permits adults aged 21 or older to possess and consume marijuana under certain circumstances, BGSP policy prohibits the possession, use, or distribution of marijuana, including for medical purposes, on BGSP property or as part of a BGSP activity. Thus, even if possession or use of marijuana would be permitted under Massachusetts law, it remains prohibited on campus.

Further information on the drug and alcohol policies and legal sanctions for drug offenses can be found in the Student Handbook for each campus, following the Code of Conduct section.

Drinking and Driving

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has set the legal limit for alcohol concentration in the blood at below .02% for anyone under the age of 21 and .08% for anyone over 21. For many people who weigh less than 160 lbs., one drink will result in a blood alcohol content of over .02%. (Statute: <https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleXIV/Chapter90/Section24>)

No person may legally operate a vehicle in New York State with blood alcohol content (BAC) of 0.08% or more. Blood alcohol content (BAC) is the percentage of alcohol in your blood and is usually determined by a chemical test of breath, blood, urine or saliva. A BAC of more than .05 percent is legal evidence that you are impaired, a BAC of .08 percent or higher is evidence of intoxication, and a BAC of .18 percent or more is evidence of aggravated driving while intoxicated. Additionally, a driver who is less than 21 years of age and who drives with a .02 BAC to .07 BAC violates the Zero Tolerance Law. (Source: <https://dmv.ny.gov/tickets/penalties-alcohol-or-drug-related-violations>).

In New Jersey, a person is guilty of drunk driving if he/she operates a motor vehicle with a Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) of 0.08 percent or greater. BAC refers to the amount of alcohol in your blood. Although the law refers to a 0.08 percent BAC, you can be convicted of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor even when your BAC is below 0.08 percent. Consuming even small amounts of alcohol dulls the senses, decreases reaction time, and hampers judgment, vision and alertness. If you consume any amount of alcohol and your driving is negatively impacted, you can be convicted of drunk driving. Additionally, a parent or guardian who is convicted of driving while intoxicated and had a passenger in the motor vehicle 17 years of age or younger, is also guilty of a disorderly persons offense. (Source: <https://www.nj.gov/oag/hts/alcohol.html>).

The Graduate School's Position

While the Graduate School need not act as an agent for the civil authorities, it will regard any member of the School community under the influence of intoxicants or drugs as fully responsible for his or her acts. All provisions of the Code of Conduct (found in the Student Handbook), including the full range of possible penalties, will be applicable in these cases. A plea of mitigating circumstances due to the consumption of alcohol, intoxicants, or drugs will not be accepted in disciplinary hearings.

Alcohol is occasionally served at school functions. All members of the school community are expected to monitor their own consumption and behave responsibly.

Drug and Alcohol Policy Review

The institution's Grievance Committee shall conduct a biennial review of the drug and alcohol policy that includes a review of the number of drug and alcohol violations, determining the program's effectiveness and implementing changes to the program if needed, ensuring that policy sanctions are enforced, while assuring the records of the biennial review are maintained.

Education to Promote Prevention of Drug and Alcohol Abuse

Those concerned about their own substance use or worried about a friend can seek assistance with complete confidentiality. Students should consult with their training analyst but may also contact the Dean of Students, Director of Advisement, Program Director or another administrator if they would like further assistance.

A comprehensive resource for information on what alcoholism is, which medications treat alcoholism, what a safe level of drinking is, and how a person can get help for an alcohol program consult the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health (NIAAA) at <https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/>.

The NIAAA College Task Force Report provides a series of recommendations for prevention programs and prevention strategies at <https://www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov/>.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration provides a resource to locate the drug and alcohol abuse treatment programs nearest you; find your State on the map and click on it at <https://findtreatment.samhsa.gov/locator/home> or call 1-800-662-HELP.

Alcoholics Anonymous is an international fellowship of men and women who have had a drinking problem. It is nonprofessional, self-supporting, multiracial, apolitical, and available almost everywhere. There are no age or education requirements. Membership is open to anyone who wants to do something about his or her drinking problem; <https://www.aa.org>

Adult Children of Alcoholics is a Twelve-Step, Twelve-Tradition program of women and men who grew up in alcoholic or otherwise dysfunctional homes; <https://adultchildren.org>

Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) mission is to stop drunk driving, support the victims of this violent crime and to prevent underage drinking; <https://www.madd.org/> or 1-877-MADD-HELP.

The National Health Information Center (NHIC) is a health information referral service. NHIC puts health professionals and consumers who have health questions in touch with those organizations that are best able to provide answers; <https://health.gov/nhic/> or nhic@hhs.gov.

Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD) mission is to provide students with prevention and intervention tools; <https://www.sadd.org/> or 1-508-481-3568.

Employee Drug Abuse Notice

The Graduate School acknowledges that drug abuse is a treatable medical illness. The employee health insurance plan currently provides benefits for substance abuse counseling and treatment. The Graduate School will encourage affected individuals to seek medical help voluntarily. Employees may seek help on their own or seek the confidential help of BGSP for referral to a treatment facility. For those who seek help voluntarily, the Graduate School will give the necessary leave of absence comprised of earned sick time, unpaid leave, and, if necessary, vacation time. The matter will be kept in the strictest of confidence.

Employees who voluntarily request help in dealing with a drug problem may do so without jeopardizing their continued employment, provided they:

- Enroll in and strictly adhere to all terms and outside treatment for this problem
- Give written consent to the Graduate School authorizing it to monitor their cooperation with treatment
- Immediately cease any drug abuse

Employees whose performance indicates they may have a drug problem may be encouraged by their supervisors to seek help. If performance does not improve, disciplinary action will be taken.

The use of illegal drugs is not tolerated by the Graduate School. Conviction of illegal drug use or distribution will be grounds for termination.

The Graduate School relies on the good judgment of its employees in connection with alcohol use.

9. SEXUAL MISCONDUCT PREVENTION PROGRAM AND POLICY

The Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis sexual misconduct policy addresses the institution's campus sexual assault programs to prevent sexual violence and procedures to follow when a sex offense occurs. This policy applies to all campus locations in Brookline, MA, New York, NY, and Livingston, NJ.

The Graduate School is committed to providing campus communities free of sexual misconduct; and prohibits sexual discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

The Graduate School's policy on sexual harassment is directed toward behavior and does not purport to regulate beliefs, attitudes or feelings. It is based on federal and state law. Because it is possible for one person to unintentionally engage in the sexual harassment of another, a general description of sexual harassment is provided. Sexual harassment can include a wide range of behavior, from the actual coercing of sexual relations to the forcing of sexual attentions, verbal or physical, on a non-consenting individual.

Additionally, sexual contact with patients or students is antithetical and destructive to the treatment and educational process. Faculty, therefore, avoid all sexual contact of an overt or covert nature with their students, patients or former patients, even if such contact is invited and/or consensual. Students, in the same way, avoid all sexual contact with patients.

In July 2015, New York State passed legislation designed to prevent the occurrence of sexual crimes involving college and university students and to promote policies and procedures that provide an appropriate response should they occur. A website for NYGSP students was created to outline the sexual assault and violence response resources available in the NYGSP area. This website can be accessed at <http://nygsp.bgsp.edu/safety/>. The information that follows in this handbook, along with the NYGSP website resources, will help students to recognize acceptable and unacceptable behaviors, potential consequences of engaging in unacceptable behavior and NYGSP's response to reports of such behavior. Additionally, a climate survey was conducted on the NYGSP campus during the Fall 2017 semester. The security committee at NYGSP worked with the Title IX Coordinator through this survey process to analyze the data, and those results are summarized at the end of this section.

Definitions by Local Jurisdiction

The criminal definitions related to sexual violence will vary from state to state. BGSP operates campuses in Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey. The relevant terms as defined by the appropriate local jurisdictions are listed here:

Massachusetts:

- **Consent** in the context of sexual activity is not defined by statute in Massachusetts. However, the issue of consent is an element in other sexual violence crimes defined by statute. In Massachusetts statute, a child under the age of 16 is unable to consent to sexual activity. Also, consent cannot legally be given if a person is impaired, intoxicated, drugged, mentally challenged, unconscious, or asleep. [Source:

http://www.janedoe.org/learn_more/what_is_sexual_violence/sexual_violence_terms_and_definitions]

- **Sexual assault** is a continuum and variety of types of sexual acts that are forced, coerced, or unwanted. Sexual assault can include, but is not limited to: rape, sexual threats and intimidation, incest, sexual assault by intimate partners, child sexual abuse, human sexual trafficking, sexual harassment and other forms of unwelcome, coerced, or non-consensual activity. In reference to sexual assaults that are physical and do not meet the legal definition of rape, Section 13H of Chapter 265 in Massachusetts State Law applies the term "indecent assault and battery." **Rape** is a legal term that is defined in Massachusetts by three elements: penetration of any orifice by any object; force or threat of force; and against the will of the victim. [Source: http://www.janedoe.org/learn_more/what_is_sexual_violence/sexual_violence_terms_and_definitions]
- **Domestic Violence** refers to many kinds of abuse committed by a member of a family, a household, or an intimate partner against another member of the family, household, or against the intimate partner. "Domestic Violence" also refers to many forms of abuse committed by one person against another in certain dating relationships or engagements. You can seek a court order to protect you if your abuser
 - harms you physically,
 - tries to harm you physically,
 - makes you afraid that serious physical harm is going to happen to you, or
 - threatens, pressures or forces you to have sex.[Source: <https://www.masslegalhelp.org/domestic-violence>]
- **Dating Violence.** The primary domestic violence law in Massachusetts is Massachusetts General Laws Ch. 209A, titled the *Domestic Relations Abuse Prevention Law*. This law includes situations of abuse involving unmarried persons in dating or other relationships, as set forth below. Abuse is defined by M.G.L. Ch. 209A, Sect. 1 as: the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between family or household members:
 - attempting to cause or causing physical harm;
 - placing another in fear of imminent serious physical harm;
 - causing another to engage involuntarily in sexual relations by force, threat, or duress."Family or household members are defined as persons who:
 - a) are or were married to one another;
 - b) are or were residing together in the same household;
 - c) are or were related by blood or marriage;
 - having a child in common regardless of whether they have ever married or lived together; or
 - are or have been in a substantive dating or engagement relationship, which shall be adjudged by district, probate, or Boston municipal courts in consideration of the following factors:
 - 1) the length of time of the relationship;
 - 2) the type of relationship;
 - 3) the frequency of interaction between the parties; and
 - 4) if the relationship has been terminated by either person, the length of time elapsed since the termination of the relationship.[Source: <https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartII/TitleIII/Chapter209A/Section1>]
- **Stalking** is generally defined as any unwanted contact that communicates a threat or places the

victim in fear. Under Massachusetts' Stalking law, stalking is defined in two parts. First, stalking is a willful and malicious pattern of conduct that seriously alarms and would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress. (MA General Laws, Chapter 265: Section 43) Second, like many other states, Massachusetts' stalking law also requires that a stalker directly threaten a victim. [Source: http://www.janedoe.org/learn_more/what_is_stalking] To view the law, visit <http://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center/stalking-laws/criminal-stalking-laws-by-state/massachusetts>.

New York:

- **Consent:** In New York State, Affirmative Consent is defined by law, *Enough is Enough*. Affirmative consent is a knowing, voluntary, and mutual decision among all participants to engage in sexual activity. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create clear permission regarding willingness to engage in sexual activity. Silence or lack of resistance, in and of itself, does not demonstrate consent. The definition of consent does not vary based upon a participant's sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression.
 - Consent to any sexual act or prior consensual sexual activity between or with any party does not necessarily constitute consent to any other sexual act.
 - Consent is required regardless of whether the person initiating the act is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.
 - Consent may be initially given but withdrawn at any time.
 - Consent cannot be given when a person is incapacitated, which occurs when an individual lacks the ability to knowingly choose to participate in sexual activity. Incapacitation may be caused by the lack of consciousness or being asleep, being involuntarily restrained, or if an individual otherwise cannot consent. Depending on the degree of intoxication, someone who is under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other intoxicants may be incapacitated and therefore unable to consent.
 - Consent cannot be given when it is the result of coercion, intimidation, force, or threat of harm.
 - When consent is withdrawn or can no longer be given, sexual activity must stop[Source: <https://www.ny.gov/programs/enough-enough-combating-sexual-assault-college-campus> and <http://nygsp.bgsp.edu/safety/consent/>]
- **Sexual Assault** in New York State is governed by Penal Law Article 130 as amended by the Sexual Assault Reform Act (SARA). Under NY State Law, a sexual offense occurs when certain sexual acts are perpetrated against a victim without his or her consent. The law defines both (1) the behavior and the physical nature (body parts, etc.) or a sex offense and (2) the lack of consent involved. For more information on lack of consent, criminal justice options for survivors, and the specific sexual offenses listed as crimes, visit <http://www.svfreenyc.org/criminal-justice-options/>
- **Domestic Violence** is defined in the State of New York as a pattern of coercive tactics, which can include physical, psychological, sexual, economic and emotional abuse, perpetrated by one person against an adult intimate partner, with the goal of establishing and maintaining power and control over the victim. This type of violence is a crime. Someone who is a victim of abuse, or has been threatened with abuse, may ask the court for an *order of protection*, which is an order to limit the behavior of the person who threatened the harm, or actually committed the harm. [Source: <https://www.nycourts.gov/TOPICS/domesticviolence.shtml>]
- **Dating Violence** is not specifically defined in New York State. However, under New York Law, intimate relationships are covered by the definition of domestic violence when the act constitutes a crime (see section on Sexual Assault above for a link to the list of sexual offenses)

and is committed by a person in an intimate relationship with the victim.

- **Stalking** as defined by current New York State stalking law focuses on the state of mind of the stalking victim and the reasonable fear that the stalker's behavior is likely to cause the victim. The stalker need not intend fear, rather, a reasonable person should expect this behavior to make someone fearful. The victim need not experience actual fear, rather would a reasonable person have been made fearful, based on history, context, etc? There are four counts under New York State Penal Law, of varying degrees of severity depending on the stalker's behavior. [Source: http://www.opdv.ny.gov/professionals/criminal_justice/stalking.html] To view the law, visit <http://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center/stalking-laws/criminal-stalking-laws-by-state/new-york>.

New Jersey:

- **Consent:** According to New Jersey law, age, physical impairment and mental impairment all contribute to a person's ability to give consent. A person must be 16 years of age to legally consent to sexual activity. A person cannot give consent to sexual activity with someone who has "the duty to care" for them unless they are over the age of 18. Individuals that fall into "the duty to care" category would include parents or guardians, and those in any type of formal supervisory role. If individuals are at least 13 years old, but less than 16 years old they can legally consent to sexual activity with a partner who is not more than 4 years older than themselves.
An individual who is physically or mentally impaired, generally, cannot give consent to sexual activity. Physical or mental impairment includes: visual, speech or hearing impaired, a person with a cognitive impairment; a person who is unconscious or sleeping; or a person who is voluntarily or involuntarily under the influence of alcohol or other substance(s).
[Source: <https://www.njsp.org/division/operations/sexual-violence-info.shtml>]
- **Sexual Assault**, often referred to as rape, is legally defined in New Jersey as the penetration, no matter how slight, in which physical force or coercion is used or in which the victim is physically or mentally incapacitated. The law in New Jersey is gender neutral, and uses the words "actor" and "victim" to describe the persons involved, rather than specifying "male" or "female."
[Source: <https://www.njsp.org/division/operations/sexual-violence-info.shtml>] For the full definition, read the statute (NJSA 2C:14-1) at <https://law.justia.com/codes/new-jersey/2016/title-2c/section-2c-14-1/>
- **Domestic Violence** in New Jersey is legally defined as the occurrence of one or more of the following criminal offenses upon a person protected under the *Prevention of Domestic Violence Act of 1991*: Homicide, Assault, Terroristic Threats, Stalking, Kidnapping, Criminal Restraint, False Imprisonment, Criminal Coercion, Sexual Assault, Criminal Sexual Contact, Lewdness, Robbery, Criminal Mischief, Burglary, Criminal Trespass, Harassment, Contempt, and any other crime involving risk of death or serious bodily injury. Domestic Violence acts are established by the relationship between the offender and the victim. A person protected by the *Prevention of Domestic Violence Act* is 18 years of age or older, or who is an emancipated minor, and who has been subjected to domestic violence by a spouse, former spouse, or any other person who is a present or former household member. Any person, regardless of age, sex, or physical/psychological condition, who has been subjected to domestic violence by one of the following actors may be considered a victim of domestic violence:
 - A person with whom the victim has a child in common
 - A person with whom the victim anticipates having a child in common, if one of the parties is pregnant

- A person with whom the victim has had a dating relationship
[Source: <http://www.njsp.org/division/operations/domestic-violence-info.shtml>]
For a brochure with FAQ's about the *Prevention of Domestic Violence Act* in New Jersey, issued by the New Jersey Courts, visit https://www.njcourts.gov/forms/11253_dv_act.pdf
- **Dating Violence** as defined in New Jersey Statute (N.J.S.A. 18A:37-34) means a pattern of behavior where one person threatens to use, or actually uses physical, sexual, verbal, or emotional abuse to control a dating partner. [Source: <https://law.justia.com/codes/new-jersey/2016/title-18a/section-18a-37-34/>]
- **Stalking** as defined in New Jersey Statute (N.J.S.A. 2C:12-10): A person is guilty of stalking, a crime of the fourth degree, if he purposefully or knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his safety or the safety of a third person or suffer other emotional distress. A person is guilty of a crime of the third degree if he commits the crime of stalking in violation of an existing court order prohibiting the behavior. A person who commits a second or subsequent offense of stalking against the same victim is guilty of a crime of the third degree. A person is guilty of a crime of the third degree if he commits the crime of stalking while serving a term of imprisonment or while on parole or probation as the result of a conviction for any indictable offense under the laws of this State, any other state or the United States. To view the full statute, visit [Source: <https://law.justia.com/codes/new-jersey/2016/title-2c/section-2c-12-10/>]

Sex Offender Registry Information

Individuals convicted of sex crimes or upon release from prison may be required to register with local law enforcement agencies. If registered sex offenders are enrolled or employed at a postsecondary institution, the offenders must also provide that information to the state. The state then provides the information to local law enforcement agencies. The laws do not require the institution to request the information from the state nor to disseminate information about the offenders. The law requires the institution to advise the campus community how to access the information.

In accordance with the *Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000*, which amends the *Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act*, the *Jeanne Clery Act* and the *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974* (FERPA), the Graduate School provides links below to the Massachusetts Sex Offender Registry Board (SORB), the New York Division of Criminal Justice Services Sex Offender Registry, and to the New Jersey Sex Offender Internet Registry (per Megan's Law):

- In the Commonwealth of **Massachusetts**, convicted sex offenders must register with the Massachusetts Sex Offender Registry maintained by the Massachusetts Sex Offender Registry Board. For more information, and to search the online sex offender registry, visit <https://www.mass.gov/orgs/sex-offender-registry-board>
- In **New York** State, convicted sex offenders must register with the New York Sex Offender Registry maintained by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. For more information, and to search the online sex offender registry, visit <http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/nsor/>
- In **New Jersey**, individuals who have been convicted, adjudicated delinquent or found not guilty

by reason of insanity for a sex offense must register under New Jersey's Megan's Law. New Jersey law authorizes the Division of State Police to make available to the public over the Internet information about certain sex offenders required to register under Megan's Law. For more information, and to access the New Jersey Sex Offender Internet Registry, visit <https://www.njsp.org/sex-offender-registry/index.shtml>.

As websites may change before the next publication of this report, an alternate source is the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) website, coordinated by the Department of Justice, to enable citizens to search the latest information: <https://www.fbi.gov/scams-and-safety/sex-offender-registry> Also, the US Department of Justice NSOPW SMART website: <https://www.nsopw.gov/>

The Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) does not prohibit an educational institution from disclosing information about registered sex offenders. This includes the disclosure of personally identifiable non-directory information without prior consent from the individual. The institution has the authority to disclose information about registered sex offenders that may otherwise become available to the institution through operation of state sex offender registration and community notification programs. State laws, however, could limit disclosure of such information. In such instances whereby the institution is made aware of an employee or student having the status of a registered sex offender, the institution shall consult the institution's legal counsel for guidance on the issue pertaining to the laws of the state in question and how best to protect the campus community and protocol for information dissemination.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Education

Each year, students and employees both current and new, are directed to the Annual Security Report to review the institutions programs, policy, and information contained in the report. The Annual Security Report, in addition to reporting on the campus safety policies and statistics, serves as an educational document in order to inform students, faculty, and staff of various prevention strategies and resources. An overview of what the report contains is included in the email announcement, and specifically highlights the prevention and awareness education sections of the report. The Graduate school may also conduct climate assessment surveys to identify the needs of the commuter, graduate student population. The results of the anonymous surveys are provided to the Title IX Coordinator and discussed with the larger Administrative Directors group to determine if changes are needed to the Graduate School's primary prevention and awareness programs. Any changes to the programs will be implemented throughout the year, and policy updates printed in future Annual Security Reports.

Information about Risk Reduction

There are a variety of resources available online with tips for staying safe. The Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN) is one such resource providing education and support. For a listing of the RAINN resources about staying safe, visit <https://www.rainn.org/safety-prevention> Articles include:

- **How to Respond if Someone Is Pressuring You** - If someone is pressuring you to engage in sexual activity, it is important to remember that being in this situation is not your fault. Here are some strategies to try. (<https://www.rainn.org/articles/how-respond-if-someone-pressuring-you>)

- **What Consent Looks Like** - The laws vary by state and situation, but you don't have to be a legal expert to understand how consent plays out in real life. [<https://www.rainn.org/articles/what-is-consent>]
- **Safety Planning** - Brainstorming ways to stay safe may help reduce the risk of future harm. [<https://www.rainn.org/articles/safety-planning>]
- **Alcohol Safety** - There are steps you can take to increase your safety in situations where drinking may be involved. Like any safety tips, they are not foolproof, but they may help you feel more secure in social situations. [<https://www.rainn.org/articles/alcohol-safety>]
- **Safety Tips for Traveling** - Whether you travel often or you're getting ready for a once-in-a-lifetime vacation, it's important to think about safety as part of your travel preparations. [<https://www.rainn.org/articles/safety-tips-traveling>]
- **Social Media Safety** – What you choose to share on social media is always your decision, but what others choose to do with your information is not always in your control. [<https://www.rainn.org/articles/social-media-safety>]
- **Meeting Offline** – Consider these safety principles when meeting an online acquaintance in person for the first time. [<https://www.rainn.org/articles/meeting-offline>]
- **Safe Web Browsing** – There are two important safety elements to consider when browsing for help online: privacy and security. [<https://www.rainn.org/articles/safe-web-browsing>]

For more information on understanding healthy relationships, visit <https://www.thehotline.org/healthy-relationships/>. As defined by the National Domestic Violence Hotline, for a relationship to be healthy, you need: safe communication; trust; boundaries; and mutual respect. Articles about a variety of different aspects of healthy relationships are found through the link above, and include:

- **Relationship Spectrum** – Learn the different characteristics of healthy, unhealthy and abusive relationships. (<https://www.thehotline.org/healthy-relationships/relationship-spectrum/>)
- **Setting Boundaries** – A healthy relationship starts with mutual respect of each partner's boundaries (<https://www.thehotline.org/healthy-relationships/setting-boundaries/>)
- **Communication** – Open, honest communication should be part of every healthy relationship. (<https://www.thehotline.org/healthy-relationships/communication/>)
- **Trust** – Why is trust important, and how do you build it in a relationship? (<https://www.thehotline.org/healthy-relationships/trust/>)
- **Equality** – What does equality mean, and why does it matter? (<https://www.thehotline.org/healthy-relationships/equality/>)
- **Consent** – It's more than just "no means no." (<https://www.thehotline.org/healthy-relationships/consent/>)
- **Healthy Conflict Resolution** – Conflicts happen even in healthy relationships. What matters is that they are resolved in a healthy way. (<https://www.thehotline.org/healthy-relationships/healthy-conflict-resolution/>)

Protecting your child from sexual abuse

While there is no sure-fire way to protect your child from all dangers, there are some steps that you can take to help reduce the risk of him or her being sexually assaulted:

- Communicate, communicate, communicate

- Teach your children about safe and unsafe touches, as well as what is appropriate physical affection.
- Talk to your child about sex when they show interest or curiosity.
- Teach your child that it is against the "rules" for adults to act in a sexual way with children, and use examples.
- Speak to your children about using the proper names for their body parts. Armed with information, children are better able to report abuse to you.
- Let your children know that respect for elders does not extend to an adult who has made your child uncomfortable. It's OK to say no, and it's OK to leave the situation.
- Trust your own instincts. If your instincts tell you something is wrong, follow up.
- Encourage your children to talk to you if something happens.
- For information about Internet safety, and tips for protecting your children, visit the FBI website at <https://www.fbi.gov/scams-and-safety/protecting-your-kids>.

Education about Bystander Intervention

If you are a bystander, there may be some steps you can take to help intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against another person. For tips on recognizing sexual violence, and acting as an engaged bystander, check out the following resources:

- The NO MORE Project – What you can do to help - <https://nomore.org/learn/resources/how-to-help/>.
- RAINN – *Steps You Can Take to Prevent Sexual Assault* – When you see something that doesn't seem right, there are simple ways to step in and help a friend. <https://www.rainn.org/articles/steps-you-can-take-prevent-sexual-assault>
- RAINN - *Your Role in Preventing Sexual Assault* – Whether it's giving someone a safe ride home from a party or diverting a person who is engaging in uncomfortable behavior, anyone can help prevent sexual violence. <https://www.rainn.org/articles/your-role-preventing-sexual-assault>

Remember that intervening does not mean that you should put yourself or others in danger or at risk.

Launched in September 2014, **It's On Us** is a national movement to end sexual assault. For more information, visit <https://www.itsonus.org/>. There are also tools available on this website providing (among other topics) some tips for bystander intervention [<https://www.itsonus.org/tools/>]:

1. Talk to your friends honestly and openly about sexual assault.
2. Don't be a bystander—if you see something, intervene in any way you can.
3. Trust your gut. If something looks like it might be a bad situation it probably is.
4. Be direct. Ask someone who looks like they may need help if they're okay.
5. Get someone to help you if you see something—enlist a friend, advisor, bartender, or host to help step in.
6. Keep an eye on someone who has had too much to drink.
7. If you see someone who is too intoxicated to consent, enlist their friends to help them leave safely.
8. Recognize the potential danger of someone who talks about planning to target another person at a party.

9. Be aware if someone is deliberately trying to intoxicate, isolate, or corner someone else.
10. Get in the way by creating a distraction, drawing attention to the situation, or separating them.
11. Understand that if someone does not or cannot consent to sex, it is rape.
12. Never blame the victim.
13. If you are a victim or survivor, or helping someone in that situation go to <http://changingourcampus.org/get-help/> to get the resources and information you need. You can also call the National Sexual Assault Hotline at 1-800-656 HOPE (4673).

What to Do If You Are a Victim of a Sex Offense at BGSP, NYGSP or BGSP-NJ

If you are in immediate danger, CALL 911 now.

If you are the victim of sexual violence (e.g. sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking) you should first get to a place of safety, and then you are strongly encouraged to seek immediate assistance from police and healthcare providers to ensure your physical safety, emotional support and medical care.

Report the incident to the local police in a timely manner. This is critical for the collection and preservation of evidence. The victim should not wash, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing prior to a medical and/or legal exam. Get confidential medical help at a local hospital. As a victim, you will receive medical treatment, tests, and confidential counseling from counselors trained in the area. You should also report the incident to the Campus Security Authority. The Campus Security Authority will assist you in notifying the police if you request assistance. The choice is the victim's.

Additional information for NYGSP students regarding resources for reporting and counseling on- or off-campus can be found on the NYGSP Sexual Assault and Violence Response webpage at <http://nygsp.bgsp.edu/safety/>. NYGSP's policy is that the response to sexual violence and related crimes is driven by the reporting victim/survivor. That means is that in line with Federal and New York State law, while the Graduate School encourages you to use all of the response, support and reporting (including criminal reporting) resources offered on the website, the choice of what resources to use and when is for the victim and survivor. Additionally, a listing of the rights all students have at NYGSP can be found on the NYGSP Sexual Assault and Violence Response website in the Student Bill of Rights section: <http://nygsp.bgsp.edu/safety/rights/>

Counseling and support services are available on all campuses. Contact the Dean of Graduate Studies, Title IX Coordinator, Campus Security Authority, or the Program Director for information. Please note that these services are not available 24/7. Immediate counseling is available off-campus through the following organizations (all phone numbers are 24-hour hotlines):

Boston Area Rape Crisis Center (Massachusetts)

1-800-841-8371

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

SafeLink Domestic Violence Hotline (Massachusetts)

Operated by Casa Myrna

1-877-785-2020

<https://www.casamyrna.org/>

Safe Horizon (New York City)
Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-621-HOPE (4673)
Rape and Sexual Assault Hotline: 212-227-3000 or dial 311
<https://www.safehorizon.org/>

Violence Intervention Program, Inc. (New York City)
1-800-664-5880 (bilingual Spanish/English)
<https://www.vipmujeres.org/>

New York State Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline (New York)
1-800-942-6906
<http://nyscasa.org/> (Sexual Assault) or <https://www.nyscadv.org/> (Domestic Violence)

New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NJCASA) Hotline (New Jersey)
1-800-601-7200
<https://njcasa.org/>

New Jersey Domestic Violence Hotline (New Jersey)
Operated by the New Jersey Coalition to End Domestic Violence (NJCEDV)
1-800-572-7233
<http://www.njcedv.org/>

SAVE of Essex County (Sexual Assault and Violence Education Center) (New Jersey)
Operated by
1-877-733-2273 – 24/7 Emergency Hotline
<https://www.familyserviceleague.org/>

Rape Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN) National Sexual Assault Hotline
(bilingual Spanish/English)
1-800-656-HOPE (4673)
<https://hotline.rainn.org/online/> (on-line chat available 24/7)
<https://www.rainn.org/>

National Domestic Violence Hotline (bilingual Spanish/English)
1-800-799-SAFE (7233)
<https://www.thehotline.org/> (online chat available 24/7)

The Graduate School will comply with a student's request for an academic situation change following an alleged sex offense, regardless of whether or not the victim chooses to report the crime to campus and local authorities. Possible changes may include transfer to a different class section (if available), arrangements for temporary participation outside the classroom for up to two courses, coordination with the professor for make-up work and an academic plan to meet the course requirements and specific terms outlined within an explained timeline. Under extraordinary hardship, arrangements can be made for temporary absence (withdrawal) with arrangement to join a subsequent semester. For questions related to your financial aid or visa status as a result of an academic change, please contact Ms. Stephanie Woolbert at woolberts@bgsp.edu.

Institutional Disciplinary Investigation and Hearing Procedures

In the event the accused is a member of the campus community, an investigation will be conducted in accordance with the grievance procedures of the school, as outlined in the Student Handbook for each campus location, under the Code of Conduct section. Information specific to an allegation of sexual misconduct is included in the section below. To access the full procedures, please reference the appropriate student handbook, linked here:

BGSP Student Handbook (pgs. 33-41): <https://www.bgsp.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Student-Handbook-2018-19.pdf>

NYGSP Student Handbook (pgs. 22-25): <http://nygsp.bgsp.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/NYGSP-student-handbook.-April-2018.pdf>

additional information available on the NYGSP Sexual Assault & Violence Response Resource website: <http://nygsp.bgsp.edu/safety/response/>

BGSP-NJ Student Handbook (pgs. 20-25): <http://nj.bgsp.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/BGSP-NJ-Student-Handbook-2015-5.pdf>

For an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the Dean of Graduate Studies (BGSP) or Program Director (NY or NJ) will request formation of an ad hoc Committee on Discipline to review the facts of the case. This committee will be composed of members of the faculty, members of the Student Association, and an Administrative Director. For specifics of the composition of members on the ad hoc Committee on Discipline, please refer to the appropriate campus student handbook, as referenced above. Anyone with a conflict of interest shall excuse themselves from serving on the committee.

The accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities during institutional disciplinary proceedings. In a disciplinary proceeding related to an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the Committee shall use the preponderance of evidence standard when making a final determination. This standard requires the evidence presented to prove that it is more likely than not that the alleged incident occurred a certain way.

The accuser and the accused will both receive simultaneous notification of the outcome of the institution's final determination with respect to the alleged sex offense and any sanction that is imposed against the accused. This notification to both the accuser and the accused is not a violation of the *Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974* (FERPA) and will be disclosed in the same manner and the same time frame to both, regardless of where the alleged sex offense occurred.

A student or employee found responsible for violating the institutional sexual misconduct policy may be given a range of sanctions, ranging from a warning to suspension or expulsion, or may be employment terminated. This institutional disciplinary process is separate from any criminal proceedings that may occur as a result of the situation in question. NYGSP students may access a complete list of the possible penalties in the Student Handbook, on pages 25-26: <http://nygsp.bgsp.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/NYGSP-student-handbook.-April-2018.pdf>

NYGSP Campus Climate Survey – Fall 2017

In response to the audit of NYGSP compliance with NY State Education Law, 129-A and B in June 2017, a campus climate survey was conducted at the end of the Fall 2017 semester. All students enrolled for the Spring 2016 and Fall 2017 semesters at NYGSP were emailed a link to the survey. The survey was administered online through SurveyMonkey, an online process which allows for confidential responses that do not identify the individual student.

The response rate was 50%; that is one half of the students polled responded to the survey.

The survey focused on several broad areas listed below with a brief analysis of the responses. Percentages will not add to 100% due to rounding and/or responses that were neutral, that is expressing no particular position. Neutral response rates are not listed, but negative or disagreeing response rates will be indicated.

What is the general climate at NYGSP:

Over 90% of the students responded that faculty members respect their thinking and care about student welfare. 100% responded that faculty treats students fairly. Over 90% stated they feel safe on campus. 85% feel valued in the classroom with 7% indicating they do not. Responses surrounding feelings of being connected and part of the NYGSP community were much lower, about 66%.

NYGSP response to dangerous or difficult situations:

Between 50 and 64% of responding student indicated that they felt that faculty do a good job protecting students from harm and would handle crisis or dangerous situations fairly, quickly and well, while 7% disagreed with that view. A majority, 70% felt there was a good support system for students in difficult situations while 20% disagreed.

Student views on sexual assault:

Almost all students, 93% feel they are not at risk of being sexually assaulted on the campus or at NYGSP connected events and that should such an incident occur that 78% of students intervene to protect others.

How NYGSP would respond to a report of sexual assault:

98% of responses agreed that campus officials would take such a report seriously, and 85% believe that the reporting student would be supported and protected and that a careful investigation would be conducted, while 78% believe that action would be taken against the offender. Only two thirds of students agreed that the reporting student would get support from other students, with 7% disagreeing that students would support the reporting student.

What information has been provided to students about sexual assault by NYGSP:

This area had the lowest positive responses. More than 50% of students do not recall receiving information on recognizing, reporting, preventing and getting assistance with sexual assault even though that information is in the Student Handbook, on the website and was distributed in a separate email to students prior to the campus climate survey.

What students remember about the information provided:

Of the group of students who did state they had received information about sexual assault from NYGSP a little more than 70% could remember at least some of the information and 100% said it was at least somewhat helpful.

Experiencing or witnessing a sexual assault:

All respondents indicated they had not experienced or witnessed a sexual assault while a student at NYGSP.

Unwanted sexual contact:

There was one written in comment that indicted discomfort with the certain verbal comments by one student about another students body in a classroom setting.

Additional demographic information related to race, gender and student status was collected without other identifying information.

10. CRIME PREVENTION AND SECURITY OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

To aid in the safety and security of the school campus and instructional locations, the entire BGSP/NYGSP community is encouraged to promptly report criminal activities to the local police. Furthermore, it is critical to immediately CALL 911 if you are aware of a life-threatening situation.

In addition, the entire campus community is requested to report suspected criminal activity to the appropriate Campus Security Authority.

The Graduate School will immediately notify the campus community of a confirmed significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students and/or employees on campus by the school website, email message, and when applicable circumstances permit, building alarms, and phone. The Graduate School will also immediately notify the campus community of any *Clergy Act* crime reported to campus security authorities that represents a serious or continuing threat to students and/or employee property by the school website and email message. The emergency response and evacuation procedures are tested on an annual basis.

The Graduate School does not tolerate discrimination in any form, such as race, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender identity, national origin, age, disability, sexual orientation, or socio-economic status. The Graduate School does not tolerate hate crimes, hazing, or sexual harassment.

Possession or concealment of any type of firearm or other dangerous weapon is strictly prohibited on all campuses and at any sponsored event. Violators will be subject to disciplinary action.

Campus Location – BGSP - Brookline, MA:

The BGSP main campus is open to members of the campus community, their guests and visitors during normal weekday hours listed below, except for holidays. The building is secured by lock 24/7.

Monday - Friday from 9am until 9pm
Saturday from 9am until 2pm (except in July and August)
1581 Beacon Street, Brookline, MA 02446
Phone: 617-277-3915
Email: bgsp@bgsp.edu

The entrance to the BGSP administrative offices is open Monday through Friday from 9am until 5pm and school office phones are covered during these hours. Entrance to the rest of the building is monitored using an audio-visual buzzer system that controls the lock on the glass doors at 1581 Beacon.

Campus Location – NYGSP - New York, NY:

NYGSP campus is located at 16 West 10th Street in Manhattan (Greenwich Village). Entrance to the building is monitored through an audio buzzer system that controls the entrance. The school is open from 9:00am until 9:00pm and on Friday until 8:00pm. If a class is offered on a Saturday, the school and library will be open 30 minutes before and after class.

The entrance to the administrative offices is open Monday through Thursday from 9:00am until 9:00pm

and on Friday until 8:00pm.

Campus Location – BGSP-NJ – Livingston, NJ:

The BGSP-NJ master's degree programs are offered at the ACAP facilities. ACAP presently offers programs, courses and conferences, as well as its treatment service, the North Jersey Consultation Center, at 301 South Livingston Avenue, Livingston, New Jersey. The facility is ADA compliant and accessible. It is on the second floor of a modern two-story office building and is accessible by stairway or elevator.

The administrative offices are open Monday to Friday 10:30 am to 5:30 pm.

The building is open Monday to Friday 7:00 am to 6:00 pm and Saturday 8:00 am to 1:00 pm.

Livingston is a suburban community, centrally located with easy access to major interstates and state highways as well as abundant public transportation. In the immediate neighborhood, BGSP-NJ is within walking distance of the schools, the police station, the YMCA, the public library, and numerous retail and food service venues.

Education to Promote Crime Prevention:

The Graduate School encourages students and employees to be aware of their responsibility for their individual security and the security of others. Personal safety, especially after an evening class or work hours, is to walk with others to your transportation.

Each year, students are directed to the Annual Security Report and the importance of reviewing the institutions programs, policy, and prevention information contained in the report.

Tips for crime prevention:

- Don't leave your possession lying around; cash, keys, credit cards, check book, laptop, tablet etc.
- Lock doors when you leave, even for a moment.
- Do not open locked doors for strangers.
- Don't place personal information on social network sites.
- Walk with others whenever possible.
- Stay tuned to your surroundings when walking alone.
- If someone or something makes you uneasy, remove yourself from the situation.
- Have your keys in your hand before approaching car or building.
- Don't fall asleep on public transportation.
- Stay in well lighted areas.
- If someone is following you, switch directions or cross the street and go to a public place to get help.
- Keep emergency numbers stored in your cell phone.
- "If You See Something, Say Something" If you identify suspicious behavior call the police immediately

The National Crime Prevention Council provides a webpage for resources, programs, training, and podcasts at <https://www.ncpc.org/>.

11. CLERY ACT CRIME STATISTICS

Individual *Clery Act* crime statistics tables are included herein for: The Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis (BGSP) main campus at 1581 Beacon Street, Brookline, MA 02446; The New York Graduate School of Psychoanalysis (NYGSP) branch campus at 16 West 10th Street, New York, NY 10011; and The Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis-New Jersey (BGSP-NJ) branch campus at 301 South Livingston Avenue, Livingston, NJ 07039 where classes were held in 2017. Statistics are also included for each of the two consecutive prior years at all campus locations. The report encompasses the location of classes, public property within the location and immediately adjacent to the location (i.e. *Clery Act* geography).

All supporting records used in compiling the table will be maintained for three years from the latest publication of the report to which they apply (in effect for seven years).

The crime statistics tables include reported offenses, not the findings of a court, coroner or jury or decision of a prosecutor. *Clery Act* crimes are counted from records of calls for service, complaints, and investigations obtained from local law enforcement agencies or departments that have jurisdiction over some or all of the *Clery Act* geography and from suspected criminal activity reported to the Campus Security Authority by a victim, witness, other third party or even the offender. If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is "unfounded" and is not included in *Clery Act* crime statistics. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may "unfound" a crime. A case cannot be "unfounded" if no investigation was conducted or the investigation was not completed. Nor can a crime report be designated "unfounded" merely because the investigation failed to prove that the crime occurred; this would be an inconclusive or unsubstantiated investigation.

When multiple offenses have occurred during a single incident, *Clery Act* reporting requires that only the most serious offense is counted using the FBI UCR Hierarchy Rule. VAWA offenses are an exception to this, and the Hierarchy Rule does not apply. Therefore, for any Criminal Offense, Hate Crime, or arrest for a Weapons, Drug or Liquor Law Violation that is also a VAWA offense, both the original offense and the VAWA offense will be reported. The same is true for any arrests and/or disciplinary referrals for violations of weapons, drug abuse and liquor laws.

Local law enforcement agencies or departments that have jurisdiction over some or all of the *Clery* geography cooperate with the yearly request made by the Director of Financial Aid in providing the information prior to October of each calendar year to be included in the *Clery* crime statistics table. There is no written agreement at this time between the institution and these organizations pertaining to the BGSP, NYGSP, or BGSP-NJ campus for extra patrolling or immediate notification of serious crimes.

Crime Definitions

The Graduate School complies with the newer statutory provisions under the *Clery Act*, as amended by the *Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA)*. Related to this section, VAWA amended the *Clery Act* to require institutions to compile statistics for incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, in addition to the existing crime statistic disclosures. *The Higher Education Act of 1965*, as amended (*HEA*) defines the additional crime categories in accordance

with section 40002(a) of the *Violence Against Women Act of 1994*.

The definitions in this section are taken directly from *The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting, 2016 edition* published by the US Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education [<https://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/handbook.pdf>]. The definitions for *Murder, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson, Weapons Carrying, Possessing, Etc. Law Violations, Drug Abuse Violations, and Liquor Law Violations* are from the *Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual* from the FBI's UCR Program. The definitions of *Fondling, Incest and Statutory Rape* are from the FBI's *National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Data Collection Guidelines* edition of the UCR. Hate Crimes are classified according to the FBI's *Uniform Crime Reporting Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual*. For the categories of *Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking*, the definitions listed are provided by the *Violence Against Women Act of 1994*.

All definitions are listed below in alphabetical order:

Aggravated assault is 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.

Arrest for *Clergy Act* purposes is defined as persons processed by arrest, citation or summons.

Referred for disciplinary action is defined as the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction. The crime statistics reported by the school include the number of *arrests* and the number of persons *referred for disciplinary action* for the following law violations:

1. Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc. is defined as 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.
2. Drug Abuse Violations are defined as 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.
3. Liquor Law Violations are defined as 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.

Arson is 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.

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. The three conditions that must be met for a crime to be classified as a burglary are:

1. There must be evidence of unlawful entry (trespass), meaning that the person did not have the right to be in the structure at the time the incident occurred.
2. The unlawful entry must occur within a structure, which is defined as having four walls, a roof, and a door.
3. The structure was unlawfully entered to commit a felony or a theft.

Consent is the clear and voluntary agreement to engage in a particular sexual activity,

communicated through mutually understandable words or actions. Consent is always freely informed and actively given. Silence or lack of resistance cannot be assumed to imply consent. Consent must be ongoing, and may be withdrawn at any time. Consent for one sexual act does not imply consent for any subsequent sexual activity. Consent may never be obtained through use of coercion, intimidation, force, or threats.

Consent cannot be obtained from an individual who is incapable of giving consent because the person: Has a mental, intellectual, or physical disability; or is under the legal age to give consent (16 years of age in MA, NY & NJ); or is asleep, “blacked out,” unconscious, or physically helpless; or is incapacitated, including through the consumption of alcohol or drugs.

Note: Refer to Section 9 of this annual security report for the definition of **consent** in reference to sexual activity in the applicable jurisdiction by campus location.

Dating violence is defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party’s statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic violence is defined as a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed –

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred;
- 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 of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Fondling – is the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Hate crime - a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator’s bias against the victim. **Bias** is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived race, gender, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnicity, or disability. The eight categories of bias reported under the *Clery Act* are:

- *Race*. A preformed negative attitude towards a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g. color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, African Americans, whites.
- *Religion*. A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g. Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.
- *Sexual Orientation*. A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation. Sexual orientation is the term for a person’s physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction to members of the same

and/or opposite sex, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and heterosexual individuals.

- *Gender*. A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g. male, female.
- *Gender Identity*. A preformed negative opinion or attitude towards a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g. bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals.
- *Ethnicity*. A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry.
- *National Origin*. A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth.
- *Disability*. A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.

For *Clery Act* reporting purposes, hate crimes include any of the following offenses that are motivated by bias:

- Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter
- Sexual Assault
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Arson
- Larceny-Theft
- Simple Assault
- Intimidation
- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property

Larceny-Theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. (Larceny and theft mean the same thing in the UCR.) *Constructive possession* is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.

Simple Assault is 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 is 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 is 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.

Incest is sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Manslaughter by Negligence is defined as the killing of another person through gross negligence. Crimes classified in this category include: any death caused by the gross negligence of another. *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. In other words, it's something that a reasonable and prudent person would not do.

Motor vehicle theft is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter is defined as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Crimes classified in this category include: any death caused by injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault or commission of a crime.

Rape is penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.

Robbery is 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. Essential elements of a robbery include: committed in the presence of a victim (usually the owner or person having custody of the property); victim is directly confronted by the perpetrator; victim is threatened with force or put in fear that force will be used; involves a Theft or Larceny.

Sexual Assault (Sex Offenses) any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Stalking is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress. *Course of Conduct* means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.

Statutory Rape is sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. The statutory age of consent differs by state, and is currently 16 years of age in Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey.

2018 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT:

CRIME STATISTICS REPORTED BY YEAR AND LOCATION

In compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (as amended by VAWA). The statistics below include crimes reported to local police departments and the Campus Security Authorities, as required.

CRIME STATISTICS – Brookline, MA campus

Criminal Offense	Total occurrences On campus		
	2015	2016	2017
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Manslaughter by Negligance	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0
g. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
h. Dating violence	0	0	0
i. Stalking	0	0	0
j. Robbery	0	0	0
k. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
l. Burglary	0	0	1
m. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
n. Arson	0	0	0
Caveat:			

Criminal Offense	Total occurrences on Public Property		
	2015	2016	2017
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Manslaughter by Negligance	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0
g. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
h. Dating violence	0	0	0
i. Stalking	0	0	0
j. Robbery	0	0	0
k. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
l. Burglary	0	0	0
m. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
n. Arson	0	0	0
Caveat:			

Arrests - On Campus		Number of Arrests		
Law Violation	2015	2016	2017	
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0	
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0	
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0	
Caveat:				

Arrests - Public Property		Number of Arrests		
Law Violation	2015	2016	2017	
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0	
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0	
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0	
Caveat:				

Disciplinary Actions - On Campus		Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action		
Law Violation	2015	2016	2017	
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0	
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0	
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0	
Caveat:				

Disciplinary Actions - Public Property		Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action		
Law Violation	2015	2016	2017	
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0	
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0	
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0	
Caveat:				

Hate Crimes - On Campus - Brookline, MA		Occurrences of Hate Crimes								
Criminal Offense	2017 Total	Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2017								
		Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin	
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
b. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
c. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
e. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
f. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
g. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
h. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
i. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
j. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
k. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
l. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
m. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
n. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Hate Crimes - On Campus - Brookline, MA		Occurrences of Hate Crimes								
Criminal Offense	2016 Total	Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2016								
		Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin	
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
b. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
c. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
e. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
f. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
g. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
h. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
i. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
j. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
k. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
l. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
m. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
n. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Hate Crimes - On Campus - Brookline, MA		Occurrences of Hate Crimes								
Criminal Offense	2015 Total	Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2015								
		Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin	
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
b. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
c. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
e. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
f. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
g. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
h. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
i. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
j. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
k. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
l. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
m. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
n. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Caveat:

Hate Crimes - Public Property - Brookline, MA		Occurrences of Hate Crimes								
Criminal Offense	2017 Total	Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2017								
		Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin	
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
b. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
c. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
e. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
f. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
g. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
h. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
i. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
j. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
k. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
l. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
m. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
n. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Hate Crimes - Public Property - Brookline, MA		Occurrences of Hate Crimes								
Criminal Offense	2016 Total	Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2016								
		Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin	
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
b. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
c. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
e. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
f. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
g. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
h. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
i. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
j. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
k. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
l. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
m. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
n. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Hate Crimes - Public Property - Brookline, MA		Occurrences of Hate Crimes								
Criminal Offense	2015 Total	Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2015								
		Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin	
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
b. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
c. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
e. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
f. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
g. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
h. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
i. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
j. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
k. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
l. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
m. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
n. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Caveat:

CRIME STATISTICS – New York, NY campus

2015 & 2017 crime statistics for the public property at 16 West 10th Street, New York, NY 10011 were requested from the NYPD in August 2016 & August 2018. We did not receive a response with statistics for 2015 at all, or a response with statistics for 2017 in time for inclusion in the Annual Security Report. Weekly crime reports for the entire 6th Precinct are available online:

<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/nypd/stats/crime-statistics/crime-statistics-landing.page>, by clicking on “6th Precinct” under the “Borough and Precinct Crime Statistics” section. For reference, the 6th Precinct encompasses the southern Manhattan neighborhoods of Greenwich Village and the West Village.

Criminal Offense	Total occurrences On campus		
	2015	2016	2017
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Manslaughter by Negligance	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0
g. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
h. Dating violence	0	0	0
i. Stalking	0	0	0
j. Robbery	0	0	0
k. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
l. Burglary	0	0	0
m. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
n. Arson	0	0	0
Caveat:			

Criminal Offense	Total occurrences on Public Property		
	2015	2016	2017
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	-	0	-
b. Manslaughter by Negligance	-	0	-
c. Rape	-	0	-
d. Fondling	-	0	-
e. Incest	-	0	-
f. Statutory rape	-	0	-
g. Domestic Violence	-	0	-
h. Dating violence	-	0	-
i. Stalking	-	0	-
j. Robbery	-	0	-
k. Aggravated assault	-	0	-
l. Burglary	-	0	-
m. Motor vehicle theft	-	0	-
n. Arson	-	0	-
Caveat: Statistics were not received from the NYPD for 2015. Statistics for 2017 were not received in time for inclusion in this report			

Arrests - On Campus	Number of Arrests		
	2015	2016	2017
Law Violation			
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Caveat:			

Arrests - Public Property	Number of Arrests		
	2015	2016	2017
Law Violation			
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	-	0	-
b. Drug abuse violations	-	0	-
c. Liquor law violations	-	0	-
Caveat: Statistics were not received from the NYPD for 2015. Statistics for 2017 were not received in time for inclusion in this report			

Disciplinary Actions - On Campus	Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action		
	2015	2016	2017
Law Violation			
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Caveat:			

Disciplinary Actions - Public Property	Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action		
	2015	2016	2017
Law Violation			
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	-	0	-
b. Drug abuse violations	-	0	-
c. Liquor law violations	-	0	-
Caveat: Statistics were not received from the NYPD for 2015. Statistics for 2017 were not received in time for inclusion in this report			

Hate Crimes - On Campus - New York, NY		Occurrences of Hate Crimes								
		Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2017								
Criminal Offense	2017 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin	
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
b. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
c. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
e. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
f. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
g. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
h. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
i. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
j. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
k. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
l. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
m. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
n. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Occurrences of Hate Crimes								
		Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2016								
Criminal Offense	2016 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin	
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
b. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
c. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
e. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
f. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
g. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
h. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
i. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
j. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
k. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
l. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
m. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
n. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Occurrences of Hate Crimes								
		Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2015								
Criminal Offense	2015 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin	
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
b. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
c. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
e. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
f. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
g. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
h. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
i. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
j. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
k. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
l. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
m. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
n. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Caveat:										

Hate Crimes - Public Property - New York, NY		Occurrences of Hate Crimes								
Criminal Offense	2017 Total	Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2017								
		Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin	
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
b. Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
c. Fondling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
d. Incest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
e. Statutory rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
f. Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
g. Aggravated assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
h. Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
i. Motor vehicle theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
j. Arson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
k. Simple assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
l. Larceny-theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
m. Intimidation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
n. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Occurrences of Hate Crimes								
		Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2016								
Criminal Offense	2016 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin	
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
b. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
c. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
e. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
f. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
g. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
h. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
i. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
j. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
k. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
l. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
m. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
n. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Occurrences of Hate Crimes								
		Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2015								
Criminal Offense	2015 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin	
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
b. Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
c. Fondling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
d. Incest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
e. Statutory rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
f. Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
g. Aggravated assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
h. Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
i. Motor vehicle theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
j. Arson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
k. Simple assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
l. Larceny-theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
m. Intimidation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
n. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Caveat: Statistics were not received from the NYPD for 2015. Statistics for 2017 were not received in time for inclusion in this report

CRIME STATISTICS – Livingston, NJ campus

Criminal Offense	Total occurrences On campus		
	2015	2016	2017
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Manslaughter by Negligance	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0
g. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
h. Dating violence	0	0	0
i. Stalking	0	0	0
j. Robbery	0	0	0
k. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
l. Burglary	0	0	0
m. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
n. Arson	0	0	0
Caveat:			

Criminal Offense	Total occurrences on Public Property		
	2015	2016	2017
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Manslaughter by Negligance	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0
g. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
h. Dating violence	0	0	0
i. Stalking	0	0	0
j. Robbery	0	0	0
k. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
l. Burglary	0	0	0
m. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
n. Arson	0	0	0
Caveat:			

Arrests - On Campus	Number of Arrests		
	2015	2016	2017
Law Violation			
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Caveat:			

Arrests - Public Property	Number of Arrests		
	2015	2016	2017
Law Violation			
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Caveat:			

Disciplinary Actions - On Campus	Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action		
	2015	2016	2017
Law Violation			
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Caveat:			

Disciplinary Actions - Public Property	Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action		
	2015	2016	2017
Law Violation			
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Caveat:			

Hate Crimes - On Campus - Livingston, NJ		Occurrences of Hate Crimes								
		Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2017								
Criminal Offense	2017 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin	
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
b. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
c. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
e. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
f. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
g. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
h. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
i. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
j. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
k. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
l. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
m. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
n. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

		Occurrences of Hate Crimes								
		Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2016								
Criminal Offense	2016 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin	
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
b. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
c. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
e. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
f. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
g. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
h. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
i. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
j. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
k. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
l. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
m. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
n. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

		Occurrences of Hate Crimes								
		Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2015								
Criminal Offense	2015 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin	
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
b. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
c. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
e. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
f. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
g. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
h. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
i. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
j. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
k. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
l. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
m. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
n. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Caveat:

Hate Crimes - Public Property - Livingston, NJ		Occurrences of Hate Crimes								
Criminal Offense	2017 Total	Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2017								
		Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin	
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
b. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
c. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
e. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
f. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
g. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
h. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
i. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
j. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
k. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
l. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
m. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
n. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Occurrences of Hate Crimes								
Criminal Offense	2016 Total	Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2016								
		Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin	
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
b. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
c. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
e. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
f. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
g. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
h. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
i. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
j. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
k. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
l. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
m. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
n. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Occurrences of Hate Crimes								
Criminal Offense	2015 Total	Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2015								
		Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin	
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
b. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
c. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
e. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
f. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
g. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
h. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
i. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
j. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
k. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
l. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
m. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
n. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Caveat:										

12. POLICY STATEMENT REVISION POLICY

The Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis, including its branch locations in New York and New Jersey, reserves the right to revise the policies contained herein at any time. The current revision is always posted for on the BGSP website. Recommendations concerning improvements to the contents of this Annual Security Report are encouraged and may be submitted at any time to:

The Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis
Attn: Annual Security Report
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