



**ANTIOCH
UNIVERSITY**

2026 Annual Security Report

September 20, 2026

2026 Annual Security Report

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INTRODUCTION

The federal *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act*, 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f) (more commonly referred to as the Clery Act), requires all postsecondary educational institutions participating in federal Title IV student financial assistance programs to disclose certain crime statistics, safety related policies and procedures, fire safety information, and fire statistics in an annual security report (ASR). The Clery Act mandates that institutions publish their ASRs by October 1st each year.

Each year, each of the campuses of Antioch University (Antioch or the University) prepares this report in compliance with the Clery Act. Antioch assembles statistics and relevant information to this report based on its own records, communications with local law enforcement, and information from various campus security authorities. In preparing its ASR, Antioch follows its Clery Act Policy 3.309, http://aura.antioch.edu/policies_300_3x/3/, which is incorporated by reference.

Following is the Annual Security Report for Antioch University Midwest (AUM), which can also be found www.antioch.edu/securityreport.

AUM distributes electronic notice of availability of this report to all enrolled students, and current employees by mass e-mail by October 1st of each year. In that same email, AUM advises that recipients may request a paper copy of the report, free of charge, by contacting the President's office. Employees hired after October 1 each year are advised of how to obtain the report during their employment orientations.

Every member of the Antioch community has an interest in an environment conducive to learning in which students, staff, and faculty feel safe and secure in their pursuit of academic excellence. This report contains Campus Security Policies and Crime Statistics for calendar years 2023-2025, which provide important information related to the safety and well-being of the AUM community. We encourage all to review this report and use it as a resource guide during study or employment with Antioch University Midwest.

NOTICE OF NON-DISCRIMINATION

Antioch is proud to foster an environment in which all individuals are treated with respect and dignity. Antioch is fully committed to equal opportunity and affirmative action in all aspects of employment and student service. All employment decisions at Antioch are made based on job-related criteria and merit without regard to the individual's legally protected status.

It is the policy of the University not to discriminate against and to provide equal employment opportunity to all qualified persons without regard to race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, military and veteran status,

or any other protected classification. It is the policy of the University to analyze employment process to further the principles of equal opportunity employment.

This policy applies to all employment practices, including, but not limited to, recruitment selection, promotion, transfer, compensation, training and development, demotion, and separation. This policy is intended to be consistent with the provisions of applicable State and Federal laws and University policies.

ABOUT ANTIOCH UNIVERSITY MIDWEST

Antioch University Midwest (AUM) is one of the five campuses of Antioch University, an institution proud of serving adult learners and their specific needs. Antioch University is a multi-campus university of more than 4,000 students who study at the Antioch University Midwest campus in Yellow Springs, OH, and at campuses in Seattle, WA, Santa Barbara, CA, Los Angeles, CA and Keene, NH, online and around the world.

Antioch University Midwest is located at 900 Dayton Street in Yellow Springs, Ohio, about twenty-five minutes from the Dayton area, and about ten minutes from Springfield. The Midwest campus is a commuter campus, and students do not reside on campus.

Much campus crime throughout the country originates in on-campus residence halls. Because Antioch does not host students in dormitories, it has no dormitory-related crime to report. Crime statistics for the three most recent calendar years are provided in this report.

Crime Prevention, Security Awareness Tips & Education

Personal Security

- Personal security is something that every individual must take seriously. These guidelines are by no means all-inclusive and are not intended to supplant other effective safety measures you may already be using. Use these guidelines to reduce your vulnerability.
- Stay alert to your surroundings, trust your instincts, and take appropriate action if you feel that something may be wrong.

Safety & Security

- Be alert to suspicious persons in your area. If anything appears to be not quite right, contact the Campus Safety Officer or Building Security.
- Be aware of how to use the campus telephone system to contact emergency personnel.
- Never leave belongings unattended even for a few minutes.
- Never agree to watch belongings for strangers or allow them to leave them in your area.
- Note the location of emergency fire exits, pull stations, and fire extinguishers near you.

- Never attach facility keys to any item that can identify the school. Then if your keys are lost away from campus, they cannot be traced back to the premises. If keys are lost or misplaced, notify the Campus Services Center immediately.
- Remember: The safety and security of the AUM campus is everyone's responsibility.

Avoid Confrontations

- Don't allow yourself to be drawn into arguments or shouting matches with coworkers, fellow students, or the public. Walk away from confrontations before they escalate.
- Contact the Campus Safety Officer or Building Security for assistance when needed.

Protect Your Things

- Keep all personal belongings such as backpacks, briefcases, or purses close to you.
- If you leave the area, even for only a short time, secure personal items in a locked drawer or cabinet, or take them with you.
- Close and lock office doors when you leave, even if you are only leaving for a short time period.

After Hours Safety

- At night, or when there are few people around, always walk to your car with someone else.
- Request an escort to your car from Building Security at any time.
- If you suspect that a crime has taken place, do not investigate. Get to a safe place, call 911 to report the crime, and inform the Campus Safety Officer and/or Building Security.

Security Awareness & Crime Prevention Education

- Each year, the University requires all students and employees to complete Vector Solutions training on anti-hazing and sexual misconduct prevention, including safe and positive bystander intervention.
- Employees have on-demand access to Vector Solutions training on active-assailant preparedness, emergency and disaster preparedness, crisis response and recovery, human trafficking awareness, and terrorism awareness.
- Students have on-demand access to Vector Solutions training on active-assailant response (Run, Hide, Fight), drug and alcohol prevention, human trafficking awareness, mental health awareness, and cybersecurity.
- These programs and related campus-safety communications are designed to inform students and employees about University safety, security, emergency, and reporting procedures and to encourage personal responsibility for their own security and the security of others.
- Vector Solutions reviews and updates training content annually.

Campus Access and Security

The AUM campus regular hours of operation are 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, during hours of operation, the AUM campus is open to students, employees, and guests.

During non-business hours, access to all AUM facilities is by key. The AUM campus is continuously monitored by security video cameras.

Emergencies may necessitate changes or alterations to any posted schedules.

As AUM has no residential facilities, we do not maintain a missing student notification policy, nor are we required to have separate policies regarding access to campus residences.

AUM uses security considerations in facility maintenance and security planning, including key-controlled access, security video monitoring, snow and debris removal from pathways and parking areas, and monitoring parking-lot lighting. AUM coordinates with building management and relevant vendors to identify and address maintenance, repair, and security concerns affecting University space and applicable common areas. Students and employees are encouraged to report safety, security, or maintenance concerns to the Campus Safety Officer or Building Security.

Reporting a Crime and Law Enforcement Statement

AUM personnel, contractors, and building security do not have arrest authority. All AUM faculty, staff and students are encouraged to report suspicious activity to their supervisor, their instructor, Building Security. Criminal incidents are referred to the Yellow Springs Police Department, who have jurisdiction on campus. AUM faculty, staff, and students who are victims and/or witnesses to a crime are encouraged to immediately report the crime to the Yellow Springs Police Department.

Antioch University's Law Enforcement Statement and Cooperation Policy 3.307 can be found here: http://aura.antioch.edu/policies_300_3x/1/

Any suspicious activity or persons seen in the parking lots or loitering around vehicles or inside the Antioch University Midwest building should be reported to the Yellow Springs Police Department at (937) 767-7202.

Voluntary Reporting and Confidentiality

If you are a victim of or witness to any crime on or near the Antioch University Midwest campus, you are obligated to report the incident promptly to the Campus Safety Officer. While every effort will be made at to keep information confidential upon request, particularly regarding a reporter's identity,

AUM cannot always hold information about crimes in confidence. With such information, the University can keep accurate records of the number of incidents involving students, determine whether there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, take measures to reduce the risk of crime, and alert the campus community to potential danger.

Reporting Emergencies

Anyone discovering, or having information related to, an emergency situation, regardless of type or size, shall immediately call 911 (911 from a campus phone). When calling 911, stay calm, carefully explain the problem and location to the dispatcher, and follow all instructions of 911 personnel. Do not hang up the phone until expressly told to do so by 911 personnel (unless immediate evacuation is imperative). After reporting the emergency to 911, call the AUM Main Line, 937-769-1800, and inform the AUM Campus Safety Officer of the situation.

Emergency Response and General Evacuation Procedures

In the event that it becomes necessary to evacuate the facility, the building alarm system will be activated. All open magnetized doors will release and close, and elevators will return to the first floor, open, and go out of service. However, a backup generator powers the main lobby elevator, which should remain operable in most emergencies. The building's notification system consists of very loud, short rings accompanied by white strobe lights for the hearing-impaired.

During an evacuation, all AUM students, faculty, staff and visitors shall immediately cease all activity and proceed carefully and quickly to the nearest exit. During a building evacuation, elevators are not to be used. All AUM evacuees are to assemble in the Safe Refuge Area, which is the north end of the parking lot, the small lot adjacent to the entrance.

All AUM students, faculty, staff, and visitors are instructed to be accounted for and to remain at the Safe Refuge Area until the "All Clear" is given by Public Authorities, AUM Administration, or Building Management. Do not enter vehicles and attempt to leave the parking area. This action will result in delaying the incoming emergency apparatus. If there is to be a long delay in reentering the building, the Fire or Police Department will set up traffic control to facilitate departure in a controlled manner.

Fire Safety

Any employee, student, or visitor who becomes aware of a fire on campus shall immediately activate a manual fire alarm pull station to sound the building alarm system. All building occupants are instructed to evacuate the building when the fire alarm is activated.

Building occupants are **not** expected to fight a fire. If an individual chooses to attempt to extinguish a fire, they should do so with extreme caution, and must delegate someone to sound the fire alarm and call 911 (911 from a campus phone) to begin the evacuation process. If the fire cannot be easily extinguished, all occupants must evacuate to the Safe Refuge Area.

In accordance with Antioch University's Non-smoking Environment policy 4.507

(http://aura.antioch.edu/policies_400_5x/2/), Antioch University Midwest is a smoke-free campus and does not permit open flames on campus except in designated catering areas.

Tornado Information

The hallway of the first floor of the north end of the building, between rooms A146 and A133, has been designated a Tornado Safe Zone. In the event of a tornado warning, all individuals currently in the building will be directed to proceed to this hallway for maximum protection. Individuals will be notified when it is safe to leave this zone.

Campus Crime Log

The Antioch University Midwest (AUM) Facilities Department maintains a log of reported incidents and crimes. Within two business days of receiving a report, the log records each crime reported to the department that occurred within AUM's Clery geography, including its nature, date, time, general location, and disposition, if known. The University may temporarily withhold only information whose release would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or an individual's safety, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence; it will disclose the information once the adverse effect is no longer likely to occur. A log for the most recent 60 days is open to public review during regular business hours. Log information beyond 60 days will be made available within two business days of a request.

Timely Warning

Antioch University will issue timely warnings without identifying the victim, concerning the occurrence of any Clery Act reportable crime that poses a continuing and ongoing threat to the AUM community. The decision to issue a timely warning is made by the President or designee, on a case-by-case basis considering the available facts (including whether the incident is a serious or continuing threat to the community and whether the warning may compromise law-enforcement efforts). A timely warning may include a brief description of the incident and any suspect(s), the date, time, and location of the incident, and suggested precautions. The purpose of the timely warning is to aid in the prevention of similar occurrences.

Emergency Notification

The President or designee will determine if a serious crime, natural disaster, or other emergency poses an immediate threat to the health and/or safety of students and/or employees. If there is such a threat, AUM will immediately notify those who may be affected by the situation. The President or designee will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the contents of the notification and who will be so notified. If the President or designee determines that immediate notification would significantly compromise the response or assistance efforts, the President or designee may delay notification. In all other instances, the President or designee will immediately activate the notification system.

AUM uses the following systems for communicating information quickly to the campus community: University email; emergency text message; overhead public address system; website; and in-person notification. Some or all of these methods of communication may be used in the event of an immediate threat to students and/or employees.

AUM will test the emergency response and evacuation procedures at least annually using announced or unannounced tests. At least one test each calendar year will include publicizing the University's emergency response and evacuation procedures. For each test, a description of the exercise, date, time, and whether it was announced or not will be documented.

Antioch University's Emergency Response and Evacuation Policy 3.305 can be found here: http://aura.antioch.edu/policies_300_3x2/.

Sex and Gender-Based Discrimination, Harassment, and Violence

Antioch University promotes a safe living, learning, and working environment through systemwide policies and campus educational programs for students, faculty, and staff. Antioch prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct and sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and stalking, and provides prevention, education, and awareness programs in accordance with [University Policy 4.607, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Violence and Sex Discrimination](#).

Immediate Care and Preservation of Evidence

If you experience sex- or gender-based discrimination, harassment, or violence, or incidents of rape, acquaintance rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence, some or all of these safety suggestions may guide you after an incident has occurred:

1. Go to a safe place and speak with someone you trust. Tell this person what happened. Call 911 to report the emergency. After reporting the emergency to 911, call the AUM Main Line at 937-769-1800 to inform the AUM Campus Safety Officer of the situation.
 2. Consider securing immediate professional support (e.g., counseling, victim advocacy, medical services, etc.) to assist you in the crisis.
 3. Sexual misconduct should be reported directly to the Title IX Coordinator, who will assist you with Supportive Measures and inform you of your rights. Alternatively, you may report to a University Officer or Campus Services Center staff, who will then assist you with reporting the incident to the Title IX Coordinator.
 4. For your safety and well-being, immediate medical attention is encouraged. Further, being examined as soon as possible, ideally within 120 hours, is important in the case of rape or sexual assault. Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) are available at most hospitals and emergency rooms. While there is no hospital or SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner) program located directly in Yellow Springs, you can receive a sexual assault medical examination at emergency departments in nearby cities. The exam is free in Ohio and can be performed confidentially, with or without law enforcement involvement. In the Dayton area, please visit Miami Valley Hospital, located at 1 Wyoming St., Dayton, OH 45409, or call 937-208-8000. You may also visit Springfield Regional Medical Center in Clark County, located at 100 Medical Center Dr., Springfield, OH 45504, or call 937-523-1400. Click [here](#) to view other SANE hospitals in Ohio.
- ☐ To preserve evidence, it is recommended that you do not bathe, shower, douche, eat, drink, smoke, brush your teeth, urinate, defecate, or change clothes before receiving medical attention. Even if you have already taken any of these actions, you are still encouraged to have prompt medical care, and evidence may still be recoverable.
 - ☐ Typically, if police are involved or will be involved, they will obtain evidence from the scene, and it is best to leave things undisturbed until their arrival. They will gather bedding, linens, or unlaundered clothing, and any other pertinent items that may be used for evidence. It is

best to allow police to secure items in evidence containers, but if you are involved in the transmission of items of evidence, such as to the hospital, secure them in a clean **paper** bag or clean bedsheet to avoid contamination.

- ☐ If you have physical injuries, photograph them or have them photographed with a date stamp on the photo.
 - ☐ Record the names of any witnesses and their contact information. This information may be helpful as proof of a crime, to obtain an order of protection, or to offer proof of a campus policy violation.
 - ☐ Try to memorize details (e.g., physical description, names, license plate number, car description, etc.), or even better, write notes to remind you of details if you have time and the ability to do so.
 - ☐ If you obtain external orders of protection (e.g., restraining orders, injunctions, protection from abuse), please notify the Campus Safety Officer or the University Title IX Coordinator so that those orders can be observed on campus.
5. Even after the immediate crisis has passed, consider seeking support from [WellConnect](#), (866) 640-477 or the [Family Violence Prevention Center](#), located at 380 Bellbrook Ave, Xenia, OH 45385; (937) 426-233.
 6. Contact the University Title IX Coordinator if you need assistance with University-related concerns, such as no-contact orders or other supportive measures. The University is able to offer reasonable academic support, safety escorts, no contact orders, counseling services access, and other supports and resources as needed by a victim. The University is able to offer information about legal assistance, visa/immigration assistance, and student financial aid considerations for victims.

Reporting to Law Enforcement

Victims have the option to notify law enforcement directly, to be assisted in doing so by campus officials, or to decline to make a report to law enforcement, except when required by law. The University will assist a victim who requests help in notifying law enforcement and will explain available reporting options.

Victims have the option to notify law enforcement directly or to be assisted in doing so by campus officials. If requested, campus officials can facilitate reporting to local law enforcement but may also respect a victim's request not to do so.

University Reporting

The University takes all reports of sex or gender-based discrimination, harassment, sexual violence, and crimes of sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence very seriously. Click [here](#) to fill

out the Title IX Reporting form. While students are permitted to make anonymous reports, this may limit the university's ability to provide support or respond to the reported incident. **University employees are not permitted to submit anonymous reports and must inform the Title IX Coordinator when they become aware of issues that potentially violate the university's Title IX Policy.** You may also report an incident or concerns by contacting the University Title IX Coordinator, Sarah Hellyar, directly at shellyar@antioch.edu, (603) 283-2486.

The University employs supportive and protective measures, such as no-contact orders or emergency removal, in cases where a violence risk assessment indicates such action is warranted. Supportive and protective measures for individuals who have experienced these incidents are available from the campus, whether the individual chooses to report to local law enforcement or campus/building security, irrespective of whether the individual pursues a formal complaint through the University Title IX resolution process.

If a student is accused of sex or gender-based discrimination, harassment, or violence, they are subject to action in accordance with the [Sexual Harassment, Sexual Violence and Sex Discrimination Policy, 4.607](#). A student wishing to report such an incident officially may do so by filling out the [online reporting form](#) or by contacting the Title IX Coordinator directly.

Anyone with knowledge about sex- or gender-based discrimination, harassment, or violence, or the crimes of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence is encouraged to report it immediately to the University Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, or a University Staff or Faculty member. **All employees of the University, apart from the limited exception of the Confidential Resources listed below, are deemed "Responsible Employees" under Title IX and are mandated to report any information they become aware of that may implicate the University's Title IX policy to the Title IX Coordinator.**

Confidential Resources

An individual seeking completely confidential assistance can do so by speaking with professionals who have legally protected confidentiality and are acting within the scope of their duties to which the legally protected confidentiality applies. This does not apply to student disclosures to a staff or faculty member of the university who also holds a professional license to which confidentiality applies, and the disclosure is made while the staff or faculty member is acting within their role as an employee of the university. Information shared with these resources will remain confidential and will not be shared with the University or anyone else without the express written permission of the individual seeking services unless required by law or court order.

Currently, there are no confidential resources located directly on the AUM campus. To obtain confidential assistance, you may contact [WellConnect](#) or reach the [Family Violence Prevention Center](#) to be connected with a counselor or a crisis center advocate. Information shared with these resources will remain confidential and will not be disclosed to the University or any other party without the express written permission of the individual seeking services, unless required by law or court order.

Process Rights

A written summary of rights, options, supports, and procedures is provided to all Complainants, whether they are students, employees, guests, or visitors. Respondents are provided a written summary of their rights, options, supports, and procedures upon the initiation of a Formal Complaint. These rights are also made available to any student, employee, or member of the public via this document.

When appropriate, upon receipt of a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will initiate a prompt, fair, and impartial process, commencing with an investigation, which may lead to the imposition of sanctions for a Respondent based upon a preponderance of evidence (what is more likely than not).

The University's formal resolution process includes an investigation and, when required or otherwise provided by University Policy 4.607, a live hearing. Informal resolution may be available when appropriate and only with voluntary, written agreement of both parties; either party may withdraw before an agreement is reached. The procedure used is determined by the applicable policy, the relationship of the respondent to the University, and the alleged conduct. Each procedure permits extensions for good cause with written notice to the complainant and respondent of the delay and reason for the delay.

- The Complainant and Respondent will have timely notice for meetings at which the parties, may be present;
- The Complainant and Respondent and appropriate officials will have timely and equal access to any information that will be used during formal and informal disciplinary meetings and hearings;
- The institutional disciplinary procedures will not be conducted by officials who have an actual conflict of interest or bias for or against the Complainant or Respondent;
- The Complainant and Respondent will have the same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding. The accuser and the accused each have the opportunity to be advised by an advisor of their choice at any stage of the process and to be accompanied by that advisor to any related meeting or proceeding. Complainants and Respondents are entitled to be accompanied and assisted by an Advisor of their choosing at both formal and informal meetings, investigation interviews, and the formal hearing. There is no requirement that the Advisor be an individual from the Antioch community. Complainants and Respondents may choose to have an attorney serve as their Advisor, but adjustments to the process, including scheduling of interviews or hearings, will not be made for any Advisors, including attorneys, if they unduly delay the process. The Complainant and Respondent will be notified simultaneously, in writing, of any initial, interim, and final decision of any proceeding; and
- Where an appeal is permitted under the applicable policy, the Complainant and Respondent will be notified simultaneously in writing of the procedures for the parties to appeal the result of the proceeding. When an appeal is filed, the parties will be notified simultaneously in writing of any change to the result prior to the time that it becomes final as well as of the final result once the appeal is resolved.

Procedures detailing the university's investigation and resolution processes can be found online here: https://aura.antioch.edu/policies_400_6x/17/. The Title IX Coordinator is ultimately responsible for ensuring that, in all cases, the behavior is ended, the University acts reasonably to prevent its recurrence, and the effects on the Complainant and the community are remedied.

Process Outcomes

Following an institutional disciplinary proceeding in which a respondent is found responsible for dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, Antioch University may impose one or more sanctions appropriate to the respondent's status and the circumstances. Possible student sanctions include written warning or reprimand; restitution, monetary, educational, or service requirements; probation; suspension; and dismissal or expulsion. Possible employee sanctions include verbal warning, written warning, probation, suspension, or termination of employment. A Board member may be removed from the Board. A third party may have a relationship or contract terminated, be excluded from campus or programs, or be barred from future University programs. Emergency removal and interim suspension are protective measures, not final sanctions.

Serious and violent incidents and acts of sexual assault usually result in suspension, expulsion, or termination of employment.

Knowingly providing false or misleading information to investigators can result in additional consequences under the [University Student Conduct Policy, 6.103](#), and the [University Employee Code of Conduct 4.601](#).

Training

The Title IX Coordinator is also responsible for assuring that annual training is conducted for all institution-provided advisors, investigators, decision-makers, and appeal decision-makers involved in resolving formal complaints through a process that ensures the safety of all parties and promotes accountability.

Training will focus on sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual harassment, retaliation, and other behaviors that can be forms of sex or gender-based discrimination, harassment, or violence covered by Title IX and the Clery Act. Individuals involved in the investigation or adjudication process at Antioch receive ongoing training in conducting investigations and hearing processes that protect the safety of the victim and promote accountability. This training provides an overview of relevant policies and procedures, the legal framework, Clery Act requirements, investigative requirements and expectations, supportive measures, the role of the advisor, notice requirements, evidentiary considerations, serving without conflict of interest or bias, interviewing protocols, determining relevance, and hearing protocols.

Prevention and Education

Antioch University provides comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of behaviors that foster healthy relationships, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions.

Antioch's primary prevention and awareness programs and initiatives are sustained over time and focus on awareness and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct and sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and stalking. Safe and positive bystander intervention includes recognizing potentially harmful situations, identifying options for safe intervention, and taking action—directly, by seeking help, or by creating a distraction—to prevent or interrupt potential harm. Ongoing campaigns increase knowledge, share resources, reduce perpetration, and promote safety and a culture of respect.

Campus programs must include primary prevention and awareness training: (1) for all new Students and new Employees; (2) refresher programs at least annually for all Students; (3) annually for all Employees consistent with their role in responding to and reporting incidents. Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for all Students and Employees will also be conducted.

Annual Training is mandatory for all employees. Such training includes, but not be limited to: what constitutes discrimination, harassment, retaliation, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, sexual exploitation, and stalking under applicable law; the rights and responsibilities of each Employee relating to discrimination, harassment, retaliation, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, sexual exploitation and stalking including the duty to report and exceptions; the protection against retaliation for Employees who report discrimination, harassment, retaliation, sexual misconduct, dating and domestic violence, sexual exploitation, and stalking; the procedures provided under the Sexual Harassment, Sexual Violence and Sex Discrimination Policy, 4.607 for filing, investigating, and resolving a complaint; and the option and method for filing complaints with external government agencies.

Recordkeeping and Privacy

University records of investigations and resolutions are maintained in privacy in accordance with the institution's record retention policy for a minimum of seven years. Information is shared internally between administrators who need to know in order to complete their job duties.

When information must be shared to permit the investigation to move forward, the parties will be informed. Privacy of the records specific to the investigation is maintained in accordance with state law and the federal FERPA statute. Any public release of information needed to comply with the open crime logs or timely warning provisions of the Clery Act will not include the names of the victim or information that could easily lead to a victim's identification.

Additionally, the University maintains privacy in relation to any supportive measures afforded to a Complainant, except to the extent necessary to provide the supportive measures. Typically, if faculty members or administrators are asked to provide supportive measures for a specific student, they are

told that such measures are necessary under Title IX or the Clery Act, but they are not given any details of the incident or what kind of incident it is.

Irrespective of state law or public records access provisions, information about the victim is maintained privately in accordance with Title IX and FERPA.

In any complaint of sex or gender-based discrimination, harassment, or violence covered under Title IX and/or the Clery Act, both parties are entitled to the same opportunities for a support person of their choice and to fully participate in the process, including any meeting, conference, hearing, appeal, or other procedural action.

The role of Advisors is described in detail [here](#). The parties will receive written notification of the allegations and any hearing outcome; they will also be afforded opportunities to review and respond to the investigation report before it is finalized and again before a hearing.

Written notifications will be delivered to the parties simultaneously (without undue delay between notifications). All parties will be informed of the University's appeal processes and their rights to exercise a request for appeal. Should any change in outcome occur prior to finalization, all parties will be timely informed in writing and notified when the results of the resolution process become final.

Retaliation

Both Title IX and the Clery Act provide protections for whistleblowers who bring allegations of non-compliance with the Clery Act and/or Title IX to the attention of appropriate campus administrators.

The University does not retaliate against those who raise concerns of non-compliance. Any concerns should be brought to the immediate attention of the Title IX Coordinator and/or to officials of the U.S. Department of Education.

Sex Offender Registry

Upon release from prison, individuals convicted of sex crimes may be required to register with law enforcement agencies (under laws referred to as "Megan's Laws"). If registered sex offenders are enrolled or employed at a postsecondary institution, the offenders also must provide this information to the state. The state then provides the information to law enforcement authorities in the jurisdiction where the institution is located.

For the State of Ohio official website, which lists registered sex offenders, visit <https://ohio.gov/residents/resources/sex-offender-search>.

For the National Sex Offender Public Website (NSOPW) maintained by the U.S. Department of Justice, visit <https://www.nsopw.gov/>

VAWA Offenses – On-Campus

	2023	2024	2025
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses – Non-Campus

	2023	2024	2025
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses – Public Property

	2023	2024	2025
Domestic Violence	4	2	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Hazing: Policy, Prevention, and Reporting

At Antioch University, we are committed to fostering inclusive, respectful, and empowering communities where every individual can learn, grow, and feel a sense of belonging. Hazing has no place in our learning environment and is incompatible with our core values.

Reporting Hazing

If you have experienced, witnessed, or become aware of hazing, we encourage you to report your concern. You may choose to submit a report anonymously. Our team will respond with care, discretion, and a commitment to ensuring the safety and dignity of all involved. **Click [here](#) to report a hazing incident.**

Alternatively, you may choose to use the Antioch University Compliance Hotline, which allows you to report a concern confidentially or with attribution, 24/7. An independent third party operates the hotline and offers both phone and web-based reporting options:

- Phone: 866-606-4026
- Online: <https://antiochuniversity.alertline.com>

The phone line is staffed by trained intake specialists. Whether submitted by phone or online, your report will initiate an independent review. If you provide your identity, you will be informed of the results of the investigation.

If you have questions or would like to speak with someone about hazing, please contact:

Sarah Hellyar, JD
University Title IX Coordinator
shellyar@antioch.edu

How We Promote Prevention and Accountability

We believe that building safe and equitable communities requires ongoing education and shared responsibility. All students, faculty, and staff are required to complete annual anti-hazing training through Vector Solutions. Completion of this training is required for students participating in any University-recognized group or organization. Ohio law also requires an educational program on hazing that includes awareness, prevention, intervention, and the institution's anti-hazing policy; AUM must offer at least one completion opportunity during new-student orientation and verify student attendance. Staff and volunteers who advise or coach recognized organizations and have direct student contact must receive mandatory hazing training.

Definition and Policy

As defined in [Student Conduct Policy 6.103](#), hazing is:

“Any act committed as part of a person's recruitment, initiation, pledging, admission into, or affiliation with a student group, or any act that is otherwise used to maintain membership in a student group, that causes, or could reasonably be expected to cause, physical, emotional, or psychological harm, or degrades or demeans an individual, regardless of the person's willingness to participate.”

For Clery statistical reporting, hazing means any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed against a person, regardless of that person's willingness to participate, during initiation, affiliation, or maintenance of membership in a student organization that causes or creates a risk of physical or psychological injury above the reasonable risks encountered in the course of participation in the institution or organization. A student organization is an organization with two or more enrolled students, whether or not established or recognized by the institution.

Hazing causes harm, erodes trust, and creates unsafe environments. It is prohibited at Antioch University and may result in serious consequences for individuals and student organizations, including suspension, expulsion, or loss of recognition as a student organization.

Transparency and Institutional Reporting

For Clery Act purposes, the University collects reports of hazing involving student organizations. When a recognized student organization is found responsible for hazing, the University will include the required

information in its Campus Hazing Transparency Report, including the organization description, findings, organizational sanctions, relevant dates, and anonymized student information. The federal report will be updated at least twice each year and retained for five calendar years, subject to the applicable federal effective-date requirements. Ohio Rev. Code § 3345.19 separately requires a public hazing report with its specified contents, updates on January 1 and August 1, five-year retention, and no personally identifying information.

APPENDIX A – Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence Resources and Definitions

Applicable to: AU Midwest

Title IX Team Contacts:

Title	Name	Telephone Number	Mailing Address	E-mail Address
Antioch University Title IX Coordinator	Sarah Hellyar, JD	603-283-2486	Antioch University 900 Dayton Street Yellow Springs, OH 45387	shellyar@antioch.edu

Resources

University Resources
Antioch University's Sexual Misconduct/Title IX web page: https://www.antioch.edu/about/title-ix/
Campus Resources
*Confidential Resources
WellConnect, (866) 640-477
*Non-Confidential Resources
- Judith Rodriguez, Vice President and CHRO, mjrodriguez@antioch.edu Mailing address: Antioch University, 900 Dayton Street, Yellow Springs, OH 45387 - Sarah Hellyar, Title IX Coordinator, (218) 209-1141 shellyar@antioch.edu Mailing address: Antioch University, 900 Dayton Street, Yellow Springs, OH 45387
Non-Campus Resources
*Emergency Resources
Yellow Springs Police Department, 911 (emergency) or (937) 767-7206 (non-emergency)
*Medical Resources
- Miami Valley Hospital, (937) 208-8000, One Wyoming St., Dayton, OH 45409 - Springfield Regional Medical Center, (937) 532-1000, 100 Medical Center Dr., Springfield, OH 45504
*Other Support
- Clark County Victim Witness Division, (937) 521-1791 50 East Columbia Street, Springfield, OH 45501 - Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, (888) 886-8388 - Family Violence Prevention Center for Greene County, (937) 426-2334 - Fairborn and Beavercreek Victim Assistance Program, (937) 754-3047 1148 Kauffman Avenue, Fairborn, OH 45324 - Greene County Victim Witness Program, (937) 562-5087 61 Greene Street, 2nd floor, Xenia, OH 45385 - Montgomery County Victim Witness Program, (937) 225-5623 41 North Perry Street, Suite 212, Dayton, OH 45422 - Combined Health District of Montgomery County, (937) 496-6626 1323 West Third Street, Dayton, OH 45407, http://phdmc.org/ - National Domestic Violence Hotline, (800) 799-7233 https://www.thehotline.org/

- National Sexual Assault Hotline, (800) 656-4673
<https://www.rainn.org/>

Legal Definitions:

The following is a summary of the definitions applicable to Title IX offenses (sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking) under Ohio law.

“Consent”

Ohio criminal law does not contain one general definition of consent for sexual offenses. Ohio sexual-offense statutes instead use terms such as sexual conduct, sexual contact, force or threat of force, substantial impairment, age, and knowledge. See Ohio Rev. Code §§ 2907.01-.08. University Policy 4.607 supplies the University’s policy definition of consent.

“Sexual Assault”

Conduct may be covered by offenses in chapter 2907 of the Ohio Revised Code, including rape, sexual battery, gross sexual imposition, sexual imposition, and unlawful sexual conduct with a minor. The applicable offense depends on the facts. See Ohio Rev. Code §§ 2907.02-.06.

“Rape” No person shall engage in sexual conduct with another when any of the following applies:

- For the purpose of preventing resistance, the offender substantially impairs the other person's judgment or control by administering any drug, intoxicant, or controlled substance to the other person surreptitiously or by force, threat of force, or deception.
- The other person is less than thirteen years of age, whether or not the offender knows the age of the other person.
- The other person's ability to resist or consent is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition or because of advanced age, and the offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the other person's ability to resist or consent is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition or because of advanced age.
- The offender knows that the judgment or control of the other person is substantially impaired as a result of the influence of any drug or intoxicant administered to the other person with the other person's consent for the purpose of any kind of medical or dental examination, treatment, or surgery.
-

“Sexual Battery” No person shall engage in sexual activity with another; cause another to engage in sexual activity with the offender; or cause two or more other persons to engage in sexual activity when any of the following apply:

- the offender knowingly coerces the other person to submit by any means that would prevent resistance by a person of ordinary resolution;
- the offender knows that the other person’s ability to appraise the nature of or

- control the other person's own conduct is substantially impaired;
- the offender knows that the other person submits because the other person is unaware that the act is being committed;
- the offender knows that the other person submits because the other person mistakenly identifies the offender as the other person's spouse;
- the offender is the other person's natural or adoptive parent, or a stepparent, or guardian, custodian, or person *in loco parentis* of the other person;
- the other person is in custody of law or a patient in a hospital or other institution, and the offender has supervisory or disciplinary authority over the person;
- the offender is a teacher, administrator, coach, or other person in authority employed by or serving in a school for which the state board of education prescribes minimum standards pursuant to division (D) of section 3301.07 of the Revised Code, the other person is enrolled in or attends that school, and the offender is not enrolled in and does not attend that school;
- the offender is a teacher, administrator, coach, or other person in authority employed by or serving in an institution of higher education, and the other person is a minor who is enrolled in or attends that institution;
- the other person is a minor, and the offender is the other person's athletic or other type of coach, is the other person's instructor, is the leader of a scouting troop of which the other person is a member, or is a person with temporary or occasional disciplinary control over the other person;
- the offender is a mental health professional, the other person is a mental health client or patient of the offender, and the offender induces the other person to submit by falsely representing to the other person that the sexual conduct is necessary for mental health treatment purposes;
- the other person is confined in a detention facility, and the offender is an employee of that detention facility;
- the other person is a minor, the offender is a cleric, and the other person is a member of, or attends, the church or congregation served by the cleric; or
- the other person is a minor, the offender is a peace officer, and the offender is more than two years older than the other person.¹

"Unlawful Sexual Conduct with a Minor" is defined as engaging in sexual conduct with another person who is not the spouse of the offender when the offender knows the other person is thirteen years of age or older, but less than sixteen years of age, or the offender is reckless in that regard.²

"Gross Sexual Imposition" No person shall have sexual contact with another; cause another to have sexual contact with the offender; or cause two or more other persons to have sexual contact when any of the following applies:

¹ The complete text of Ohio Revised Code, §2907.03 is available at <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2907.03>.

² The complete text of Ohio Revised Code, §2907.04 is available at <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2907.04>.

- the offender purposely compels the other person, or one of the other persons, to submit by force or threat of force;
- for the purpose of preventing resistance, the offender substantially impairs the judgment or control of the other person or of one of the other persons by administering any drug, intoxicant, or controlled substance to the other person surreptitiously or by force, threat of force, or deception;
- the offender knows that the judgment or control of the other person or of one of the other persons is substantially impaired as a result of the influence of any drug or intoxicant administered to the other person with the other person's consent for the purpose of any kind of medical or dental examination, treatment, or surgery;
- the other person, or one of the other persons, is less than thirteen years of age, whether or not the offender knows the age of that person;
- the ability of the other person to resist or consent or the ability of one of the other persons to resist or consent is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition or because of advanced age, and the offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the ability to resist or consent of the other person or of one of the other persons is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition or because of advanced age; or

“Sexual Imposition” No person shall have sexual contact with another; cause another to have sexual contact with the offender; or cause two or more other persons to have sexual contact when the offender knows that the sexual contact is offensive to the other person, or one of the other persons, or is reckless in that regard.

“Dating Violence”

Ohio law does not create one standalone criminal offense titled “dating violence.” For civil protection-order purposes, Ohio Rev. Code § 3113.31 includes conduct against a person with whom the respondent is or was in a dating relationship within its domestic-violence framework. The federal Clery definition above governs Clery reporting.

“Stalking”

Ohio criminal law prohibits menacing by stalking. Under Ohio Rev. Code § 2903.211, a person may not, by engaging in a pattern of conduct, knowingly cause another person to believe the offender will cause physical harm to that person or a family or household member, or cause mental distress to that person or a family or household member. The statute also addresses certain electronic communications and conduct with sexual motivation.

Drug Free Schools and Communities Policy

Antioch University is committed to the development and maintenance of an educational and workplace environment in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 and the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, and does not permit the unlawful possession, use, or

distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or at any of its activities. Please see the Drug Free Schools and Communities Policy 4.505 at (http://aura.antioch.edu/policies_400_5x/1/). The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. State and federal legal penalties for illegal use of alcohol and drugs are delineated in the attachments to the Drug Free Schools and Communities Policy. A violation of any law regarding drugs and/or alcohol is also a violation of the Student Conduct Policy 6.103 (http://aura.antioch.edu/policies_600_1x/2/) and will be treated as a separate disciplinary matter by the University.

It is unlawful to sell, furnish or provide alcohol to a person under the age of 21. The possession of alcohol by anyone under the age of 21 in a public place or a place open to the public is illegal. It is also a violation of policy for anyone to consume or possess alcohol in any public or private area of campus without prior University approval. Such laws are strictly enforced by Antioch University and by the Yellow Springs Police Department. Violators may be subject to criminal prosecution, fines and imprisonment. In addition, individuals, organizations or groups violating state or federal law or Antioch policy will be subject to sanctions by the University, up to and including withdrawal from the University or termination of employment.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Policy and Education Programs

Antioch University also provides resources for students and employees with substance abuse issues. Insurance policies available to employees of Antioch University include coverage for drug and alcohol abuse. All benefit-eligible employees, including those who do not participate in University insurance plans, are eligible for support for substance abuse through the institution's Employee Assistance Program (EAP). Please contact the Antioch University Benefits Coordinator in the Human Resources department at (937) 769-1361 for more information on the University's insurance policies and for details regarding the EAP.

Some local resources available for support, education and rehabilitation for substance abuse include:

- The Community Network, 452 W. Market Street, Xenia, OH 45385. (937) 376-8700
- Hope Spot, Greene County Community Recovery Center, 335 East Market Street, Xenia, OH. Email: thehopespot@outlook.com Phone: [937-352-6367](tel:937-352-6367)
- McKinley Hall, Springfield, OH 45505. (937) 382-5322
- The Turning Point, Miami Valley Hospital, 725 S. Ludlow St., Dayton, OH 45409. (937) 208-4673.

CLERY ACT GEOGRAPHY DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply to the geographical locations of incidents disclosed in the crime statistics tables contained in this report:

On-campus: 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;; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the property described above in this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

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.

Non-campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or 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.

CLERY ACT/VAWA CRIME DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply to the incidents of crime disclosed in the crime statistics tables contained in this report:

Clery Act Felony Definitions

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.

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. Simple assaults are excluded.

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, or personal property of another.

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

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.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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

Clery Act Sex Offenses Definitions

The following sex offenses fall with the definition of “sexual assault” under the Clery Act.

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: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Arrest and Referrals For Discipline For Violations Of Liquor, Drug, And Weapons Laws³

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of state and local municipal laws and 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.)

Weapons Law Violations: The violation of federal, state and local laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

³ Under Clery, an arrest is defined as the processing of a person by arrest, citation, or summons. A referral for disciplinary action is defined as the referral of any person to an institution official who institutes a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of a sanction. Disciplinary action occurs where an official receiving the information initiates a disciplinary action, a record of the action is kept, and the action may, but not need have to, result in a sanction. Disciplinary actions may be initiated in both informal and formal manners and can include an interview or a simple, initial review of names submitted to an institutional official. An incident involving both an arrest and a referral for discipline is counted only as an arrest.

Drug Law Violations: Violations of federal, state, and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine), marijuana, synthetic narcotics (Demerol, Methadone), and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Hate Crimes

Under the Clery Act, a 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
- Religion
- Sexual Orientation
- Gender
- Gender Identity
- Ethnicity
- National Origin
- Disability

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
- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act ("VAWA") Crimes

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 requires institutions to disclose statistics for dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking in their annual security report. The following federal definitions apply to Clery reporting. Ohio law definitions are provided in the appendix.

Federal Definitions

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by (A) a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; (B) a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; (C) a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; (D) a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime occurred; or (E) 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 occurred.

Dating Violence: 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 is determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length and type of the relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Stalking: 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 to suffer substantial emotional distress. For this definition, "course of conduct" means two or more acts, including acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties 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; and "substantial emotional distress" means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

RULES FOR CALCULATING STATISTICS DISCLOSED IN THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

The Clery Act groups crimes into the following categories in descending order of severity: Part I Crimes (felonies); Part II Crimes (arrests and referrals for discipline for violations of weapons, drug, and liquor laws); Part III Crimes (hate crimes); and Part IV Crimes (crimes added to the scope of the Clery Act pursuant to the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2017 ("VAWA"). Offense groupings must be reported in separate statistics grids (with the exception of hate crime statistics, which may be published in narrative format).

The Clery Act's "hierarchy rule" applies to calculation of statistics concerning incidents in which multiple offenses are reported to have occurred within a single event. The rule requires that

institutions count only the most serious offense where more than one Clery Act offense has occurred, subject to certain exceptions described below.

Part I Crimes (Felony Offenses)

The Clery Act requires disclosure of statistics concerning the reported occurrence of any of the crimes listed below in order of severity.

1. Criminal Homicide:
 - a. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
 - b. Manslaughter by negligence
2. Sex Offenses:
 - a. Rape
 - b. Fondling
 - c. Incest
 - d. Statutory rape
3. Robbery
4. Aggravated Assault
5. Burglar
6. Motor Vehicle
7. Arson

Part II Crimes (Arrests/ Referrals for Discipline – Weapons, Drug, and Liquor Offenses⁴)

1. Weapons law arrests
2. Drug law arrests
3. Liquor law arrests
4. Weapons law referral for discipline
5. Drug law referral for discipline
6. Liquor law referral for discipline

Part III Crimes (Hate Crimes)

Under the *Clery Act*, a “hate crime” is a criminal offense committed against a person or property which is motivated (in whole or in part), by the offender’s bias. For Clery purposes, “hate crimes” include any *Clery Act* felony under Part I to the extent such crimes manifest evidence of bias. “Hate crimes” also include four additional misdemeanor offenses.

Part I Felonies Subject to Hate Crime Counting Requirements

1. Criminal homicide:
 - a. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
 - b. Manslaughter by negligence
2. Sex offenses:
 - a. Rape
 - b. Fondling
 - c. Incest
 - d. Statutory rape
3. Robbery
4. Aggravated assault
5. Burglary
6. Motor vehicle theft
7. Arson

⁴ Under Clery, an “arrest” is defined as the processing of a person by arrest, citation, or summons. A “referral for disciplinary action” is defined as the referral of any person to an institution official who institutes a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of a sanction. Disciplinary action occurs where an official receiving the information initiates a disciplinary action, a record of the action is kept, and the action may, but not need have to, result in a sanction. Disciplinary actions may be initiated in both informal and formal manners and can include an interview or a simple, initial review of names submitted to an institutional official. An incident involving both an arrest and a referral for discipline is counted only as an arrest.

Additional Misdemeanor Offenses Subject to Hate Crime Counting Requirements

8. Larceny – theft
9. Simple assault
10. Intimidation
11. Destruction, damage or vandalism of property

Part IV Crimes (VAWA Offenses)

1. Domestic violence
2. Dating Violence
3. Stalking

CALCULATING STATISTICS SUBJECT TO THE HIERARCHY RULE

Some single incidents involve multiple Clery Act offenses, and often, a determination of which offense to disclose in the ASR's statistics grids is made simply based on where the offense lies in the hierarchy. For example, if a student under the legal drinking age is arrested on campus while in possession of a stolen motor vehicle and an alcoholic beverage, the institution is required to disclose only the motor vehicle theft because it is the more serious crime according to the hierarchy rule. However, in some instances involving multiple offenses, the hierarchy rule will not apply. Some counting requirements and examples are provided below to provide context for statistics in the ASR's statistics grids.

- **Arson** is always counted, regardless of whether is more or less severe than any other Clery Act offense in the same incident. (For example, if someone commits arson during a burglary, then the institution must record a statistic in both the arson and burglary categories, thus appearing to reflect two separate incidents, but really only documenting one event.)
- **Murder/non-negligent manslaughter** and **negligent manslaughter** statistics are calculated based on the number of victims in a single incident. (For example, if two people are murdered in the same incident at the same time, or die due to the gross negligence of another person, then the institution must record two statistics in the murder category – one statistic for each victim.)
- Any incident involving both a **murder/non-negligent manslaughter** and either a **robbery, burglary, aggravated assault, or motor vehicle theft** must be recorded as one statistic in the murder/non-negligent manslaughter category. (Robbery, burglary, aggravated assault,

and motor vehicle theft are subsumed within the murder/non-negligent manslaughter category. However, **arson, sexual assault, hate crimes, and Part IV VAWA** crimes are not subsumed by any other category and therefore must be reported in addition to another Clery offense involved in the same incident.)

- **Sex offenses (rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape)** are always counted, even where they also involve a murder or non-negligent manslaughter.
- Crimes less severe than **sex offenses (rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape)** are not counted unless the less severe crime is one of dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, or unless it is a hate crime misdemeanor (larceny – theft; simple assault; intimidation; or destruction, damage or vandalism of property).
- **Robbery** statistics are calculated by incident (or in other words, by distinct operation), not by the number of victims involved in a single incident. (For example, if one offender robs three individuals at gunpoint at the same time and while in the same place, the institution must record one statistic in the robbery category.)
- **Aggravated assault** statistics are calculated based on the number of victims involved in a single incident. (For example, if two people are assaulted with a weapon during the same incident, then the institution must record two statistics in the non-negligent manslaughter category – one statistic for each victim.)
- **Burglary** statistics generally are calculated by incident (or in other words, by distinct operation), not by the number of victims involved in a single incident. Various rooms within an academic building are considered to be under the control of a single entity. Therefore, the burglary of a single academic building is counted as one offense, regardless of the number of offices or other spaces from which items may have been stolen, unless the various rooms were burglarized within different time frames. In that case, each burglary separated by time would be recorded as separate statistic in the burglary category.
- Part I felony crimes committed on the basis of a prohibited bias (*i.e.* “**hate**”) are always counted twice – once in the Part I felony crime grid, and once separately in the hate crimes grid/narrative. In the event a single incident involves multiple Part I offenses based on bias, the hierarchy rule does not apply to disclosure of statistics in the hate crimes grid/narrative, and all Part I offenses must be reported separately. (For example, if an incident involves both an aggravated assault and motor vehicle theft based on bias, the institution must record statistics in both the aggravated assault and motor vehicle theft categories in the hate crimes grid/narrative. However, only the aggravated assault would be disclosed in the Part I grid based on the hierarchy rule.)

- The four Part III misdemeanor ***hate crimes*** (larceny – theft; simple assault; intimidation; or destruction, damage or vandalism of property) are *only* reported in the hate crime grid/narrative.
- Part IV ***VAWA crimes (domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking)*** are reported in a separate grid. If any **Part I** felony incident also involves a Part IV ***VAWA*** incident, then both incidents are reported – the felony crime is reported in the Part I grid, and the ***VAWA*** crime is reported in the Part **IV** grid.
- In the event a Part IV ***VAWA*** offense might be classified as both “domestic violence” and “dating violence”, the incident is reported as one of “domestic violence.”
- In the event a Part IV ***VAWA*** offense involves ***stalking*** together with domestic or dating violence, both the stalking and domestic/dating violence are reported separately. One statistic must be recorded in the stalking category, and one statistic must be recorded separately in the domestic/dating violence category.
- Where an incident involves both an ***arrest and a referral for discipline*** for a weapon, liquor or drug law violation, only the arrest is recorded.
- Where an ***arrest or referral for discipline*** is made in response to a Part II incident involving more than one offense (for example, unlawful possession of drugs *and* liquor), only one statistic is recorded. The DOE Clery Handbook does not offer guidance on a hierarchy for Part II offenses. For purposes of this report, in the event of such an incident, statistics will be recorded according to the following order: (1) weapons, (2) drugs, and (3) alcohol, unless circumstances suggest alternative reporting is more appropriate. (For example, if a student arrested for serving a large volume of liquor to underage students one night, and at the time of the arrest police discover a very small amount of marijuana on the student’s person, then the incident is reported as one statistic reflecting an arrest for violation of liquor laws because the relative severity of the liquor offense outweighs that of the drug offense).
- ***Stalking*** is counted uniquely under ***VAWA***.
 - When recording a stalking report, an institution is required to record a crime statistic only once for the calendar year in which the course of conduct was reported to a local police agency or campus security authority.
 - If the course of conduct involves the same parties and continues in a subsequent year, then the stalking must also be recorded for the subsequent year as well.

An institution must record each report of stalking as occurring at only the first location within the institution’s Clery geography in which the perpetrator engages in the stalking or a victim first becomes aware of the stalking. Therefore, a report of stalking must be reported in an institution’s ASR if it meets the definition of stalking even though the stalking course of conduct does not occur on the institution’s campus or in or on any of its other Clery geography.

CRIME STATISTICS

- * The following tables summarize Crime Statistics for the Antioch University Midwest campus for calendar years 2023-2025. Antioch University Midwest does not maintain residential facilities or non-campus buildings.
- * Hate Crimes: Category of bias reflected with offence reported. Categories of bias include: race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

<u>Criminal Offenses – On-Campus</u>			
	2023	2024	2025
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0
Rape			
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

Criminal Offenses – Non-Campus

2023 2024 2025

Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	1
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	1
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	3
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	1
Burglary	0	0	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

Hate Crimes – On-campus

2023 2024 2025

Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	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

2023 2024 2025

Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	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 – On-Campus

2023 2024 2025

Murder/Non-negligent	0	0	0
Manslaughter			
Manslaughter by Negligence	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

VAWA Offenses – On-Campus

	2023	2024	2025
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses – Non-Campus

	2023	2024	2025
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses – Public Property

	2023	2024	2025
Domestic Violence	0	2	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests – On-Campus

	2023	2024	2025
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Arrests – Non-Campus

	2023	2024	2025
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Arrests – Public Property

	2023	2024	2025
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions – On-Campus

	2023	2024	2025
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions – Non- Campus

	2023	2024	2025
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions – Public Property

	2023	2024	2025
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Fires – Summary

	2023	2024	2025
Main Campus	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes

2023	2024	2025
0	0	0

AUM Emergency Contact List

Police/Fire/Paramedics	9-911
Yellow Springs Police Department	937-767-7202
AUM Internal Emergency Extension	937-769-1800 (main line)
Campus Security Officer	937-430-0130
Campus Safety Officer	937-769-1863

APPENDIX – Ohio Title IX Resources

Title IX Coordinator for AUM, Graduate School of Leadership and Change and AU Online:

Name	Telephone Number	Mailing Address	E-mail Address
Sarah Hellyar, JD	603-283-2486	900 Dayton Street Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387	shellyar@antioch.edu

Campus Resources

Confidential Resources

- Antioch Midwest does not have professional or religious on campus counseling resources.

Non-Confidential Resources

- Judith Rodriguez, Vice President and CHRO, (937) 769-1336, mjrodriguez@antioch.edu
Mailing address: Antioch University, 900 Dayton Street, Yellow Springs, OH 45387
- Sarah Hellyar, Title IX Coordinator, (603) 283-2486, shellyar@antioch.edu

Non Campus Resources

Emergency Resources

- Yellow Springs Police Department, 911 (emergency) or (937) 767-7206 (non-emergency)

Medical Resources

- Soin Medical Center, (937) 702-4000
- Miami Valley Hospital, (937) 208-8000
- Springfield Regional Medical Center, (937) 532-1000

Additional Support Resources

- Clark County Victim Witness Division, (937) 521-1791 50 East Columbia Street, Springfield, OH 45501
- Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, (888) 886-8388
- Family Violence Prevention Center for Greene County, (937) 426-2334
- Fairborn and Beavercreek Victim Assistance Program, (937) 754-3047
1148 Kauffman Avenue, Fairborn, OH 45324
- Greene County Victim Witness Program, (937) 562-5087
61 Greene Street, 2nd floor, Xenia, OH 45385
- Montgomery County Victim Witness Program, (937) 225-5623
41 North Perry Street, Suite 212, Dayton, OH 45422
- Combined Health District of Montgomery County, (937) 496-6626
1323 West Third Street, Dayton, OH 45407, <http://phdmc.org/>
- National Domestic Violence Hotline, (800) 799-7233
- National Sexual Assault Hotline (800) 656-4673

OHIO LEGAL DEFINITIONS

The following is a summary of the definitions applicable to Title IX offenses (sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking) under Ohio law.

“Consent”

Ohio criminal law does not contain one general definition of consent for sexual offenses. Ohio sexual-offense statutes instead use terms such as sexual conduct, sexual contact, force or threat of force, substantial impairment, age, and knowledge. See Ohio Rev. Code §§ 2907.01-.08. University Policy 4.607 supplies the University’s policy definition of consent.

“Sexual Assault”

Ohio law does not define a single criminal offense titled “sexual assault.” Conduct may be covered by offenses in chapter 2907 of the Ohio Revised Code, including rape, sexual battery, gross sexual imposition, sexual imposition, and unlawful sexual conduct with a minor. The applicable offense depends on the facts. See Ohio Rev. Code §§ 2907.02-.06.

“Domestic Violence”

Under Ohio Rev. Code § 2919.25, domestic violence includes knowingly causing or attempting to cause physical harm to a family or household member; recklessly causing serious physical harm to a family or household member; or, by threat of force, knowingly causing a family or household member to believe the offender will cause imminent physical harm. The applicable statutory relationship definitions are in § 2919.25.

For purposes of this definition, the term “person living as a spouse” means a person who is living or has lived with the offender in a common law marital relationship, who otherwise is cohabiting with the offender, or who otherwise has cohabited with the offender within five years prior to the date of the alleged commission of the act in question.

“Dating Violence”

Ohio law does not create one standalone criminal offense titled “dating violence.” For civil protection-order purposes, Ohio Rev. Code § 3113.31 includes conduct against a person with whom the respondent is or was in a dating relationship within its domestic-violence framework. The federal Clery definition above governs Clery reporting.

“Stalking”

Ohio criminal law prohibits menacing by stalking. Under Ohio Rev. Code § 2903.211, a person may not, by engaging in a pattern of conduct, knowingly cause another person to believe the offender will cause physical harm to that person or a family or household member, or cause mental distress to that person or a family or household member. The statute also addresses certain electronic communications and conduct with sexual motivation.