



**BOSTON GRADUATE SCHOOL OF
Psychoanalysis**

Annual Security Report

October 2014

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

Last Updated: Fall 2014

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1. THE INSTITUTION

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

The Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis, including its branch campus in New York, is accredited by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges, Inc. through its Commission on Institutions of Higher Education. Inquiries regarding the accreditation status by the New England Association should be directed to Carol Panetta, Psy.D., Director of Finance and Institutional Relations at BGSP. Individuals may also contact:

Commission on Institutions of Higher Education
New England Association of Schools and Colleges
3 Burlington Woods Drive
Suite 100
Burlington, MA 01803
Phone: (781) 425-7714
Email: cihe@neasc.org

2. INTRODUCTION

This report is published in accord with the 1990 *Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act* (Title II of Public Law 101-652) and subsequent amendments (1992, 1998 & 2000), renaming the law the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act*, and published as required by the 2008 *Higher Education Opportunity Act* or HEOA (Public Law 110-315) that expanded the *Higher Education Act* of 1965. The United States Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, *The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting*, published in February 2011, was used as a resource for interpretation of the *Federal Register* and the *Higher Education Opportunity Act* and for policy statement guidelines, components, and content throughout.

This report addresses The Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis (BGSP) main campus at 1581 Beacon Street, Brookline, MA 02446 and The New York Graduate School of Psychoanalysis (NYGSP) branch campus at 16 West 10th Street, New York, NY 10011 where classes were held during the 2013 specified calendar year, with statistics included for each of the two consecutive prior years. The report encompasses the location of classes, public property within the location and immediately adjacent to the location (i.e. Clery geography).

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

The Annual Security Report 2014 was published with cooperation from the Dean of Graduate Studies, the Senior Leadership Team, and with crime statistics tables compiled by Russell Lowe, Operations Manager, and the Director of Financial Aid and local law enforcement agencies or departments that have jurisdiction over some or all of the Clery geography of addressed locations. This report is the second publication of an institutional security report. Prior to October 2013, institutional Clery disclosures consisted of standalone crime statistics tables reported by the Operations Manager to the Department of Education during the annual Campus Safety and Security Survey. These statistics can be found online at <http://www.ope.ed.gov/security>. The *Student Handbook*, *Faculty Handbook*, and *Employee Handbook* provided helpful information including a Code of Conduct, and other policies now also covered in this Security Report.

For this year's Annual Security Report, we made a good faith effort to comply with the statutory amendments made to the Clery Act by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA). Due to the Department of Education rulemaking process, final regulations on these changes are expected to be published by November 1, 2014, and will be effective July 1, 2015. Until these final rules are published, we have used the statutory provisions as currently written for guidance in creating the 2014 Annual Security Report. As part of our good faith effort to comply, we have included the full definitions of the new crime categories of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking in accordance with VAWA. Additionally, we are reporting on-campus crime statistics for these new crime categories for the 2013 calendar year. Finally, we are holding campus conversations on how best to move forward to implement the proposed changes to our policies and procedures for the handling of incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking.

3. INTENT

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

4. DISTRIBUTION

The report will be published before October 1st yearly and will be accessible on the school's website, www.bgsp.edu and www.nygsp.bgsp.edu. An email notice of the report's availability will be sent to all students, faculty, and staff, listing a brief description of the information contained in the report, and the exact URL of the website posting. The report will also be provided upon request.

5. REPORTING CRIMES AND EMERGENCIES

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

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

Brookline Police can be reached at (617) 730-2222 and the Brookline Fire Department can be reached at (617) 730-2260 for non-emergency calls. New York City Police (6th Precinct) can be reached at (212)741-4811 and the New York City Fire Department can be reached at (718) 999-2000 for non-emergency calls.

The following are designated as persons on campus to whom you may report suspected criminal activity. All students and employees/faculty are encouraged to report suspected criminal activity to the Campus Security Authority.

Brookline, MA main campus:

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

New York, NY branch campus:

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

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

A Campus Security Authority will explain to an individual reporting how to get help if assistance is required. The Campus Security Authority will inform a victim reporting that help is available in a situation when the victim does not want an investigation. The decision to act is the victim's. However, during an emergency situation (for instance a physical assault) a Campus Security Authority will call 911 due to the emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of students and/or employees. When situations warrant, the Campus Security Authority coordinates an emergency notification or timely warning message with the President (or alternative member of the Senior Leadership Team) to be executed by the School Office staff in accord with institutional established notification procedures.

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

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

6. EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

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

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

by the President or other authorized member of the Senior Leadership Team.

- Emergency updates and further information will be provided similarly.
- When applicable circumstances exist and a situation permits, building fire alarms will alert the campus community of an exit emergency whereby all should exit to a safe distance away from the building and await further direction from the Fire Department, law enforcement, or administration to a safe location.
 - Emergency exits are marked with illuminated exit signs throughout the building. Aside from the two main entrances, there are exits in the faculty lounge, in the hallway leading to the student lounge, in the hallway leading to the Therapy Center from the driveway, in Classroom #4, and in the basement (reached by entering the basement through the student lounge and turning left). In addition, there is a fire escape exit off Classroom #3, behind the library. Please familiarize yourself with these exits.
 - Note that although the door at 1581 Beacon Street and the emergency exits are locked from the outside, it is always possible to exit. The emergency exit doors can be opened by pushing the PUSH paddle of the push bar. If for any reason you find an exit that is not operating properly, please notify the school office immediately.
- The emergency response and evacuation procedures will be scheduled, tested, and timed with a yearly required email to the entire community publicizing its emergency response and evacuation procedures.

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

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

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

7. TIMELY WARNING PROCEDURES

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

- The Campus Security Authority and the Senior Leadership Team, assess, in a timely manner, if the nature of the crime presents a continuing danger to the campus community and formulate a draft warning message with the specified segment of the campus community at risk to be notified.
 - The warning message will include the information about the crime that is triggering the warning, information that would promote safety, and information that will aid in the prevention of similar crimes. The message should not include the names of the victim(s), as that information is confidential.
- The President (or authorized member of the Senior Leadership Team if the President is unavailable), approves the warning notification message contents, and appropriate segment of the campus community at risk to be notified, making modifications as necessary, in a timely manner.
- Warning notifications messages are not issued if a notification will, in the judgment of the President (or authorized member of the Senior Leadership Team if the President is unavailable), compromise any effort to assist a victim, or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate an emergency.
- The President (or staff authorized by the President) provides the School Office staff with the approved message contents and specified segment of the campus community (or entire campus community) to be notified in a timely manner.
- The approved notification message is disseminated by overlapping means of communication: posting at the top of the homepage of the BGSP website, updating the outgoing message on the phone system, and by email message to the specified segment of the campus community.
 - The Registrar provides up to date email addresses for the campus community at the beginning of each semester. The Marketing department has access to these emails and will determine the appropriate list to use based on the specified community segment without delay.
 - The Administrative Coordinator disseminates the approved message to the specified segment via email without delay.
 - The Administrative Coordinator posts the approved message without delay at the top of the homepage of the BGSP website.
 - The Director of Financial Aid updates the outgoing phone message on the school voicemail system with the specified message without delay.
 - When administrative employees are included in the specified segment of the campus community, it may be decided to contact staff and/or faculty via phone. In this case, the President also calls Dr. Carol Panetta, the Telephone Tree Coordinator, who notifies employees by phone without delay.
 - If the President (or authorized member of the Senior Leadership Team if the President is unavailable) sees it appropriate, notice of a school closure may be reported to the local television news channels. The Registrar can report a school closure to the various local television news stations (ABC, NBC, CBS/WBZ), and will do so without delay when asked by the President or other authorized member of the Senior Leadership Team.

- Provided an "emergency notification" procedure has been followed, a timely warning will not be issued based on the same circumstances.

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

8. ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM AND POLICY

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

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

Drinking and Driving

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has set the legal limit for alcohol concentration in the blood at below .02 for anyone under the age of 21 and .08 for anyone over 21. For many people who weigh less than 160 lbs., one drink will result in a blood alcohol content of over .02.

As of July 1, 2003, no person may legally operate a vehicle in New York State with blood alcohol content (BAC) of 0.08% or more. Blood alcohol content (BAC) is the percentage of alcohol in your blood and is usually determined by a chemical test of breath, blood, urine or saliva. A BAC of more than .05 percent is legal evidence that you are impaired, a BAC of .08 percent or higher is evidence of intoxication, and a BAC of .18 percent or more is evidence of aggravated driving while intoxicated.

The Graduate School's Position

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

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

Drug and Alcohol Policy Review

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

Education to Promote Prevention of Drug and Alcohol Abuse

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

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

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

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

Alcoholics Anonymous is a fellowship of men and women who share their experience, strength, and hope with each other that they may solve their common problem and help others to recover from alcoholism as <http://www.aa.org>

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

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

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

Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD) mission is to provide students with prevention and intervention tools; <http://www.sadd.org> or info@sadd.org or 1-877-SADD-INC (877-723-3462).

Employee Drug Abuse Notice

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM AND POLICY

The Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis sex offense policy addresses the institution's campus sexual assault programs to prevent sexual violence and procedures to follow when a sex offense occurs. The Graduate School is committed to providing a campus community free of sexual misconduct; sexual discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

Sex Offender Registry Information

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

In accordance with the *Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000*, which amends the *Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act*, the *Jeanne Clery Act* and the *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974* (FERPA), the Graduate School provides links below to the Massachusetts Sex Offender Registry Board (SORB) and the New York Office of Sex Offender Management (OSOM):

- In the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, convicted sex offenders must register with the Massachusetts Sex Offender Registry maintained by the Massachusetts Sex Offender Registry Board. For more information, visit <http://www.mass.gov/eopss/agencies/sorb/>.
- In New York State, convicted sex offenders must register with the New York Sex Offender Registry maintained by the Office of Sex Offender Management and the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. For more information, visit <http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/nsor/>.

As websites may change before the next publication of this report, an alternate source is The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) website coordinated by the Department of Justice to enable citizens to search the latest information; <http://www.fbi.gov/scams-safety/registry> and the US Department of Justice NSOPW SMART website; <http://www.nsopw.gov/?AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1>

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

Education to Promote Prevention of Sexual Violence:

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

Preventing Sexual Assault by the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN) provides, " While you can never completely protect yourself from sexual assault, there are some things you can do to help reduce your risk of being assaulted." (<https://ohl.rainn.org/online/resources/prevent-sexual-assault.cfm>)

Try to avoid dangerous situations:

- Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you find a way to get out of a bad situation.
- Avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- Walk with purpose- even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
- Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags, as this can make you appear more vulnerable.

Try not to allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know:

- Try to stay in a group. If someone you don't know or trust asks you to go somewhere together, let him or her know that you would rather stay with the group.

If someone is pressuring you:

- Trust your instincts. Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to. "I don't want to" is *always* a good enough reason.
- Be true to yourself. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
- Communicate your limits firmly and directly. If you say no, say it like you mean it. Be loud and clear, and be firm - in body language as well as words.

In a social situation:

- Don't leave any beverages unattended or accept drinks from open containers.
- Have a buddy system. Don't be afraid to let a friend know if something is making you uncomfortable, or if you are worried about your safety or your friend's safety.

Engaging Men in the Prevention of Sexual Assault:

- Men can play an important role in reducing the risk for and incidence of sexual violence.
- 74% of college men would intervene to prevent a sexual assault.
- 83% of college men respect their partner's wishes about sexual assault.

Protecting your child from sexual abuse

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

- Communicate, communicate, communicate
 - Teach your children about safe and unsafe touches, as well as what is appropriate physical affection.
 - Talk to your child about sex when they show interest or curiosity.
 - Teach your child that it is against the "rules" for adults to act in a sexual way with children, and use examples.
- Speak to your children about using the proper names for their body parts. Armed with information,

children are better able to report abuse to you.

- Let your children know that respect for elders does not extend to an adult who has made your child uncomfortable. It's OK to say no, and it's OK to leave the situation.
- Trust your own instincts. If your instincts tell you something is wrong, follow up.
- Encourage your children to talk to you if something happens.
- For information about Internet safety, download *A Parent's Guide to Internet Safety* from the FBI. (<http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/parent-guide>)

Preventing Sexual Harassment

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

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

What to Do If You Are a Victim of a Sex Offense at BGSP

If you are in immediate danger, CALL 911 now. If you are the victim of sexual violence (e.g. sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking) you should first get to a place of safety, and then you are strongly encouraged to seek immediate assistance from police and healthcare providers to ensure your physical safety, emotional support and medical care.

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

Counseling and support services are available on campus. Contact the Dean of Graduate Studies for information. Immediate counseling is available off-campus through the following organizations (all phone numbers are 24-hour hotlines):

Boston Area Rape Crisis Center

1-800-841-8371

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

(continued on the following page)

SafeLink Domestic Violence Hotline (Massachusetts)

Operated by Casa Myrna

1-877-785-2020

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

Safe Horizon (New York, NY)

Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-621-HOPE (4673)

Crime Victims Hotline: 1-866-689-HELP (4357)

Rape, Sexual Assault, & Incest Hotline: 212-227-3000

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

Rape Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN) National Sexual Assault Hotline

1-800-656-HOPE (4673)

<http://apps.rainn.org/ohl-bridge/> (on-line hotline)

<https://ohl.rainn.org/online/>

National Domestic Violence Hotline

1-800-799-SAFE (7233)

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

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

In the event the accused is a member of the campus community, an investigation will be conducted by the President, the Dean of Graduate Studies, and a member of the Senior Leadership Team. The accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities during institutional disciplinary proceedings. The accuser and the accused will both be informed of the outcome of the institution's final determination with respect to the alleged sex offense and any sanction that is imposed against the accused. This notification to both the accuser and the accused is not a violation of the *Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974* (FERPA) and will be disclosed in the same manner and the same time frame to both, regardless of where the alleged sex offense occurred. A student or employee found guilty of violating an institutional sexual misconduct policy may be suspended, expelled, or employment terminated. This institutional disciplinary process is separate from any criminal proceedings that may occur as a result of the situation in question.

10. CRIME PREVENTION AND SECURITY OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

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

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

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

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

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

BGSP Main Campus:

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

Monday - Friday from 9am until 9pm
Saturday from 9am until 5pm (except in July and August)
1581 Beacon Street, Brookline, MA 02446
Phone: 617-277-3915
Email: bgsp@bgsp.edu

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

Branch Campus-NYGSP:

NYGSP campus is located at 16 West 10th Street in Manhattan (Greenwich Village). Entrance to the building is controlled using a monitoring system; unauthorized persons are not permitted in the building at any time. The Registrar's office is open Monday through Friday from 9am until 5pm and the office phones are covered during these hours. For full hours of operation and campus visit policies, contact 212-260-7050.

Education to Promote Crime Prevention:

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

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

Tips for crime prevention:

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

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

11. CLERY CRIME STATISTICS

Individual Clery crime statistics tables are included herein for: The Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis (BGSP) main campus at 1581 Beacon Street, Brookline, MA 02446 and The New York Graduate School of Psychoanalysis (NYGSP) branch campus at 16 West 10th Street, New York, NY 10011 where classes were held in 2013, with statistics included for each of the two consecutive prior years. The report encompasses the location of classes, public property within the location and immediately adjacent to the location (i.e. Clery geography).

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

The crime statistics tables include reported offenses, not the findings of a court, coroner or jury or decision of a prosecutor. Clery crimes are counted from records of calls for service, complaints, and investigations obtained from local law enforcement agencies or departments that have jurisdiction over some or all of the Clery geography and from suspected criminal activity reported to the Campus Security Authority by a victim, witness, other third party or even the offender. If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is "unfounded" and is not included in Clery crime statistics. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may "unfound" a crime. When multiple offenses have occurred during a single incident, Clery Act reporting requires that only the most serious offense is counted using the FBI UCR Hierarchy Rule.

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

Crime Definitions

Effective for the 2014 Annual Security Report, the Graduate School is expected to make a good faith effort to comply with new statutory provisions under the Clery Act, as amended by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA). Related to this section, VAWA amended the Clery Act to require institutions to compile statistics for incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, in addition to the existing crime statistic disclosures. The Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (HEA) defines the additional crime categories in accordance with section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994.

Another change is an expansion in the definition of bias, to include additional categories of bias. It is expected that the Graduate School shall report hate crime statistics that reflect crimes motivated by these defined categories of bias.

The definitions in this section are taken directly from *The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting*, published in 2011 by the US Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education. Also, we utilize the revised language from the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, for the updated crime definitions. All definitions are listed

below in alphabetical order:

Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

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

Referred for disciplinary action is defined as the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

The crime statistics reported by the school include the number of *arrests* and the number of persons *referred for disciplinary action* for the following law violations:

1. Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc. is defined as the violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.
2. Drug Abuse Violations are defined as the violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.
3. Liquor Law Violations are defined as the violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

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

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

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 means a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by –

- a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim,
- a person with whom the victim shares a child in common,
- a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner,
- a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies [under VAWA], or
- 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.

Hate crime - a criminal offense committed against a person or property which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. **Bias** is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived race, gender, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnicity, or disability. The categories of bias reported under the *Clery*

Act are: race, gender, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnicity, and disability. For *Clery Act* reporting purposes, hate crimes include any offense in the following two groups that is motivated by bias:

Group A

- Murder and Non-negligent manslaughter
- Forcible sex offenses
- Non-forcible sex offenses
- Robbery
- Aggravated assault
- Burglary
- Motor vehicle theft
- Arson

Group B

- Larceny-theft
- Simple assault
- Intimidation
- Destruction/damage/vandalism of property

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

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

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

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property is to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

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

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

Negligent Manslaughter is defined as the killing of another person through gross negligence. Crimes classified in this category include: any death caused by the gross negligence of another. *Gross negligence* is the intentional failure to perform a manifest duty in reckless disregard of the consequences as affecting the life or property of another. In other words, it's something that a reasonable and prudent person would not do.

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

Sex Offenses—Forcible is defined as any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent. There are four types of Forcible Sex Offenses: Forcible Rape, Forcible Sodomy, Sexual Assault with an Object, and Forcible Fondling.

Sex Offenses—Non-forcible is defined as unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse. There are two types of Non-forcible Sex Offenses: Incest and Statutory Rape.

Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.

2011 – 2013 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT STATISTICS REPORTED BY YEAR AND LOCATION

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

CRIME STATISTICS – Brookline, MA campus

Criminal Offenses - On Campus	Total occurrences On campus		
	Criminal Offense	2011	2012
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses - Forcible	0	0	0
d. Sex offenses - Non-forcible	0	0	0
e. Domestic violence	-	-	0
f. Dating violence	-	-	0
g. Stalking	-	-	0
h. Robbery	0	0	0
i. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
j. Burglary	0	0	0
k. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
l. Arson	0	0	0
Caveat: Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking are only reported for 2013.			

Criminal Offenses - Public Property	Total occurrences on Public Property		
	Criminal Offense	2011	2012
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses - Forcible	0	0	0
d. Sex offenses - Non-forcible	0	0	0
e. Domestic violence	-	-	0
f. Dating violence	-	-	0
g. Stalking	-	-	0
h. Robbery	0	0	0
i. Aggravated assault	0	2	0
j. Burglary	0	0	0
k. Motor vehicle theft	1	0	0
l. Arson	0	0	0
Caveat: Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking are only reported for 2013.			

Arrests - On Campus	Number of Arrests		
	Law Violation	2011	2012
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Caveat:			

Arrests - Public Property	Number of Arrests		
	2011	2012	2013
Law Violation			
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Caveat:			

Disciplinary Actions - On Campus	Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action		
	2011	2012	2013
Law Violation			
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Caveat:			

Disciplinary Actions - Public Property	Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action		
	2011	2012	2013
Law Violation			
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Caveat:			

Hate Crimes - On Campus	Occurrences of Hate Crimes								
	Criminal Offense	2013 Total	Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2013						Ethnicity/ National origin
			Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
b. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
c. Sex offenses - Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Sex offenses - Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
e. Domestic violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
f. Dating violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
g. Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
h. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
i. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
j. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
k. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
l. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
m. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
n. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
o. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Occurrences of Hate Crimes							
Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2012							
Criminal Offense	2012 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Disability	Ethnicity/ National origin
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses - Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Sex offenses - Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Occurrences of Hate Crimes							
Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2011							
Criminal Offense	2011 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Disability	Ethnicity/ National origin
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses - Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Sex offenses - Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Caveat: 2013 statistics include the category of bias, gender identity, as defined in the expansion to the definition of bias. Additionally, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking are only reported for 2013.

Hate Crimes - Public Property

Occurrences of Hate Crimes

Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2013

Criminal Offense	2013 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity/ National origin
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses - Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Sex offenses - Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Domestic violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Dating violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Occurrences of Hate Crimes

Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2012

Criminal Offense	2012 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Disability	Ethnicity/ National origin
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses - Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Sex offenses - Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Criminal Offense	2011 Total	Occurrences of Hate Crimes					
		Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2011					
		Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Disability	Ethnicity/ National origin
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses - Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Sex offenses - Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Caveat: 2013 statistics include the category of bias, gender identity, as defined in the expansion to the definition of bias. Additionally, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking are only reported for 2013.

CRIME STATISTICS – New York, NY campus

2013 crime statistics for the public property at 16 West 10th Street, New York, NY 10011 were requested from the NYPD in August, 2014. We did not receive a response with the public property statistics in time for inclusion in the Annual Security Report. Weekly crime reports for the entire 6th Precinct are available on the NYPD website at http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/html/crime_prevention/crime_statistics.shtml, by clicking on “6th Precinct” under the “Borough and Precinct Crime Statistics” section. For reference, the 6th Precinct encompasses the southern Manhattan neighborhoods of Greenwich Village and the West Village.

Criminal Offense	Total occurrences On campus		
	2011	2012	2013
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses - Forcible	0	0	0
d. Sex offenses - Non-forcible	0	0	0
e. Domestic violence	-	-	0
f. Dating violence	-	-	0
g. Stalking	-	-	0
h. Robbery	0	0	0
i. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
j. Burglary	0	0	0
k. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
l. Arson	0	0	0

Caveat: Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking are only reported for 2013.

Criminal Offenses - Public Property

Criminal Offense	Total occurrences on Public Property		
	2011	2012	2013
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	-
b. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	-
c. Sex offenses - Forcible	0	0	-
d. Sex offenses - Non-forcible	0	0	-
e. Domestic violence	-	-	-
f. Dating violence	-	-	-
g. Stalking	-	-	-
h. Robbery	0	3	-
i. Aggravated assault	0	0	-
j. Burglary	0	0	-
k. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	-
l. Arson	0	0	-

Caveat: 2013 crime statistics were requested from the NYPD in August, 2014. We did not receive a response with the statistics in time for inclusion in the Annual Security Report. Additionally, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking are only reported for 2013.

Arrests - On Campus

Law Violation	Number of Arrests		
	2011	2012	2013
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Caveat:

Arrests - Public Property

Law Violation	Number of Arrests		
	2011	2012	2013
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	-
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	-
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	-

Caveat: 2013 crime statistics were requested from the NYPD in August, 2014. We did not receive a response with statistics in time for inclusion in the 2014 Annual Security Report.

Disciplinary Actions - On Campus

Law Violation	Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action		
	2011	2012	2013
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Caveat:

Disciplinary Actions - Public Property

Law Violation	Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action		
	2011	2012	2013
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	-
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	-
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	-

Caveat: 2013 crime statistics were requested from the NYPD in August, 2014. We did not receive a response with the statistics in time for inclusion in the 2014 Annual Security Report.

Hate Crimes - On Campus

Occurrences of Hate Crimes

Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2013

Criminal Offense	2013 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity/ National origin
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses - Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Sex offenses - Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Domestic violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Dating violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Occurrences of Hate Crimes

Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2012

Criminal Offense	2012 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Disability	Ethnicity/ National origin
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses - Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Sex offenses - Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes – On Campus

Criminal Offense	2011 Total	Occurrences of Hate Crimes					
		Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2011					
		Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Disability	Ethnicity/ National origin
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses - Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Sex offenses - Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Caveat: 2013 statistics include the category of bias, gender identity, as defined in the expansion to the definition of bias. Additionally, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking are only reported for 2013.

Hate Crimes - Public Property

Criminal Offense	2013 Total	Occurrences of Hate Crimes						
		Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2013						
		Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity/ National origin
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Negligent manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Sex offenses - Forcible	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Sex offenses - Non-forcible	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Domestic violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f. Dating violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g. Stalking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
h. Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i. Aggravated assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
j. Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
k. Motor vehicle theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
l. Simple assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
m. Larceny-theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n. Intimidation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: 2013 crime statistics were requested from the NYPD in August, 2014. We did not receive a response with the statistics in time for inclusion in the 2014 Annual Security Report.

Hate Crimes – Public Property

Criminal Offense	2012 Total	Occurrences of Hate Crimes					
		Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2012					
		Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Disability	Ethnicity/ National origin
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses - Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Sex offenses - Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Criminal Offense	2011 Total	Occurrences of Hate Crimes					
		Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2011					
		Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Disability	Ethnicity/ National origin
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses - Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Sex offenses - Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Caveat: 2013 crime statistics were requested from the NYPD in August, 2014. We did not receive a response with the statistics in time for inclusion in the 2014 Annual Security Report. The statistics requested for 2013 include the category of bias, gender identity, as defined in the expansion to the definition of bias. Additionally, Domestic violence, Dating violence, and Stalking were requested for 2013.

12. POLICY STATEMENT REVISION POLICY

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

The Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis
Attn: Annual Security Report
1581 Beacon Street
Brookline, MA 02446