

Southwestern Christian University

Tulsa Metro Campus



Annual Security Report

2021

Crime Statistics contained in this report reflect the incidents occurring in 2020 as mandated by the Clery Act and the Higher Education Opportunity Act

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act

Southwestern Christian University has policies and procedures in place that comply with The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. This Act requires colleges and universities to:

- A. Publish an annual report every year by October 1 containing three years of campus crime statistics and certain campus security policy statements that are disseminated to the campus community and submitted to the U.S. Department of Education
- B. Disclose crime statistics for the campus, public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus, and certain non-campus facilities and remote classrooms
- C. Provide emergency notifications to the campus community when a significant threat or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health and safety occurs
- D. Provide “timely warning” notices of those crimes that have occurred and pose an ongoing “threat to students and employees”
- E. Disclose in a public crime log “any crime that occurred on campus or within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus police or the campus security department and is reported to the campus police or security department”

The Office of Student Services and Campus Security is responsible for preparing and distributing the Annual Security Report: collecting and publishing statistical information from campus security authorities and local police departments; and ensuring that policies and practices are prepared and enforced in line with Clery Act, including notifications and document disclosures.

Each member of the university community receives an annual email describing the report and providing the web address for the posted documents. A hard copy of the Annual Security Report is provided upon request. For more information, contact the Office of Student Services at (405) 789-7661 ext. 2219.

Tulsa-Metro Campus

Southwestern Christian University changed locations of the Tulsa Metro campus from Rhema Bible College to SpiritLife Church. Due to COVID-19 no classes were taken on campus at SpiritLife Church in 2020. SCU is contracted with SpiritLife Church to host two classes on Tuesday evenings at this facility in October 2021. SpiritLife Church is located at 5345 S Peoria Ave, Tulsa, OK 74105 in 2020. There were no classes at this site in 2020 due to COVID-19. Classes will resume in October 2021

Emergency Phone Numbers

In case of an emergency:	911
For non-emergency:	918-259-8400
Safety and Security Officer:	918-749-9971

Broken Arrow Police Department:	918-259-8400
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Broken Arrow Fire Department:	918-259-2400
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Reporting Crimes and Confidentiality

In the event of an emergency where an actual crime is taking place, be advised of the following important contact numbers. The first step is to call 911. For non-emergency events, please contact the Broken Arrow Police Department at 918.259.8400.

Community members, students, faculty, staff and guests are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety related incidents to the SCU Office of Student Services. The Office of Student Services is located at the Main Campus in Bethany, Oklahoma and can be contacted at 405.789.7661 ext 2219.

Confidential Reporting of Crime

Students or employees who are victims/witnesses to a crime may elect to report the crime on a confidential basis. University personnel endeavor to investigate crime based on the information reported. Even if the use of the information is restricted by a request for confidentiality, the information can be very useful in providing timely warnings to others in the community, in addition to assisting with an investigation of an incident.

Disciplinary Proceedings Disclosures

Student disciplinary records are defined as educational records by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). As educational records, disciplinary records are not subject to release without written authorization by the student. However, under certain circumstances, FERPA and Southwestern Christian University permit the University to release disciplinary records without written authorization by the student. The University may disclose information without the prior written consent of the student to a victim of an alleged perpetrator of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, the final

results of a disciplinary proceeding conducted by the university with respect to that alleged crime or offense.

Timely Warning Announcements

When SCU receives a report of a crime or a situation that poses a potential threat to students and/or employees, SCU officials will publish a warning to the campus through SCU Alert which sends out emails and text messages. SCU will also use phone calls and use of Resident Life Staff attempting to warn of the potential criminal activity.

Dean of Students, Zachary Sherrill, and Vice President of Academic Affairs, Dr. Adrian Hinkle, will be the officials initiating the notification system. The Site Director for Tulsa Metro campus will be contacted and will also notify students of any criminal activity or warnings.

SCU will also conduct tests each semester at a time when most student and faculty are present. The results for each test will be made public on the SCU Security report. The following are alternate routes for notification of ongoing safety challenges: weekly announcements, class announcements, information on the website home page.

SCU Alert

Southwestern Christian University will utilize SCU Alert emergency notification system that allows authorized SCU officials to send news and instructions simultaneously to individuals through cellular phones, text messages, and email. The benefits of this system are its immediate and direct access to individual students, staff, and faculty members through multiple points of contact.

SCU Alert is a compliment to tools the university already has in place for response to a range of emergencies that may include weather related closings, environmental health crisis, public safety incidents and other unique emergency situations. In the event of an actual emergency, SCU will continue to relay critical information using the most

appropriate option of notification: SCU Alert, SCU website announcements, university email, and local radio and TV.

Dean of Students Zachary Sherrill, and Vice President of Academic Affairs, Dr. Adrian Hinkle, will be the officials initiating the notification system. A test will be done each semester at a time when most student and faculty are present. The results for each test will be made public on the swcu.edu master calendar.

Sexual Harassment and Misconduct/Violence

Intro

Sexual misconduct and sexual harassment are two forms of gender discrimination that are not tolerated by Southwestern Christian University. The University encourages victims to report all instances of gender discrimination in any form. Southwestern Christian University is committed to providing a productive living and learning community where students can pursue their educational goals. Gender discrimination, sexual harassment and sexual misconduct undermine this commitment and affect the ability of students to focus on their educational goals.

Where there is sufficient information/evidence to believe that the University's policies prohibiting gender discrimination, sexual harassment or sexual misconduct have been violated, the University will pursue strong disciplinary action through its student conduct system. Even if law enforcement and criminal justice authorities choose not to prosecute a particular incident, the University may still pursue the incident as a student misconduct matter. Where it is determined that sexual misconduct is more likely than not to have occurred, University disciplinary sanctions can include suspension.

Instances where gender discrimination is not addressed through the student conduct system, the University still has the obligation under Title IX to take immediate action to eliminate the harassment, prevent its recurrence and address its effects.

Definitions

Gender Discrimination

Gender discrimination is unequal or disadvantageous treatment of an individual or group of individuals based on gender.

Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is a form of gender discrimination. Sexual harassment includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and other verbal or physical contact of a sexual nature when:

- a. Submission to such conduct is made explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of leadership, membership in an organization, student social events, academic standing or participation in any University activity.
- b. Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as a basis for evaluation, particularly in making employment or academic decisions affecting the individual; or
- c. Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with the other individual's performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive educational and University environment.

Sexual harassment can create a hostile environment. A hostile environment is defined as subjectively and objectively offensive and sufficiently severe or pervasive to alter the conditions of the victim's educational, employment or University environment. Sexual harassment should be reported even if it doesn't reach the point of a hostile environment.

Examples of violations:

- Unwelcomed sexual flirtation, advances or propositions of sexual activities.
- Asking about someone else's personal, social or sexual life or about their sexual fantasies, preferences or history.
- Discussing your own personal sexual fantasies, preferences or history.

- Repeatedly asking for a date from a person who is not interested.
- Whistles, cat calls or insulting sounds.
- Sexually suggestive jokes, innuendoes or turning discussions into sexual topics.
- Sexually offensive or degrading language used to describe an individual or remarks of a sexual nature to describe a person's body or clothing. Calling a person a "hunk," "doll," "babe," "sugar," "honey," or similar descriptive terms.
- Displaying sexually demeaning or offensive objects and pictures.
- Staring repeatedly at someone.
- Invading a person's personal body space.
- Making sexual gestures with hands or body movements.
- Rating a person's sexuality.
- Treating a person differently based upon his/her gender.
- Massaging a person's neck or shoulders.
- Touching a person's hair or body.

Sexual Misconduct

Sexual misconduct is a broad term encompassing any non-consensual contact of a sexual nature. Sexual misconduct may vary in its severity and consists of a range of behavior or attempted behavior including, but not limited to, the following examples of prohibited conduct:

a. Unwelcome sexual touching

The touch of an unwilling or non-consensual person's intimate parts (such as genitalia, groin, breast, buttocks, mouth, or clothing covering same); touching an unwilling person with one's own intimate parts; or forcing an unwilling person to touch another's intimate parts.

b. Non-consensual sexual assault

Unwilling or non-consensual penetration of any bodily opening with any object or body part. This includes, but is not limited to, penetration of a bodily opening without effective consent through the use of coercion.

c. Forced sexual assault

Unwilling or non-consensual penetration of any bodily opening with any object or body part that is committed either by force, threat, intimidation, or through exploitation of another's mental or physical condition (such as lack of consciousness, incapacitation due to drugs or alcohol, age, or disability) of which the assailant was aware or should have been aware.

Effective Consent is:

- informed;
- freely and actively given;
- mutually understandable words or actions; and
- Indicating a willingness to participate in mutually agreed upon sexual activity.

Further:

- Initiators of sexual activity are responsible for obtaining effective consent.
- Silence or passivity is not effective consent.
- The use of intimidation, coercion, threats, force or violence negates any consent obtained.
- Consent is not considered effective if obtained from an individual who is incapable of giving consent due to the following:
 1. mental, developmental, or physical disability; or
 2. s/he is under the legal age to give consent; or
 3. s/he is intoxicated by alcohol, beer or under the influence of drugs.

Individuals who commit acts of sexual misconduct assume responsibility for their behavior and must understand that the use of alcohol or other drugs does not reduce accountability for their actions.

Examples of violations:

- Ignoring an individual's protest and engaging in sexual activity.

- Convincing somebody to have sex is likely to constitute intimidation or coercion. If someone is coerced, the yes is not effective consent.
- Drinking and/or drug use may render an individual incapable of giving consent for sexual activity. For example, someone who is intoxicated may agree to have sex at the time, but have no memory of the consent. This person may have been functioning in a “blackout” and did not give effective consent.
- Holding a person down or preventing a person from leaving the room and forcing him or her to engage in sexual activity against his/her will.

Stalking

Stalking includes, but is not limited to, the persistent, severe or pervasive harassment of another person in a manner that would cause a reasonable person to feel frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed or molested. This may include repeatedly contacting another person (through any means, such as in person, by phone, electronic means, text messaging, etc.), following another person or having others contact another person on your behalf.

Dating Violence

Dating violence is committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with another person. The existence of such relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

- Length of the relationship
- The type of relationship
- The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person.

Retaliation

The University will not tolerate retaliation against a person who brings a complaint forward in good faith. Retaliation against an individual who has brought a complaint forward or against an individual who has participated in an investigation is prohibited.

Reporting

Victims of sexual assault should know that they are encouraged to report offenses immediately. Title IX Director Stephen Davis, may be contacted at (405) 789.7661 Monday through Friday from 8:30 am to 4:30 pm. This individual can assist victims of sexual assault/misconduct in communication their options of reporting. The student has a range of choices available for pastoral and professional counseling, and support opportunities on campus or through outside agencies. The following are numbers to Crisis Intervention support services:

1. Broken Arrow Police Department. For more information, call 918.259.8400.
2. Rape Crisis Hotline. For more information, call 918.743.5763
3. St John Hospital - Broken Arrow. For more information, call 918.994.8000
4. The National Domestic Violence Hotline. For more information, call 800.799.7233.
5. Hillcrest Hospital - Tulsa. For more information, call 918.294.4000.
6. Bethany Counseling Services. For more information, call 405.603.3265.

All forms of gender discrimination, sexual harassment or sexual misconduct should be reported, no matter the severity. The University strongly encourages you to report sexual violence and any other criminal offenses to the police. This does not commit you to prosecute but will allow the gathering of information and evidence. The information and evidence preserve future options regarding criminal prosecution, university disciplinary actions and/or civil actions against the perpetrator.

Victims will be encouraged to report to the Title IX coordinator, Stephen Davis by completing a report form online at

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfHZJPRkOZtU77XSBsThwd0ZaK7QlbM4qTUUY6UdF-nnE64Q/viewform>

when submitted, this form is sent directly to the Title IX coordinator, Stephen Davis, who will review the information and contact the necessary students and/or SCU officials. If the incident occurred elsewhere other than on campus, it can be reported to the local law enforcement with jurisdiction in the location where it occurred. Please know that the information you report can be helpful in supporting other reports and/or preventing further incidents.

It is the right of the accuser and the accused to have others present during the proceedings. Also, both parties must be informed of the outcome of such proceeding and explanation of the sanctions that maybe be imposed following a finding of responsibility by a campus judicial body regarding rape, acquaintance rape, or other forcible or non-forcible sex offense case. Potential sanctions may involve counseling, probation, suspension, or dismissal from the university. It is also your choice to go directly to the police department if you desire. Campus personnel can assist you with this process.

Campus Sex Crime Prevention Act and Registry of Sex Offenders

In conjunction with the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, law enforcement agencies are authorized to release sex offender information to the public. Additionally, in October, 2002, the U.S. Department of Education issued regulations instructing institutions of higher education to advise the campus community where law enforcement agency information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. A list of Class A registered sex offenders is provided as a service to the community on the following website:

<http://www.nsopw.gov/>

A current registry of sex offenders living within the Broken Arrow city limits is maintained and frequently updated at the Broken Arrow Police Department. A copy of the current report is available upon request from the Broken Arrow Police Department at 2302 S 1st Place, Broken Arrow, OK or by calling 918.259.8400.

Violence against Women Act

Under the leadership of then-Senator Joe Biden, Congress recognized the severity of violence against women and our need for a national strategy with the enactment of the Violence against Women Act in 1994. This landmark federal legislation's comprehensive approach to violence against women combined tough new provisions to hold offenders accountable with programs to provide services for the victims of such violence.

On March 7, 2013, President Obama signed into federal law the Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA), which is aimed at improving how colleges and universities in the U.S. address sexual violence. This new law imposes obligations for the Southwestern Christian University to revise its policy and practices to comply with new regulations that addresses and prohibits acts of violence such as, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, and it clarifies the rights of victims

SCU is in compliance with this regulation. The following will be done:

- Reporting campus crime statistics beyond the crime categories that the Clery Act already mandates, to which now include incidents of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, as well as crimes motivated by gender identity or national origin;
- Providing comprehensive educational prevention and awareness programs for incoming students and new employees, in addition to ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students, faculty and employees that identifies and defines sexual assault, rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking; and
- Conducting annual training for investigators and hearing officers who investigate and review reported offenses.

Domestic Violence

Dating and Domestic Violence on Campus

Dating and domestic violence, also referred to as relationship or intimate partner violence, is the use of power by one person to control another within an intimate relationship. College students experience dating violence at staggering rates and face unique obstacles in accessing services to escape an abusive relationship.

The Facts

- Women between the ages of 16 and 24 experience the highest rate of intimate partner violence.
- Nearly one-third of college students report physically assaulting a dating partner in the previous 12 months.
- As many as one quarter of female students experience sexual assault over the course of their college career.
- Approximately 90% of victims of sexual assault on college campuses know their attacker.

Warning Signs

Signs of an abusive relationship include jealousy, possessiveness, isolating and controlling behavior, threats and intimidations, put-downs and name-calling, yelling, breaking things, physical and sexual assault, and financial coercion or control.

Awareness

SCU will use its chapel program on the Bethany Campus to educate and provide resource information concerning domestic violence, rape, and other sexual assaults. SCU will dedicate two chapel services per year that educate students on social issues and personal responsibilities, which will include drugs, alcohol, sexual offenses, and personal tips for safety. The Tulsa Metro Campus will be provided email notifications with direct links to information concerning domestic violence, rape, and other sexual assaults; as well, as issues including include drugs, alcohol, sexual offenses, and personal tips for safety.

What Victims Should Do

Find immediate help. Get to a safe place and call a friend to be with you.

If you know you want to report to the police, call 911. You will need to give your name and other information.

If you are not sure what you want to do, there are advocates available to talk with you about your options. Zachary Sherrill, is available Monday-Friday from 8:30 am to 4:30 at (405) 789-7661 ext. 2290.

If you have been sexually assaulted but you aren't sure about reporting, be aware that obtaining a medical evidence exam soon is important for a legal case. Highly recommend not to eat, drink, bathe or clean up in any way. This is difficult, but preserves evidence. However, if you have already done these things, it's still possible to find evidence.

If you have physical injuries from domestic or dating violence, these injuries are important to document for a legal case.

Rape**Different Types of Rape Charges**

Generally speaking, rape is defined as the act of sexual intercourse (rape) or anal or vaginal penetration (rape by instrumentation) of another person who has not consented to the act, or a person who is legally unable to consent. Although rape laws in Oklahoma don't differentiate between different types of rape, only between first- and second-degree rapes, there are a number of sexual acts that may constitute a felony rape charge under Oklahoma law, including the following:

- Forcible rape
- Date rape
- Rape by instrumentation
- Forcible sodomy
- Statutory rape

- Spousal rape

Date Rape Explained

Although date rape is not technically a legal term, it is a term that is commonly used to describe non-consensual sex between two people attending a social engagement, whether it is a date, a party, or any other occasion the alleged offender and the victim willingly attended. Although using the term “date rape” may be a means of clarifying the circumstances under which the crime allegedly took place, there is no difference between rape and date rape in the eyes of those prosecuting your case. Depending on the circumstances of the offense, including whether or not the rape was accomplished with the threat or use of violence or force, date rape can be prosecuted as either first-degree rape or second-degree rape, carrying the same penalties as a rape charge.

If you are raped:

- Get to a safe place as quickly as possible. Call a family member or a friend.
- Even if you feel dirty, don’t shower or bathe. Don’t change your clothes. They could have incriminating evidence on them.
- Call the police or campus security. The phone for the Broken Arrow Police department is (918) 259-8400. Reporting the incident might be hard but it will prevent the offender from doing it again to another woman. Tell them all the details that you remember. You can also file a confidential report through the Office of Student Services, so that the police can have this crime on record.
- Get medical attention. Go to the nearest emergency room or the campus health center. You will be treated for injuries and tested for venereal diseases and pregnancy. Physical specimens and evidence will be collected in order to insure a successful prosecution of the offender.
- Seek counseling. Even if you don’t want to report the rape to the police, counseling will help you with emotional trauma so that you don’t blame yourself or feel guilty, ashamed, or scared. It is an important way to start the healing

process, and campus counselors are trained to help rape victims. Remember, rape is never the victim's fault.

- SCU has contracted Bethany Counseling Services and they can be contacted at (405) 603.3265.
- The National Sexual Assault hotline is 1-800-656-HOPE.
- A request can be made with the Office of Student Services; SCU will notify the victim of changes to academics and living situations after an alleged sex offense if an accommodation is reasonable and available.

First-Degree Rape vs. Second-Degree Rape

Rape charges in Oklahoma are measured in degrees, and an offender can be charged with either first- or second-degree rape. Second-degree rape is the lesser offense, typically occurring when sexual intercourse involves a person under the age of 16, a person who is intoxicated for the purpose of forcing him or her to submit to intercourse, a person who is unconscious, or a person who is under the supervision of a state or local agency and has intercourse with an employee or authority of that agency. Although second-degree rape is a less severe offense than first-degree rape, the crime is associated with significant penalties, including a prison sentence of one to fifteen years.

First-degree rape, on the other hand, is an extremely serious offense punishable by five years to life in prison. According to Oklahoma Statute § 1114, "Rape in the first degree shall include:

- Rape committed by a person over eighteen (18) years of age upon a person under fourteen (14) years of age; or
- Rape committed upon a person incapable through mental illness or any unsoundness of mind of giving legal consent regardless of the age of the person committing the crime; or
- Rape accomplished where the victim is intoxicated by a narcotic or anesthetic agent, administered by or with the privity of the accused as a means of forcing the victim to submit; or
- Rape accomplished where the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act and this fact is known to the accused; or

- Rape accomplished with any person by means of force, violence, or threats of force or violence accompanied by apparent power of execution regardless of the age of the person committing the crime; or
- Rape by instrumentation resulting in bodily harm is rape by instrumentation in the first degree regardless of the age of the person committing the crime; or
- Rape by instrumentation committed upon a person less than fourteen (14) years of age.”

Drugs, Alcohols, and Tobacco

Southwestern Christian University recognizes its responsibility as an educational and private institution to promote a healthy and productive environment. This responsibility demands the implementation of programs and services facilitating that effort. The university is committed to a program that will prevent the abuse and illegal use of drugs and alcohol by its students and employees. The university program includes this policy, which prohibits illegal use, abuse, possession, and distribution of drugs and alcohol in the workplace, on university property, or as part of any university-sponsored activities. This policy also includes the prevention of the use of tobacco and tobacco-related products, such as vapors, hookahs, and related paraphernalia.

SCU holds a “No Tolerance” stance concerning all illegal drugs and will dismiss students from SCU for promotion, distribution, sale, or possession (either on or off campus).

Individuals in violation of SCU’s policy or state and federal laws concerning the use, possession, distribution, or sale of alcohol, illegal drugs, or tobacco are subject to arrest and/or University disciplinary action.

In order to meet these responsibilities, university policy:

- Requires all students and employees to abide by the terms of this policy as a condition of initial and continued enrollment/employment.

- Recognizes that the illegal use of drugs and/or alcohol is in direct violation of local, state and federal laws as well as university policies found in the Staff and Faculty Handbooks, and the Student Handbook's Lifestyle Covenant. University policy strictly prohibits the illegal use, possession, manufacture, dispensing, or distribution of alcohol, drugs or controlled substances in the workplace; on its campus; or as a part of any university-sponsored activities. SCU prohibits the use of tobacco or tobacco related products on its campus and all university-sponsored activities. In accordance with both the Faculty/Staff and Student Handbook's Lifestyle Covenant, this policy is in effect both on and off SCU campus.
- Considers a violation of this policy to be a major violation, which can result in a referral for criminal prosecution, and/or immediate disciplinary action up to and including termination from employment and suspension or expulsion from the university. A criminal conviction is not required for sanctions to be imposed upon an employee or student for violations of this policy. SCU holds a no tolerance policy concerning drugs.
- Recognizes that violations of applicable local, state, and federal laws may subject a student or employee to a variety of legal sanctions, including but not limited to: fines, incarceration, imprisonment, and/or community service requirements. Convictions become a part of an individual's criminal record and may prohibit certain career and professional opportunities. A current listing of applicable local, state, and federal sanctions can be obtained through the Office of Student Services and Human Resources. (See Appendix B in SCU Student Handbook.)
- Requires an employee to notify his/her supervisor, in writing, of a criminal conviction for drug or alcohol-related offenses occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days following the conviction.
- Provides for bi-annual distribution (Fall and Spring semesters) of this policy to all staff, faculty, and students.

Disciplinary Action

All disciplinary decisions are handled by the Office of Student Services and the University Disciplinary Committee. Major offenses such as alcohol, drugs, tobacco, weapons, domestic violence, and sexual situations including rape and consensual sex by unmarried couples are subject to disciplinary action. Such action may include by not limited to probation, suspension, or dismissal from SCU. SCU may also contact local authorities dependent upon the crime.

Tips for Personal Safety

Protecting Yourself from an Assault

Although we cannot guarantee that you will never be a victim of assault or rape, there are several steps you can take to minimize your chances of being a victim.

The following are suggestions for you to incorporate into your daily living routine:

On the Street

- Do not walk alone.
- Be aware of your surroundings at all times.
- Know where you are and where you are going.
- If you walk alone, vary your route. Do not be predictable.
- Walk away from bushes, alleys, and dark entryways. Stay in well lit areas.
- Do not be surprised. Attackers rely on the element of surprise. Do not wear headphones while walking alone.
- Trust your instincts.
- If you think you are being followed, walk towards a busy, well lit area.
- Scream loudly to attract attention, and then tell someone to call the police because you are being followed.
- If someone bothers you from a car, turn and walk in the opposite direction.
- If possible and safe, try and get the license plate number.

- Then when you are in a safe place, notify the Police Department.
- When you are walking, keep one hand free. Keep your purse close to your body.
- If you are carrying books or packages, be prepared to drop them. Nothing you are carrying is worth your life. Drop the items and run.

Jogging on the Streets

- If at all possible, jog with a friend or group of people.
- Avoid running later in the evening away from campus.
- Eldon Lyon Park offers a 1.5 mile track behind the campus, do not jog alone or after dark.

In Your Car

Have your keys in your hand as you approach your car. Always look inside your car to the back seat and the floor before you get in. Keep your car doors locked and windows up when you drive. Do not let the gas run empty. You do not want to have to stop for gas in places where you would not want to walk.

Be Prepared for Emergencies

Carry a flashlight and flares or reflectors and an emergency manual in the car. Know how to change a tire. Make certain the spare tire is in good working condition and the proper jack and all of its parts are in the car. If your car breaks down at night, put on your emergency flashers and place a flare about 20 feet behind your car (if you have one). Remain in your car with the doors locked and the windows closed until Police arrive. If another motorists stops to assist you, roll the window down a crack and ask him/her to call the Police or a towing service for you (if you do not have a cell phone).

The Office of Student Services and the Tulsa Metro Site Director will keep an up-to-date crime log throughout the calendar year of crimes that occur at the Tulsa Metro campus of SCU. This information can be found at swcu.edu.

*see crime statistics on following pages provided by the Broken Arrow Police Department and Rhema Security Office.

Tulsa Metro Campus

Criminal Offenses: On Campus	2018	2019	2020
Murder	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Other sex offenses (non-forcible)	0	0	0
Indecent Exposure	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
False Pretense/Swindle	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Theft from Vehicle (parts & accessories)	0	0	0
Theft from Vehicle	0	0	0
Theft from Building	0	0	0
Theft- all other Larceny	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0
Trespassing (arrest)	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0
Arrests			
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0

Weapons Possessions	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions/Judicial referrals			
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possessions	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses: Non-campus Building or Property	2018	2019	2020
Murder	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (forcible)	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (non-forcible)	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Arrests			
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Weapons Possessions	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions/Judicial referrals			
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possessions	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses: Public Property	2018	2019	2020
Murder	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (forcible)	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (non-forcible)	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0

Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Arrests			
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Weapons Possessions	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions/Judicial referrals			
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possessions	0	0	0

Hate Crimes: On Campus	2018	2019	2020
Murder/Manslaughter	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0
Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0

Hate Crimes: Non-Campus Building or Property	2018	2019	2020
Murder/Manslaughter	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0

Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0
Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0

Hate Crimes: Public Property	2018	2019	2020
Murder/Manslaughter	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0
Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0

Violence Against Women Act: On Campus	2018	2019	2020
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Violence Against Women Act: Non-Campus property	2018	2019	2020
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Violence Against Women Act: Public Property	2018	2019	2020
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes	2018	2019	2020
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0