

2024

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Introduction

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act, as amended. It provides students and employees of Chicago State University ("University") with information on: the University's security arrangements, policies and procedures; programs that provide education on such things as drug and alcohol abuse, awareness of various kinds of sex offenses, and the prevention of crime generally; and procedures the University will take to notify the campus community in the event of an emergency. Its purpose is to provide students and employees with information that will help them make informed decisions relating to their own safety and the safety of others.

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by the Chief of Police in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the University's campus security authorities and various other elements of the University. Each year an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The University encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned by the University, or on nearby, owned, or adjacent property.

Officers are responsible for reporting and investigating all crimes, issuing

stalking because under the Violence Against Women Act both the accused and accuser in these cases are given the results without the need to make a written request.

Drug and Alcohol Policy

This policy is being distributed and applied to all students enrolled at Chicago State University in compliance with the provisions of the

Category	Summary (Illinois Compiled Statutes)
<p><i>Alcohol and Minors</i></p>	<p>It is generally illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess or consume alcohol, and it is also illegal to use fake identification for the purpose of obtaining alcohol. See 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-20. A violation is a Class A misdemeanor which can include a prison sentence of less than 1 year and a fine of up to \$2,500. Id. 730 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/5-4.5-55.</p> <p>No person, after purchasing or otherwise obtaining alcohol or liquor, shall sell, give, or deliver such alcohol or liquor to another person under the age of 21 years, except in the performance of a religious ceremony or service. 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-16(a)(iii). A violation is a Class A misdemeanor and the sentences shall include, but shall not be limited to, a fine of not less than \$500 for a first offense and not less than \$2,000 for a second or subsequent offense. Id.</p>
<p><i>Driving Under the Influence (DUI)</i></p>	<p>Driving while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs is prohibited. 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/11-501. One situation where violation occurs is when a person is driving or physically controlling a motor vehicle with a blood or breath alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater. Id. A violation may also occur <003>Tj/TT5Tc (blood)Tj3>Tjb003>Tj /TT4</p>

discussed below, including relevant definitions, risk reduction, and bystander intervention.

Crime Definitions

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
<i>Dating Violence</i>	<p>The institution has determined, based on good faith research, that Illinois' criminal statutes do not define the term dating violence.</p> <p>Illinois' health and safety statutes define "Teen dating violence" as "(1) A pattern of behavior in which a person uses or threatens to use physical, mental, or emotional abuse to control another person who is in a dating relationship with the person, where</p>

is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or (2) places that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to or of that person or a family member of that person.

A person commits stalking when he or she has previously been convicted of stalking another person and knowingly and without lawful justification on one occasion places that same person or places that same person under surveillance and (2) places that person in threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to or of that person or a family member of that person.

A person commits stalking when he or she knowingly makes threats that would be carried out in a course of conduct and is aware of the threatening nature of his or her conduct.

Aggravated Stalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 5/12-7.4): A person commits aggravated stalking when he or she commits stalking and: (1) causes bodily harm to the victim; or (2) confines or restrains the victim; or (3) violates a temporary restraining order, a protection order, a stalking no contact order, a civil no contact order, or an injunction prohibiting the behavior described in subsection (b)(1) of Section 214 of the Domestic Violence Act of 1986.

Cyberstalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 5/12-7.5):

A person commits cyberstalking when he or she engages in a course of conduct that includes the use of electronic communication directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that would cause a reasonable person to: (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or (2) suffer other emotional distress.

A person commits cyberstalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions, harasses another person through the use of electronic communication and: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or (2) places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint; or (3) at any

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Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.</p>

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Criminal Sexual Assault (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 5/11 1.20): A person commits criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration and: (1) uses force or threat of force; (2) knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent; (3) is a family member of the victim, and the victim is under 18 years of age; or (4) is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervisor in relation to the victim, and the victim is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age.

Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 5/11 1.30):

A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits criminal sexual assault and any of the following aggravating circumstances exist during the commission of the offense or, for purposes of paragraph (7), occur as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense:

Sexual Assault

CrimeType(Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
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act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person is at least 5 years older than the victim.

- e. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability.
- f. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age and the person is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim.

Sexual Relations Within Families (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-11): A person commits sexual relations within families if he or she: (1) commits an act of sexual penetration as defined in Section 10-1 of this Code; and (2) the person knows that he or she is related to the other person as follows: (i) Brother or sister, either of the whole blood or sister by blood.



- Attend large parties with friends you trust. Watch out for your friends and ask that they watch out for you.
- Be aware of someone trying to slip you an incapacitating “rape drug” like Rohypnol or Gamma Hydroxybutyrate (GHB).

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, these suggestions may help you to reduce your risk of being the responding party of sexual assault or another sexual crime:

- Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person.
- Don’t make assumptions about the other person’s consent or about how far they are willing to go.
- Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual behavior.
- If your partner expresses a withdrawal of consent, stop immediately.
- Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you their intentions.
- Consider “mixed messages” a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.
- Don’t take advantage of someone who is really drunk or on drugs, even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, don’t be afraid to step in if you see someone else trying to take advantage of a nearly incapacitated person.
- Be of

addressing the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

PPA and OPA Programming Methods

The PPA and OPA are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the University. Methods include, but are not limited to: presentations, online training modules, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. A summary of this programming is provided below.

New students receive education on the prevention of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through a presentation by the Office of Student Affairs and the Chicago State University Police Department during orientation. All new employees are required to complete an online training module on these topics upon hire and are required to retake the online training each year.

As part of its ongoing



- x Whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

The University will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the University's ability to provide them. However, there may be times when certain information must be disclosed to a third party in order to implement the accommodation or protective measure. Such decisions will be made by the University in light of the surrounding circumstances, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information necessary to implement the accommodation or protective measure is provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim in order to provide an accommodation or protective order, the

and prevent its recurrence;(5) the age and relationship of the parties involved;(6) whether the alleged perpetrator is an Employee;(7) the scope of the alleged Sex Discrimination, including information suggesting a pattern, ongoing Sex Discrimination or Sex Discrimination alleged to have impacted multiple individuals;(8) the availability of evidence; and (9) whether the University could end the alleged Sex Discrimination and prevent its recurrence without initiating the investigation and adjudication procedures.

If the Complainant or the Title IX Coordinator files a Formal Complaint, then the University will commence an investigation as specified in "Reporting Sex Discrimination" and proceed to adjudicate the matter as specified in "Adjudication Processes."

In all cases where a Formal Complaint is filed, the Complainant will be treated as a party, irrespective of the party's level of participation. In a case where the Title IX Coordinator files a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will not act as a Complainant or otherwise as a party for purposes of the investigation and adjudication processes.

Once a complaint is made and a decision is made to pursue an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator and/or



Once the emergency is confirmed, and based on its nature, the Chicago State University President or designee will consult with other appropriate University officials to determine the appropriate segment or segments of the University Community to be notified.

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the Chicago State University Police Department at 773 095 2111 of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

The Chicago State University President or designee will access available sources of information from campus administrative staff and local authorities to confirm the existence of a dangerous situation or activity and will be responsible for initiating the University's response and for marshaling the appropriate local emergency response authorities for

The Chicago State University Chief of Police or designee maintains a record of these tests and training exercises, including a description of them, the dates and times they were held and an indication of whether they were announced or unannounced. In connection with at least one such test, the University will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the University's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

	OnCampus	OnCampus Housing	NonCampus	PublicProperty
Crime	2023 2022	177	177	0

Services at Michael Holmes, 773 695 2278. When providing