

Duke UNIVERSITY



DUKE UNIVERSITY
Annual Clery Security Report
October 2018

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Welcome

Duke University is a large and complex institution with a workforce of more than 39,000, a student body of some 15,000, and numerous patients and visitors each year. Ensuring a safe environment across such a broad and dynamic campus is a shared responsibility that involves all members of the Duke community.

We rely on all members of the Duke community to help identify and report potential safety concerns. In addition, certain individuals and departments have unique responsibilities for helping to ensure a safe and secure campus; they include those identified as Campus Security Authorities - those with significant responsibility for students and student activity - and the Duke University Police Department.

The Duke University Police Department provides 24-hour law enforcement and security services for the main academic campus in Durham and Duke University Hospital. The department works closely with members of the Duke community to solve problems and proactively address issues that will reduce the likelihood of crime occurring on our campus.

Each year, Duke issues an annual report about safety and security programs and crime statistics as part of compliance with The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act ("Clery Act"). The statistics reflect incidents that have occurred within the main academic campus or Duke University Hospital and those from municipal police for the public areas immediately adjacent to the campus. In addition to these numbers, we include crime statistics for properties that are frequented by students such as the Duke Marine Lab and the Duke in DC Program that are owned or controlled by Duke but are not immediately adjacent to the main campus.

We hope you will find this report valuable. Please review this information carefully and, in particular, the crime prevention tips included. Personal safety is a responsibility of everyone, and we need your assistance in helping to make our campus a safe environment.

If you have any questions or suggestions about security or law enforcement at Duke University or Duke University Health System, please feel free to call us at (919) 684-6571 or send an email to ruby.thompkins@duke.edu.

Thank you.

Kyle Cavanaugh,

Vice President, Administration



Overview of the Duke Police Department



John Dailey

Chief of Police

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(919) 684-5615

The Duke University Police Department provides law enforcement and security services to Duke University.

The department is comprised of state certified police officers, security officers, communications and records officers, and civilian support staff. We also supplement staffing with contract security. Duke University police officers are commissioned under the North Carolina General Statutes. Police officers have full police enforcement authority granted to any municipal law enforcement officer, including the authority to make arrests. Police jurisdiction includes property owned by, or under the control of, Duke University, which includes adjacent public streets and sidewalks. The Duke University Police Department also provides security officers for the Duke community. While they do not have police enforcement authority (including no authority to make arrests), security officers work closely with our police officers in constantly patrolling University properties and assisting employees and visitors. While police officers enforce the law, security officers enforce Duke University policies.

The department also maintains a fully staffed investigations division, a professional recruiting and training unit, and a 9-1-1 Emergency Communications Center.

In addition, the Duke University Police Department has sophisticated communications and radio systems to provide for instant communication between local and state agencies in times of emergency.

The Duke University Police Department is accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies through an independent evaluation by outside assessors. Our policies and procedures must meet and maintain accepted standards, developed by an extensive body of public safety practitioners.

Please visit the department's web site at <http://police.duke.edu/>. This site includes detailed information about our services, along with a telephone and email directory of key department personnel.

The Campus Security Act and Legal requirements

The Campus Security Act requires colleges and universities to:

- Publish an annual report every year by October 1 that contains three years of campus crime statistics and certain campus security policy statements;
- Disclose crime statistics for the campus, public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus, and certain non-campus facilities and remote classrooms. The statistics must be gathered from campus police or security, local law enforcement, and other University officials who have “significant responsibility for student and campus activities;”
- Provide “timely warning” notices of those crimes that have occurred and “pose an ongoing threat to students and employees;”
- Disclose in a public crime log “any crime that occurred on campus. . . or within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus police or the campus security department and is reported to the campus police or security department;”
- Disclose any agreements with state and/or local law enforcement.

Preparation of the Annual Security Report

The Duke University Police Department (DUPD) prepares and distributes this report. We gather crime statistics and policy information from other Duke University departments and Campus Security Authorities, such as the Office of Student Conduct and other offices within the Division of Student Affairs, as well as the Durham Police Department and other law enforcement agencies.

We encourage members of the Duke University community to use this report as a guide for safe practices on and off campus. It is available on the web at <https://police.duke.edu/news-stats/clery>.

Each member of the University community receives an email that describes the report and provides its web address. For a paper copy, contact the Duke University Police Department at 502 Oregon Street, Durham, NC 27708 or (919) 684-4026.

Crime Log

DUPD updates the Daily Crime Log within two business days and includes all crimes reported to the DUPD. It is available during business hours at Duke University Police Department, 502 Oregon Street, Durham, NC 27708. It is updated and available on the DUPD website for 60 days at <https://police.duke.edu/summaries>

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, all policy statements contained in this report apply to all campuses.

Professional Standards

The Police Department's relationship with the community is vital to a safe and secure campus. All members of the Duke community should expect to be treated in a courteous and professional manner by members of our department. The Duke Police Department will not tolerate unprofessional behavior by an employee. We also wish to recognize instances where our employees have been especially helpful or have exceeded your expectations in the service they have provided.

The quality of our service is dependent in part on feedback from the community. The Police Department has an extensive professional standards process in place to respond to citizen complaints and concerns. The department also has various ways in which we are able to recognize outstanding performance by our employees.

Please help us improve our department by bringing your compliments and concerns to the attention of any of the following individuals in a timely manner:

- Request the on-duty Police Supervisor (normally a Police Lieutenant) by calling (919) 684-2444; this individual is available 24-hours a day.
- Address written correspondence to: Chief of Police, Duke University Police Department, Box 90425, Durham, NC 27708-0425.



Incident Reporting and Response

How to Report a Crime or Emergency

Students, employees, patients, and visitors are encouraged to accurately and immediately report any criminal offense, suspected criminal activity, or other emergency on campus directly to the Duke University Police Department (DUPD) or to the appropriate police agency for crimes occurring off campus. Reporting crime to DUPD can be done in several ways. The first is to use one of the emergency or help phones available on campus and in the medical center. The second way is to simply dial 9-1-1 on any telephone. Dialing 9-1-1 will reach the Duke Police Department from every Duke telephone exchange. If dialing from a cell phone or an off-campus telephone within Durham, the call will reach the Durham Police Communications Center. In either case, each agency has communication with the other and calls can be transferred. For non-emergency calls to the Duke Police Department, dial (919) 684-2444. We encourage students and employees to put this non-emergency number into their cell phones as a speed dial entry. A third way to contact DUPD is by two-way texting from a mobile device; through the [LiveSafe mobile app](#), students and employees can text message police and emergency services immediately as well as submit tips to the police or even request a friend to watch them while walking alone.

Reporting crime to DUPD allows the University to maintain accurate records on the number of incidents for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics; determine if there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method or assailant; and alert the campus community of an ongoing threat, if needed.

Members of the Duke community are encouraged to accurately and promptly report crime and emergencies to the Duke University Police Department, including when a victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

Response to Calls

Dispatchers are available at the numbers above 24 hours a day to answer your calls. The Duke Police Department's procedures include an immediate response to emergency calls. DUPD works closely with the full range of City and County first responders to assure a complete and timely response to all emergency calls. Priority response is given to crimes against persons and personal injuries. In response to a non-emergency call, DUPD will take the required action, either dispatching an officer or asking the victim to report to DUPD to file an incident report. Special services include experienced investigators as well as the generous availability of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies in providing support and assistance. DUPD incident information involving students is forwarded to the Office of Student Conduct for potential action, as appropriate; if the incident involves an employee, this information may be reported to Duke Human Resources.

DukeReach

DukeReach directs faculty, staff, parents and others to the resources available to help a student in need. Services participating in DukeReach come from across campus. The program is managed by the Dean of Students Office. Access DukeReach at <http://www.studentaffairs.duke.edu/dukereach1>. Through this website, resources are made available in assisting a student or getting the student the appropriate help so that someone else may do so.

Durham CrimeStoppers

In addition to the above means of reporting incidents and obtaining resources for them, you may report crimes that you witness or have information about that occur in the City of Durham or Durham County to Durham CrimeStoppers at (919) 683-1200.

Voluntary and Confidential Reporting

Occasionally, victims of crime wish to report a crime but do not want to give their name and/or do not want to pursue action through the criminal justice or University disciplinary systems.

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the University system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission, a DUPD officer can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity (except to the Title IX Coordinator in the event of a reported sex offense or sexual harassment so that you can be offered support and resources). The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to enhance the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, DUPD can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, employees, and visitors; determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant; and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed as statistics in the annual crime statistics for the institution.

As allowed by the Clery Act, pastoral and professional counselors who receive confidential reports are not required to report these crimes to the University Police for inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics or for the purpose of a timely warning. These positions are defined as follows:

Pastoral Counselor - a person who is associated with a religious order or denomination, is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling, and is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

Professional Counselor - person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification.

Pastoral counselors and professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, are encouraged to inform the persons they are counseling of the procedures to a report crime to the Duke University Police Department for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

You may also report incidents anonymously at the Duke Police website through the [Silent Witness Program](#). Along with reports in which complete anonymity is desired, the Silent Witness program is also designed to provide the police with crime information.

Timely Warning Notification

Duke University issues **Timely Warning Notices** for Clery crimes that occur in our geography (On Campus, Public Property, and Noncampus Property) and pose a serious or continuing threat to students and employees. The warnings are timely, issued in a manner that withholds the names of the victims as confidential, and may aid in the prevention of similar occurrences.

Timely Warnings are typically issued for the following Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR)/National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) crime classifications:

- Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- Aggravated Assault (cases involving assaults among known parties, such as two roommates fighting, which results in an aggravated injury, will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if the individual is believed to be an ongoing threat to the larger Duke community)
- Robbery involving force or violence (cases including pick pocketing and purse snatching will typically not result in the issuance of a Timely Warning Notice, but will be assessed on a case-by-case basis)
- Sexual Assault (considered on a case-by-case basis depending on the facts of the case, when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount of information known; cases involving sexual assault are often reported long after the incident occurred, thus there is no ability to distribute a “timely” warning notice to the community. All cases of sexual assault, including stranger and non-stranger/acquaintance cases, will be assessed for potential issuance of a Timely Warning Notice.)
- Major incidents of Arson
- Other Clery crimes as determined necessary by the Chief of Police or designee

After notification by on duty staff, the Chief of Police or a designee and the VP for Administration or a designee determine on a case-by-case basis if a timely warning is necessary. Alerts are generally written and distributed to the community by the Duke Police Department or by Communications Services staff. These warnings may be made by e-mail and/or text messaging, along with Duke and local news service, as determined by each circumstance.

Emergency Response Plan

The Duke University Emergency Management Plan (EMP) is the University’s emergency response plan. The EMP documents the framework, processes and communications required for a successful response to, and recovery from, an emergency incident. The plan includes descriptions of categories for classifications of emergency incidents, as well as specific responsibilities and actions by level. The EMP also discusses the role of Department Operations Teams (DOT), which are based at the local department or unit.

Duke University Police supervisors have received training in Incident Command and Responding to Critical Incidents on Campus. If a serious incident occurs that causes an immediate threat to the campus, the first responders to the scene are usually DUPD and the Durham Fire Department, and they typically respond and work together to manage the incident. Depending on the nature of the incident, other Duke University departments and other local or federal agencies could also be involved in responding to the incident.

General information about the emergency response and evacuation procedures for Duke University are publicized each year as part of the institution’s Clery Act compliance efforts, and that information is available on the Duke Police Department website at <http://www.duke.edu/police/index.php>.

Emergency Notification Systems at Duke University

Duke University has a number of communication systems to alert students, faculty, staff and visitors in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus that involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of the campus community. Duke will initiate these systems, called DukeALERT, without delay, once first responders confirm a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff occurring on the campus.

The DukeALERT system includes the following communication options: text message, blast email, website web alert bar, digital signs, an outdoor siren system, as well as other contact methods outlined below. In considering the safety of the campus community, Duke officials will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the emergency message and initiate the notification unless this will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise the efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Community members, upon receiving a notice of an alert, should seek additional information primarily from Duke University Emergency webpage at <https://emergency.duke.edu> and take actions to protect themselves and to alert others.

Duke | ALERT

Duke University is committed to the safety of its students, faculty, staff, patients and visitors. One component of Duke's comprehensive safety systems includes the ability to make mass, campus-wide notifications of emergency situations that may pose a threat to the health and safety of members of the Duke community.

These notifications can be classified generally as:

- DukeALERT Emergency Notification
- Time Warning Notice (as described above)

For the latest
DukeALERT
Information, log onto:

<https://emergency.duke.edu>



DukeALERT Emergency Notification - notification of a significant emergency when individuals need to take immediate action to protect life.

Duke University has multiple communication options available for alerting the Duke community. Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated in an emergency situation. Examples of significant emergencies may include significant hazard material leaks, tornadoes, contagious and dangerous diseases, etc. The Chief of Police or designee and the Vice President for Administration or designee determine whether a notification will be made, develop its content, and send it or authorize the initiation of the system that sends it.

The emergency communication options, called DukeALERT, include:

| Option | Purpose / Target |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Outdoor siren system | → alert persons outside to seek shelter and obtain more information |
| Text messaging | → alert individuals who have registered their mobile device at https://emergency.duke.edu by text message of an emergency or incident |
| Email | → notify Duke email accounts |
| Duke Emergency Website | → serve as the primary source and consolidation of emergency and information updates |
| Direct contact | → officials may alert specific community members directly, depending on the situation |
| Digital signs | → alert visitors and other members of the Duke community who are gathered in public areas such as the Bryan Center or Nasher Museum |

Other options, such as notification through building fire alarms, public address systems, in person notices and announcements, as well as Duke Hospital notification systems and processes, may also be used. Duke community members may sign up to receive text messages at <https://emergency.duke.edu>. Notification to the larger community may be made through the local media. Follow-up information will be distributed using some or all of the identified communication systems (except fire alarm).

Notification Process

Generally, the Duke University Police Department (DUPD) will respond and confirm there is a significant emergency on campus. The response may be in conjunction with others, such as the Durham Fire Department or hazardous material officials.

In some cases, other University officials (such as members of Duke Occupational and Environmental Safety Office, the Vice President for Student Affairs, and the Vice President for Administration) may recognize and confirm a dangerous or emergency situation involving an immediate threat to the health and safety of the campus, such as a radiation safety incident, hazardous materials spill, pandemic flu, etc.

Upon confirmation of an emergency, DUPD management or other University officials will typically coordinate with the Duke University Emergency Coordinator. Together, they will determine which segment(s) of the campus community will be warned and will determine the content of the warning. Depending on the circumstances, the Duke Police supervisor on duty has the authority and capability to activate the outdoor warning system. He/she would immediately coordinate with the Police Staff Duty Officer, who has the authority and capability to activate the mass email and text message systems. When information that abates the emergency has been received, a follow-up DukeALERT message will be sent to notify the community. Typically, the Chief of Police or designee and the Vice President for Administration or designee will be responsible for determining the content, i.e., writing the emergency notifications. Officials in DUPD and Duke Communications Services can activate the DukeALERT system to send mass emails and text messages.

Tests and Drills

Duke assesses its emergency response plans and systems each year through scheduled drills and exercises and appropriate follow through activities designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities. These exercises are conducted both at the department/division level, as well as the institutional level.

In conjunction with other emergency agencies, the University conducts emergency response drills and exercises each year such as tabletop exercises, field exercises, and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. These tests, which may be announced or unannounced, are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution. Each test is documented and includes a description of the exercise, the date and time of the exercise, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

The DukeALERT outdoor siren system, text message and email system is tested three times annually (each semester, including once during summer session); emergency procedures and evacuation plans are publicized in conjunction with this test. Duke University Occupational and Environmental Safety Office also conducts announced and unannounced building evacuation drills each year.

The Duke University Emergency Coordinator chairs the Emergency Management Council (EMC). The EMC oversees Duke's preparation and planning for emergencies.

Community Actions Upon Receipt of DukeALERT Message

Community members, upon receiving a notice of an alert, should seek additional information primarily from Duke University Emergency Webpage at <https://emergency.duke.edu>, and take actions to protect themselves and to alert others. Generally, it is difficult to provide a set of instructions applicable to all community members. Individual actions will depend on factors such as the type and one's proximity to the emergency. We encourage everyone to be familiar with department and University emergency plans.

Incident Information

Incidents may occur on campus that do not appear to involve an immediate threat to the health and safety of students or employees, but due to their significance, may justify community notification.

Incidents may include, but are not limited to: follow up to an emergency notification; a significant incident on or off campus; severe weather warning; or a major facilities failure.

Communication options for incident information include: email, <https://emergency.duke.edu>, Duke Today and media outlets.

Evacuation Procedures

Duke University regularly conducts fire drills requiring evacuation in its facilities. These drills are conducted at least annually and are used to:

- Familiarize community members to the audible and visible evacuation signals and the exit routes available to use in the event of a fire or other situation that requires immediate evacuation
- Evaluate the performance of the employees in a fire incident and the effectiveness of the behaviors used in accordance with the fire drills and the emergency plans/site specific fire plans

The results of the drills are documented. Evacuation procedures are as follows:

- Close all windows and (leave the overhead light ON.)
- Before opening any door, feel the door. If it is HOT, do not open it; if it is not hot, brace yourself against the door, open it slightly, and if heat or heavy smoke are present, close the door and stay in your room.
- If you cannot leave the room, open the window, hang a sheet or other light-colored object out of the window to attract the attention of emergency personnel and then close the window. If there is a phone in the room, call Campus Police (911) and report that you are trapped. Remain calm and give your room number and building location. Stuff towels, sheets, or similar materials under all doors leading into corridors. Stay close to the floor if smoke enters the room.
- If conditions allow you to leave the room, close, but do not lock, the door and walk directly to the nearest exit and leave the building.
- If you are away from your room when the alarm sounds, do not return to your room, but leave the building via the nearest exit.
- DO NOT use elevators. If hallways and/or exit stairwells are not accessible because of heavy smoke, return to your room, close the door and follow the instructions given above.
- If you have exited the facility, stand clear of the building and report to your designated check-in area. Emergency apparatus may be maneuvering around the building.
- Follow the directions of fire and police personnel and NEVER re-enter the building until they give permission to do so.

General Evacuation Procedures are to:

(**RACE** is an acronym used to help you respond safely and correctly)

- R - REMOVE ALL PERSONS IN IMMEDIATE DANGER TO SAFETY** to include patients, visitors, students and employees.
- A - ACTIVATE MANUAL PULL ALARM/DIAL 911.** Give the following information: The exact location of the fire (Building and Location-Area, Building Zone or Color or Zone Floor, Room Number) and the name of person calling and phone number.
- C - CLOSE ALL DOORS AND WINDOWS** to prevent the spread of fire and smoke.
- E - EXTINGUISH THE FIRE** with a portable fire extinguisher or **EVACUATE THE AREA. DO NOT USE THE ELEVATOR.**

Go to <https://www.safety.duke.edu/fire-life-safety/fire-drill-program> for additional information concerning the Fire Drill Program, fire safety and evacuations.

Fire Alarm Evacuation Policy

Evacuation is mandatory for all individuals when the fire alarm is sounding. Anyone who fails to evacuate may face disciplinary action.

Once a fire alarm sounds, do not assume that a fire alarm is a drill or false alarm. Remain calm and evacuate the facility. Remember to follow the instructions of the emergency responders. Do not re-enter the facility until authorized. If you have any information regarding the alarm, present that information immediately to the responding emergency personnel.

While evacuating, remain attentive for dangerous or criminal activity that may be associated with the evacuation notice. Fire alarm activations may be associated with incidents other than fire. It is also possible that an individual has falsely activated the alarm system. If you observe criminal or suspicious activity, report it immediately to the Duke University Police.

Fire Safety Report

Campus Fire Safety Right-to-Know Act

The *Campus Fire Safety Right-to-Know Act* is an amendment to the *Higher Education Opportunity Act*. This amendment serves to increase campus fire safety awareness across the nation, providing students and their families with the fire safety records of colleges/universities. Signed into law by President George W. Bush on August 14, 2008, this amendment requires post-secondary institutions to publicly release fire safety information and statistics, much as they already do with other safety statistics, such as campus vehicle thefts and assaults. This information provides prospective and current students of the policies, concerns, and fire safety conditions that are present at the institution in which they have applied or are enrolled. See <http://www.safety.duke.edu/fire-life-safety/campus-fire-safety-right-know-act>

The current full report, including fire statistics for on campus residences and building evacuation procedures, can be accessed at: <http://www.safety.duke.edu/sites/default/files/AFSR2016.pdf>

Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

Duke University does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs, and sexual harassment and sexual violence are types of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and are also prohibited, sexually based or not, and include dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. As a result, Duke University issues this statement of policy to inform the community of our comprehensive plan addressing sexual misconduct, educational programs, and procedures that address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, whether the incident occurs on or off campus and when it is reported to a University official. In this context, Duke University prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking and reaffirms its commitment to maintain a campus environment emphasizing the dignity and worth of all members of the University community.

Click here for information on Duke University's Harassment & Discrimination Policy:

<https://oie.duke.edu/sites/default/files/u32/Harassment%20Policy%20and%20Procedures%207November2016.pdf>;

Click here for information on Duke University's Workplace Violence Response:

<https://hr.duke.edu/policies/workplace-health-safety/violence-prevention-response>;

For the student policy on sexual misconduct, click here:

<https://studentaffairs.duke.edu/conduct/z-policies/student-sexual-misconduct-policy-dukes-commitment-title-ix>.

A. Definitions

Consent: While North Carolina law does not define "consent," the university defines consent as an affirmative decision to engage in mutually acceptable sexual activity freely given by clear actions and/or words. Consent is an informed decision made freely and actively by all parties. Relying solely upon nonverbal communication can lead to miscommunication. It is important not to make assumptions; if confusion or ambiguity on the issue of consent arises anytime during a sexual interaction, it is essential that each participant stops and clarifies, verbally, willingness to continue. Consent may not be inferred from silence, passivity, or lack of active resistance alone. Furthermore, a current or previous dating or sexual relationship is not sufficient to constitute consent, and consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity.

Conduct is "without consent" if no clear consent, verbal and/or nonverbal, is given. An individual is "unable to freely give consent" when the individual is incapacitated (arising, for example, from the use of alcohol or other drugs or when the individual is passed out, asleep, unconscious, or mentally or physically impaired). An individual is also unable to freely give consent when the individual is coerced into sexual activity, such as, for example, through the use of physical force, threat of physical or emotional harm, undue pressure, isolation, or confinement. The perspective of a reasonable person will be the basis for determining whether a respondent knew, or reasonably should have known, whether a complainant was able to freely give consent and whether consent was given. Additionally, being intoxicated or incapacitated does not diminish one's responsibility to obtain consent and will not be an excuse for sexual misconduct. The purposes for which this definition is used include crimes of sexual assault.

Sexual Assault: Under the Clery Act, "sexual assault" means an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting system. A sex offense is any act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. *Rape* is defined as the 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.

Fondling is defined as the touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes 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.

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

Statutory Rape is defined as nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

See "Appendix: Criminal Law Definitions" for the State of North Carolina criminal offenses for Sexual Assault.

Domestic Violence: Under the Clery Act, the term “domestic violence” means 1) felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed—

- (i) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
 - (ii) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
 - (iii) By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
 - (iv) 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; or
 - (v) 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.
- 2) For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

See “Appendix: Criminal Law Definitions” for the State of North Carolina criminal offenses for Domestic Violence.

Dating Violence: Under the Clery Act, the term “dating violence” means violence committed by a person

- 1) Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and
- 2) The existence of such a relationship shall be 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.

For the purposes of this definition-

- (i) Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- (ii) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

See “Appendix: Criminal Law Definitions” for the State of North Carolina criminal offenses for Dating Violence.

Stalking: Under the Clery Act, the term “stalking” means 1) engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—

- (i) Fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or
 - (ii) Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- 2) For the purposes of this definition—
- (i) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts 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.
 - (ii) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
 - (iii) Reasonable persons means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

3) For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

See “Appendix: Criminal Law Definitions” for the State of North Carolina criminal offenses for Stalking.

B. Education and Prevention Programs

The University engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking that:

- Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
- Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community and societal levels.

Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students that:

- a. Identifies domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;
- b. Defines using definitions provided both by the Department of Education as well as state law what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- c. Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity using the definition of consent found above, and the purposes for which the institutional definition is used. The local jurisdiction does not define consent;
- d. Provides a description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention. Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or to intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene;
- e. Information on risk reduction. Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence;
- f. Provides an overview of information contained in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act, including information regarding:
 - i. Procedures victims should follow if a crime of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking occurs (as described in “Procedures Victims Should Follow if a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking Occurs” elsewhere in this document);
 - ii. How the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties (as described in “Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options” elsewhere in this document);
 - iii. Existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community (as described in “Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options” elsewhere in this document);
 - iv. Options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures (as described in “Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options” elsewhere in this document); and
 - v. Procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking (as described in “Adjudication of Violations” elsewhere in this document).

Annual and Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Programs

The University has developed an annual educational campaign consisting of presentations that include distribution of educational materials to, and participation in training for, new students, and participating in and presenting information and materials during orientation for new employees.

The University offered the following primary prevention and awareness programs in 2017/18:

- During the summer before orientation, all incoming undergraduate students are required to take online HAVEN (Helping Advocates for Violence Ending Now) training on the topics of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and bystander intervention and Alcohol.EDU training that covers alcohol awareness and prevention. In 2017, there were 1,131 students who completed this training (in 2016, 1,189 students completed it).
- During orientation week on campus, First Years attend True Blue, which consists of workshops and skits on alcohol, bystander intervention, consent, and wellness.
- Additionally, Knock & Talk initiatives engage off-campus students at their residences about alcohol safety throughout the month of September.
- Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS) is provided for any students identified as high-risk drinkers. In 2017-18, 250 students completed BASICS (down from 268 in 2016-17).
- Large event planning and risk management services are provided by DuWell throughout the academic year for Greek life and other student clubs and organizations.
- In addition to incoming student programs, the Duke Student Wellness Center and the Office of Gender Violence Prevention and Intervention (GVPI) conduct ongoing training throughout the year on topics of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and bystander intervention, along with alcohol and drug awareness programs. One major initiative is through the Let's Talk Consent training: in 2016-2017, 244 members of the Greek Community and 525 players from 27 teams in the Athletics Department participated. In 2017-2018, there were 2 trainings and 51 participants in the Let's Talk Consent in the Greek Community and introduced Key Norms Train the Trainer (3 trainings and 86 participants) with the primary corresponding program, Key Norms Training (9 trainings with 530 participants).
- Two programs that are among many outreach programs held in 2017 under the umbrella of It's Your Move, the bystander training at Duke University, specifically focus on sexual assault, and/or high-risk alcohol use: Party Monitor: 523 students trained in 2016-2017; 406 students in 2017-18; and PACT training (6 trainings with 144 student participants).
- In the 2017-2018 term, graduate and professional students were instructed to take HAVEN PLUS, similar to HAVEN training required of undergraduates.

In 2017, the University's Harassment Prevention training was its primary prevention and awareness program required for all new employees within 90 days of hiring and ongoing for all employees periodically.



C. Procedures for Reporting a Complaint

The University has procedures in place to support those who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, including informing individuals about their right to file criminal charges as well as written notification concerning the availability of resources such as counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance and other services on and/or off campus. Measures to prevent contact between a complainant and an accused party (such as housing, academic, transportation and work accommodations) may be requested and will be offered, if reasonably available. The University will make such accommodations if the victim requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to proceed with Duke's internal disciplinary process and/or report the incident to the Duke University Police Department or local law enforcement.

The written notification will include information regarding accommodation options, available assistance in requesting accommodations, and how to request accommodations and protective measures (i.e., the notification will include the name and contact information for the individuals or offices that can be contacted to request accommodations).

At a victim's request, and with the victim's cooperation and consent, university offices will work cooperatively to assist the victim in obtaining accommodations. If reasonably available, a victim may be offered protective measures and changes to academic, living, working, and transportation situations regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement. Examples of options for a potential change to the academic situation may be to transfer to a different section of a class, withdraw and take a class at another time if there is not option for moving to a different section, etc. Potential changes to living situations may include an offer to move to a different room or residence hall. Possible changes to work situations may include changing working hours. Possible changes in transportation may include having the student or employee park in a different location, assisting the student or employee with a safety escort, etc.

To request changes to academic, living, transportation and/or working situations or protective measures, students should contact the Office of Student Conduct (conduct@duke.edu, 919-684-6938), the Women's Center (wchelp@duke.edu, 919-684-3897), and/or the Title IX Coordinator in the Office for Institutional Equity (oie@duke.edu, 919-684-8222); employees should contact the Office for Institutional Equity (oie@duke.edu, 919-684-8222).

Dr. Benjamin D. Reese (919-684-8222, ben.reese@duke.edu), Vice President of the Office for Institutional Equity (<https://web.duke.edu/equity>), is the individual responsible for the coordination and administration of Duke's nondiscrimination and harassment policies generally. Duke University's Director of Title IX Compliance and Age Discrimination Act Coordinator is responsible for overseeing the University's Title IX compliance efforts, including this policy and its complaint-resolution procedures. Students and employees may contact the Coordinator at:

- Director of Title IX Compliance and Age Discrimination Act Coordinator
114 S. Buchanan Blvd., Bay 8
Durham, NC 27708 Phone: (919-684-8222) Email: oie-help@duke.edu

To file a complaint against a student for alleged sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, please contact:

- Stephen Bryan, Associate Dean of Students and Director of the Office of Student Conduct
200 Crowell Hall
Box 90893
Durham, NC 27708-0893 Phone: 919-684-6938 Email: conduct@duke.edu

To file a complaint against an employee or third party for alleged sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, please contact:

- Cynthia Clinton, Director of Harassment Prevention and Intervention
114 S. Buchanan Blvd., Bay 8
P.O. Box 90012
Durham, NC 27708 Phone: 919-684-8222 email: cynthia.clinton@duke.edu

After an incident of sexual assault and/or domestic or dating violence, the victim should consider seeking medical attention. For immediate and urgent medical concerns, go directly to the Emergency Department (ED) of Duke University Hospital (off Erwin Road near Trent Hall). You can call the Duke University Police Department (919-684-2444) for transportation without having to make a report. For less immediate medical concerns, schedule an appointment at Student Health (919-681-WELL), Employee Occupational Health and Wellness (919-684-3136, option #2), or your primary care physician.

In North Carolina, evidence may be collected even if you choose not to make a report to law enforcement. If you do not wish to make a report to law enforcement, please notify the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner. It is important that victims of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 120 hours so that evidence may be preserved that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred/or is occurring or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease. Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications; and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to University hearing boards/investigators or police. Although the University strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this policy to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police. The University will assist any victim with notifying local police if they so desire; for such assistance, contact the Office of Student Conduct, the Office of Gender Violence Prevention and Intervention in the Women's Center, or the Office for Institutional Equity (see contact information above). The Duke University Police Department may also be reached directly by calling (919) 684-2444, or in person at 502 Oregon Street, Durham NC. Additional information about the Duke University Police department may be found online at: <http://www.duke.edu/police/>.

For local municipal police contact, the Durham Police Department may also be reached directly by calling 919-560-4322 or in person at 505 W. Chapel Hill Street, Durham, NC 27701. Additional information about the Durham Police department may be found online at <https://durhamnc.gov/149/Police-Department>.

If you have been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you should report the incident promptly to the Director of Title IX Compliance and Age Discrimination Act Coordinator, 114 S. Buchanan Blvd., Bay 8, Durham, NC 27708 in person, or by calling 919-684-8222 or emailing oi-help@duke.edu, and to Duke Police (if the victim so desires.) An incident involving a student perpetrator should be reported to Stephen Bryan, Director of the Office of Student Conduct, at 919-684-6938, conduct@duke.edu, 200 Crowell Hall.

Dean Bryan administers the Student Sexual Misconduct Policy, which applies to any instance in which any Duke student (undergraduate, graduate, or professional) is alleged to have engaged in sexual misconduct against anyone. More information about the Student Sexual Misconduct Policy may be found here: <https://studentaffairs.duke.edu/conduct/z-policies/student-sexual-misconduct-policy-dukes-commitment-title-ix>. If the perpetrator is an employee or any other non-Duke student, please report the incident to the Office for Institutional Equity (Smith Warehouse, Bay 8, 919-684-8222). The Office for Institutional Equity oversees the Duke University Harassment Policy, which may be found here: <https://oi.duke.edu/sites/default/files/u32/Harassment%20Policy%20and%20Procedures%20November2016.pdf>.

The University will provide resources on campus, off campus, or both, to include medical and mental health support, to persons who have been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, and will apply appropriate disciplinary procedures to those who violate this policy. The procedures set forth below are intended to afford a prompt response to charges of sexual assault, domestic or dating violence, and stalking, to maintain confidentiality and fairness consistent with applicable legal requirements, and to impose appropriate sanctions on violators of this policy.

As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protection from abuse orders related to the incident more difficult. If a victim chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, he or she nevertheless should consider speaking with the Duke University Police Department or other law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event that the victim changes her/his mind at a later date.

If a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking is reported to the University, the University will follow the procedures below, including the standard of evidence, that will be used during any disciplinary hearing on campus arising from such a report. For detailed procedures involving alleged student perpetrators, see the Student Affairs Sexual Misconduct Policy at

<http://www.studentaffairs.duke.edu/conduct/z-policies/student-sexual-misconduct-policy-dukes-commitment-title-ix>

For the procedures involving employees or third parties as alleged perpetrators, see the Harassment Policy and Procedure at:

<https://oie.duke.edu/sites/default/files/u32/Harassment%20Policy%20and%20Procedures%207November2016.pdf>.



| Incident Being Reported: | Procedures Duke University Will Follow: | Evidentiary Standard: |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Sexual Assault; Stalking; Domestic Violence; Dating Violence | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depending on when and where reported, Duke University will provide complainant with referral to appropriate medical care. 2. Duke University will assess immediate safety needs of complainant. 3. Duke University will assist complainant in contacting Duke Police Department or local police if complainant requests AND provide contact information for police. 4. Duke University will provide complainant with referrals to on- and off-campus mental health providers. 5. Duke University will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures, such as housing changes, change in class schedule, "No Contact" directive between both parties. 6. Duke University will provide a "No trespass" directive to accused party, if deemed appropriate. 7. Duke University will provide resources for victims to apply for a Protective Order. 8. Duke University will notify the complainant and the respondent of the Sexual Misconduct Policy or Harassment Policy and Procedures and inform them of timeframes for inquiry, investigation and resolution. 9. Duke University will inform the parties of the outcome of the investigation, whether or not the accused will be administratively charged and what the outcome of the hearing or investigation is. 10. Duke University will enforce the anti-retaliation policy and take immediate and separate action against parties that retaliate against a person for complaining of sex-based discrimination or for assisting in the investigation. | Preponderance of the Evidence |

D. Assistance for Victims: Rights & Options

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the University will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights and options.

Such written information required under the Clery Act will include:

- The procedures victims should follow if a crime of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking has occurred;
- Information about how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties;
- A statement that the institution will provide written notification to students and employees about victim services within the institution and in the community;
- A statement regarding the institution's provisions about options for, available assistance in, and how to request accommodations and protective measures;
- An explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action.

In North Carolina, a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking has the following rights as prescribed by law:

- To be informed of and to be present at court proceedings of the accused;
- To be heard at sentencing of the accused in the manner prescribed by law, and at other times as prescribed by law or deemed appropriate by the court;
- To receive restitution;
- To be given information about the crime, how the criminal justice system works, the rights of victims, and the availability of services for victims;
- To receive information about the conviction or final disposition and sentence of the accused;
- To receive notification of escape, release, proposed parole or pardon of the accused, or notice of a reprieve or commutation of the accused's sentence;
- To present their views and concerns to the Governor or agency considering any action that could result in the release of the accused, prior to such action becoming effective;
- To confer with the prosecution.

Further, Duke University complies with North Carolina law in recognizing protection orders. Any person who obtains an order of protection from North Carolina or any other state should provide a copy to Duke University Police and the Title IX Coordinator.

County Clerk of Court (Protective Orders): 919-808-3003

Magistrate's Office: 919-560-6827

A complainant may then meet with Duke Police to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan for Duke Police and the victim to reduce risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but is not limited to: escorts, special parking arrangements, changing classroom location or allowing a student to complete assignments from home, etc. The University may issue an institutional “No Contact” order to a Duke affiliate, if deemed appropriate. To the extent of the victim’s cooperation and consent, University offices will work cooperatively to ensure that the complainant's health, physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal University investigation of the complaint. For example, if reasonably available, a complainant may be offered changes to academic, living, or working situations in addition to counseling, health services, visa and immigration assistance and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement.

The University may issue an institutional No Contact order if deemed appropriate or at the request of the victim or accused. If the University receives a report that such an institutional No Contact order has been violated, the University will initiate disciplinary proceedings appropriate to the status of the accused (student, employee, etc.) and will impose sanctions if the accused is found responsible for violating the No Contact order.

Additionally, personally identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant. Further, the institution will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

The University does not publish the name of crime victims nor house identifiable information regarding victims in the Duke Police Department’s Daily Crime Log or online. Victims may also request that the Office of Information Technology (Phone: 919-684-2200; Website: www.oit.duke.edu/help) remove directory information on file from public sources. Students may also request a FERPA block through the Duke University Registrar’s Office (Phone: 919-684-2813; also, email: registrar@duke.edu). Individuals not affiliated with the University should contact the Duke University Police Department.



Title IX Compliance

The Director of Title IX Compliance and Age Discrimination Act Coordinator is responsible for administration and coordination of Duke's Title IX-related policies, programs and compliance efforts at Duke University and Duke University Health System. The scope of this responsibility includes, among other things, oversight of complaint resolution, resources, communications and training in connection with Title IX's prohibition of discrimination based upon gender. Contact the Coordinator: oi-help@duke.edu

Resources for victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault & Stalking (On-Campus)

Below are phone numbers for reporting incidents of sexual misconduct:

Campus Contacts

- **Duke University Police Department:** 919-684-2444
- **Office for Institutional Equity:** 919-684-8222
- **Office of Student Conduct:** 919-684-6938
- **Duke Women's Center:** 919-684-3897

Local Contacts

- **Durham City Police Department:** 919-560-4427, option 0
- **Durham County Sheriff's Office:** 919-560-0900

Counseling & Support

A variety of support resources are available on campus and in the community to assist students and employees in dealing with sexual assault, domestic violence, or dating violence, whether it happened recently or in the past. Following is a list of helpful resources.

Student Resources

Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS): offers ongoing counseling services to students. All services are confidential and do not require making a formal report to the police.

Phone: 919-660-1000 **Website:** studentaffairs.duke.edu/caps

Duke Women's Center - Gender Violence: provides education, advocacy, and support for students who are victims of sexual and dating violence as well as their friends and families. Male or female students who are victims can get information, support and accompaniment regarding medical treatment, reporting options, academic and *residential relief, referrals, legal interventions, and therapy. All services are free and confidential.*

Phone: 919-684-3897 **Website:** studentaffairs.duke.edu/wc/gender-violence

Student Ombudsperson: provides a neutral, safe, and confidential environment to talk about student concerns and assists students in resolving problems.

Phone: 919-684-6334 **Website:** <https://oi.duke.edu/about-us/ombudsperson>

Employee Resources

Personal Assistance Service (PAS): offers assessment, short-term counseling, and referrals to help resolve a range of personal, work, and family problems. PAS services are available free of charge to Duke faculty and staff, and their immediate family members.

Phone: 919-416-1PAS (919-416-1727) **Website:** www.hr.duke.edu/pas

Community Resources

Durham Crisis Response Center: offers a 24-hour, confidential crisis line for victims of domestic and sexual violence. Provides short-term emergency shelter, hospital and court accompaniment, legal clinics with local attorneys, support groups, counseling, and referrals for job training, housing, childcare and other community services—all direct services offered to the community free of charge.

Phone: 919-403-6562 **Website:** durhamcrisisresponse.org

Bystander Intervention

A bystander is someone other than the victim who is present when an act of dating violence, domestic violence, stalking or sexual assault is occurring or when a situation is occurring in which a reasonable person feels as though some protective action is required to prevent sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking. Bystanders, if active, can prevent harm or intervene with safe and positive options before a situation gets worse. Examples of active bystander intervention include: not leaving an overly intoxicated person in a bar/party alone, walking a classmate to his/her car after class, calling police when a potentially violent situation is unfolding, not leaving an unconscious person alone (alerting an RA, EMS, campus police, etc.), or intervening when someone is being belittled, degraded or emotionally abused (walking victim away from abuser, contacting others for help, like counseling center, RA, Dean).

North Carolina Sex Offender and Public Protection Registry

All convicted sex offenders coming to or in North Carolina, at which the persons are employed, carry on a vocation, volunteer services, or are students are required to register with the local county sheriff's office for inclusion in the North Carolina Sex Offender and Public Protection Registry. This Registry may be viewed locally at the local county sheriff's office or accessed directly online at:

<http://sexoffender.ncsbi.gov>



Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior and Future Risks

No victim is ever to blame for being assaulted or abused. Unfortunately, a person who is the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence or dating violence is more likely to be re-victimized. Below are some tips to help reduce your risk, recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and avoid potential attacks.

Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior

Domestic and dating abuse often escalates from threats and verbal abuse to violence. And, while physical injury may be the most obvious danger, the emotional and psychological consequences of domestic and dating violence are also severe. Warning signs of dating and domestic violence include:

- Being afraid of your partner.
- Constantly watching what you say to avoid a “blow up.”
- Feelings of low self-worth and helplessness about your relationship.
- Feeling isolated from family or friends because of your relationship.
- Hiding bruises or other injuries from family or friends.
- Being prevented from working, studying, going home, and/or using technology (including your mobile phone).
- Being monitored by your partner at home, work or school.
- Being forced or pressured to do anything you don’t want to do.

Help Reduce Your Risk and Avoid Potential Attacks

- If you are being abused or suspect that someone you know is being abused, speak up or intervene.
- Get help by seeking information and support services from The Women’s Center’s Office of Gender Violence Prevention and Intervention (for students) or Personal Assistance Service (for employees).
- Learn how to look for “red flags” in relationships so you can learn to avoid some of those characteristics in future partners.
- Consider making a report with Duke University Police, the Office of Student Conduct, and/or the Title IX Coordinator and ask for a No Contact Order from the University to prevent future contact.
- Consider getting a protective order or a no contact order from the local court. Call The Women’s Center, your local Clerk of Court or Duke University Police for more information.
- Learn more about what behaviors constitute dating and domestic violence, understand it is not your fault, and talk with friends and family members about ways you can be supported.
- Trust your instincts—if something doesn’t feel right in a relationship, speak up or end it.

Sexual Assault Prevention

- Be aware of rape drugs.
- Try not to leave your drink unattended.
- Only drink from un-opened containers or from drinks you have watched being made and poured.
- Avoid group drinks like punch bowls.
- Cover your drink. It is easy to slip in a small pill even while you are holding your drink. Hold a cup with your hand over the top, or choose drinks that are contained in a bottle and keep your thumb over the nozzle.
- If you feel extremely tired or drunk for no apparent reason, you may have been drugged. Find your friends and ask them to leave with you as soon as possible.

- If you suspect you have been drugged, go to a hospital and ask to be tested.
- Keep track of how many drinks you have had.
- Try to come and leave with a group of people you trust.
- Avoid giving out your personal information (phone number, where you live, etc.). If someone asks for your number, take his/her number instead of giving out yours.

Walking Around Campus

- Make sure your cell phone is easily accessible and fully charged.
- Be familiar with where emergency phones are installed on the campus.
- Be aware of open buildings where you can use a phone.
- Take major, public paths rather than less populated shortcuts.
- Avoid dimly lit places and talk to Facilities Management if lights need to be installed in an area.
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- Walking back from the library very late at night is sometimes unavoidable, so try to walk with a friend.
- Carry a noisemaker (like a whistle) on your keychain.
- Carry a small flashlight on your keychain.
- If walking feels unsafe, contact Duke Van Rides, which provides transportation to and from on-campus locations (where bus service is not available), and to off-campus areas within the service boundary. The service is available from 5:00 PM until 6:45 AM daily by calling (919) 684-2020.



E. Adjudication of Violations

Whether or not criminal charges are filed, a person may file a complaint with the University. If the perpetrator is a student, the complaint will be adjudicated under the [Student Sexual Misconduct Policy](http://www.studentaffairs.duke.edu/conduct/z-policies/student-sexual-misconduct-policy-dukes-commitment-title-ix) (<http://www.studentaffairs.duke.edu/conduct/z-policies/student-sexual-misconduct-policy-dukes-commitment-title-ix>). If the perpetrator is any other Duke-affiliated individual or a third party, the complaint will be adjudicated under the [Duke University's Harassment & Discrimination Policy](https://oie.duke.edu/sites/default/files/u32/Harassment%20Policy%20and%20Procedures%207November2016.pdf) (<https://oie.duke.edu/sites/default/files/u32/Harassment%20Policy%20and%20Procedures%207November2016.pdf>) and/or [Duke University's Workplace Violence Response](https://hr.duke.edu/policies/workplace-health-safety/violence-prevention-response) (<https://hr.duke.edu/policies/workplace-health-safety/violence-prevention-response>).

Student Sexual Misconduct Policy (<https://studentaffairs.duke.edu/conduct/z-policies/student-sexual-misconduct-policy-dukes-commitment-title-ix>)

1. How to File a Disciplinary Complaint Under this Policy

Complaints against undergraduate, graduate, or professional students can be filed with:

Stephen Bryan, Associate Dean of Students and Director of the Office of Student Conduct
200 Crowell Hall
Box 90893
Durham, NC 27708-0893 Phone: 919-684-6938 Email: conduct@duke.edu

2. How the University Determines Whether this Policy will be Used

The Office of Student Conduct will evaluate the complaint to determine whether it falls within the scope of the Student Sexual Misconduct Policy.

3. Steps in the Disciplinary Process

If the Office of Student Conduct (OSC) accepts the complaint, it may be referred to the Office for Institutional Equity (OIE) for investigation. OIE will provide OSC with an investigative report. OSC may then conduct either an administrative or panel hearing to determine if there has been a violation of the Policy. Either party may request an appeal of that determination. The information obtained during the investigation will only be shared with the parties, those involved in the student conduct process, and other university officials with a need to know.

4. Anticipated Timelines

The Office of Student Conduct seeks to resolve complaints under this policy within 60 business days from receipt of a report, excluding days classes are not in session. Appeals will generally be concluded within 20 business days from receipt of the appeal. The timeframes can be extended for good cause with notice to the parties of the delay and the reason for the delay.

5. Decision-Making Process

The administrative hearing officer or the hearing panel will base its decision on the information obtained through the investigation and at the hearing itself. This includes providing both parties with the opportunity to present their information as well as information obtained by the investigator independently. The decision will be based on a preponderance of evidence standard. To find a respondent responsible for a policy violation, the hearing panel's decision must be unanimous.

Harassment Policy and Procedures

(<https://oie.duke.edu/sites/default/files/u32/Harassment%20Policy%20and%20Procedures%207November2016.pdf>)

1. How to File a Disciplinary Complaint Under this Policy

Complaints against employees and third parties affiliated with the University or Health System may be filed with:

Cynthia Clinton, Director of Harassment Prevention and Intervention

114 S. Buchanan Blvd., Bay 8

P.O. Box 90012

Durham, NC 27708 Phone: 919-684-8222 email: cynthia.clinton@duke.edu

2. How the University Determines Whether this Policy will be Used

The Office for Institutional Equity will evaluate the complaint to determine whether it falls within the scope of the Harassment Policy and Procedures.

3. Steps in the Disciplinary Process

The procedures provide a number of options. The first is optional informal resolution, e.g., through a meeting with the respondent, intervention by a supervisor or Harassment Prevention Advisor, or of mediation; note that allegations of sexual assault cannot be addressed through the mediation process. Should the informal resolution process not be successful or not be used, the complainant can file a complaint with the Office for Institutional Equity. The complaint will either be investigated by OIE and/or the department through the informal resolution process or be referred to a hearing panel under the formal complaint process. Either party can appeal a decision by a hearing panel.

4. Anticipated Timelines

The informal complaint process will generally take no longer than 45 business days from the time of the filing of the complaint. The formal complaint process will generally be completed within 60 business days, plus additional time should with of the parties appeal. The timeframes can be extended for good cause with notice to the parties of the delay and the reason for the delay.

5. Decision-Making Process

The investigator will base his/her decision on the information obtained through the investigation; similarly, the hearing panel will base its decision on the information presented at the hearing. In both cases, the parties will be given the opportunity to present their information. The decision will be based on a preponderance of the evidence standard. Under the formal complaint process, the hearing panel will make its decisions based on a majority vote.



Reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking made to the Duke Police Department will automatically be referred to the Title IX Coordinator and/or the Office of Student Conduct for response, regardless of whether the complainant chooses to pursue criminal charges.

The University disciplinary process is consistent with the institution's policy and will include a prompt, fair, and impartial proceeding transparent to the accuser and the accused from the initial investigation to the final result. Usually, the resolution of complaints of sexual misconduct will be completed within the timeframes set out above; however, the timeframe of the proceedings allows for extensions for good cause with notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay. Investigators and hearing board members are trained annually on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and taught how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victim, promotes accountability, and maintains confidentiality to the greatest extent possible. The policy provides that:

1. The accuser and the accused each have the opportunity to present information before a properly trained official(s), who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability;
2. The accuser and the accused will have timely notice for meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present;
3. The institution will allow for timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used after the fact-finding investigation but during formal and informal disciplinary meetings and hearings;
4. The institutional disciplinary procedures will not be conducted by officials who have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused;
5. In student misconduct cases, the institution provides the accuser and accused the same opportunities to have others present during an institutional disciplinary proceeding. The accuser and the accused student each have the opportunity to be advised by a personal advisor of their choice, at their expense, at any stage of the process and to be accompanied by that advisor at any meeting or proceeding. The University will not limit the choice of advisor or presence for either the accuser or the accused in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding. However, the role of the advisor is limited to quietly conferring with the complainant or respondent through written correspondence or whisper, and the advisor may not address any other participant or the hearing panel.
6. A decision is based on the preponderance of evidence standard. In other words, the conduct process asks: "is it more likely than not that the accused violated the university's policy?"
7. The accuser and the accused will be notified simultaneously in writing of the result of any disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as well as any changes to those results or disciplinary actions prior to the time that such results become final; and
8. Under the Student Misconduct Policy process and the formal complaint process under the Harassment Procedures, the accuser and the accused each have the right to appeal the outcome of the hearing and that procedure will be made available to each in writing simultaneously. When an appeal is filed, the accuser and the accused will be notified simultaneously in writing of the final result, once the appeal is resolved.

Retaliation

Retaliation against anyone participating in the resolution of a complaint is prohibited by Duke University.

Hostile Work Environment

A person alleging sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking may use the complaint and investigatory procedures set forth in the university's policy against Harassment and/or Workplace Violence (<https://oie.duke.edu/sites/default/files/u32/Harassment%20Policy%20and%20Procedures%207November2016.pdf>) in order to remedy any hostile environment. All conduct proceedings against students, however, will be resolved through the Office of Student Conduct.

Limitations on Response

When a complainant does not consent to the disclosure of his or her name or other identifiable information to the alleged perpetrator, the university's ability to respond to the complaint may be limited.

Confidentiality

The university will protect the identity of persons who report having been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking to the fullest extent of the law and as previously mentioned in this document.

Sanctions and Protective Measures

In all cases, investigations and/or hearings that result in a finding of more likely than not (preponderance of evidence standard) that a violation of policy occurred will lead to the initiation of disciplinary procedures against the accused individual. Sanctions for each type of misconduct will depend on a number of factors, including the nature of the misconduct, prior disciplinary history of the respondent, previous university response to similar conduct, and university interests. Student sanctions may include expulsion, suspension, disciplinary probation, recommended counseling, and/or other educational sanctions. Employee sanctions may include written warning, final written warning or suspension, and termination. Each one of these sanctions, whether for students or employees, may be imposed for misconduct violations of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

The University may also implement protective measures following the report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and/or stalking, which may include some or all of the following actions: reasonable academic accommodations, on-campus housing reassignment, a "no contact" order between the accused and the victim, transportation, and working conditions, if reasonably available. Sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are criminal acts which also may subject the perpetrator to criminal and civil penalties under federal and state law.



Security and Access to Facilities

Academic and Administrative Buildings

The academic and administrative buildings are open to the public, at a minimum, during normal business hours. Most facilities have individual hours, and the hours may vary at different times of the year. The administrators responsible for each facility determine access to each campus and health system facility. The Duke Police Department works closely with these administrators and the appointed building managers to maximize security coverage and to ensure appropriate access controls. Several classroom buildings, especially those that house computer clusters, also have electronic key card access systems that operate during other than normal working hours. Some interior spaces are also secured in this manner. Most academic and administrative buildings do not have a Duke Police officer assigned to them, however, Duke officers patrol the academic and administrative buildings on a regular basis. For information about the access protocol for a specific building, see the building manager, a department head, or contact Duke Police Department (NON EMERGENCY # 919-684-2444).

Residence Halls

Residence hall exterior doors are provided with electronic key card access systems that are connected to a central computer monitored 24 hours a day. Access is restricted to students and their guests and to those with a valid ID and a need to access the residence hall. Duke Police Department is notified whenever a door is propped open for any significant period of time. Another important component of building security is preventing unknown individuals access to the residential buildings. The Housing staff and Duke Police monitor security in the residential facilities and encourage building residents both to report suspicious or unusual activity and to avoid allowing unknown persons access to their residence hall.

Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Duke's Facilities Management Department (FMD) takes safety and security service needs as a high priority. FMD immediately responds to reports of inoperable doors, burned out lights, broken windows and screens, and requests from the Duke Police Department to do such things as trim bushes for safety and security reasons.

Duke Police personnel closely monitor any security-related maintenance problems after hours until reported to and resolved by FMD personnel. Other members of the University community are helpful when they report equipment problems to DUPD or to the Facilities Management Department.

Health System Security and Access

Health System buildings are equipped with a variety of card access and proximity readers to assist in controlling building access. These readers are monitored by the Building Automation System (BAS) office of Engineering & Operations, and Duke Police is notified and promptly respond to reported problems. In addition, security camera systems are installed at key points throughout the medical center complex.

Duke Police personnel respond to any security-related maintenance problems after hours until they are resolved by the Medical Center Engineering & Operations Department.

Contact Information

For concerns regarding your physical security, contact the Duke Police at (919) 684-2444 (or 9-1-1 in an emergency). To report damages or repairs to buildings, property, or rooms within (malfunctioning doors, broken windows, etc.), contact the appropriate maintenance department for your location. For campus, the Facilities Management Department may be contacted at (919) 684-2122; for medical center, contact Engineering & Operations at (919) 684-3232.

Alcoholic Beverages and Illegal Drugs

Duke University policies and procedures, including the enforcement practices of the Duke Police Department, are consistent with applicable local, state, and federal laws regarding the possession, use, and/or sale of alcohol and drugs.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Programs

The Duke Student Wellness Center makes a special effort to reach out to all incoming students. Programs are presented during Welcome Week to introduce first year students to a variety of wellness topics and to familiarize them with campus wellness resources. Also, as part of our comprehensive substance abuse prevention program, Duke University requires that each member of the first-year class complete Alcohol Edu® – an online alcohol prevention program for college students.

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, Duke University publishes information regarding the University's educational programs related to drug and alcohol abuse prevention; sanctions for violations of federal, state, and local laws and University policy; a description of health risks associated with alcohol and other drug use; and a description of available treatment programs for Duke University students and employees. A complete description of these topics is provided in the University's annual notification to students and employees.

See the Wellness Center website for information about additional drug and alcohol abuse educational programs and workshops: <https://studentaffairs.duke.edu/duwell/drug-education>. Programs for employees are described at: <https://hr.duke.edu/policies/workplace-health-safety/substance-abuse#Program>.

Compliance & Enforcement: Employees

Substance abuse is detrimental to an individual's health and may jeopardize safety in the workplace. For these and other reasons, the unauthorized use, possession, storage, manufacture, distribution and sale of alcohol, controlled substances, and illegal drugs is prohibited on Duke's premises or during any business conducted in Duke-supplied vehicles or during working hours. The Duke Police Department has primary responsibility for the enforcement of State underage drinking laws as well as the enforcement of Federal and State drug laws. See also the Duke Substance Abuse Policy Statement at <https://hr.duke.edu/policies/workplace-health-safety/substance-abuse> for more information, including the policy details.

Compliance & Enforcement: Students

Failure to abide by University rules and regulations concerning alcohol and drug use may result in disciplinary action, on or off campus. Duke's substance abuse education programs exceed the requirements of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. In addition to traditional enforcement methods, the Police Department works closely with the Office of Student Conduct in matters involving student alcohol consumption and related University policies.

See Duke University Student Affairs Alcohol Policy at:

<https://policies.duke.edu/students/universitywide/alcohol.php>

North Carolina State Law Regarding Alcohol

For complete information regarding North Carolina state laws governing alcohol, one should consult North Carolina General Statutes, Chapter 18B. Some highlights are excerpted below. Of particular note are the provisions of “§ 18B-302. Sale to or purchase by underage persons.”

It is illegal for anyone less than 21 years of age to:

- **Possess or consume any alcoholic beverage**

Penalty: If convicted, this offense is a misdemeanor, which will become a matter of public record and subject one to court costs and/or fines and/or community service.

- **Purchase or attempt to purchase any alcoholic beverage**

Penalty: If convicted, this offense is a misdemeanor resulting in court costs and/or a fine and/or community service; also, the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) will revoke the defendant's driver's license for one (1) year.

- **Use or attempt to use, in order to obtain alcoholic beverages when not of lawful age, a fraudulent or altered driver's license; or a fraudulent or altered identification document other than a driver's license; or a driver's license issued to another person; or an identification document other than a driver's license issued to another person**

Penalty: If convicted, this offense is a misdemeanor resulting in court costs and/or a fine and the DMV may revoke the defendant's driver's license for one (1) year.

- **Permit (aid or abet) the use of one's driver's license or any other identification-document of any kind by any person under 21 to purchase or attempt to purchase or possess alcohol**

Penalty: If convicted, this offense is a misdemeanor resulting in court costs and/or a fine and the DMV may revoke the defendant's driver's license for one (1) year.

It is illegal for anyone (regardless of age) to:

- **Aid and abet an underage person in the sale, purchase, and/or possession of alcohol (including- giving alcohol):**

Penalty: If convicted, this offense a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$500 or imprisonment for not more than six (6) months or both, and if the defendant is underage, upon conviction, the DMV will revoke the defendant's driver's license for one (1) year.

Definitions

Alcoholic Beverage—any beverage containing at least one-half of one percent (0.5%) alcohol by volume, including beer, wine, liquor, and mixed beverages.

Malt Beverage—beverage containing at least one-half of one percent (0.5%) and not more than six percent (6%) alcohol by volume.

Sale of Alcohol—any transfer, trade, exchange or barter, in any manner or by any means for consideration of alcohol (e.g., cover charges, mug/t-shirt sales, etc.).

Spirituosous Liquor or Liquor—distilled spirits or other alcohol and mixtures of cordials and premixed cocktails in closed containers for beverage use regardless of their dilution.

Unfortified Wine—wine with an alcohol content of not more than 17 percent.

Use of Alcoholic Beverages—possession, consumption, distribution, purchase, sale, or transfer of alcoholic beverages.

Drugs and Drug Paraphernalia

North Carolina state law prohibits the manufacture, sale, delivery, possession, or use of a controlled substance without legal authorization. A controlled substance includes any drug, substance or immediate precursor covered under the North Carolina Controlled Substances Act, including but not limited to opiates, barbiturates, amphetamines, marijuana, and hallucinogens. The possession of drug paraphernalia is also prohibited under North Carolina state law and university policy. Drug paraphernalia includes all equipment, products and material of any kind that are used to facilitate, or intended or designed to facilitate, violations of the North Carolina Controlled Substances Act. Alleged violations of this policy may result in criminal charges and will also be adjudicated through University disciplinary procedure.

Resources

- The Duke Student Wellness Center: (919) 681-8421
- Duke Student Health Center – Main: (919) 681-9355
- Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS): (919) 660-1000
- Employee Occupational Health & Wellness (EOHW): (919) 684-3136 (option #2).
- Personal Assistance Service (PAS): (919) 416-1727
- DukeReach: (919) 681-2455

Missing Student Notification Policy & Procedure

In accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008, Duke University has developed a policy for notifying the designated emergency contact in DukeHub for a student who is determined to be missing.

A student may be deemed missing if it is reported to appropriate university officials (Duke Police, Residence Coordinator-on-Call, or the Dean-on-Call) that the student has been unreachable via personal contact, telephone, e-mail, or other means of electronic communication for 24 hours or more. If members of the Duke community believe that a student has been missing for 24 hours, it is critical that they report that information to the Duke University Police at (919) 684-2444. A Residence Coordinator-on-Call or Dean-on-Call who receives such a report will immediately report it to Duke University Police. Duke University will notify any missing student's confidential contact(s), if provided, within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing. In the event a student under 18 years of age and not emancipated, Duke University must notify a custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student. For all missing students, Duke University will notify the local law enforcement agency within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination that the student is missing.

Upon determination by Duke University Police that a student is missing, the designated missing person contact will be notified as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours after that determination that the student has been missing for 24 hours. The student's custodial parent or guardian will also be notified if that person is not the designated emergency contact and the student is under 18 years of age and not an emancipated individual. Regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor, Duke University Police will inform local law enforcement (or the local law enforcement with jurisdiction) that the student is missing within 24 hours.

Duke provides the option for each student living in an on-campus student housing facility to identify, separate from an emergency contact, a contact person or persons to whom Duke will make notification within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing. Students are encouraged to periodically review and update their emergency contact information in DukeHub. When students enter a separate "Missing Person" emergency contact or contacts in DukeHub, that information will remain confidential and shared only with appropriate university personnel involved with a missing person investigation and law enforcement, and may not be disclosed outside of a missing person investigation.

Explanation of Crime Statistics & Terms

The crime statistics in the following tables are compiled based upon DUPD reports and those gathered from Campus Security Authorities (those with significant responsibility for students and student activity), as well as those incidents from local law enforcement agencies.

Definition of Terms

(see pp 13-15 above for definitions of sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence, and dating violence)

Definitions from the Federal Uniform Crime Reporting (“UCR”) Handbook

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed.

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

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

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

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

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

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

Drug Abuse Violations: Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (demerol, methadones); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to minor or in-temperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned acts. (Driving while intoxicated and public intoxication are NOT included in the statistics.)

Statistics for Referred Violations:

The Clery Act also includes statistics for weapons, drug, and liquor law violations as described above that are referred for disciplinary action. Clery defines “referred for disciplinary action” **as the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.** All referrals are managed by the Office of Student Conduct. Most often, these are reports from Student Affairs staff (e.g., Resident Advisors).

Unfounded Crimes:

Duke University may withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its crime statistics in the rare situation where commissioned Duke Police officers or other sworn law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and, based on the results of this full investigation and evidence, have made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore “unfounded.”

Location Definitions from the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act

On-Campus: (1) Any building or property that is owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and is used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and (2) any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (1) that is owned by the institution, but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students and supports institutional purposes (examples include food or retail vendor).

Non-Campus Building Or Property: (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

Public Property: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Reported crime statistics do not include crimes that occur in privately owned homes or businesses on or adjacent to Duke's campuses.

The crime statistics reflect those offenses mandated by the "Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act" that have been compiled by the Duke Police Department. These include all reports made to Duke Police, as well as officials of the University who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities. Local law enforcement provides most of the public property offenses.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Residential Facilities = | Dormitory and apartment residences at the University including those on West Campus, East Campus, North Campus, and Central Campus. |
| On Campus = | Residential facilities as described above with the addition of parking lots, open areas, and non-residential facilities on the University's academic campus including West Campus, East Campus, and Central Campus as well as the facilities of Duke University Health System including Duke Clinics, Duke Hospital, and the Medical Center's North Campus. |
| Non-Campus = | Duke property not immediately adjacent to the main campus that is frequented by students; an example is the Duke University Department of Psychiatry program at Erwin Square. |
| Public Property = | Public streets passing through the campus; public property and streets immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus as reported to the Duke and Durham Police Departments. |
| Duke Marine Lab = | A separate campus, the Duke Marine Lab is located on a small, self-contained island connected by causeway to the Town of Beaufort, NC. |
| Duke in DC Program = | A separate campus, the Duke in DC Program is located in a suite on the 5th floor at 1201 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington DC. |

Duke University Main Campus (includes hospital & medical research areas)

| OFFENSE | On Campus | | | Residential | | | Non-Campus | | | Public Property | | | TOTAL | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | UNF 2015 | UNF 2016 | UNF 2017 |
| PRIMARY CRIMES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RAPE | 13 | 16 | 17 | 10 | 14 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 17 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| FONDLING | 6 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| INCEST | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| STATUTORY RAPE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ROBBERY | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| AGGRAVATED ASSAULT | 1 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BURGLARY | 23 | 34 | 43 | 13 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 34 | 43 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT | 18 | 11 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 12 | 27 | 4 | 3 | 10 |
| ARSON | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT OFFENSES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STALKING (includes CYBERSTALKING) | 16 | 15 | 38 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 16 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DOMESTIC VIOLENCE | 12 | 10 | 18 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DATING VIOLENCE | 5 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ** CRIMES REPORTED IN THE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES CATEGORY ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN THE ON CAMPUS CATEGORY ** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Hate Crimes in 2017: Duke University had no reported Hate Crimes in 2017;

Hate Crimes in 2016: one on-campus intimidation incident characterized by anti-jewish bias; one public property intimidation incident characterized by anti-muslim bias;

Hate Crimes in 2015: one on-campus intimidation incident characterized by racial bias; one on-campus residential intimidation incident characterized by sexual orientation bias;

| ARRESTS and REFERRALS | On Campus | | | Residential | | | Non-Campus | | | Public Property | | | TOTAL | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | UNF 2015 | UNF 2016 | UNF 2017 |
| LIQUOR LAW ARRESTS | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS REFERRED | 372 | 343 | 327 | 332 | 309 | 281 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 373 | 343 | 329 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DRUG LAW ARRESTS | 1 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 15 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS REFERRED | 100 | 84 | 79 | 89 | 72 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 100 | 85 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ILLEGAL WEAPONS POSSESSION ARRESTS | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ILLEGAL WEAPONS VIOLATIONS REFERRED | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ** CRIMES REPORTED IN THE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES CATEGORY ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN THE ON CAMPUS CATEGORY ** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

REFERRED=referred for disciplinary action

UNF=crimes unfounded by law enforcement

Duke University Marine Lab

| OFFENSE | On Campus | | | Residential | | | Non-Campus | | | Public Property | | | TOTAL | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | UNF 2015 | UNF 2016 | UNF 2017 |
| PRIMARY CRIMES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RAPE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FONDLING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| INCEST | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| STATUTORY RAPE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ROBBERY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AGGRAVATED ASSAULT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BURGLARY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ARSON | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT OFFENSES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STALKING (includes CYBERSTALKING) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DOMESTIC VIOLENCE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DATING VIOLENCE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ** CRIMES REPORTED IN THE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES CATEGORY ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN THE ON CAMPUS CATEGORY ** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

D.U. Marine Lab had no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2015-2017;

| ARRESTS and REFERRALS | On Campus | | | Residential | | | Non-Campus | | | Public Property | | | TOTAL | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | UNF 2015 | UNF 2016 | UNF 2017 |
| LIQUOR LAW ARRESTS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS REFERRED | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DRUG LAW ARRESTS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS REFERRED | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ILLEGAL WEAPONS POSSESSION ARRESTS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ILLEGAL WEAPONS VIOLATIONS REFERRED | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ** CRIMES REPORTED IN THE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES CATEGORY ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN THE ON CAMPUS CATEGORY ** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

REFERRED=referred for disciplinary action; UNF=crimes unfounded by law enforcement

Duke in DC Program

| OFFENSE | On Campus | | | Residential | | | Non-Campus | | | Public Property | | | TOTAL | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | UNF 2015 | UNF 2016 | UNF 2017 |
| PRIMARY CRIMES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RAPE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FONDLING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| INCEST | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| STATUTORY RAPE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ROBBERY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AGGRAVATED ASSAULT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BURGLARY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ARSON | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT OFFENSES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STALKING (includes CYBERSTALKING) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DOMESTIC VIOLENCE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DATING VIOLENCE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ** CRIMES REPORTED IN THE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES CATEGORY ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN THE ON CAMPUS CATEGORY ** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The Duke in DC Program had no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2015-2017; UNF=crimes unfounded by law enforcement

| ARRESTS and REFERRALS | On Campus | | | Residential | | | Non-Campus | | | Public Property | | | TOTAL | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | YEAR 2015 | YEAR 2016 | YEAR 2017 | UNF 2015 | UNF 2016 | UNF 2017 |
| LIQUOR LAW ARRESTS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS REFERRED | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DRUG LAW ARRESTS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS REFERRED | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ILLEGAL WEAPONS POSSESSION ARRESTS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ILLEGAL WEAPONS VIOLATIONS REFERRED | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ** CRIMES REPORTED IN THE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES CATEGORY ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN THE ON CAMPUS CATEGORY ** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

REFERRED=referred for disciplinary action; UNF=crimes unfounded by law enforcement

Crime Reduction: Information & Services

The Duke University Police Department promotes reporting of all crimes to all appropriate police agencies. Several policies and programs are used to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others and promote safety, including:

Crime Prevention and Security Awareness Programs

Duke Police officers deliver crime prevention and security awareness programs at student orientation and employee training sessions. The department also provides programs on rape awareness, robbery/shoplifting prevention and infant abduction prevention, violence in the workplace, and underage drinking/alcohol laws. In 2017, the Duke Police Crime Prevention Division conducted 435 of these safety, crime prevention and security awareness briefings/events, which were attended by more than 23,273 students, employees, faculty and community members. 332 of these were various types of personal safety talks, 51 involved community meetings/briefings, 27 engraving sessions, 12 informal security walk-thru assessments, and 10 community/resource fairs.



Crime Prevention personnel also held 3 Crime Prevention thru Environmental Design (CEPTED) seminars. Additionally, DUPD was involved in numerous Community Outreach initiatives such as 3 “Coffee with a Cop” events, 2 Citizen Police Academies (Consisting of 14 two-hour sessions), 2 Citizen Police Alumni Academies (Consisting of 8 two/three hour sessions), a National Night Out campaign, and 2 Operation Medicine Drop events, where over 88 lbs. of unused/outdated pills were collected. In these programs, students and employees are encouraged to be responsible for their own security and the security of others.

Security Audit Services

Duke Police officers perform security audits of facilities upon request. Recommendations for access and surveillance systems, alarm needs, and instruction and trouble shooting of alarm systems are also provided.

Daily and Weekly Crime Publication

A printed daily crime log is available for public review in the police department’s lobby. It is typically made available on the department website.

University Newspapers

The Duke University Police Department has frequent contact with University newspapers, The Chronicle (the Duke student newspaper) and DukeTODAY online (from Duke Office of News& Communications) at <http://today.duke.edu/> and reports significant incidents that occur. Information on crimes is also solicited in this manner.

Crime Reduction Information

Crime reduction information that includes requests to immediately report all crimes or suspicious activities to the police is regularly distributed during programs.

Crime Reduction Tips

Personal Safety

- Walk or jog with a friend, not alone.
- Avoid isolated areas.
- Use Duke Vans (919) 684-2020.
- Know your limits on dates and communicate them to your partner.
- Know your limits with alcohol and do not accept drinks from others.
- Tell a friend where you are going and when you will return.
- Report concerning behaviors (unwanted texts, threats, etc.)
- Use a help phone or raise the hood and stay in your car if it breaks down. If people stop to assist, ask them to call the police.
- Be aware of your surroundings.



Protection from Date Rape Drugs

- Never leave your drink unattended. Because they are colorless and odorless, date rape drugs can be slipped into any type of beverage.
- Do not accept drinks from anyone but a bartender or server.
- Try to attend bars or parties with a group of friends, arranging beforehand to watch each other's drinks.
- If you think your drink has been tampered with, seek medical attention immediately and request the hospital conduct toxicology testing.

Residential Safety

- Lock your dorm room or apartment whenever you leave and when you are sleeping.
- Do not prop open card reader doors.
- Call 9-1-1 if you see someone in the building who does not belong.
- Do not allow strangers to follow you into the building.

Workplace Safety

- Keep personal items (purses, book bags) locked up.
- Secure the work area when no one is in it.
- Report suspicious people to the police.

Protecting Your Property

- Record the serial numbers of your valuables.
- Protect your data and devices: see <http://security.duke.edu/>
- Register your bike with Parking Services.
- Keep your vehicle locked when it is parked and when you drive.
- Consider installing anti-theft or alarm devices on your vehicle.
- Do not leave textbooks, purses, or book bags unattended.
- Do not leave laptop computers unattended.

Reporting Lost or Stolen Access Cards

- Lost or stolen Duke Cards should be reported to the Duke Card Office at (919) 684-5800.
- Lost or stolen medical center access cards should be reported to Medical Center Engineering & Operations at (919) 668-3607 or email mccard@mc.duke.edu.

Safety Off-Campus

Duke University has no University owned off-campus (“non campus”) housing or student organization facilities. Additionally, Duke University does not have officially recognized student organizations that own or control housing facilities outside of the Duke University core campus. Many Duke graduate and professional students and a number of undergraduate students live away from the campus. Duke University does have a variety of satellite facilities located away from the main academic campus and Duke University Health System complex. With some exceptions (e.g., Duke Marine Lab, Duke Regional Hospital), these are primarily administrative offices and not educational facilities.

Relationship with local law enforcement

The Duke Police Department maintains excellent working relationships with all area law enforcement agencies including the City of Durham Police Department, the Durham and Orange County Sheriff’s Offices, the North Carolina Highway Patrol, the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation (SBI), and the local field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). These working relationships are maintained through periodic communication among agency administrators and by frequent contact between line officers and investigators cooperating on specific cases.

The Duke Police Department handles criminal matters on the main campus. The Duke Police Department, by informal agreement with the Durham Police Department, maintains an exercise of concurrent jurisdiction within several blocks of the main Duke University Campus property. However, the Durham Police are primarily responsible for handling cases of serious criminal activity in the concurrent jurisdiction. The Duke Police Department has an MOU with the City of Durham regarding jurisdiction, responsibilities within that agreed upon jurisdiction, including the investigation of criminal incidents. Matters occurring at properties that are more distant from the main campus are handled either entirely by the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction (i.e. City Police or County Sheriff’s Offices) or handled by such agencies supported by Duke Police.

If one of the local law enforcement agencies responds or is contacted about criminal activity occurring off-campus involving Duke students, they may notify the Duke University Police Department. However, other agencies’ policies do not require such notification. Students, in these cases, may be subject to arrest by the local agencies and subject to University disciplinary action through the Office of Student Conduct. Also, see *The Duke Community Standard in Practice: A Guide for Undergraduates* at

<http://registrar.duke.edu/university-bulletins/duke-community-standard-practice-guide-undergraduates>

The Duke University Police Department may provide a timely warning or other advisory for significant off-campus criminal activity impacting the University community. This information may be disseminated via campus media, outdoor warning system, text and e-mail messaging, posted bulletins, and through the student residential staff. Although the department does not routinely record statistics on crimes that occur outside its legal jurisdiction, it does collect and publish statistics for Clery crimes occurring on public property immediately adjacent to the University.

In general, prospective students, employees, and visitors to Duke University should know that as with any campus, there is crime both on- and off-campus and that it is important to take reasonable precautions at all times. The Duke Police Department can assist any member of the Duke community in determining an appropriate point of contact for police matters falling outside of the department's jurisdiction. Contact the Assistant Chief Raines at 919-684-2210 for assistance. **For additional local, off-campus information, you may contact the [Durham Police Department](#) and the [Durham County Sheriff’s Office](#).**

Safety at the Duke Marine Laboratory

The Duke University Marine Laboratory is a division within the Nicholas School of the Environment and Earth Sciences. Its mission is education and research in the basic ocean processes, coastal environmental management, marine biotechnology and marine biomedicine. It is situated on Pivers Island within the Outer Banks of North Carolina, only 150 yards across the channel from the historic town of Beaufort. A bridge connects the island with US Highway 70, making the laboratory accessible by automobile.

The Marine Laboratory consists of 24 buildings, including several dormitories, a large dining hall, a boathouse that has been remodeled as a student commons, classroom laboratories, six research buildings, and a maintenance complex. The laboratory also maintains wet labs with running seawater, a workshop, a stockroom, and a purchasing department. Building access control is by lock and key. A maintenance employee is on duty or can be called 24/7 to assist with access, monitor building security and to report safety or security concerns to the Marine Laboratory administration.

The Marine Laboratory operates year-round to provide educational, training, and research opportunities to about 3,500 persons annually, including undergraduate, graduate and professional students enrolled in the University's academic programs; visiting student groups who use the laboratory's facilities; and scientists who come from North America and abroad to conduct their own research.

Contact Information

Note that the immediate responding local law enforcement agencies to the Marine Laboratory campus are the Town of Beaufort Police Department and the Carteret County Sheriff's Office.

- In any emergency (medical or criminal), dial 911.
- The non-emergency telephone number for the law enforcement response is (252) 726-1911, Carteret County Emergency Communications.

Both the Town of Beaufort Police Department and the Carteret County Sheriff's Office respond to calls for service and investigate crimes. If a crime occurs that requires a Timely Warning assessment, the Marine Laboratory's Director or his designee will notify the Duke University Campus Police Department, which will then follow procedures outlined above.

The Marine Lab also has security officers on the island from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. on week days and 24-hour coverage on weekends and holidays (phone number is 252-659-0572). These security officers are also CPR trained.

The Duke Marine Lab Crime Log is available during business hours at the Administration Building on site.

Anonymous reports of criminal activity can be reported to Carteret County Crime Stoppers by dialling (252) 726-INFO or by submitting an email to Carteret County Sheriff's Office [CRIME TIPS](#). This e-mail address is being protected from spambots. JavaScript must be enabled to view it. Crime Stoppers texting is available by dialling (252) 241-0946.

The Duke University Police Department may also assist local law enforcement in investigating crimes reported at the Marine Laboratory campus. It is also available to provide crime prevention programs for student orientations, as well as programs on alcohol impairment and laws. Although crime is infrequent at the lab, please remember to follow the advice as outlined above in the Crime Reduction Tips section. Emergency management of the Marine Lab is coordinated with the main campus.

These specific policy statements apply to the Marine Laboratory; otherwise, all other policy statements about other topics not addressed here that are contained in this Annual Security Report apply to the Marine Laboratory.

Safety at Duke in DC



Duke in DC is Duke's embassy in the nation's capital. We work with policymakers, academics, researchers, alumni and the higher education community to advance the intellectual life of the university beyond campus. Founded in April of 2012, Duke's previously decentralized activities gained a home base and a permanent presence in the heart of Washington, D.C.

Duke University is committed to a belief that the 21st century research institution is grounded in real-world applications, is responsive to local needs and global aspirations.

Housing

Students are housed in the Washington Intern Housing Network (WIHN) apartments in the Atlas arts and entertainment District. Living in the Washington Intern Housing Network's (WIHN) Senate Square Apartments will provides the opportunity to live and learn with fellow residents. The following policies are in place for your happiness, health and safety.

These specific policy statements, descriptions of facility, and contact information apply to Duke in DC. All other policy statements about other topics not addressed here that are contained above in this Annual Security Report apply to Duke in DC.

Safety at Duke in DC

Student Conduct

Although you are off campus for the semester, you are still expected to adhere to the Duke University Community Standard. Violations of the Duke Community Standard, even while studying off campus, may result in judicial board action back at Duke.

Safety and Contact Information and Support

Washington, DC is a much safer city than it was 30 years ago, but as in any heavily populated place, you need to stay alert and use common sense. Keep the following in mind when traveling around the city:

- Know where your wallet, purse, or other valuables are at all times. Don't keep your wallet in the back pocket of your pants or in a back pack.
- Don't carry too much cash on you and never display large amounts of cash in public.
- Ignore panhandlers.
- After dark, stay on main streets where there are other people.
- Ride in metro cars that have other people in them.
- Don't travel in unmarked or unlicensed taxi cabs.

To report crimes or other emergencies, students and staff should contact the local Washington DC Metropolitan Police Department at 9-1-1 and the on-site Director. If the director is unavailable, individuals should contact the Duke Police at 919-684-2444. If a crime occurs that requires a Timely Warning assessment, the Duke in DC's on-site Director or his designee will notify the Duke University Campus Police Department, which will then follow procedures outlined above.

Access to the Facility

Duke in DC is located on a fifth floor suite at 1201 Pennsylvania Avenue. The main building lobby has security as the front desk 24/7/365 and the fifth floor suite is secured with a separate keycard access system.

These specific policy statements, descriptions of facility, and contact information apply to Duke in DC. All other policy statements about other topics not addressed here that are contained above in this Annual Security Report apply to

Appendix: Criminal Law Definitions

North Carolina Statutes: Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

Sexual Assault

First-degree Forcible Rape - NCGS 14-27.21:

(a) A person is guilty of first-degree forcible rape if the person engages in vaginal intercourse with another person by force and against the will of the other person, and does any of the following:

- (1) Uses, threatens to use, or displays a dangerous or deadly weapon or an article which the other person reasonably believes to be a dangerous or deadly weapon.
- (2) Inflicts serious personal injury upon the victim or another person.
- (3) The person commits the offense aided and abetted by one or more other persons.

Second-degree Forcible Rape - NCGS 14-27.22:

(a) A person is guilty of second-degree forcible rape if the person engages in vaginal intercourse with another person:

- (1) By force and against the will of the other person; or
- (2) Who is mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless, and the person performing the act knows or should reasonably know the other person is mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless.

Statutory Rape

NCGS 14-27.23: A person is guilty of statutory rape of a child by an adult if the person is at least 18 years of age and engages in vaginal intercourse with a victim who is a child under the age of 13 years.

NCGS 14-27.24: A person is guilty of first-degree statutory rape if the person engages in vaginal intercourse with a victim who is a child under the age of 13 years and the defendant is at least 12 years old and is at least four years older than the victim.

NCGS 14-27.25: A defendant is guilty of a Class B1 felony if the defendant engages in vaginal intercourse with another person who is 15 years of age or younger and the defendant is at least 12 years old and at least six years older than the person, except when the defendant is lawfully married to the person

First-degree Forcible Sexual Offense - NCGS 14-27.26:

A person is guilty of a first degree forcible sexual offense if the person engages in a sexual act with another person by force and against the will of the other person, and does any of the following:

Employs or displays a dangerous or deadly weapon or an article which the other person reasonably believes to be a dangerous or deadly weapon.

- (2) Inflicts serious personal injury upon the victim or another person.
- (3) The person commits the offense aided and abetted by one or more other persons.

Second-degree Forcible Sexual Offense - NCGS 14-27.27:

A person is guilty of second degree forcible sexual offense if the person engages in a sexual act with another person:

- (1) By force and against the will of the other person; or
- (2) Who is mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless, and the person performing the act knows or should reasonably know that the other person is mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless.

Statutory Sexual Offense

NCGS 14-27.28:

A person is guilty of statutory sexual offense with a child by an adult if the person is at least 18 years of age and engages in a sexual act with a victim who is a child under the age of 13 years.

NCGS 14- 27.29:

A person is guilty of first-degree statutory sexual offense if the person engages in a sexual act with a victim who is a child under the age of 13 years and the defendant is at least 12 years old and is at least four years older than the victim.

NCGS 14-27.30:

A defendant is guilty of a Class B1 felony if the defendant engages in a sexual act with another person who is 15 years of age or younger and the defendant is at least 12 years old and at least six years older than the person, except when the defendant is lawfully married to the person.

Sexual Assault, continued

Sexual Activity by a Substitute Parent or Custodian - NCGS 14- 27.31:

If a defendant who has assumed the position of a parent in the home of a minor victim engages in vaginal intercourse or a sexual act with a victim who is a minor residing in the home, the defendant is guilty of a Class E felony.

If a person having custody of a victim of any age or a person who is an agent or employee of any person, or institution, whether such institution is private, charitable, or governmental, having custody of a victim of any age engages in vaginal intercourse or a sexual act with such victim, the defendant is guilty of a Class E felony.

Sexual Activity with a Student - NCGS 14-27.32:

If a defendant, who is a teacher, school administrator, student teacher, school safety officer, or coach, at any age, or who is other school personnel, and who is at least four years older than the victim engages in vaginal intercourse or a sexual act with a victim who is a student, at any time during or after the time the defendant and victim were present together in the same school, but before the victim ceases to be a student, the defendant is guilty of a Class G felony, except when the defendant is lawfully married to the student. The term "same school" means a school at which the student is enrolled and the defendant is employed, assigned, or volunteers.

A defendant who is school personnel, other than a teacher, school administrator, student teacher, school safety officer, or coach, and is less than four years older than the victim and engages in vaginal intercourse or a sexual act with a victim who is a student, is guilty of a Class I felony.

Sexual Battery - NCGS 14-27.33:

A person is guilty of sexual battery if the person, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, engages in sexual contact with another person:

- (1) By force and against the will of the other person; or
- (2) Who is mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless, and the person performing the act knows or should reasonably know that the other person is mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless.

Taking indecent liberties with children - NCGS 14-202.1:

A person is guilty of taking indecent liberties with children if, being 16 years of age or more and at least five years older than the child in question, he either:

Willfully takes or attempts to take any immoral, improper, or indecent liberties with any child of either sex under the age of 16 years for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire; or

Willfully commits or attempts to commit any lewd or lascivious act upon or with the body or any part or member of the body of any child of either sex under the age of 16 years.

Indecent liberties between children - NCGS 14-202.2:

A person who is under the age of 16 years is guilty of taking indecent liberties with children if the person either:

Willfully takes or attempts to take any immoral, improper, or indecent liberties with any child of either sex who is at least three years younger than the defendant for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire; or

Willfully commits or attempts to commit any lewd or lascivious act upon or with the body or any part or member of the body of any child of either sex who is at least three years younger than the defendant for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire.

Taking indecent liberties with a student - NCGS 14-202.4:

(a) If a defendant, who is a teacher, school administrator, student teacher, school safety officer, or coach, at any age, or who is other school personnel and is at least four years older than the victim, takes indecent liberties with a victim who is a student, at any time during or after the time the defendant and victim were present together in the same school but before the victim ceases to be a student, the defendant is guilty of a Class I felony, unless the conduct is covered under some other provision of law providing for greater punishment. A person is not guilty of taking indecent liberties with a student if the person is lawfully married to the student.

(b) If a defendant, who is school personnel, other than a teacher, school administrator, student teacher, school safety officer, or coach, and who is less than four years older than the victim, takes indecent liberties with a student as provided in subsection (a) of this section, the defendant is guilty of a Class I felony.

Sexual Assault, continued

Solicitation of a Child by Computer to Commit an Unlawful Sex Act - NCGS 14-202.3:

Offense.—A person is guilty of solicitation of a child by a computer if the person is 16 years of age or older and the person knowingly, with the intent to commit an unlawful sex act, entices, advises, coerces, orders, or commands, by means of a computer or any other device capable of electronic data storage or transmission, a child who is less than 16 years of age and at least five years younger than the defendant, or a person the defendant believes to be a child who is less than 16 years of age and who the defendant believes to be at least five years younger than the defendant, to meet with the defendant or any other person for the purpose of committing an unlawful sex act. Consent is not a defense to a charge under this section.

Jurisdiction.—The offense is committed in the State for purposes of determining jurisdiction, if the transmission that constitutes the offense either originates in the State or is received in the State.

Domestic Violence

Simple Assault - NCGS 14-33(a)

Any person who commits a simple assault or a simple assault and battery or participates in a simple affray is guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor

Assault inflicting Serious Injury - NCGS 14-33(c)(1)

Unless the conduct is covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, any person who commits any assault, assault and battery, or affray is guilty of a Class A1 misdemeanor if, in the course of the assault, assault and battery, or affray, he or she:

Inflicts serious injury upon another person or uses a deadly weapon

Assault on a Female - NCGS 14-33(c)(2)

Unless the conduct is covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, any person who commits any assault, assault and battery, or affray is guilty of a Class A1 misdemeanor if, in the course of the assault, assault and battery, or affray, he or she:

Assaults a female, he being a male person at least 18 years of age

Assault by Pointing a Gun - NCGS 14- 34

If any person shall point any gun or pistol at any person, either in fun or otherwise, whether such gun or pistol be loaded or not loaded, he shall be guilty of a Class A1 misdemeanor.

Violation of a Domestic Violence Protection Order - NCGS 50B-4.1:

Except as otherwise provided by law, a person who knowingly violates a valid protective order entered pursuant to this Chapter or who knowingly violates a valid protective order entered by the courts of another state or the courts of an Indian tribe shall be guilty of a Class A1 misdemeanor.

Dating Violence

Violation of a Domestic Violence Protection Order - NCGS 50B-4.1:

Except as otherwise provided by law, a person who knowingly violates a valid protective order entered pursuant to this Chapter or who knowingly violates a valid protective order entered by the courts of another state or the courts of an Indian tribe shall be guilty of a Class A1 misdemeanor.

Stalking

Stalking - NCGS 14-277.3A (c)

Offense.—A defendant is guilty of stalking if the defendant willfully on more than one occasion harasses another person without legal purpose or willfully engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person without legal purpose and the defendant knows or should know that the harassment or the course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to do any of the following:

- (1) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of the person's immediate family or close personal associates.
- (2) Suffer substantial emotional distress by placing that person in fear of death, bodily injury, or continued harassment.

Stalking, continued

Cyberstalking - NCGS 14- 196.3:

It is unlawful for a person to:

- (1) Use in electronic mail or electronic communication any words or language threatening to inflict bodily harm to any person or to that person's child, sibling, spouse, or dependent, or physical injury to the property of any person, or for the purpose of extorting money or other things of value from any person.
 - (2) Electronically mail or electronically communicate to another repeatedly, whether or not conversation ensues, for the purpose of abusing, annoying, threatening, terrifying, harassing, or embarrassing any person.
 - (3) Electronically mail or electronically communicate to another and to knowingly make any false statement concerning death, injury, illness, disfigurement, indecent conduct, or criminal conduct of the person electronically mailed or of any member of the person's family or household with the intent to abuse, annoy, threaten, terrify, harass, or embarrass.
 - (4) Knowingly permit an electronic communication device under the person's control to be used for any purpose prohibited by this section.
 - (5) Knowingly install, place, or use an electronic tracking device without consent, or cause an electronic tracking device to be installed, placed, or used without consent, to track the location of any person.
- (c) Any offense under this section committed by the use of electronic mail or electronic communication may be deemed to have been committed where the electronic mail or electronic communication was originally sent, originally received in this State, or first viewed by any person in this State.

Violation of a Domestic Violence Protective Order - NCGS 50B-4.1:

Except as otherwise provided by law, a person who knowingly violates a valid protective order entered pursuant to this Chapter or who knowingly violates a valid protective order entered by the courts of another state or the courts of an Indian tribe shall be guilty of a Class A1 misdemeanor.

