

## School Campus Security Report

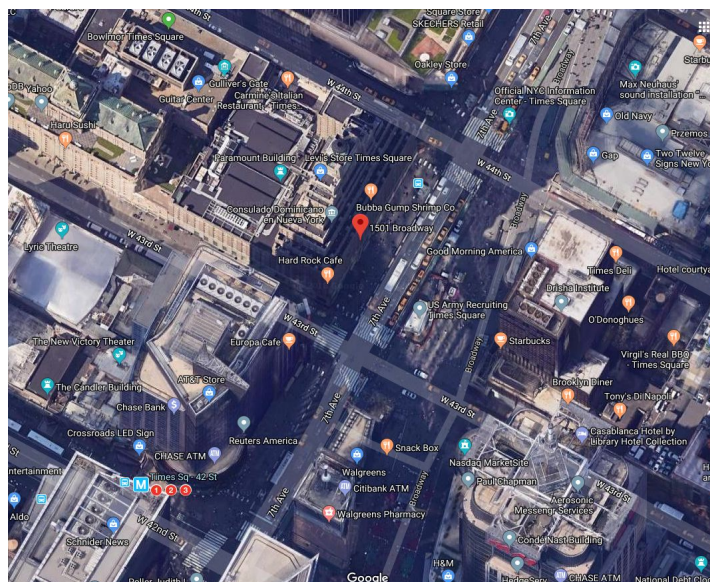
Updated as of September 4, 2019

The Campus Security Act (Public Law 102-26) requires postsecondary institutions to disclose the number of instances in which certain specific types of crimes have occurred in any building or on any property owned or controlled by this institution which is used for activities related to the educational purpose of the institution and/or any building or property owned or controlled by student organizations recognized by this institution. In compliance with that law, the following reflects this institution's crime statistics for the period between 1/1/2016 and 9/4/2019.



*Street view of Christine Valmy International School of Esthetics, Skin Care & Makeup*

*Aerial View of Christine Valmy International School of Esthetics, Skin Care & Makeup*



The following criminal offenses, published each year and must be report no later than October 1 of each year, include any crime statistics that occurred on campus during the previous three calendar year periods.

**Occurrences within CY 2016, 2017 and 2018**

Crimes Reported	2016	2017	2018	Location: C=Campus; N=Non-campus; P=Public Area	*Hate Crime
<b>Criminal Homicide</b>					
• Murder (Includes non-negligent manslaughter)	0	0	0		
• Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0		
<b>Sex Offenses</b>					
• Sex offenses - forcible	0	0	0		
• Sex offenses - non-forcible	0	0	0		
• Sex offenses - sodomy	0	0	0		
• Sex offenses – sexual assault with an object	0	0	0		
Robbery	0	0	0		
Aggravated assaults	0	0	0		
Burglaries	0	0	0		
Motor Vehicle Thefts (on Campus)	0	0	0		
Arson	0	0	0		
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0		
Simple Assault	0	0	0		
Intimidation	0	0	0		
Destruction/Damage /Vandalism of property	0	0	0		
Any other Crime involving bodily injury	0	0	0		

Number of arrests made for the following crimes					
Liquor Laws	0	0	0		
Drug Laws	0	0	0		
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0		
Crimes Against Women Act					
Domestic violence	0	0	0		
Dating violence	0	0	0		
Stalking	0	0	0		

## Hate Offenses

The school must report by category of prejudice the following crimes reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim's actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or disability, as prescribed by the Hate Crimes Statistics Act (28 U.S.C 534) occurred.

## Crimes Against Women

The HEA defines the new crime categories of domestic violence, dating violence & stalking in accordance with Section 40002(a) of the *Violence Against Women Act of 1994* as follows:

- "Domestic violence" means a "felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by...
  - A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim,
  - A person with whom the victim shares a child in common,
  - A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner,
  - A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies [under the VAWA],
  - 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"
- "Dating violence" means "violence committed by a person...
  - Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
  - Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

- The length of the relationship;
  - The type of the relationship; and
  - The frequency of interactions between the persons involved in the relationship.”
- “Stalking” means “engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:
  - Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
  - Suffer substantial emotional distress.”

## Definition of Terms

- The term **primary prevention** refers to programming, initiatives & strategies intended to stop domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking before it occurs to prevent initial perpetration or victimization through the promotion of positive & healthy behaviors and beliefs. Efforts to change behavior & social norms, promote healthy relationships, healthy sexuality & egalitarian gender roles, understanding risk & protective factors for bystander inaction & changing social norms around bystander inaction are all examples of **primary prevention**.
- The term **awareness program** refers to programs, campaigns or initiatives that increase audience knowledge of the issues of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence & stalking—and share information & resources to prevent interpersonal violence, promote safety and reduce perpetration. These efforts can include campus community-wide mobilizations, as well as targeted audience-specific programs for both students & employees. Awareness month campaigns, “speak outs”, rallies, marches, poster campaigns & resource websites and educational programming that focus on sharing resources & information about these issues are examples of **awareness programs**.
- The term **risk reduction** refers to approaches that seek to mitigate factors that may increase the likelihood of perpetration, victimization or bystander inaction. Risk reduction focuses on helping individuals & communities address the institutional structures or cultural conditions that facilitate sexual violence, dating violence & stalking to increase safety. Examples of **risk reduction** may include, but are not limited to, general crime prevention education, campus escort programs, programs that educate on how to create individual & community safety plans and strategies, bystander intervention programs that educate how to recognize & interrupt situations of harm or implementing a communications system that can notify an entire campus of immediate threats to security.
- The term **ongoing awareness & prevention campaigns** refers to campaigns that are sustained over time focusing on increasing awareness or understanding of topics relevant to sexual assault, dating violence & stalking prevention. These programs will occur at different levels at the school (ie: faculty, incoming students, etc.) & will utilize a range of strategies. Ongoing awareness & prevention campaigns may include information about what constitutes sexual assault, dating violence, intimate partner abuse & stalking, changing social norms, promoting recognition of perpetrator tactics, enhancing understanding of consent & advancing pro-social behaviors of individuals & communities. Effective **ongoing**

**awareness & prevention campaigns** will include developmentally-appropriate content for the specific audience & its knowledge & awareness level—and will provide positive and concrete ways for individuals to get involved.

- The term **bystander intervention** refers to safe & positive options that may be carried out by an individual(s) to prevent harm or intervene in situations of potential harm where there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking against a person other than the bystander. Effective **bystander intervention** training prepares participants to recognize situations of potential harm, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe & effective intervention options & taking action.