

Madrid Campus



SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY

Annual Security Report 2018

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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

I am pleased to present the 2018 Suffolk University Madrid Campus Annual Security Report.

We are committed to ensuring the safety of students, faculty and staff, here in Boston on our main campus, and abroad on our Madrid campus.

The Suffolk University Police & Security Department has prepared this report to disseminate important information about the Madrid campus, including:

- Crime statistics
- Emergency and crime reporting procedures
- Missing persons policies and procedures
- Access to campus facilities
- Drug and alcohol policies
- Sexual assault policies and reporting procedures

We are providing this information to make the Suffolk community more aware of the safety issues that affect our Madrid campus and to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (“the Clery Act”). By promoting this kind of transparency, we hope to accomplish our primary goal, which is to have everyone help create a safe, welcoming campus environment.

At Suffolk University, the safety and well-being of our students, faculty, and staff are our top priorities. As always, we welcome your input.

Thank you for your support.

Marisa Kelly,
President, Suffolk University

THE CLERY ACT

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (the Clery Act) mandates that colleges and universities:

- Publish an annual security report by October 1st that includes past three years of campus crime statistics, campus security policies and procedures, and information regarding programs available to educate the University community on safety and crime prevention.
- Report statistics for crimes that occur on campus, in non-campus buildings or property, and on public property that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.
- Provide timely warning notices of Clery crimes that are considered to represent a threat to students and employees.
- Establish and implement emergency notification procedures in the event of emergencies occurring on campus that pose an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees.
- Maintain a public, written crime log that records crimes reported to campus police that occur on campus, in non-campus buildings or property, or on public property that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.
- Establish policies and procedures relating to campus security and fire safety.

EMERGENCY & CRIME REPORTING AND RESPONSE

Reporting Criminal Actions or Other Emergencies Occurring on the Madrid Campus:

Given SUMC's unique situation as a satellite campus located in a foreign country, emergency protocols and procedures differ to some degree from those in Boston. Depending on the nature of the situation, crimes and emergencies can be reported by calling +34.91.533.59 35 (during campus hours); +34.628.294.290 (an emergency phone number available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week); or 112 locally (to receive immediate assistance from the Spanish police, fire department, ambulance, etc.).

ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

Suffolk Madrid's one building is equipped with two points of access. The main entrance to the building is monitored by the receptionist and has an installed buzzer system. The emergency exits at the basement level cannot be opened from the outside without a key and are equipped with an alarm that sounds when the doors are opened from within.

SECURITY FOR OFF CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING

SUMC housing options have the following security measures:

- Cea Bermúdez apartments—(7), c/ Cea Bermúdez, 15
Students are given keys to the two doors separating them from the street (main entrance and apartment). There is also a doorman on duty during the day. A Suffolk staff member is currently in residence.
- Isaac Peral apartment (1)—c/ Isaac Peral, 50
Students are given keys to the two doors separating them from the street (main entrance and apartment).
- Conde Duque apartment (1)—c/ Conde Duque, 21
Students are given keys to the two doors separating them from the street (main entrance and apartment). There is also a doorman on duty during the day.
- Residencia Universitaria GALDÓS (16)—c/ Ramiro de Maeztu, 2
Students are given keys to the two doors separating them from the street (main entrance and apartment). There is also a security guard on duty 24 hours a day and cameras installed at the front door.
- Homestays
Security measures for students who choose to live with host families vary depending upon the home in which the student is placed. Please contact SUMC Housing Coordinator Cristina Muñoz (cmunoz@suffolk.es) for more information.

MAINTENANCE OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

The Madrid Campus has a Facilities Planning and Management Office, which is responsible for proper repair and maintenance of campus facilities. Suffolk Madrid staff and faculty report to the Facilities Office any maintenance or repair issues in the course of their on-campus activities, including such conditions that may pose a safety risk to the community.

DRUG & ALCOHOL POLICIES

Students at the Madrid Campus are subject to the laws of Spain, as well as the policies of Suffolk University. Below are the drug and alcohol policies by which Suffolk Madrid students must abide:

Independently from any legal action that might take place, the following are forbidden:

- Possession, consumption, or traffic of drugs or any restricted substances;
- Introducing or consuming alcoholic beverages on the Suffolk campus;
- Appearing on campus in any state of intoxication.

Suffolk University requires that students and staff observe of all laws and regulations pertaining to alcoholic beverages, illegal drugs, and controlled substances as outlined in the statutes and laws of Spain. It is the responsibility of all members of the University community to be familiar with and to comply with these laws.

SMOKING POLICY

Smoking is prohibited in the campus building. Smoking is permitted beyond the front gate.

SEXUAL ASSAULT POLICIES & PROCEDURES

Suffolk University is committed to providing a successful learning and working environment for all members of its community free from any harassing or discriminatory conduct. Discrimination and harassment, including sexual misconduct, are unlawful and undermine the core values and principles upon which Suffolk University was founded.

The University's Policy Against Sexual Misconduct is designed to ensure a safe and non-discriminatory educational and work environment, and to meet its legal obligations under Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972 ("Title IX"), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in the University's programs and activities, and other applicable federal and state laws prohibiting discrimination.

Definitions of Prohibited Conduct

What is Sexual Misconduct?

Sexual misconduct is a broad term used to encompass a range of behaviors, including sexual harassment, non-consensual sexual contact, non-consensual sexual penetration, sexual violence, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic or relationship violence, stalking, and other physical acts perpetrated against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent due to the victim's use of alcohol or drugs. An individual may also be unable to give consent due to an intellectual or other disability. Examples of sexual misconduct include: rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, and sexual coercion. All such acts of sexual misconduct are prohibited by Suffolk University.

Suffolk University supports the rights of all employees and students to work, live and study in an environment free from sexual coercion and violence. Sexual contact with another person without his/her consent, or with the use and/or threat of force violates the standards of civility, decency, and respect expected of all members of the University community.

Suffolk University prohibits non-consensual sexual activity, including, but not limited to, sexual assault and rape, and sexually exploitative behavior. Suffolk also prohibits all forms of dating violence, including, but not limited to, stalking and domestic abuse.

Acts of sexual misconduct may be committed by men against women, women against men, men against men, and women against women. The issue in any case is not the gender or sexual orientation of the persons involved, but the acts committed.

What is Sexual Harassment?

Sexual harassment is a form of harassment. Suffolk University prohibits all forms of sexual harassment. Sexual harassment includes unwelcomed sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when it meets any of the following criteria:

- Submission to or rejection of such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment or academic status or as a basis for employment or academic decisions.
- Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work or academic performance, depriving a student or employee, or other individual of the ability to participate in or derive full benefit from any educational, or employment opportunity, or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment for working, learning, or living on campus.

It is difficult to define with precision the kinds of verbal or physical behavior that constitute sexual harassment, because it depends on circumstances such as the severity, persistence, and/or pervasiveness of the conduct, the type, frequency and duration of the conduct, the relationship between the harasser and the recipient of the harassment, the degree to which the conduct affected an individual's education or employment, and whether it is a pattern of behavior. Although it is not possible to list all types of conduct that, if unwelcomed, might constitute sexual harassment, the following are some examples:

- Sexual advances, whether or not they involve physical touching;
- Incidents of physical assault;
- Direct or implied threats that submission to sexual advances will be a condition of employment, work status, promotion, grades, references, or letters of recommendation;
- Sexual comments or inappropriate references to gender;
- Sexually explicit statements, questions, jokes, or anecdotes, regardless of the means of communication (oral, written, electronic, etc.);
- Unwanted touching, patting, hugging, brushing against a person's body, kissing or leering;
- Inquiries or commentaries about sexual activity, experience, or orientation;
- The display of inappropriate sexually oriented materials in a location where others can view them;
- Comments about or inappropriate touching of the body of another individual.

Because the University takes allegations of sexual harassment seriously, it will respond promptly to complaints and, where it is determined that such inappropriate conduct has occurred, will act promptly to eliminate the conduct and impose such corrective action as is necessary, including disciplinary action, where appropriate.

What Is Non-Consensual Sexual Activity?

Non-consensual sexual activity is a form of sexual misconduct that includes, but is not limited to, sexual assault, rape, or any sexual activity by a student or group of students that takes place without the consent of the other student(s) or individual(s) involved.

The crime of rape occurs when the offender has sexual intercourse with a person and compels such person to submit by force and against his/her will, or compels such person to submit by threat of bodily injury.

Sexual activity includes intentional contact with the breasts, mouth, buttocks, groin, or genitals, or touching another person with any of these body parts, or forcing another person to touch you, or themselves with or on any of these body parts; intercourse, however slight, meaning vaginal penetration by a penis, object, tongue, or finger, anal penetration by a penis, object, tongue, or finger; and oral copulation (mouth to genital contact or genital to mouth contact).

What Is Sexually Exploitative Behavior?

Sexually exploitative behavior is a form of sexual misconduct that occurs when a student takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for his/her own advantage or benefit, or to benefit or advantage anyone other than the one being exploited. Sexually exploitative behavior may also constitute non-consensual sexual activity.

Examples of sexual exploitation include, but are not limited to:

- Prostitution (such as selling or exchanging money or something else of value or benefit for sexual acts);
- Taking pictures or video, or audio recording another in a sexual act or in any other private sexual activity without the consent of all involved in the activity, or exceeding the boundaries of consent (such as allowing another person to hide in a closet and observe sexual activity, or disseminating sexual pictures without the photographed person's consent);
- Unauthorized posting or distribution of materials involving the sexual activity of another person, including electronic postings; Sexual voyeurism (such as watching a person who is undressing, using the bathroom, or engaging in sexual acts without the consent of the person observed);
- Engaging in sexual activity with another person while knowingly infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or another sexually transmitted infection (STI), and without informing the other person of the infection;
- Administering alcohol or drugs (such as "date rape" drugs) to another person without his/her knowledge or effective consent.

What Is Stalking, Domestic or Relationship Violence and Dating Violence?

Stalking, which includes cyber stalking, means a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for her, his, or others' safety, or to suffer substantial emotional distress.

Domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse, or intimate partner of a victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with the victim as spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under Massachusetts law, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected under the domestic or family violence laws of Massachusetts.

Dating violence means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship, the type of relationship; and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

What is Consent?

Consent must be informed and given knowingly and willingly by all participants to any sexual activity. For consent to be valid, there must be an exchange of mutually understandable words or actions between participants to a sexual interaction. Consent must be present throughout the activity and can be revoked at any time. Silence, or the fact that the parties had previously been in a relationship, by itself, is not sufficient to indicate consent. Consent may not be given by someone who is disoriented, asleep, so impaired due to ingestion of alcohol or drugs as to be incapable of consenting to sexual interaction, unconscious, less than 16 years of age, physically helpless, or mentally disabled.

In addition, consent may not be given by someone who was unknowingly given alcohol or other drugs by any other participant to the sexual interaction.

Consent cannot be obtained by the use of physical force, compelling threats, intimidating behavior, or coercion.

An individual who engages in sexual activity when the individual knows, or should know, that the other person is disoriented, asleep, so impaired due to ingestion of alcohol or drugs as to be incapable of consenting to sexual interaction, unconscious, under 16 years of age, physically helpless, or mentally disabled has violated this policy. It is not an excuse that the individual accused of sexual misconduct was intoxicated and, therefore, did not realize the incapacity of the other.

Sexual activity with someone whose incapacity results from the ingestion of alcohol, drugs, or a so-called “date-rape” drug is in violation of this policy. Possession, use, and/or distribution of any of these substances, including, but not limited to, Rohypnol, Ketamine, GHB, and Burundanga, is prohibited, and administering one of these substances to another individual for the purpose of inducing incapacity for a sexual purpose is a violation of this policy. Use of alcohol or other drugs will never function to excuse behavior that violates this policy.

Jurisdiction

This Policy applies to conduct that is committed by students, faculty, staff, or third parties. This Policy applies to conduct that occurs on campus or off campus if the conduct was in connection with a University or University-recognized program or activity, or if the conduct has continuing effects that create a hostile environment for a member of the University community.

What to Do if You Are a Victim of Sexual Misconduct

If you are a victim of a sexual assault, there are important measures you can take to protect yourself and obtain support.

What should I do if I have been sexually assaulted?

Experiencing a sexual assault, sexual violence, or another type of sexual misconduct can be confusing and frightening. Individuals who experience a sexual assault are encouraged to read through these guidelines about options for what to do after experiencing a sexual assault. The steps identified below are provided as guidelines only.

Get to a safe place. If the alleged perpetrator is still in the area and/or his/her presence on campus is threatening, call the local police department.

Preserve physical evidence. Because evidence of a sexual assault and the perpetrator's identity (hair, seminal fluids, bits of skin, etc.) may be left on the survivor's body, it is important not to bathe, shower, douche, or even use the toilet if avoidable. If the survivor was assaulted orally, drinking or brushing teeth prior to an exam should be avoided. Survivors should not straighten up the scene of the incident and should take a change of clothes to the hospital. If the survivor must change clothes, put the items that were worn at the time of the attack in a paper bag (not plastic) and bring them to the hospital. Having physical evidence collected can strengthen a case if the survivor decides to pursue legal action. Also preserve physical evidence such as photographs, videos, text messages, and voicemail messages.

Seek timely medical attention. Survivors are encouraged to go for a sexual assault exam as soon as possible because injuries should be treated promptly and evidence deteriorates quickly. Students do not have to inform Suffolk University Police that they are the survivor of a sexual assault.

Suffolk University Madrid Response

The responding staff member should accompany a student to the nearest available health center, clinic, or hospital.

- After attending to the student's physical well-being, the responding staff member must clarify the student's wishes. If he or she wishes to press charges, the police should be contacted immediately. They can be told to meet the student and staff member at the hospital.
- If the student does not wish to press charges, the responding staff member must strictly safeguard the student's privacy. No other members of staff are to be contacted without the student's express permission.

This is a difficult and sensitive situation, and will require concern, tact, and understanding. Responding staff member should do what is best for the student physically and emotionally. Staff member should keep careful notes of details and conversations and listen to the student's wishes—especially if he or she asks not to have friends and/or family contacted.

- If the victim reports the assault soon after it happens, he or she may be in shock, physically harmed, and/or emotionally distraught (often with accompanying feelings of guilt, shame, and/or anger). Remember, the victim may respond badly to physical contact, close physical proximity, or other aspects of the situation--especially if the staff member and the victim are of opposite sexes. Staff member should ask if the student would like a friend present.

Treat the victim gently, without judgment. Ask whether the student would like a friend present while he or she speaks with you.

- Preserve physical evidence. Because evidence of the misconduct and the perpetrator's identity (hair, seminal fluids, bits of skin, etc.) may be left on the survivor's body, it is important not to bathe, shower, douche, or even use the toilet if avoidable. If the survivor was assaulted orally, drinking or brushing teeth prior to an exam should be avoided. Survivors should not straighten up the scene of the incident and should take a change of clothes to the hospital. If the survivor must change clothes, put the items that were worn at the time of the attack in a paper bag (not plastic) and bring them to the hospital. Having physical evidence collected can strengthen a case if the survivor pursues legal action.

Administrative Protocols

At all times, be respectful of a student's privacy.

- Do not divulge information, even to a student's family members, without the student's express consent; encourage him or her to see the Suffolk Madrid counselor or other crisis assistance.
- Work with local authorities to help advance any investigation (if appropriate).
- If the accused is a program participant, s/he should be separated from the assault victim—both in the class room and in student housing.
- Balance the needs of the victim and an accused participant. If the victim decides to press charges at the official level, and through the University, the responding staff member must help him/her do so; likewise, while the accused is bound by the laws of the host country (which may limit the responding staff member's ability to be of help), the responding staff member must help him/her process his/her case and protect his/her privacy, as well.

On-site follow-up protocols with other students in the program

Rumors of an assault may reach other students. If a student brings it up, protect the victim's privacy; explain that the student has been the victim of an (unspecified) assault, and that it is essential for other members of the group to be careful and to look out for each other. Reiterate safety guidelines. If pressed for details explain that you are obligated to protect the victim's privacy—just as you would protect the privacy of the person asking for details.

Additional information for victims

The US Department of State provides additional information for victims of crimes while overseas.

Reactions to Crime Victimization

How individuals react to being the victim of a crime will vary from person to person. Some experience difficulty making decisions, short-term memory problems, difficulty concentrating, or recurring memories of the crime.

It is important to realize that these are normal feelings, behaviors, and reactions to an abnormal event. One of the first things to pay attention to is the need to feel safer. Addressing safety concerns and receiving emotional support can help. For most victims the reactions described above diminish

with time. If these reactions persist and are disrupting your life or getting worse after three or four weeks, you should consider seeking professional assistance.

Resources and Information for Crime Victims

Victim Assistance: If you are the victim of a crime while overseas you may benefit from specialized resources for crime victims available in the US. Throughout the United States thousands of local crime victim assistance programs offer help to victims of violent crime and most will help residents of their community who have been the victim of a crime in another country. These include rape crisis counseling programs, shelter and counseling programs for battered women, support groups and bereavement counseling for family members of homicide victims, diagnostic and treatment programs for child abuse victims, assistance for victims of drunk driving crashes, and others. Information about locating crime victim assistance programs is below.

Victim Compensation

All states operate crime victim compensation programs and nearly half of them offer benefits to their residents who are victims of violent crime overseas.

Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, the toll-free hotline for sexual assault crisis counseling and referrals in the United States is 1-800-656-HOPE. It is operated by the non-profit organization, RAINN (Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network), which also has information online at www.rainn.org.

FIRE SAFETY & EVACUATION POLICIES

Building Evacuation and Bomb Threat Protocol

If a bomb threat is received via telephone:

- Get as much information about the caller as possible
- Remain calm, be courteous, do not interrupt the caller
- Do not discuss the threat in public
- Do not touch suspicious packages, letters, or objects

Bomb threats should always be taken seriously, even if personnel suspect the call is a hoax. The person answering the call should remain calm, make note of the exact wording of the threat, and immediately contact the Incident Commander (IC), L. Elizabeth Baile, at + 34-638-283-265. If the IC is unavailable, (1) inform Main Office personnel, (2) begin evacuating the building—enlisting all available personnel in ensuring that no students, staff members, or faculty remain within the building, (3) and once outside, call the police. Students, faculty, and staff members not actively involved in the evacuation process should be instructed to congregate on the corner of Avenida del Valle and Calle Isaac Peral.

Fire Safety Protocol

Upon discovering a fire, the first staff member on the scene should inform the IC, L. Elizabeth Baile at +34-638-283-265, or Main Office personnel. The IC or personnel contacted will evaluate the situation and, if necessary, advise designated floor wardens to begin evacuation of the

immediate area or entire building, as appropriate. Staff members should leave the scene, and—without putting themselves at risk—be sure to close all windows, doors, etc. if possible. After ensuring that students and personnel are aware of the danger, contact Madrid municipal police and firemen (112). Students, faculty, and staff members not actively involved in the evacuation process should be instructed to congregate on the corner of Avenida del Valle and Calle Isaac Peral.

Terrorism Protocol

In a building explosion, staff members should assist in evacuating the building as quickly and calmly as possible. Students, faculty, and staff members not actively involved in the evacuation process should be instructed to congregate on the corner of Avenida del Valle and Calle Isaac Peral. Staff members should activate the nearest fire alarm and, after ensuring that students and personnel are aware of the danger, contact Madrid municipal police (112). Faculty, staff, and students should not attempt to rescue people who are inside a collapsed building. Wait for emergency personnel to arrive.

MISSING PERSONS POLICY

A student may be deemed missing if it is reported to appropriate University officials that the student has been unreachable via personal contact, telephone, e-mail, or other means of electronic communication for 24 hours or more.

A Suffolk University Madrid Campus student may be reported as “missing” by family member, another student, the student’s host family or another person.

Appropriate University officials include for the Madrid, Spain Campus: staff members manning the SUMC emergency phone, Suffolk Boston University Police (SUPD), Colleges Student Affairs Staff and Study Abroad.

If this report occurs **during Madrid campus opening hours** (M-F 8:00am-9:00pm*):

- The person reporting the incident should call the Suffolk Madrid Campus phone: 91-533-5935 to report the incident and ask for help. (If calling from the USA, 011-34-91-533-5935).
- Student Activities and the Housing Department will investigate. This will include contacting the missing student’s housing accommodation (host family, residence director, roommates), as well as friends, professors, and staff members. A call will also be placed to the Suffolk-issued student cell phone on record.

If this report occurs **after Madrid campus hours or on weekends/holidays**:

- The person reporting the incident should call the Emergency Phone (+34-628-294-290) (if calling from the USA, 011-34-628-294-290), which is manned in rotation by SUMC staff members. Students may also call the Student Activities Phone (+34-606-432-319), which is answered by the SUMC Student Activities Coordinator.
- The person answering the emergency phone will contact the Student Activities and Housing Coordinators, who in turn will investigate by contacting roommates, friends,

residence director, and /or host family. A call will also be placed to the Suffolk-issued student cell phone on record.

If the student is not located and has not been seen or heard from for 24 hours:

Madrid staff members at their discretion will contact Spanish authorities and file an official missing student report. They will follow up with authorities, as needed (acting as translators for students) and will keep Boston administrators abreast of developments.

Madrid staff members will advise the following Madrid and Boston Campus administrators of the incident and of the steps taken:

- Madrid Campus Director
- Chief of the Suffolk University Police
- Dean of Students Boston—The Student Affairs Office will notify the individual identified by the student as the designated emergency contact and the student’s parent or guardian that the student has been reported missing.
- Director of International Programs & Services Boston
- Office of Risk Management, which in turn will notify the Incident Command (ICS) team.

Once it has been established that a Suffolk University student is missing, the Office of Public Affairs should be notified immediately. The Office of Public Affairs will work with the appropriate University administrator(s) to determine how to communicate with the press, public and internal community about the crisis that is occurring.

**Madrid, Spain is 6 hours ahead in time of Boston.*

TIMELY WARNINGS/EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

Suffolk University will issue a campus-wide “timely warning” or crime alert for any Clery Act crime that occurs, either on or off campus, that constitutes a serious or continuing threat to students and employees. Suffolk University will also issue a crime alert for other crimes that occur on or off campus that constitute a serious or continuing threat to students and employees.

Depending on the nature of the emergency and time-sensitivity of the same, the Incident Coordinator or first staff member with firsthand knowledge of the emergency should use the Internet-based emergency text-messaging system to alert/inform affected staff, faculty, and students as appropriate.

ANNUAL TESTING OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

SUMC personnel organize and conduct one fire drill per semester to test the emergency response and evacuation procedures. Fire drills are sometimes, but not always, announced.

APPENDIX

Definitions of Reportable Crimes

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually 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 and probably would result in serious personal 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 of another, 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 felony, breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, safecracking, and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Criminal Homicide:

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

Negligent manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Dating Violence: Dating violence means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship, the type of relationship; and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic Violence: Domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of a victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the law of the jurisdiction, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (Except Arson): To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

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

Illegal Weapons Possession: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

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

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

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

Motor vehicle theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases in which automobiles are taken by persons not having access even though the vehicles are later abandoned—including joyriding.

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

Sexual Assault: 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 sexual contact directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

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

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

Statutory Rape: Statutory rape is defined as non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

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

Stalking: Stalking, which includes cyberstalking, means a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for her, his, or others' safety, or to suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of this definition –

- “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 the person’s property
- “Substantial emotional distress” means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment, or counseling.
- “Reasonable persons” means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY MADRID CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS 2015-2017

	2015					2016					2017				
	On Campus	Non Campus	Public	Unfounded ¹	Total	On Campus	Non Campus	Public	Unfounded ¹	Total	On Campus	Non Campus	Public	Unfounded ¹	Total
Homicide															
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	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
Fondling	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
Statutory Rape	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
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Stalking	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
Aggravated Assault	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
Motor Vehicle Theft	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
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Number of Arrests															
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Referrals															
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Unfounded crimes. If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is "unfounded" and is not included in the university's statistics.

² Crimes in which the victim is intentionally selected because of the actual or perceived, race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or disability.

There were no hate crimes reported for the Madrid campus.