



MIDWESTERN
CAREER COLLEGE

2022

Annual Campus Security Report



CAMPUS LOCATIONS

CHICAGO DOWNTOWN

100 S. Wacker Dr., LL1-50

Chicago, IL 60606

Phone: (312) 236-9000

Fax: (312) 277-1007

Email address: info@mccollege.edu

CHICAGO LASALLE

203 N LaSalle Street

Chicago, IL 60601

Tel: (312) 236-9000

Fax: (312) 277-1007

Email: info@mccollege.edu

NAPERVILLE

200 E. 5th Ave., Suite 128,

Naperville, Illinois 60563

Phone: (630) 536-8679

Email address: info@mccollege.edu

EVERGREEN PARK

Blue Island Campus was relocated to Evergreen Park Campus effective October 2021

9730 South Western Ave.,

Evergreen Park, IL 60805

Phone: (312) 236-9000

Email address: info@mccollege.edu

COLLEGE-WIDE POLICY STATEMENTS

PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL CAMPUS SECURITY REPORT

The Senior Director of Institutional Effectiveness/Registrar and Associate Registrar prepare the Annual Campus Security Report annually. The report is prepared in consultation with other Midwestern Career College (MCC) administrators and departments including, but is not limited to, Academic Department, HR Department, Designated Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), Title IX Coordinator, Confidential Advisor; and in cooperation with the Chicago, Naperville, Blue Island, Police Departments surrounding MCC's leased properties.

Crime statistics include those reported by the local law enforcement agencies, designated Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), Title IX coordinator, and Confidential Advisor. Statistical data received from these sources are aggregated and included in this Report and in reports available on the US Department of Education website. Information that appears in this Report, as well as data that is sent to the US Department of Education, does not contain personally identifiable information. Requests for Clery-reportable crimes were made in good faith; some agencies did not respond or could not provide the statistics as requested.

The Annual Campus Security Report is published online at <https://mccollege.edu/annual-campus-security-report/>. Midwestern Career College notifies current MCC community members if the Report's publication via email.

Printed copies of the Annual Campus Security Report are available upon request at the Registrar's Office located at 100 S Wacker Sr, LL1-50, Room 204, Chicago, IL 60606; registrar@mccollege.edu; 312-236-9000 ext. 1082.

REPORTING CRIMES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Students, faculty, staff, alumni, and visitors are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety related incidents. To report a life or health-threatening emergency, please dial 911. If you are not able to dial 911, report in person to the closest staff or faculty member.

REPORTING TO CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

MCC has designated certain college personnel as Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) by virtue of their role and responsibilities on campus. CSAs are either people or departments designated under MCC policies as those to whom/which crimes should be reported; or officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities and therefore, may be easily considered by students as persons with authority to assist, report, intervene or address crimes or other emergencies on campus.

Victims and witnesses of crime who do not want to pursue action within the state criminal justice system may report crimes and incidents listed in the Clery Act ("Clery Crimes") to Campus Security Authorities (CSAs). CSAs, in turn, are obligated to record and report all incidents by filling out and submitting Clery Act Crime Incident Report Form, which can be found at the Annual Campus Safety Report page located at <https://mccollege.edu/annual-campus-security-report/> or by following this direct link: https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=VuSnxuLFkkSkV0j9t5_nAUo8ynGqrg5DvjPxq4HZLmFUMDBDRk83NIVGNjIwUDg1OFNPTDY3RIFZSi4u

Information from this form may be used to determine if a timely warning/security alert should be sent to the current MCC community. Additionally, reports made to CSAs that fall into the definitions of Clery Crimes and MCC's Clery Geography will be included in the crime data reported by the college.

If the reporting party would like to remain anonymous, CSAs will provide a detailed description, date and/or time frame, and location of the crime, without identifying the alleged victim, witnesses, or perpetrator. The purpose of this type of report is to comply with the reporting party's wish to keep the incident anonymous while taking steps to contribute to future campus safety. MCC will try to protect, whenever possible, the confidentiality of persons reporting or accused of crimes and related information; however, the college cannot guarantee complete confidentiality where it would conflict with the college's legal obligation to investigate a complaint or take steps to deter further crimes or with college's duty to comply with other legal obligations.

IDENTIFYING CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES ON CAMPUS

Examples of Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) include, but are not limited to:

- MCC Campus Emergency Coordinators;
- Program Directors;
- Campus Managers;
- Operations/Facilities Manager;
- HR Director;
- Director of Academic Operations;
- Title IX Coordinator;
- Confidential Advisor;
- Associate Director of Clinical Externships;
- Clinical Coordinator of Externship
- Registrar and Associate Registrar;
- Associate Director, International Department;
- Designated School Official (DSO);
- Staff supervisors of student employees;
- Administrative Front Desk Personnel.

THE ROLE OF CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES ON CAMPUS

CSAs are required to report Clery Crimes they witness or become aware of that occurred on or within MCC's Clery Geography (generally including on-campus and in public areas bordering campus) on a timely basis. CSAs are encouraged to report all crimes reported to them to local law enforcement. If the reported crime or incident involves an emergency, the CSA should immediately call 911. If the victim does not want to file a police report, CSAs should use the Clery Act Crime Incident Report Form, which can be found at the Annual Campus Safety Report page located at <https://mccollege.edu/annual-campus-security-report/> or by following this direct link: https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=VuSnxuLFkkSkV0j9t5_nAUo8ynGqrg5DvjPxq4HZLmFUMDBDRk83NIVGNjIwUDg1OFNPTDY3RIFZSi4u

In-person training that covers, among other things, the duties, and responsibilities of CSAs, how to report crimes, and resources/services available on campus and off campus to victims of crimes, is available upon request by contacting campussafety@mccollege.edu.

OTHER WAYS TO REPORT BUILDING-SPECIFIC EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

CHICAGO LASALLE

Emergency	911
Lobby Security Desk	(312) 499-3601
MCC Safety Response Team	(312) 847-1599 or Ext.1999 if calling from MCC phone

CHICAGO DOWNTOWN

Emergency	911
Lobby Security Desk	(312) 327-1079
MCC Safety Response Team	(312) 847-1599 or Ext.1999 if calling from MCC phone

EVERGREEN PARK

Emergency	911
MCC Safety Response Team	(312) 847-1599 or Ext.1999 if calling from MCC phone

NAPERVILLE

Emergency	911
MCC Safety Response Team	(312) 847-1599 or Ext.1999 if calling from MCC phone

CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY PROGRAMS

Midwestern Career College strives to ensure safety of its students, faculty, staff, and community. We believe the best way to prevent a crime is by creating an environment of crime prevention awareness. In support of this effort, the college has implemented a variety of Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs that cover topics such as sexual assault awareness, domestic/relationship violence, stalking, drugs and alcohol abuse awareness, and response to active violence. All programs are offered to students, faculty, and staff as requested and free of charge, and most are offered on an annual basis or during new student orientation or employee on-boarding. To request information on the availability of a specific program or on-campus or off-campus resources, email campussafety@mccollege.edu.

NEW STUDENT ORIENTATION

The following resources and information are presented to newly enrolled students during New Student Orientation and/or College Success Course:

- Campus tour to make new students familiar with location of emergency exits and first aid kits;
- Campus Security Report overview;
- Campus Guide to Title IX Sexual Misconduct Prevention Policies overview;
- Sexual misconduct reporting options including confidential reporting;
- Title IX Coordinator and Confidential Advisor's responsibilities and contact information;
- Definition of sexual assault and consent;
- Existing on campus and off-campus resources;
- Illegal drug and alcohol abuse prevention policy and resources.

NEW STAFF AND FACULTY ON-BOARDING

The following resources and information are made available to newly hired staff and faculty members during New Employee Onboarding:

- Campus tour to make new employees familiar with location of emergency exits and first aid kits;
- Campus Security Report overview;
- MCC Sexual Misconduct Policy;
- Sexual misconduct reporting options including confidential reporting;
- Title IX Coordinator and Confidential Advisor's responsibilities and contact information;
- CSAs Role and Responsibilities Training;
- Existing on campus and off-campus resources;
- Illegal drug and alcohol abuse prevention policy and resources.

ACTIVE SHOOTER/THREAT AWARENESS TRAINING

Active Shooter/Threat Awareness Training is provided to faculty, staff, and students periodically.

TIMELY WARNINGS - CRIME ALERTS

Timely Warnings, also known as Crime Alerts, are issued by the college in a timely manner to members of the affected campus community. Crime Alerts are issued for Clery Act reportable crimes occurring on MCC's Clery Act geography when it is determined there is a serious or continuing threat to the campus community. A Crime Alert might be issued even if all facts surrounding an incident that represents a serious or continuing threat to the campus community are not available. Additional information may be provided as it becomes available.

Decisions regarding whether to issue a Crime Alert are made on a case-by-case basis by the Chief Executive Officer, Operations/Facilities Manager (or designee), Director of Academic Operations, and/or Campus Academic Manager, in consultation with other college administrative staff as appropriate and building security, if available. In some cases, MCC will also consult with local law enforcement agencies.

When deciding whether a Crime Alert should be issued, the responsible parties will take into account the following:

- The timing, the nature, and the location of the crime reported;

- Whether the crime appears to be in progress;
- Whether the crime appears to be a one-time occurrence or part of a pattern of reported crimes;
- Whether there is the continuing danger to the campus community, including the perpetrator has been apprehended;
- The possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts.

When it is determined that a Timely Warning/Crime Alert needs to be issued, the Chief Executive Officer, Operations/Facilities Manager (or designee) will disseminate an appropriate Crime Alert message to the designated campus community members via bulk email or the emergency text notification system.

The college will also post any active Crime Alerts on the college homepage. The alerts will usually remain posted for 24 hours. Crime Alerts are not the same as Emergency Notifications (see Emergency Notification section). Emergency Notifications may also be sent via bulk email, phone calls, text message, building alarm system, and other emergency notification mechanisms.

Crime Alerts will typically include the date, time, location of occurrence, a description of the incident, and when possible, a description of the offender(s) if they are still at large. They will also include additional information that could aid community members in altering their behavior to protect their personal safety and minimize additional incidents from occurring. Crime Alerts will not include the names and other personal identifying information of crime victims/survivors.

The Clery Act does not require the college to issue Timely Warnings (Crime Alerts) on Clery reportable crimes occurring outside of the Clery defined geographic area or for non-Clery reportable crimes. However, MCC may choose to issue a Crime Alert for such crimes when an event represents a serious or continuing threat to the campus community.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

Midwestern Career College is committed to providing its community with timely information about a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus or in the campus vicinity that poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of campus community. Incidents such as fire, weather emergencies, or criminal activity such as an active shooter on campus, could trigger an emergency notification.

CONFIRMING THE EXISTENCE OF A SIGNIFICANT EMERGENCY OR DANGEROUS SITUATION

MCC Senior Administration, MCC Emergency Coordinators and/or other campus first responders may become aware of an emergency situation posing a potential threat to the health and/or safety of the campus community. Generally, MCC becomes aware of these situations when someone dials 911 from one of the MCC phones, when someone reports emergency to MCC Safety Response Team by dialing (312) 847-1599 or Ext.1999 if calling from an MCC phone, or upon discovering the situation in-person.

When deciding if an Emergency Notification must be issued, the MCC Safety Response Team will take the following steps:

- confirm the existence of a significant emergency or dangerous situation;
- determine the appropriate segment or segments of the campus community to notify;
- determine the content of the emergency notification;
- initiate the emergency notification system.

INITIATING THE EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

If, in the professional judgment of first responders including local police authorities, issuing a notification potentially compromises efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency, the college may choose to delay issuing an emergency notification. As soon as the condition that may compromise efforts is no longer present, the college will issue the emergency notification to the campus community or applicable segment of the community.

MCC uses an emergency notification system provided by an outside vendor. It disseminates emergency notifications via text messaging and emails.

When appropriate and as time permits, MCC may utilize a multi-layered mass notification approach which may include any or all of the following methods, email, text, phone call, building alarm, posting on college's homepage, social-media posts.

AUTHORIZATION TO ACTIVATE EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

The following individuals or their designees are authorized to activate Emergency Notification system:

- Chief Executive Officer:
- Operations/Facilities Manager;
- Director of Academic Operations;
- Dean of Certificate Programs;
- Campus Academic Managers.

DETERMINING THE APPROPRIATE SEGMENT OR SEGMENTS OF THE CAMPUS COMMUNITY TO RECEIVE AN EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

Upon confirmation of an emergency or threat, the personnel with authority to activate emergency notification system will determine if an alert to the entire campus or a segment of the campus is appropriate. This is based on the timing, size, scope, and complexity of the emergency and the potential affected area(s) or persons. Generally, based on the relatively small size of MCC campuses the entire campus community will receive the emergency notification. In the event of the emergency situation at one of the Chicago campus locations, both locations are likely to receive the emergency notifications due to the close proximity of the campuses to each other.

DETERMINING THE CONTENT OF THE EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

The personnel with the authority to activate the emergency notification system will determine the content of the emergency notification based on each situation. MCC has developed several template messages addressing different emergency situations. The exact message content is determined by the person initiating the emergency notification message based upon the specific circumstances of the emergency.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

An evacuation may be necessary whenever it is determined that it is safer outside the campus building than inside. Conditions requiring an evacuation may include, but are not limited to, fire, an explosion, a hazardous material accident, gas leak, some type of structural failure in the building, or an on-going crime activity, such as an active shooter situation or an active knife attack.

MCC has a written Health and Safety Plan that among other things details emergency response and evacuation procedures for managing immediate threats, incidents, disasters, and associated events that threaten college community. The plan can be found at <https://mccollege.edu/additional-plans/>. The plan is designed to be an all-hazards disaster response and emergency management plan.

CAMPUS EMERGENCY COORDINATORS

MCC Safety Response Team, including Campus Emergency Coordinators:
(312) 847-1599 or **Ext.1999** if calling from MCC phone

CHICAGO LASALLE

- Trina Ellis-Childs, Dean of Certificate Programs
TEllis@mccollege.edu

CHICAGO DOWNTOWN

- German Yakubovich, Manager, Special Projects
Email: GYakubovich@mccollege.edu

NAPERVILLE

- Geovanny Mayorga, Operations/Facilities Manager
gmayorga@mccollege.edu

EVERGREEN PARK

- Jennifer Green, Academic Manager
JGreen@mccollege.edu

TRAINING AND TESTING

MCC Emergency Coordinators conduct annual review and testing of the emergency response and evacuation procedures including announced and unannounced tests. The emergency notification system test is done on at least an annual basis. Emergency response and evacuation procedures are publicized in conjunction with the testing. Additional training is available upon request and may be accomplished through organized training sessions, staff meetings, computer-based training, or other means designated and deemed appropriate for each campus.

CAMPUS FACILITIES AND BUILDING SECURITY

ACCESS TO AND SECURITY TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

MCC campuses are accessible to the members of MCC community and guests during published hours of operation.

During evening hours and on weekends:

- The building security at the Chicago location (Main campus) requires a building access card, or a photo ID and signing-in to enter the building;
- The building security at Chicago LaSalle location (campus extension) requires an MCC student or an MCC staff ID to enter the building;
- Both Chicago locations have a system in place to control campus doors openings and closings based on the campus schedule as well as programming for holidays when the doors need to be locked.
- For the campus extensions in Blue Island and Naperville appointments are preferred; walk-ins are only accepted during the published business hours.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS IN THE MAINTENANCE OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

MCC is committed to campus safety and security. MCC Facilities Maintenance team performs routine checks to ensure adequate lighting on campus. Community members are encouraged to report any deficiency in lighting (such as dim, obstructed, or non-operational lights) or other unsafe facility conditions to Facilities at Facilities@mcccollege.edu.

CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT JURISDICTION STATEMENT

MCC campuses do not have on-campus police/law enforcement units.

At the main campus and Chicago LaSalle branch campus, the college staff notifies the building security of any criminal and/or suspicious activity and calls the Chicago police; Naperville and Blue Island campus extensions call the Naperville and Blue Island police, respectively.

ILLEGAL DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION POLICY

Midwestern Career College has adopted, implemented, and administered a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illegal drugs and alcohol, the misuse of prescription drugs, and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees.

The full policy can be found at <https://mcccollege.edu/consumer-information/>.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

Students and employees (faculty, staff or any other individual receiving a salary, wage, or other compensation) of Midwestern Career College (MCC) are expected to abide by local, state, and federal laws relating to the use of alcohol and other drugs, including State of Illinois underage drinking laws. The college prohibits the unlawful manufacture, possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol and the misuse of prescription drugs by students and employees while on college property, while representing the college, or while participating in college-sponsored activities, regardless of whether they are on or off the college property. The college supports the enforcement of all Federal and State drug laws. MCC reserves the right to make referrals to law enforcement authorities and may permit law enforcement officials to conduct searches of college facilities.

While on campus, at clinical/externship assignment, or at any college-sponsored event, faculty, staff, students, and visitors may not:

- possess, use, deliver, sell, or distribute any illegal substance;
- possess or consume alcoholic beverages (unless allowed in advance in writing by college administration);
- be under the influence of alcohol or illegal substances.

USE OF RECREATIONAL CANNABIS (MARIJUANA)

Effective January 1, 2020 recreational cannabis (marijuana) has been legalized in the state of Illinois pursuant to the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act. However, cannabis (marijuana) remains an illegal substance under federal law and state law does not supersede federal law in this area.

MCC prohibits the presence, use and distribution of cannabis (marijuana) on any of its campuses and office spaces or as part of any college activity. In addition, the college's marijuana prohibition applies to both recreational and medical use. That means having a medical marijuana registry identification card under the Illinois Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act does not allow students, employees, or visitors to use or possess marijuana on college property (this includes but is not limited to outdoor spaces, classrooms, and office and community spaces) or as part of any college activity.

AUTHORIZED USE OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINE

Students or employees undergoing prescribed medical treatment with any drug or controlled substance which may interfere with student or work activity must report such treatment to the Campus Manager, Academic Dean or Director of Academic Operations; students on clinical/externship assignment – to the Externship Department; staff and faculty members – to the immediate supervisor and HR Director. Prescribed medicine should be kept in its original container, which identifies the drug, date of prescription, prescribing doctor, and the person for whom the drug is prescribed.

MCC DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS

MCC will not tolerate alcohol- or substance-impaired students, employees, or visitors while on campus, clinical/externship assignment, or at any college-sponsored event, regardless of the legality or illegality of the intoxicating substance.

In appropriate circumstances, the college reserves the right to investigate possible violations of this policy. Appropriate circumstances may include but are not limited to 1) during the job or program application process; 2) as part of a routine random-testing program; 3) after an employee or a student is involved in an accident on campus or during a college-sponsored event 4) after drug or alcohol-related treatment and/or disciplinary proceedings; and 5) when there is a reasonable suspicion (defined below) that an employee, a student, or a visitor is under the influence of a controlled substance or alcohol.

“Reasonable suspicion” is established by the individual's appearance, behavior, speech, or body odor that would lead a reasonable person to suspect that the individual may be under the influence of a controlled substance or alcohol. A reasonable suspicion can be established by an MCC employee or a faculty member.

MCC may require an individual to undergo a drug or alcohol panel, however the testing is not required to initiate disciplinary action. Disciplinary action may include request to leave campus or a college-sponsored event immediately, verbal, or written warning, suspension, mandatory counselling, or dismissal/termination. Students who fail drug or alcohol test while on the clinical rotation will be immediately withdrawn from the clinical course and, consequently, from their program of study.

If an individual refuses to cooperate with an investigation (which may include medical testing for alcohol or drug use, the inspection of individual's desk, lockers, and/or personal property while on campus or a college-sponsored event) MCC will discipline the individual up to and including dismissal/termination.

REHABILITATION

MCC encourages students and employees with substance dependencies to seek self-help or professional treatment and will provide information about local agencies and community resources to assist persons with dependency problems upon request or notification of the substance-abuse problem.

Some of these resources can be found at:

- [Illinois Treatment Centers](#)
- [Footprints to Recovery – Illinois](#)
- [Behavioral Health Centers](#)
- [Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders](#)
- [Substance Abuse and Mental Health Prevention](#)
- [National Helpline](#)

- [National Suicide Prevention Lifeline](#)
- [Opioid Treatment Program Directory](#)
- [Recovery and Recovery Support](#)
- [Suicide Prevention](#)
- [Veterans Crisis Line](#)
- [What Is Substance Abuse Treatment? A Booklet for Families](#)
- [Alcohol and Drug Addiction Happens in the Best of Families](#)

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION TO STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES

In addition to being posted on the school website at <https://mccollege.edu/consumer-information/> and included in the catalog, Illegal Drug and Alcohol Prevention policy is provided annually to all students and employees alongside with campus security report distribution.

TITLE IX SEXUAL MISCONDUCT POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND TRAINING

Midwestern Career College is committed to fostering a community in which every member has the right to safety from the threat of sexual violence. The college has developed a Title IX Sexual Misconduct Policy. It is the policy of Midwestern Career College (MCC) to provide work and educational environment free of all forms of sex discrimination and misconduct, including but not limited to sexual harassment, sexual assault, inducing incapacitation for sexual purposes, sexual exploitation. Interpersonal violence, including domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking which occurs in the course of an education program or activity of the college, is also prohibited by this policy. This policy applies to all students, faculty, staff, and other members of MCC's community, such as contractors, consultants, and vendors affiliated or providing services to the college.

The MCC's Title IX Sexual Misconduct policy addresses the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 ("Title IX"), the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, and the Illinois Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act.

Title IX is a federal law that prohibits sex discrimination in federally funded education programs and activities. Title IX states as follows:

"No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

Discrimination on the basis of sex (i.e., sex discrimination) includes sexual misconduct, which includes sexual harassment, sexual assault (also referred to as sexual violence), inducing incapacitation for sexual purposes, and sexual exploitation.

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 requires colleges and universities to have particular policy statements and offer educational programming regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

The Illinois Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act is a state law that addresses student allegations of sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking at higher education institutions.

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Illinois Human Rights Act are two other laws that also prohibit sex discrimination.

MCC has designated the Title IX Coordinator, to coordinate MCC's compliance with the law, compliance with the Clery reporting related VAWA requirements, and to respond to reports of sexual misconduct.

Title IX Coordinator
 Mary Schmidt
 100 S. Wacker Dr., LL1-50
 Chicago, IL 60606
 (312) 236-9000 Ext. 1051
 mschmidt@mccollege.edu

The full text of the policy or can be viewed online at <https://mccollege.edu/consumer-information/>.

DEFINITION OF CONSENT IN IL

"Consent" means a freely given agreement to the act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct in question. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission by the victim resulting from the use of force or threat of force by the accused shall not constitute consent. The manner of dress of the victim at the time of the offense shall not constitute consent.

Additional information can be found at <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/documents/072000050K11-1.70.htm>.

PROHIBITED SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

Midwestern Career College affirms its commitment to create and maintain an environment free from acts of sexual misconduct and to foster within that environment respect for the dignity of all members of the community.

It is the policy of MCC to comply with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits discrimination (including sexual harassment and sexual violence) based on sex in the college's educational programs and activities. It is also MCC's policy to comply with the federal Violence Against Women Act amendments to the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crimes Statistics Act, and the accompanying regulations (collectively referred to as VAWA).

Accordingly, MCC will not tolerate acts of sexual misconduct.

The following offenses are considered sexual misconduct and are prohibited by the college: sexual harassment, sexual assault, inducing incapacitation for sexual purposes, sexual exploitation; and also acts of interpersonal violence including stalking, dating violence and domestic violence.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

For Title IX purposes, sexual harassment is defined as:

- Any instance of quid pro quo harassment by an MCC employee;
- any unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would find so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it denies a person equal educational access;
- any instance of sexual assault (as defined in the Clery Act), dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking as defined in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

SEXUAL ASSAULT

Sexual assault (also referred to as sexual violence) is a type of sexual harassment that involves actual or attempted sexual contact with another person without that person's consent. Sexual assault may involve individuals who are known to one another or have an intimate and/or sexual relationship or may involve individuals not known to one another. Sexual assault includes, but is not limited to:

- Sexual Penetration without Consent: Having or attempting to have sexual intercourse with another individual without consent. Sexual intercourse includes any vaginal or anal penetration, however slight, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, when consent is not present, or coercion and/or force is used.
- Sexual Contact without Consent: Having or attempting to have sexual contact with another individual without consent. Sexual contact includes kissing, touching the private or intimate parts of another person for sexual gratification, or disrobing another person when consent is not present, or coercion and/or force is used. This includes contact done directly or indirectly through clothing, bodily fluids, or with an object. It also includes causing or inducing a person, when consent is not present, to similarly touch or fondle oneself or someone else. Intimate parts may include the breasts, genitals, buttocks, mouth, or any other part of the body that is touched in a sexual manner.
- Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the laws of the state in which the incident occurred.
- Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the legal age of consent.

INDUCING INCAPACITATION FOR SEXUAL PURPOSES

Inducing incapacitation for sexual purposes includes using, or causing another person or person to use drugs, alcohol, or other means with the intent to affect the ability of an individual to consent or refuse to consent to sexual contact.

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Sexual exploitation occurs when a person takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for personal benefit, or to benefit anyone other than the person being exploited, and that behavior does not otherwise constitute one of the preceding sexual misconduct offenses. Examples of behavior that could rise to the level of sexual exploitation include:

- Prostituting another person;
- Non-consensual visual (e.g., video, photograph) or audio-recording of sexual activity;
- Non-consensual distribution of photos, other images, or information of an individual's sexual activity, intimate body parts, or nakedness, with the intent to or having the effect of embarrassing an individual who is the subject of such images or information;
- Exceeding the boundaries of consent;
- Engaging in non-consensual voyeurism;
- Knowingly transmitting an STI, such as HIV, to another without disclosing one's STI status;
- Exposing one's genitals in non-consensual circumstances, or inducing another to expose their genitals;
- Possessing, distributing, viewing, or forcing others to view illegal pornography.

INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE

MCC affirms its commitment to create and maintain an environment free from acts of interpersonal violence and to foster within that environment respect for the dignity of all members of the community. The College does not tolerate acts of interpersonal violence such as the following:

> STALKING

Stalking is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition:

- Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.
- Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

> DATING VIOLENCE

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

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

> DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred;
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

EXAMPLES OF PROHIBITED SEXUAL MISCONDUCT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

- A professor who continuously makes jokes of a sexual nature in the classroom;
- An admission counselor who tells a student he or she might be able to get into a class if the student dates the advisor;
- An admissions counselor who tells a prospective student that the advisor will put in a “good word” for the prospective student if he or she dates the advisor;
- A financial assistance coordinator who tells a student that “if you have sex with me, I can look out for scholarships for you;”
- A lab assistant who promises a student a better grade if the student does not resist any inappropriate touching or sexual advances.

REPORTING SEXUAL DISCRIMINATION/MISCONDUCT

MCC strongly encourages those who have experienced sexual discrimination or misconduct, and anyone with a knowledge or sexual discrimination or misconduct, including third-party bystanders, to report incidents of sexual misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator and/or other designated college employees.

MCC has designated certain college personnel as mandatory Title IX Reporters by virtue of their role and responsibilities on campus. Mandatory Title IX Reporters are either people designated under MCC policies as those to whom sexual misconduct should be reported (Title IX Coordinator); or officials of the college with significant responsibility for student and campus activities and therefore, have authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the institution.

Mandatory Title IX Reporters are college employees at a manager, associate director, director, or executive level including, but are not limited to the following roles/titles:

- Title IX Coordinator
- MCC Campus Emergency Coordinators;
- Director of Academic Operations;
- Academic Dean;
- Program Directors;
- Academic Managers;
- Operations/Facilities Manager;
- HR Director;
- Staff supervisors of student employees;
- Registrar and Associate Registrar;
- Associate Director of International Department;
- Designated School Official (DSO);
- Financial Aid Director;
- Associate Director of Clinical Externship;
- Associate Director of Career Services.

Other college employees, including FT and adjunct faculty, who have or receive information of sexual misconduct in the college’s programs or activities and are encouraged to report the incident to the Title IX Coordinator and review MCC’s Title IX Sexual Misconduct Policy found at <https://mccollege.edu/consumer-information/>.

TITLE IX COORDINATOR

MCC has designated the Title IX Coordinator, to coordinate MCC’s compliance with Title IX and VAWA and to respond to reports of violations. Title IX Coordinator is trained in the college’s policies and procedures, state and federal law and other issues related to sex discrimination and sexual misconduct.

Specifically, Title IX Coordinator:

- Oversees the investigation of all formal complaints of prohibited misconduct under this policy;
- Advises complainants (individuals alleging misconduct), respondents (individuals accused of alleged misconduct) and/or third parties regarding the courses of action available at the college and in the community for resolving complaints of sex discrimination and sexual misconduct;

- Provides assistance to all employees regarding how to appropriately respond to a report of prohibited sexual misconduct under this policy;
- Conducts and/or reviews on-going climate checks, tracking, monitoring of sexual misconduct allegations on campus and reports findings to college officials and/or the campus community, where appropriate;
- Assists in preparing federal and state required compliance reports;
- Oversees training, education, and sexual misconduct prevention efforts;
- Provides and participates in on-going training designed to assist in implementing this policy.

Title IX Coordinator
 Mary Schmidt
 100 S. Wacker Dr., LL1-50
 Chicago, IL 60606
 (312) 236-9000 Ext. 1051
 mschmidt@mccollege.edu

Any person, (whether or not the person reporting is the person alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sexual misconduct), may report sexual misconduct in person, by mail, by telephone, or by e-mail, using the contact information listed for the Title IX Coordinator, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report. Such a report may be made at any time, including during non-business hours, by using the telephone number or e-mail address, or by mail to the office address, listed for the Title IX Coordinator.

ON-CAMPUS CONFIDENTIAL ADVISOR

In accordance with The Illinois Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act, MCC has designated an on-campus Confidential Advisor to provide individuals wishing to obtain confidential assistance without making an official report to MCC an option to do so.

Olia Sweiss
 100 S. Wacker Dr., LL1-50
 Chicago, IL 60606
 (312) 236-9000 Ext. 1033
 osweiss@mccollege.edu

The College Confidential Advisor is available to discuss incidents of sex discrimination and sexual misconduct in confidence. Disclosures to confidential advisors will not trigger MCC's investigation into an incident. In addition to providing confidential counseling, confidential advisors also provide emergency and ongoing support to individuals who have experienced sexual misconduct, including:

- An explanation of the individual's right to have privileged, confidential communications with the confidential advisor consistent with state and federal law;
- Providing information regarding the individual's reporting options and possible outcomes, including reporting to the College's Title IX Coordinator/s pursuant to this policy and notifying local law enforcement;
- Providing resources and services, including, but not limited to, services available on campus and through community-based resources, such as, sexual assault crisis centers, medical treatment facilities, counseling services, legal resources, medical forensic services, and mental health services;
- Assistance in contacting campus officials, and/or local law enforcement upon request;
- Assistance with securing interim protective measures and accommodations upon request.

ELECTRONIC REPORTS, INCLUDING ANONYMOUS REPORTING OPTION

Electronic Reports, including anonymous reports, may be submitted by completing the form found at <https://mccollege.edu/confidential-sexual-misconduct-report-form/>.

This form can be used to report alleged violations of the college's Sexual Misconduct policy. The reporters may submit the report anonymously. Anonymous reports will be investigated to the greatest extent possible based on the amount of information provided. The college's ability to take action against an accused may be limited in the case of anonymous reports.

OFF-CAMPUS CONFIDENTIAL RESOURCES

The following off-campus agencies also employ individuals available to discuss incidents of misconduct in confidence. Disclosures to these entities will not prompt MCC's investigation into an incident. Please note that limitations of confidentiality may exist for individuals under the age of 18.

- 24-Hour Chicago Rape Crisis Hotline: 1-888-293- 2080
- 24-Hour Sarah's Inn Domestic Violence Crisis Line: 708-386-4225
- 24-Hour City of Chicago Domestic Violence Help Line: 1-877-863-6338
- 24-Hour Spanish Speaking Domestic Violence Hotline: 312-738-5358
- The Zacharias Sexual Abuse Center: 847-972-1790
- National Sexual Assault Telephone Hotline: 800-656-HOPE (4673).
- Center on Halsted LGBTQ Violence Resource Line: 773-871-CARE (2273).

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION'S OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

A person may file a complaint with the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights regarding an alleged violation of Title IX by visiting <https://ocrcas.ed.gov/contact-ocr> or calling 1-800-421-3481.

REPORTING TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

MCC encourages complainants to report to the police any allegation of sexual misconduct that could rise to the level of a crime. The college will assist individuals wishing to do so.

Complainants have the right to request that law enforcement implement emergency protective restraining orders or to pursue such orders through the civil court process. Complainants who receive emergency or permanent protective or restraining orders through a criminal or civil process should notify the Title IX Coordinator so that the college can work with the complainant and the subject of the restraining order.

Because the standards for finding a violation of criminal law are different from the standards for finding a violation of the Title IX Sexual Misconduct policy, criminal investigations or reports are not determinative of whether sexual misconduct, for purposes of this policy, has occurred. In other words, conduct may constitute sexual misconduct under this policy even if law enforcement agencies lack sufficient evidence of a crime and therefore decline to investigate or prosecute or vice versa.

MCC's investigation of a complaint of sexual misconduct shall proceed independently from any law enforcement investigation, except when the college is required by law enforcement to defer the fact-finding portion of its investigation for a limited time while law enforcement gathers evidence. In such cases, the Title IX Coordinator or designee will inform the parties of the need to defer the college's fact-finding process and will provide regular updates on the status of the investigation and notify the parties when the college's fact-finding process can resume.

PRIVACY OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT REPORTS

The privacy of all parties involved in reports of sexual misconduct will be respected to the extent permitted under the relevant law. Information related to a report of sexual misconduct will be shared only with those employees who need to know to assist in the investigation and/or resolution of the matter pursuant to the MCC's Sexual Misconduct Complaint Resolution Procedures. All MCC employees who are involved in the review, investigation or resolution of sexual misconduct complaints will receive specific training regarding the safeguarding of private information.

REQUESTS FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

In some cases, an individual may disclose an incident of sexual misconduct to a non-confidential source but wish to maintain confidentiality or request that no investigation into a particular incident be conducted or disciplinary action be taken. MCC must weigh such requests against the college's obligation to provide a safe, non-discriminatory environment for all members of the MCC community, including the individual who has experienced the alleged misconduct. Although rare, there are times when the college may not be able to honor an individual's request for confidentiality in order to provide a safe, non-discriminatory environment.

In general, the complainant's wishes with respect to whether the college investigates, will be respected unless the Title IX Coordinator determines that signing a formal complaint to initiate an investigation over the wishes of the complainant is not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances.

When weighing an individual's request for confidentiality or that no investigation or discipline be pursued, the Title IX Coordinator will consider whether the college possesses other means to obtain the relevant information, as well as whether:

- There have been other sexual misconduct complaints about the accused individual;
- The accused individual has records from a prior educational institution or elsewhere indicating a history of sexual misconduct;
- The accused individual threatened further sexual misconduct or other violence against the complainant or others;
- The alleged sexual misconduct was committed by multiple accused individuals;
- The alleged sexual misconduct was perpetrated with a weapon;
- The alleged sexual misconduct was committed against a minor; and/or
- The complainant's report reveals a pattern of perpetration (e.g., via illicit use of drugs or alcohol) at a given location or by a particular group.

The presence of one or more of these factors could lead further investigation and, if appropriate, pursue disciplinary action pursuant to the formal resolution process set forth in the college's Sexual Misconduct Grievance Process despite an individual's request for confidentiality and/or that no investigation be conducted. If MCC determines that it cannot maintain an individual's confidentiality or uphold a request that the complaint not be investigated, the college will inform the individual and will, to the extent possible, limit the information shared during the Sexual Misconduct Grievance Process.

If none of the above factors are present, the college may honor the individual's request for confidentiality or that an investigation not be conducted. If the college honors such request, the college's ability to fully investigate the incident and pursue disciplinary or other action against the respondent(s) may be limited.

The college will keep confidential the identity of complainants, respondents, and witnesses, except as may be permitted by FERPA, as required by law, or as necessary to carry out a Title IX proceeding.

SUPPORTIVE MEASURES

Upon receiving the report of Title IX sexual misconduct, the college will promptly offer supportive measures to the person alleged to be the victim (referred to as the "complainant").

Supportive measures are defined as individualized services reasonably available that are nonpunitive, non-disciplinary, and not unreasonably burdensome to the other party while designed to ensure equal educational access, protect safety, or deter sexual harassment.

The Title IX Coordinator will promptly contact the complainant confidentially to discuss the availability of supportive measures, consider the complainant's wishes with respect to supportive measures, inform the complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a formal complaint, and explain to the complainant the process for filing a formal complaint.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

Whether or not an individual who has experienced sexual misconduct decides to report an incident to MCC or the local Police Department, he or she is encouraged to seek immediate medical attention if required. Under Illinois law, certain medical personnel are required to alert police when the individual requesting treatment appears to have sustained injury as a victim of a criminal offense, including sexual violence. However, the individual may choose whether to speak to the police and is not required to do so.

EVIDENCE COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION

Even if an individual has not been physically hurt, a timely medical examination is recommended so that forensic evidence can be collected and preserved. An individual may choose to allow the collection of evidence by medical personnel even if he or she chooses not to make a report to the police. In order to best preserve forensic evidence, it is suggested that an individual not shower, bathe, douche, smoke or change clothes or bedding before seeking medical attention, and that medical attention be sought as soon as possible. If the individual decides to change clothes, he or she can bring unwashed clothes worn during the incident to the hospital or medical facility in a paper (or other non-plastic) bag.

Under Illinois law, the cost of emergency medical or forensic examinations for sexual violence survivors not covered by private insurance or Illinois Public Aid will be covered by the Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services.

Individuals who have experienced sexual misconduct are also encouraged to preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications and keeping pictures, logs, or other copies of documents.

AMNESTY PROVISION

MCC encourages reporting of sexual misconduct and seeks to remove any barriers to making a report. The college recognizes that an individual who has been drinking or using drugs at the time of the incident may be hesitant to make a report because of potential consequences for their own conduct. To encourage reporting, an individual who makes a good faith report of sexual misconduct that was directed at them or another person will not be subject to disciplinary action by MCC for a conduct or policy violation that is related to and revealed in the sexual misconduct report or investigation, unless the MCC determines that the violation was serious and placed the health or safety of others at risk. This amnesty provision does not preclude or prevent action by police or other legal authorities.

FALSE REPORTING OR TESTIMONY

Reports of sexual misconduct that are later found to be intentionally false or made maliciously without regard for truth shall constitute a violation of this policy and the standards of student conduct. This provision does not apply to reports made in good faith, even if the allegations in the report are not substantiated through the subsequent investigation. Likewise, a third-party witness who intentionally provides false or misleading testimony may be subject to disciplinary action under this policy and/or the standards of student conduct.

PROTECTION AGAINST RETALIATION

Title IX prohibits retaliation for asserting or otherwise participating in claims of sex discrimination.

MCC strictly prohibits retaliation against any member of its community for reporting an incident of sexual misconduct or for participating, in any manner, in an investigation, hearing or determination related to a report of sexual misconduct. MCC considers such actions to be protected activities in which all members of the college may freely engage.

Members of MCC community are prohibited from engaging in actions, directly or through others, that are aimed to discourage a reasonable party or a witness from reporting sexual misconduct or participating in any part of the Title IX grievance process.

The exercise of rights protected under the First Amendment does not constitute retaliation. Charging an individual with a code of conduct violation for making a materially false statement in bad faith in the course of a Title IX grievance proceeding does not constitute retaliation; however, a determination regarding responsibility, alone, is not sufficient to conclude that any party made a bad faith materially false statement

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

This policy does not prohibit legitimate academic discussion or comment. Sexual relations and other themes relating to gender or sexuality may be the subject of school lectures, classroom discussion, academic role playing, or informal debate and discussion. Such discussion and comment are not to be regarded as sexual harassment as long as the participants do not engage in offensive conduct that exceeds the legitimate and reasonable limits of academic endeavor.

TITLE IX SEXUAL MISCONDUCT GRIEVANCE PROCESS

MCC is committed to responding promptly to all allegations of sexual misconduct independent from law enforcement and criminal court proceedings by offering supportive measures to every complainant (i.e., an individual who is alleged to be the victim of sexual harassment); investigating every formal complaint filed by a complainant or signed by a Title IX Coordinator; and effectively implementing remedies designed to restore or preserve a complainant's equal educational access any time a respondent is found responsible for sexual harassment. The college will follow a grievance process before the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures, against a respondent. The college will not restrict rights protected under the U.S. Constitution, including the First Amendment, Fifth Amendment, and Fourteenth Amendment, when complying with Title IX.

DEFINITIONS

- Complainant: an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sex discrimination or sexual misconduct.
- Respondent: an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sex discrimination or sexual misconduct.
- Third-party Reporter/Witness: an individual who reports sexual misconduct occurring between individuals other than him/herself.
- Investigator: a person who conducts investigation into the circumstances described in the official complaint. The investigation can be done by Title IX Coordinator or designee.
- Adjudicator (or Decision-Maker): an individual who conducts the live hearing and makes a decision on the responsibility of the respondent(s). The decision-maker cannot be the same person as the Title IX Coordinator or the investigator.

FORMAL COMPLAINT

A Formal Title IX Complaint (“formal complaint”) is a document filed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual misconduct against a respondent and requesting that the school investigate the allegation of sexual misconduct

At the time of filing a formal complaint, a complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the school with which the formal complaint is filed. A formal complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail, by using the contact information required to be listed for the Title IX Coordinator, and by any additional method designated by the school. The phrase “document filed by a complainant” means a paper document or electronic submission (such as by e-mail or through an online form provided for this purpose by the college) that contains the complainant’s physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicates that the complainant is the person filing the formal complaint. Where the Title IX Coordinator signs a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator is not a complainant or a party during a grievance process and will comply with requirements for Title IX personnel to be free from conflicts and bias. The college may, under college’s discretion, consolidate formal complaints where the allegations arise out of the same facts.

Upon receiving a formal complaint of sexual misconduct, the Title IX Coordinator or designee will provide the parties with a written notification of the formal complaint including:

- The notice explaining the grievance process;
- Specific details about the complaint such as where it happened and when;
- A statement that the parties may have the right to an advisor of their choice who may be an attorney;
- If a party does not have an advisor, the school will provide an advisor of its choice, free of charge, to conduct cross-examination. The advisor may be, but is not required to be, an attorney.
- The provisions from MCC’s standards of student conduct regarding consequences for knowingly making false complaints and/or false statements.

The college will provide an advance notice in writing to all the parties of when they are invited or expected to participate in an interview, meeting, or hearing. The college will provide the parties with any additional allegations of sexual harassment that arise during the investigation, and which may be the subject of the investigation.

OPTIONAL DISMISSAL OF FORMAL COMPLAINTS

The college may, under college’s discretion, dismiss a formal complaint or allegations therein if the complainant informs the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the complainant desires to withdraw the formal complaint or allegations therein, if the respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the school, or if specific circumstances prevent the school from gathering sufficient evidence to reach a determination. The college will give the parties written notice of a dismissal (mandatory or discretionary) and the reasons for the dismissal.

If the allegations in a formal complaint do not meet the definition of Title IX sexual harassment or did not occur in the college’s education program or activity against a person in the United States, the college will dismiss such allegations for purposes of Title IX but may still address the allegations in any manner the college deems appropriate under the college’s student code of conduct and/or employee or faculty handbook.

RESPONDENT LEAVING THE COLLEGE

Should a respondent decide to leave the college and not participate in the grievance process, the process will nonetheless proceed in the respondent’s absence to a reasonable resolution if a formal complaint is not dismissed. If found responsible for the violation of the Title IX Sexual Misconduct policy, the respondent will not be permitted to return to college until sanctions issued, if any, have been satisfied.

INFORMAL RESOLUTION OPTION

Informal resolution option is not available to the parties unless a formal complaint is filed. Once the formal complaint is filed, the college, in college’s discretion, may choose to offer and facilitate informal resolution options, such as mediation or restorative justice, so long as both parties give voluntary, informed, written consent to attempt informal resolution. Any person who facilitates an informal resolution will be well trained.

The college may not require waiver of the right to a formal investigation and adjudication of formal complaints of sexual harassment as a condition of enrollment or continuing enrollment, or employment or continuing employment, or enjoyment of any other right. Similarly, the college may not require the parties to participate in an informal resolution process and may not offer an informal resolution process unless a formal complaint is filed.

At any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the grievance process with respect to the formal complaint.

The college will not offer or facilitate an informal resolution process to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

INVESTIGATION

The college will investigate Title IX sexual harassment allegations in any formal complaint, which can be filed by a complainant, or signed by a Title IX Coordinator.

Investigations will be conducted by the Title IX Coordinator, or another internal or external investigator appointed by the Title IX Coordinator.

If at any point during the investigation it is determined that there is no reasonable cause to believe that sexual misconduct occurred, the Title IX Coordinator may terminate the investigation and refer the matter to the appropriate campus office for resolution or close the matter with no further action.

Investigations may include one or more interviews with the complainant, respondent, and any other identified witnesses. Interviews may take place in person, by phone or through electronic means. Investigations may also include the gathering and analysis of physical, documentary and/or other relevant evidence. Additionally, complainants and respondents will have an opportunity to provide written statements, identify and/or present statements from fact witnesses or submit any other evidence they deem relevant.

- The burden of gathering evidence and burden of proof will remain with the college, not with the parties. However, parties can gather and present evidence of their own.
- The college will not restrict the ability of the parties to discuss the allegations or gather evidence.
- The college will provide equal opportunity for the parties to present fact and expert witnesses and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence.
- The parties will have the same opportunity to select an advisor of the party's choice who may be, but need not be, an attorney.
- The college will send written notice of any investigative interviews, meetings, or hearings to all the parties.
- The college will send the parties, and their advisors, evidence directly related to the allegations in electronic format or hard copy, with at least 10 days for the parties to inspect, review, and respond to the evidence.

INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

After the investigation has been completed, the investigator will prepare a report containing:

- summaries of interviews with the complainant, respondent, and third-party witnesses;
- a description and analysis of other relevant information collected,
- a statement of the investigator's material findings of fact;
- any other relevant information concerning the investigation and/or these procedures.

The college will send the parties, and their advisors, an investigative report in electronic format or hard copy, with at least 10 days for the parties to respond. Parties may provide a written response to the investigative report prior to the hearing or other grievance proceeding where responsibility will be determined.

HEARING

As part of the grievance process, the college will conduct a live hearing with cross-examination included as part of the hearing.

- At the live hearing, each party's advisor will be able to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including the questions challenging credibility.
- Such cross-examination at the live hearing will be conducted directly, orally, and in real time by the party's advisor of choice and never by a party personally.
- At the request of either party, the college will provide for the entire live hearing (including cross-examination) to occur with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the parties to see and hear each other.
- Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a complainant, respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the college adjudicator(s) will first determine whether the question is relevant and explain to the party's advisor asking cross-examination questions any decision to exclude a question as not relevant.

- Both parties can submit written questions for the other parties and witnesses to answer before the decision maker determines responsibility.
- If a party does not have an advisor present at the live hearing, the school will provide, without fee or charge to that party, an advisor of the school's choice who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party.
- If a party or witness does not submit to cross-examination at the live hearing, the college adjudicator(s) will not rely on any statement of that party or witness in reaching a determination regarding responsibility. However, the college-adjudicator(s) are not allowed to draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions.
- Live hearings may be conducted with all parties physically present in the same geographic location or, at the college's discretion, any or all parties, witnesses, and other participants may appear at the live hearing virtually.
- The college will create an audio or audiovisual recording, or transcript, of any live hearing.
- The college will provide partitions to complainants upon request

STANDARD OF PROOF

The college will use the *preponderance of the evidence standard* in all formal complaints to determine whether or not there is sufficient information to establish a violation of the college's Sexual Misconduct policy. A preponderance of the evidence means whether the information provided during the investigation and hearing supports a determination that it is "more likely than not" a violation of the college's Sexual Misconduct policy has occurred.

WRITTEN DETERMINATION

The adjudicator will issue a written determination regarding responsibility with findings of fact, conclusions about whether the alleged conduct occurred, rationale for the result as to each allegation, any disciplinary sanctions, if any, imposed on the respondent, and whether remedies will be provided to the complainant. The written determination will be sent simultaneously to the parties along with information about how to file an appeal.

APPEAL

The college will offer both parties an appeal from a determination regarding responsibility, and from a school's dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations therein, on the following bases: procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter, newly discovered evidence that could affect the outcome of the matter, and/or Title IX personnel had a conflict of interest or bias, that affected the outcome of the matter.

In any request for an appeal, the burden to demonstrate procedural error, new evidence or disproportionate sanction lies with the party requesting the appeal. Mere disagreement with the decision is not grounds for appeal.

Either party may appeal submitting a written request for appeal, with supporting documentation, to the College's CEO, within ten (10) calendar days of the date of receipt of the decision or the written notice of sanctions, whichever is later.

The CEO will either assign a new adjudicator(s) to review the appeal ("appeal officer(s)"). The appeal officer(s) cannot be the same decision maker(s) who made the initial determination of responsibility.

The appeal officer(s) will request a copy of the investigative report, the hearing notes, and a copy of written determination, as well as all other relevant information from the investigation. The appeal officer(s) will act upon the appeal by (a) confirming the original decision, (b) altering any sanctions or penalties imposed, (c) requesting the parties to submit additional information prior to rendering a decision, or (d) reversing the determination of responsibility. The appeal officer(s) will make a determination within ten (10) calendar days of receipt of all the appeal materials. The timeframe for appeal determination can be extended as necessary for good cause with notice to all the parties. The notice will provide explanation of the reason(s) for the extension.

Both the complainant and the respondent will be notified of the outcome of the appeal in writing within three (3) calendar days of the date of the decision. The decision rendered by the appeal adjudicator is final and cannot be further appealed with the college.

RESOLUTION TIME FRAME

The college aims to resolve all sexual misconduct reports and appeals (where applicable), within sixty (60) calendar days. This time period can be extended by the college, as necessary, for good cause with notice to all the parties of the extension and an explanation of the reason(s) for the extension. The Title IX Coordinator or designee will regularly notify the parties of the status of the proceedings throughout their duration.

PRIOR SEXUAL HISTORY

In general, a complainant's prior sexual history is not relevant and will not be admitted as evidence during an investigation. However, if where there is a current or ongoing relationship between the complainant and the respondent, and the respondent alleges that consent was given, the prior sexual history between the parties may be relevant to assess the manner and nature of communications between the parties. The mere fact of a current or previous dating or sexual relationship, by itself, is insufficient to constitute consent.

Questions or evidence about a complainant's sexual predisposition are not permitted (with no exceptions). Questions or evidence about a complainant's prior sexual behavior are generally not permitted, subject to two exceptions: If offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the alleged sexual harassment, or if the question or evidence concerns sexual behavior between the complainant and the respondent and is offered to prove consent.

The investigator may consider prior or subsequent allegations of, or findings of responsibility for similar conduct by the respondent to the extent such information is relevant.

SANCTIONS AND REMEDIES

Disciplinary sanctions for violation of the college's Title IX Sexual Misconduct Policy include:

- Verbal or written warning;
- Mandatory educational programming;
- Probation;
- Removal from campus programs/activities/leadership positions;
- Restrictions regarding entering certain buildings or areas of campus;
- Performance improvement/management process (employees only);
- Suspension from school or employment (with or without pay, in the case of employees);
- Termination of enrollment or employment with the college.

RESPONDENT FAILURE TO COMPLETE SANCTIONS

Respondents who fail to complete issued sanctions will not be able to continue their enrollment or employment with the college.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

MCC requires any college personnel (including contractors) facilitating the grievance be free from conflicts of interest and bias and disclose any potential or actual conflict of interest. All college personnel will be trained to serve impartially. If a complainant or respondent believes that an investigator has a conflict of interest, the party should submit a request to replace the investigator to the Title IX Coordinator. If the Title IX Coordinator is the investigator believed to have a conflict of interest, the party should submit such request to the CEO of the college. In all cases, requests to replace an individual due to conflict of interest must be submitted within three (3) days of a party's notice of the conflicted individual's participation. The written request must include a detailed description of the conflict. If it is determined that the conflict of interest exists, the college will take steps to address the conflict as appropriate to maintain an impartial process.

RECORDKEEPING

Records of each Title IX sexual misconduct investigation will be kept by a minimum of seven (7) years by the Title IX coordinator or designee. The notice of sanction and/or appellate determination will be maintained by the Registrar's office if the respondent(s) is a student as part of a student's permanent academic file, and by the Director of HR as part of an employee-respondent's HR file. All notes and documents exclusively used by the investigator but not made part of the final report will be destroyed after an appellate determination (or, if no appeal, a sanction, or final determination) is made.

CAMPUS SEX CRIMES PREVENTION ACT (SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION)

The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. Persons convicted of certain sex offenses are required by law to register with the State.

A current listing of registered sex offenders is available at:

- National: <https://www.nsopw.gov/>
- Illinois: <https://isp.illinois.gov/Sor/Disclaimer>

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

MCC provides educational programming that consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students, faculty, and staff that:

- Identify sexual misconduct which includes sexual harassment, sexual abuse, sexual assault or rape, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking as prohibited conduct;
- Define what behavior constitutes sexual harassment, sexual abuse, sexual assault or rape, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking;
- Defines 'consent to sexual activity' under University policy and state regulations
- Covers information on reporting sexual violence, assisting victims and survivors of sexual violence, and preventing sexual violence through bystander training.
- Explains rights of accuser and accused, including the right to file reports with external law enforcement agencies and the right to an advisor.

DEFINITIONS OF CLERY ACT CRIMES AND CLERY GEOGRAPHY

CLERY GEOGRAPHY

Under the Clery Act, reported crimes must have occurred on, or within, what is referred to as the institution's "Clery Geography." This includes property located in the following areas:

ON-CAMPUS - (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of or in a manner related to the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and (2) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in (1) above, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students and supports institutional purposes.

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

PUBLIC PROPERTY - all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

DEFINITIONS OF CLEARY ACT CRIMES

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER - The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE - The killing of another person through gross negligence.

SEXUAL ASSAULT (SEX OFFENCES):

Any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

- **RAPE** - 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. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.
- **FONDLING** - the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- **INCEST** - is sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **STATUTORY RAPE** - is sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

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.

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

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

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT - The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned including joyriding.)

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.

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS - The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

CLERY ACT REPORTABLE ARRESTS AND REFERRALS

DRUG ABUSE 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.

WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING ETC. - 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.

CLERY ACT REPORTABLE HATE CRIMES

HATE CRIME - is a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.

Although there are many possible categories of bias, under the Clery Act, only the following eight categories are reported:

- **RACE.** A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, blacks or African Americans, whites.
- **RELIGION.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or non-existence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.
- **SEXUAL ORIENTATION.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.
- **GENDER.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g., male or female.
- **GENDER IDENTITY.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals.
- **ETHNICITY.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry.
- **NATIONAL ORIGIN.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth.
- **DISABILITY.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.

For Clery Act purposes, Hate Crimes include any of the following offenses that are motivated by bias:

- Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- Sexual Assault • Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Arson
- Larceny-Theft
- Simple Assault
- Intimidation a
- 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.

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.

VAWA OFFENCES DEFINITIONS

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE – is defined as a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred;
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

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

For the purposes of this definition:

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

STALKING - is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- Fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- For the purposes of this definition:
- Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person’s property.

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

CRIME STATISTICS REPORT 2019 - 2021
 PUBLISHED 9/29/2022

CRIMINAL OFFENSES

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	Location	203 N LaSalle Chicago			100 S Wacker Chicago			Naperville			Blue Island/ Evergreen Park (starting Oct 2021)			
		Category	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
			Jul-Dec											
MURDER / NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Student Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Non-campus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Student Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Non-campus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RAPE	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Student Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Non-campus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
FONDLING	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Student Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Non-campus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
INCEST	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Student Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Non-campus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
STATUTORY RAPE	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Student Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Non-campus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

ROBBERY	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non-campus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non-campus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	On-campus	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non-campus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non-campus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARSON	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non-campus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS AND DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS

ARRESTS AND DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS	Location	203 N LaSalle Chicago			100 S Wacker Chicago			Naperville			Blue Island/ Evergreen Park (starting Fall 2021)		
		2019 <i>Jul-Dec</i>	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
ARRESTS: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non-campus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non-campus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non-campus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non-campus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non-campus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non-campus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES:

- **2021** Zero hate crimes were reported at Main Campus, Chicago Downtown, Naperville, and Blue Island/Evergreen Park Campus Extensions.
- **2010** Zero hate crimes were reported at Main Campus, Chicago Downtown, Naperville, and Blue Island Campus Extensions.
- **2019** Zero hate crimes were reported at Main Campus, Chicago Downtown, Naperville, and Blue Island Campus Extensions.

VAWA OFFENSES

VAWA OFFENSES REPORTING TABLE	Location	203 N LaSalle Chicago			100 S Wacker Chicago			Naperville			Blue Island/ Evergreen Park (starting Fall 2021)		
	Category	2019 <i>Jul-Dec</i>	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non-campus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DATING VIOLENCE	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non-campus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Public Property	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STALKING (CURRENT/FORMER ROMANTIC OR INTIMATE PARTNER)	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Student Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non-campus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0