

# Public Safety on and around The Johns Hopkins University Campuses

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**Xkqgpv'etko g**, as defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, is comprised of four offenses: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault<sup>4</sup>.

As defined by the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System of the Department of Education, more commonly referred to as IPEDS:

**Fgi tgg'qh'Wdcplk cvkqp** is a code representing the urbanicity (city/suburb/rural) by population size of the institution's location. This urban-centric locale code was assigned through a methodology developed by the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Division in 2005<sup>5</sup>.

As defined by the Information for Financial Aid Professionals (IFAP), Department of Education, Clery Act, the following definitions apply:

**Qp/eco r wu** includes any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area 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. *Eqpvt qmgf 'dl* is defined as the institution directly or indirectly rents, leases, or has another type of *yt kvgp* agreement (informal included) for use of a building or property, or a portion of a building or property, even if no payment is involved in the transaction. Properties frequented by students, but not owned or leased by the institution, are not considered on-campus. **Kpukwkwqp/cuqekcvgf 'j qur kcn'epf lqt 'b gf lecn' egpvgt u** that are controlled by the institution and reasonably contiguous with the campus are considered part of the institution including overlapping faculty/doctors, boards of directors or officers, use of the hospital or medical center as part of the institution's educational program, geographic proximity, an ongoing relationship between the institution and the hospital, and whether students consider the hospital or medical center to be part of the campus. **Kpukwkwqpu' vj cvlj ct g'e'eco r wu'lt 'lr ceg** with another institution with another Title IV institution, both institutions must include in their separate report statistics of all the *Ergt { 'Cev* crimes that occur anywhere on the campus, i.e. The Parkway Film Center with the Maryland Institute College of Art. **Kpukwkwqpu'y kj 'b qtg'vj ep'hpq'eco r wu** must comply independently with all of the *Ergt { 'Cev* and the fire- and safety-related *J GC* requirements, including publishing its own annual security report or published and distributed to the campus community in a single annual security report as long as it clearly differentiates each campus's policies and statistics. "

<sup>4</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, *HDKai'4239'Et ko g'Uc vknku*, (2017) <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2017/crime-in-the-u.s.-2017/topic-pages/violent-crime>.

<sup>5</sup> The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System of the Department of Education, more commonly referred to as IPEDS, is considered the primary source of information for all postsecondary educational institutions in the United States. As a system of interrelated surveys annually conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics of the Department of Education, IPEDS is a solid foundation for analysis. Under the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (20 USC 1094, Section 487(a)(17) and 34 CFR 688.14(b)(19)), requires any institution participating in federal student financial aid programs report their data on enrollments, program completions, graduation rates, faculty and staff, finances, institutional prices, and student financial aid each year. This information is compiled by the institution and is submitted by the institution, therefore, should match any and all other documents submitted as official reporting, including the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), 20 USC § 1092, et al.

**Rwidi'e t q r g t v f**, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. Not included in public property would be private homes and businesses. Public property consists of two limited areas:

Public property *y kj kp* the campus; i.e. a public or municipal parking lot that bisects the campus is part of public property, but a privately owned parking lot is not unless a written agreement giving use of the private lot is in place.

Public property that immediately borders *cpf* is accessible from the campus. Accessible is defined as having no barrier of any kind between the campus border and public property and a standard of use has been established by the students.

**Pqp/eco r wu'dwaf kpi u'qt 'r t q r g t v f** include 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 the relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonable contiguous geographic area of the institution. The exception to this is if a fraternity or sorority house is located within the confines of the campus on land that is owned by the institution, the building is considered to be "on campus" even if the building is owned or controlled by said student organization<sup>6</sup>.

**Et lo lpcnJ qo kelf g** is separated into two categories: **O wtf gt 'cpf 'P qp/pgi ni gpv'O cpurwi j vgt** defined as *vj g'y lnhwl'pqp/pgi ni gpv+hknpki 'qhl'qpg'j wo cp'dgkpi 'dl' 'cpqj gt*; and **O cpurwi j vgt " d{ 'P gi ni gpeg** defined as *vj g'hknpki 'qhl'cpqj gt 'r gt uqp'vj t qwi j 'i t quu'pgi ni gpeg*. These do not include deaths of person due to their own negligence or suicide, accidental deaths, traffic fatalities, assaults with intent to murder or attempts to murder, and situations in which a person dies from a heart attack while involved in a crime.

**Ugz wcnCuc wv'Ugz'Qihgpugu** are *cpf 'ugz wcn'cev'f kt gev'f 'ci ckpw'cpqj gt 'r gt uqp. 'y kj qw' eqpugpv'qhl'j g'xkewo . 'kpenf kpi 'kpuacpegu'y j gt g'vj g'xkewo 'ku'kpecrcdrg'qhl' kxkpi 'eqpugpv'0*Included in Sexual Assaults:

**Tcrg** is *vj g'r gpgv'cvkqp. 'pq'o cvgt'j qy 'wki j v. 'qhl'j g'xci kpc'qt 'cpwu. 'y kj 'cp{ 'dqf l' rctv' qt 'qdlgev'qt 'qt cn'r gpgv'cvkqp'dl' 'c'ugz'qt i cp'qhl'cpqj gt 'r gt uqp. 'y kj qw'vj g'eqpugpv'qhl'j g' xkewo 0Vj ku'qhl'gpug'kpenf gu'vj g't crg'qhl'dqvj 'o crgu'cpf 'lgo crgu*. This is also regardless of the age of the victim, if the victim did not consent or if the victim was incapable of giving consent. Statutory Rape is not included.

**Hqpf npi** is *vj g'vqwej kpi 'qhl'j g'r t kxcv'gdqf l' rctw'qhl'cpqj gt 'r gt uqp'lt' 'vj g'r wtr'qug'qhl' ugzwcn'li tcv'klec'v'kqp. 'y kj qw'vj g'eqpugpv'qhl'j g'xkewo . 'kpenf kpi 'kpuacpegu'y j gt g'vj g' xkewo 'ku'kpecrcdrg'qhl' kxkpi 'eqpugpv'dgecvug'qhl'j kulj gt 'ci g'qt 'dgecvug'qhl'j kulj gt " vgo rqtct{ 'qt 'r gto cpgpv'o gpv'nl'kpecrcek'0*Fondling is recognized as an element of other sex offenses and is only to be counted if it is the only sexual offense.

<sup>6</sup> "Information for Financial Aid Professionals (IFAP), The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting," *Fgrctw gpv' qhl'Gf wec'v'kqp*. (2016), 2:2.

**Tqddgt** { is yj g'wnkpi "qt'cwo r vki "v'wng"cp{vj kpi "qhxcmg"t qo "yj g'ectg."ewwqf {. "qt'eqpv qrl'qh' c'rgtuqp"qt "rgtuqpu"dl "lqt eg"qt "yj t gcv'qhl'qt eg"qt "xkqrppeg"cpf lqt "dl" rwwkpi "yj g'xkveko "kp'lgct0  
 Number of victims robbed, number of those present at the time of the Robbery or number of offenders is not to be counted. The distinct operation only counts as one incident. It is only counted if: Committed in the presence of a victim; victim is directly confronted by the perpetrator; victim is threatened with force or put in fear that force will be used; and involves a Theft or Larceny.

Assault can be an element of Robbery, however, the Assault and Robbery are not to be counted as separate crimes and is only to be counted as Robbery unless a the injury results in death, then it is classified as Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter. Robbery includes dqj armed and unarmed perpetrators. Vj g'wug"qt "yj t gcv'qhl'qt eg"ku'cp"guugpv'kcn'grgo gpv'qh'Tqddgt {0Klly g'wug"qt "yj t gcv'qhl' lqt eg"ku'pqn'rt gugpv: "yj g'kpekf gpv'ku'pqn'vq"dg't geqtf gf "cu'c'Tqddgt {0Unless an individual is forcibly removed from a vehicle, theft of or from a motor vehicle is not to be included in Robbery.

**Ci i txcvxf 'Cuucwn** is cp'wpxy hwn'cwen'ldl "qpg'rgtuqp"wrqp"cpqvj gt "lqt "yj g'rwt rqug"qh' kphkewkpi "ugxgtg"qt "ci i txcvxf "dqf kf "kplwt {0Vj ku'v'rg"qhl'cuucwn'wuwcnf "ku'ceeqo rcpkfg"dl "yj g' wug"qhl'c'y gcrqp"qt "dl" o gcpu'hngn' "vq'rt qf weg'f gcvj "qt "i t gcv'dqf kf "j cto . Count all assaults by one person upon others with the intent to kill, maim or inflict severe bodily injury with use of a dangerous weapon<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> "Information for Financial Aid Professionals (IFAP), The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting," *Fgrctw gpv' qhl'Gf wecvkqp*. (2016), 3:4.

## Figure 4: Degree of Urbanization

To begin, the Degree of Urbanization as defined by the Department of Education IPEDS should be used as a variable to determine which of the institutions are similar to JHU geographically. Out of 43 institutions identified by JHU, 27 are identified to have that Degree of Urbanization as reported by the IPEDS, "City: Large."

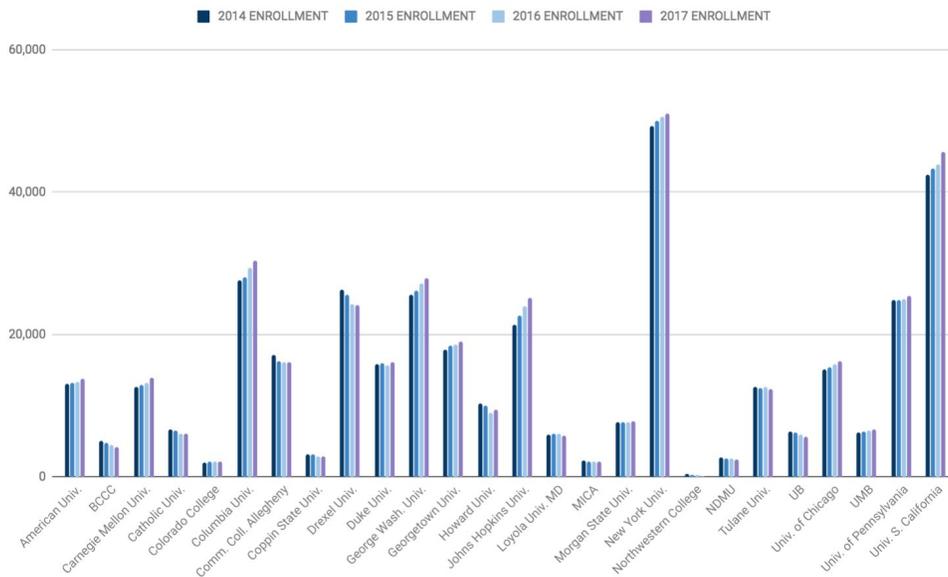
The institutions identified with the same Degree of Urbanization include:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| American University                         | Loyola University Maryland                     |
| Baltimore City Community College            | Maryland Institute College of Art              |
| Carnegie Mellon University                  | Morgan State University                        |
| Catholic University of America              | New York University                            |
| Colorado College                            | Northwestern College, Chicago                  |
| Columbia University in the City of New York | Notre Dame of Maryland University              |
| Community College of Allegheny              | Tulane University of Louisiana                 |
| Coppin State University                     | University of Baltimore                        |
| Drexel University                           | University of Chicago                          |
| Duke University                             | University of the District of Columbia         |
| George Washington University                | University of Maryland, Baltimore              |
| Georgetown University                       | University of Pennsylvania                     |
| Howard University                           | University of Southern California, Los Angeles |

By taking the number of students in 2017, the number of faculty and staff in 2017, the comparison of institutions can be narrowed down further. Fig. 2 illustrates the Total Enrollment numbers for each institution with the same Degree of Urbanization as JHU from 2014 - 2017, excluding the University of the District of Columbia (information was not available).

Figure 2

Figure 2: Total Enrollment numbers for each institution with the same Degree of Urbanization as JHU from 2014 - 2017, excluding the University of the District of Columbia (information was not available).



On December 20, 2017, Inside Higher Ed reported that college enrollment has declined nationwide for the sixth year in a row<sup>8</sup>. Even with the nationwide decline, 15 of the 26 institutions saw an increase in their total enrollment numbers from 2016 to 2017. Since 2014, Hopkins has increased their enrollment by approximately 118%.

The following 15 institutions had an increase in their total enrollment numbers:

American University	Maryland Institute College of Art
Carnegie Mellon University*	Morgan State University*
Columbia University in City of New York	New York University
Duke University*	University of Chicago*
George Washington University*	University of Maryland, Baltimore*
Georgetown University*	University of Pennsylvania*
Howard University*	University of Southern California, Los Angeles*
Johns Hopkins University	

*. J cu'c'eco rwi'r qkegf gr ctvo gpv'*

Of those 15 institutions, 10 currently have a campus police department, and 2 of the 4 in Baltimore have a campus police department, Morgan State University and the University of Maryland, Baltimore.

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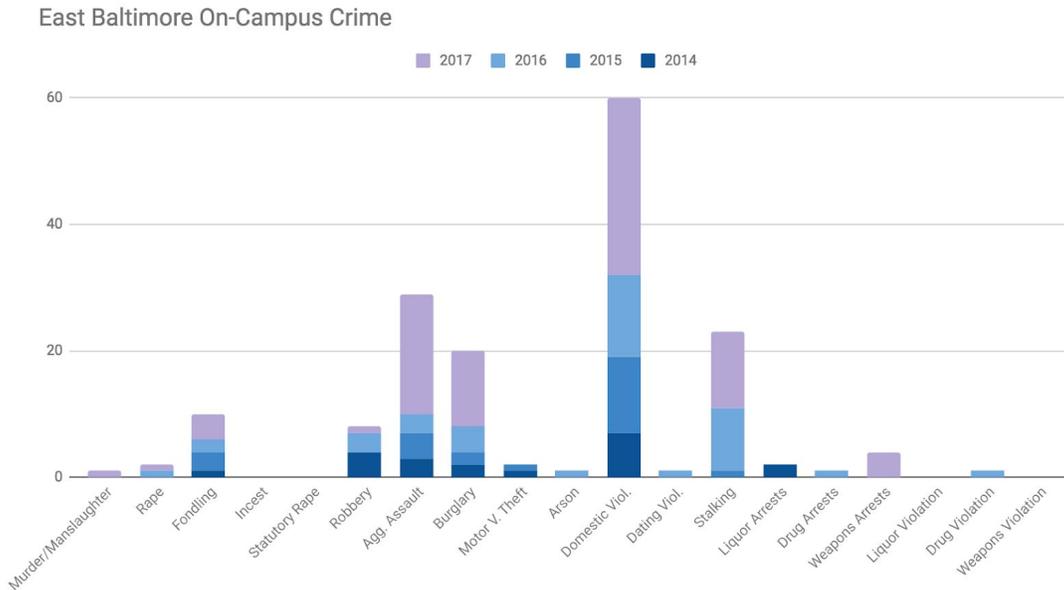
<sup>8</sup> Paul Fain, “Enrollment Slide Continues, at Slower Rate,” *Kpudf g'J ki j gt 'Gf*, (December 20, 2017), <https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2017/12/20/national-enrollments-decline-sixth-straight-year-slower-rate>.

## Lqj pu'J qrnpu'Wp'kg'us' 'Eco r wu'Etlo g''

By examining all of the crime reported as on-campus, the issues surrounding JHU's campuses is clear. Between 2014 and 2017, the totals, provided by the Clery report published by JHU, show Domestic Violence is the largest crime on and around the East Baltimore campus; Liquor Law Violations with a Disciplinary Action Referral is the largest crime on and around the Homewood campus, and on and around the Peabody Institute campus.

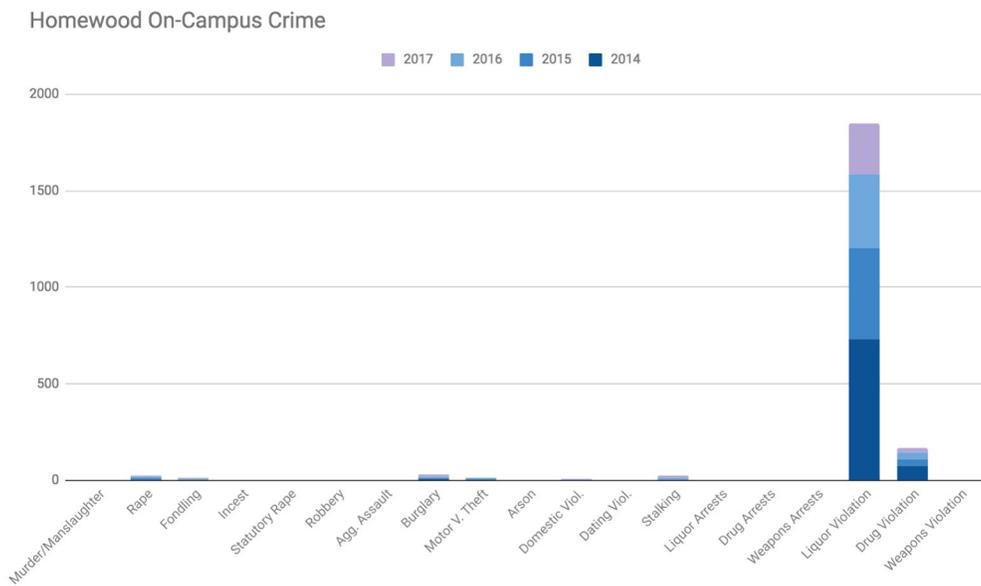
### Hi 05''

## Lqj pu'J qrnpu'Wp'kg'us' 'Qp/Eco r wu'Etlo g'<Gcu'Dcnlo qtg''



### Hi 06''

## Lqj pu'J qrnpu'Wp'kg'us' 'Qp/Eco r wu'Etlo g'<J qo gy qqf''

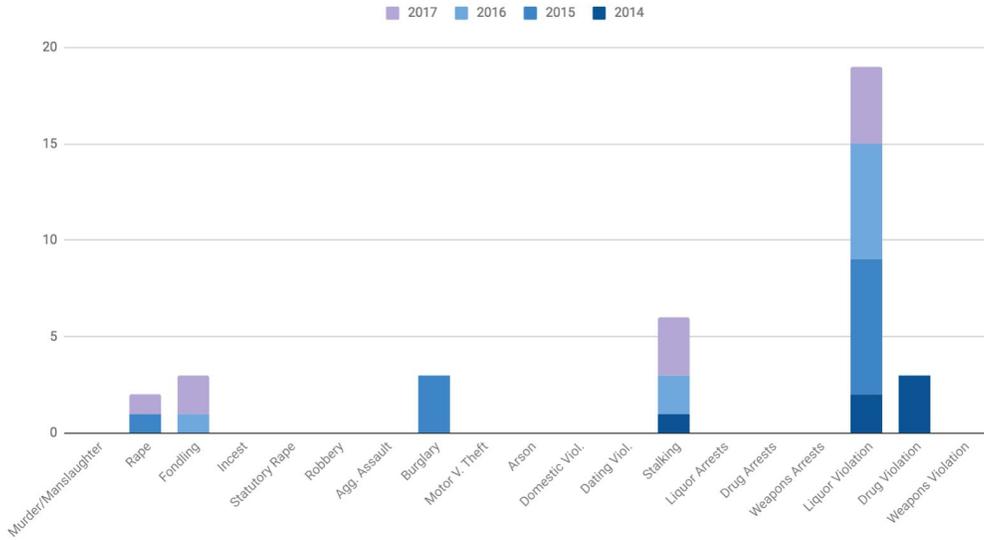


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### Hi 07''

## Lqj pu'J qrnpu'Wpksgt uls' 'Qp/Eco r wu'Et lo g<Rgcdqf { 'Kpu'lwng

Peabody Institute On-Campus Crime



Since the majority of students live on and attend courses at the Homewood campus, the following information will only include the crime reported on and around the Homewood campus.

Of all the crimes reported by JHU from 2014-2017, Liquor Law Violations with a Disciplinary Action Referral was the highest at 74.0%. The second highest crime reported was Sexual Assault at 9.7% and Drug Violations with a Disciplinary Action Referral at 7.1% (Fig. 6).

### Hi 08''

## Vj g'Lqj pu'J qrnpu'Wpksgt uls' 'Et lo g'Vqvcn<Cni'Et lo g'lt qo '4236''4239

All Crime 2014 - 2017

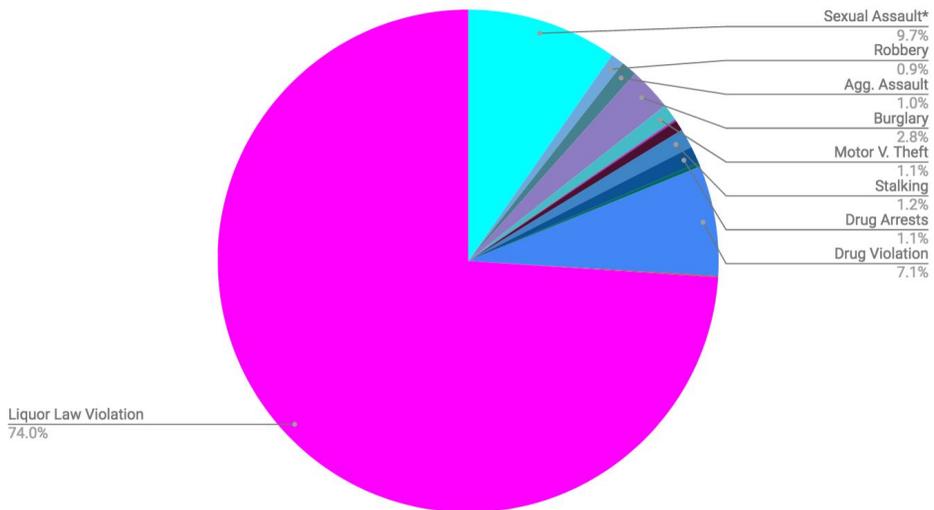


Fig. 7 illustrates the percentage of crime in 2014 as reported by JHU in the Clery Act report. 322' of the Liquor Law Violations with Disciplinary Action Referrals occurred in the Residence Halls. The second most reported crime, Drug Law Violations with Disciplinary Action Referrals, ;407' occurred in the Residence Halls. Only 72' of the third most reported crime, Sexual Assaults, occurred in the Residence Halls. As Fig. 11 shows, out of a total student population of 21,372 as reported by JHU to the Department of Education, 506' of the population was involved in a crime in 2014. Of that total student population, when Liquor Law Violations with a Disciplinary Action Referral are removed, only 205' 'bf the population was involved in a crime in 2014.

Fig. 8 illustrates the percentage of crime in 2015 as reported by JHU in the Clery Act report. ; ;08' 'bf the Liquor Law Violations with a Disciplinary Action Referral occurred in the Residence Halls. And 322' of the second and third highest reported crimes, Sexual Assaults and Drug Law Violations with a Disciplinary Action Referral, occurred in the Residence Halls. As Fig. 11 shows, out of a total student population of 22,682 as reported by JHU to the Department of Education, 4074' of the population was involved in a crime in 2015. Of that total student population, when Liquor Law Violations with a Disciplinary Action Referral are removed, only 2062' 'bf the population was involved in a crime in 2015.

Fig. 9 illustrates the percentage of crime in 2016 as reported by JHU in the Clery Act report. ; ;09' of the Liquor Law Violations with a Disciplinary Action Referral occurred in the Residence Halls; 97' of the Sexual Assaults occurred in the Residence Halls; and 93' of the Drug Law Violations with a Disciplinary Action Referral occurred in the Residence Halls. As Fig. 11 shows, out of a total student population of 23,917 as reported by JHU to the Department of Education, 4029' of the population was involved in a crime in 2016. Of that total student population, when Liquor Law Violations with a Disciplinary Action Referral are removed, only 2069' 'bf the population was involved in a crime in 2016.

Fig. 10 illustrates the percentage of crime in 2017 as reported by JHU in the Clery Act report. ; ;04' of the Liquor Law Violations with a Disciplinary Action Referral occurred in the Residence Halls. The second most reported crime, Sexual Assaults, occurred 6: ' of the time in the Residence Halls and Drug Law Violations with a Disciplinary Action Referral, :: ' occurred in the Residence Halls. As Fig. 11 shows, out of a total student population of 25,151 as reported by JHU to the Department of Education, 3088' of the population was involved in a crime in 2017. Of that total student population, when Liquor Law Violations with a Disciplinary Action Referral are removed, only 2083' 'bf the population was involved in a crime in 2017.

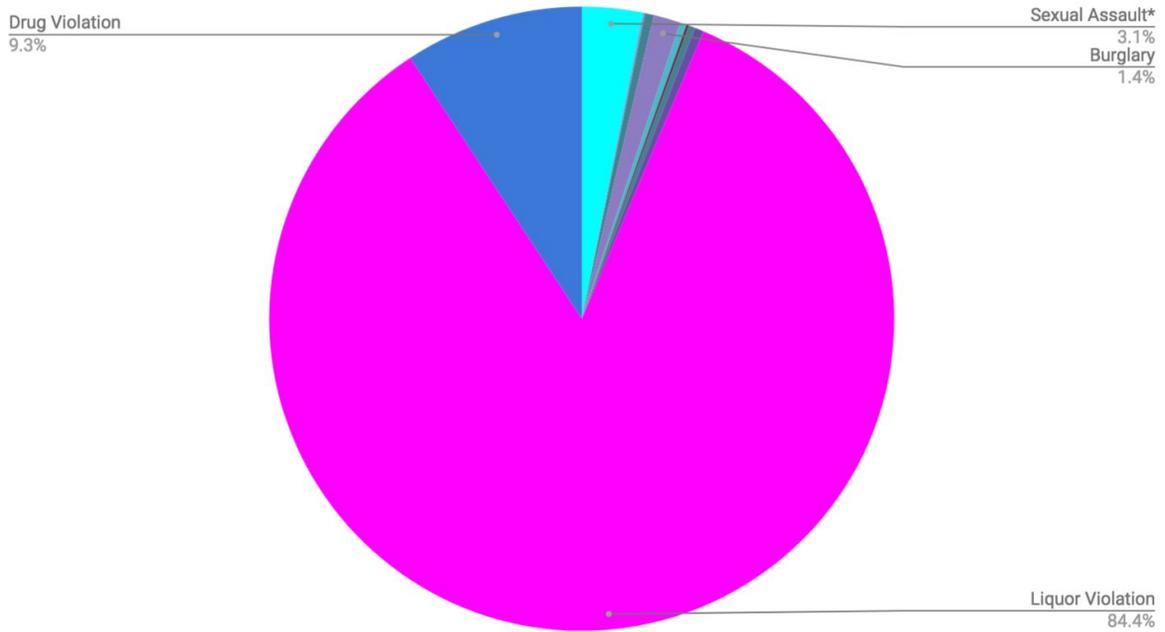
All percentages of crime, with and without the Liquor Law Violations, only include the student population. The total number of faculty and staff for 2014 - 2016 were unavailable. Therefore, all of the percentages of the population involved in a crime would actually be lower. In 2017, the total campus population reported by JHU to the Department of Education was 49,504. With a total number of crimes at 417, 206' of the total campus population were involved in a crime. When the total number of Liquor Law Violations with a Disciplinary Action Referral is removed, 2053' of the total campus population was involved in a crime in 2017.

Consistently, Liquor Law Violations with a Disciplinary Action Referral has been the most reported crime for the years examined. Drug Law Violations with a Disciplinary Action Referral and Sexual Assaults have alternated between being the second and third most reported crime.

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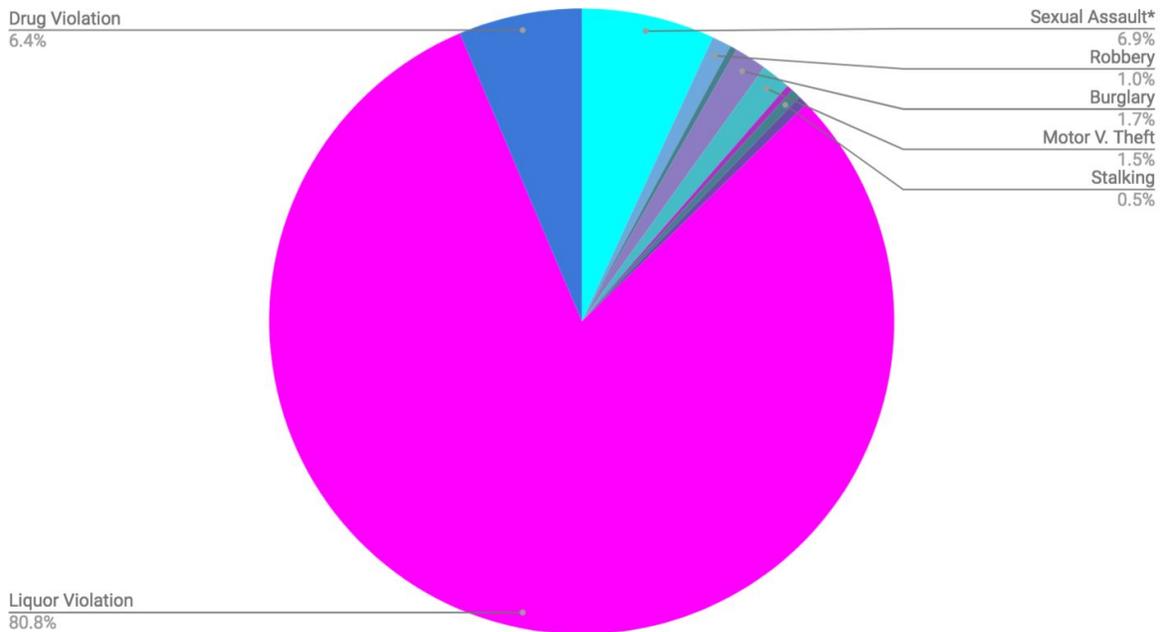
**Hi 09''**  
**Vj g'Lqj pu'J qrnpu'Wpksgtul' 'Etlo g<J qo gy qqf .'4236''**

All Crime - Homewood Campus - 2014



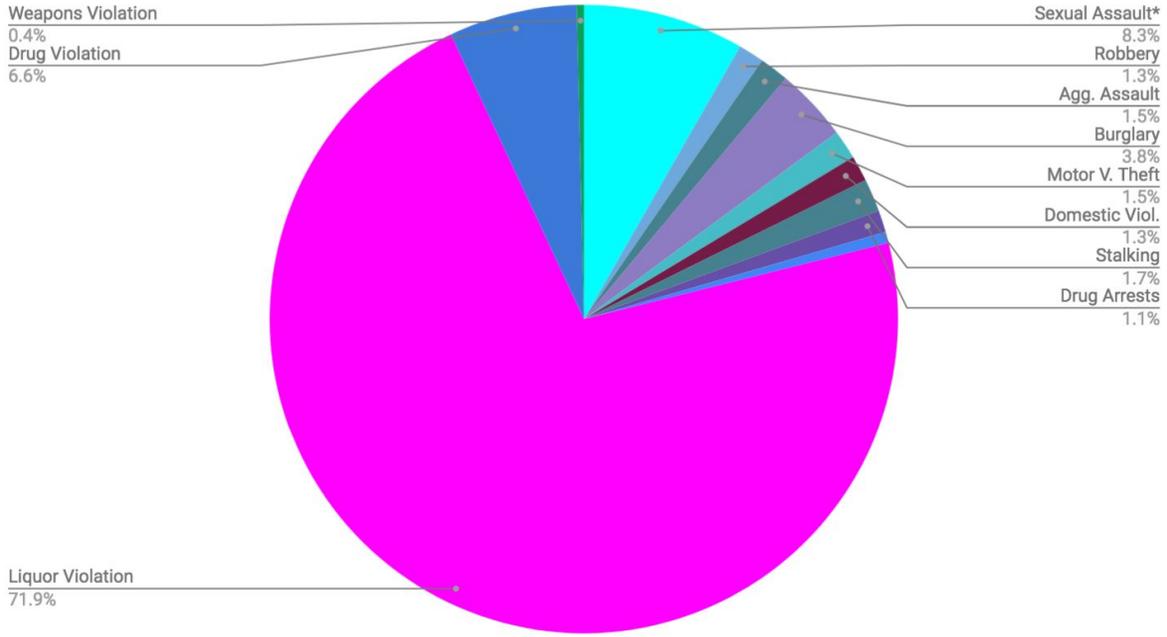
**Hi 0: ''**  
**Vj g'Lqj pu'J qrnpu'Wpksgtul' 'Etlo g<J qo gy qqf .'4237''**

All Crime - Homewood Campus - 2015



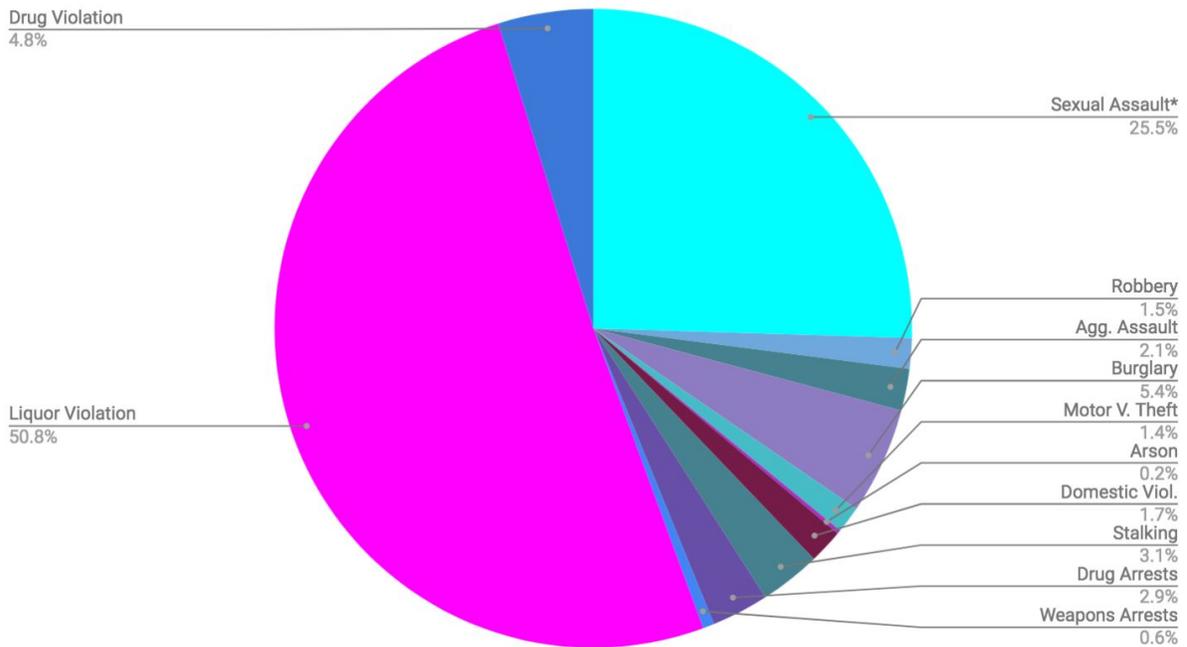
**Hi 01"**  
**Vj g'Lqj pu'J qrm pu'Wplxgt uls{ 'Et ko g<J qo gy qqf .'4238"**

All Crime - Homewood Campus - 2016



**Hi 032"**  
**Vj g'Lqj pu'J qrm pu'Wplxgt uls{ 'Et ko g<J qo gy qqf .'4239"**

All Crime - Homewood Campus - 2017



**Hi 033**

VqcnP wo dgt 'cpf 'Rgt egpvc i g'qhUwf gpv'Rqr wv vqp 'kpxqngf 'lp'c'Etlo g'cv'Vj g'Lqj pu'J qrnkp'u'Wpksgt uls{  
 JHU Total Population provided by JHU to Department of Education  
 JHU Crime numbers provided by JHU through Clery Act Reports

Year	Total Population	Total # of Crimes	% Population	# Crimes w/out Liquor Law Violations	% of Population
2014	21,372	843	3.94%	114	0.53%
2015	22,682	571	2.52%	90	0.40%
2016	23,917	495	2.07%	113	0.47%
2017	25,151	417	1.66%	154	0.61%

With their Homewood Campus Clery Crime Statistics (By Offense & Year), JHU includes a footnote that states the numbers in the chart doesn't include the "confidential reports of Sexual Assault (comprised of Rape, Fondling, Incest, and Statutory Rape)." They state the assaults "may or may not have occurred within or outside of Clery geography" and "may include Sexual Assaults that were reported non-confidentially."

Regardless of how these assaults were reported and considering the names of individuals are never included anywhere within the report, to not include the 323 confidential reports from 2017; 58 confidential reports from 2016; 54 confidential reports from 2015; and 43 confidential reports from 2014 is a misrepresentation of the incidents.

By combining the categories (Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape) into one Sexual Assault category as they have with the confidential reports would mean their actual Sexual Assault totals would increase dramatically from 2016 to 2017. (Fig.12) With or without the revised sexual assault numbers, sexual assault is the second largest crime on and around the Homewood campus from 2015 - 2017.

**Hi 034"**

Cf lwngf 'Ugz wcnCuc wv'P wo dgt u'cu'Tgr qt vgf 'd{ 'Vj g'Lqj pu'J qrnkp'u'Wpksgt uls{ 'Engt { 'Cev'Tgr qt v

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Orig. Sexual Assaults	6	4	8	31
Revised Sexual Assaults	27	36	44	132

Based on a set of charts published by JHU through their Public Safety Initiatives website in October of 2018, the Aggravated Assault numbers from 2014 - 2017 did increase. However, it is difficult to determine if the increase was only by 23, 88, or more.

## Baltimore City Crime

Until the Department of Justice, as requested by then-Mayor Stephanie Rawlings-Blake, investigated and reported on the Baltimore Police Department (BPD) in 2016, there was infrequent access to raw data regarding the crime, arrests, and even locations of incidents involving any and all BPD officers.

Even before the Department of Justice report, reports of inaccurate record keeping by BPD were published. Leonard Hamm, former Baltimore Police Commissioner and current Director of Public Safety at Coppin State University, was identified by President Daniels and his administration as an expert in the field of policing. Hamm was invited to speak on a panel at the second Discussion Series forum on policing held by JHU on November 20, 2018. During Hamm's short-tenure as Baltimore Police Commissioner from 2004 - 2007, WBALTV-11 found evidence of records being labeled as a duplicate or incidents not being recorded at all<sup>9</sup>.

The public now has access to Open Data, Open Baltimore, through the City of Baltimore Government, which includes a variety of data, datasets, and visualization options. "BPD Victim Based Crime Data" is the most frequently updated crime dataset available to the public and is owned and updated by the Police Department. However, this data comes with a 9-day lag time and does not represent the statistics submitted to the FBI's Uniform Crime Report (UCR). This dataset also comes with the instructions: "...any comparisons are strictly prohibited" and "any attempt to match the approximate location of the incident to an exact address is strictly prohibited"<sup>10</sup>.

It is difficult to get conduct an accurate analysis when the dataset contains duplicates, and in some cases quadruplicate, entries, incomplete entries, and most importantly, states that any comparisons are strictly prohibited.

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<sup>9</sup> WBAL-TV 11 News, Baltimore mayor to Announce Leonard Hamm's resignation, (July 18, 2007), <https://www.wbalv.com/article/baltimore-mayor-to-announce-leonard-hamm-s-resignation/7054888>.

<sup>10</sup> "BPD Part 1 Victim Based Crime Data," Baltimore Police Department, accessed January 10, 2019, <https://data.baltimorecity.gov/Public-Safety/BPD-Part-1-Victim-Based-Crime-Data/wsfq-mvij>.

## Rggt 'Kpukwkwq'Etlo g'cpf 'Tgugctej "

It is easy to look at the overall total number of crimes at Hopkins versus another institution, like the Maryland Institute College of Art (MICA), and think that Hopkins has an exorbitant amount of crime. However, the percentages of the crime based on their student population is rather minimal. For example, JHU charts the Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assaults of their private peers on page 5 of the *Kpvgtko 'Uwf* which is shown below in Fig. 4: Clery Data on Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault.

**Fig. 4: Clery Data<sup>8</sup> on Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault at Urban Private Peers with Police Departments, 2014-2017**

University	2014				2015				2016				2017			
	Rape	Rob.	Agg. Ass't	Total	Rape	Rob.	Agg. Ass't	Total	Rape	Rob.	Agg. Ass't	Total	Rape	Rob.	Agg. Ass't	Total
Brown U.	44	4	1	49	16	4	4	24	41	4	2	47	24	2	0	26
Duke U.	11	2	9	22	13	5	1	19	17	6	10	33	19	3	7	29
Harvard U.	33	10	7	50	36	13	16	65	28	10	23	61	34	15	31	80
Howard U.	6	21	12	39	16	20	19	55	16	22	5	43	21	23	11	55
Johns Hopkins U.	4	8	10	22	13	14	9	36	7	33	18	58	13	28	45	86
Tulane U.	17	0	0	17	14	6	4	24	15	2	3	20	18	0	0	18
U. Chicago	6	7	3	16	6	8	5	19	15	8	10	33	10	5	7	22
U. Pennsylvania	8	25	13	46	11	30	11	52	16	29	18	63	9	28	18	55
Wash. U. St. L.	21	1	3	25	17	1	0	18	36	13	9	58	23	5	0	28

When the institutions population size is included, it is easy to see the percentage of the student population that has experienced a Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault, Fig. 13.

While no incident should be considered less than another, the data needs to be evaluated in a blanket manner regardless of the subject matter. When all variables are taken into consideration and all figures into context, the data shows that the crime isn't great, but a need for a private police department is far from necessary."

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### Hi 035"

#### Tcr g.'Tqddgt { . 'cpf 'Ci i txcvfg 'Cucwr/cv'Rt kcvg'Rggt u'y kj 'Rqdeg'F gr ct vo gpwlp'4239"

Institution	2017 Student Population	% of Population - Rape	% Population - Robbery	% of Population - Agg. Assault	Total
Brown University	10,095	0.24%	0.02%	0%	0.26%
Duke University	16,130	0.12%	0.02%	0.04%	0.18%
Harvard University	31,120	0.11%	0.05%	0.10%	0.26%
Howard University	9,392	0.22%	0.24%	0.12%	0.59%
Johns Hopkins University	25,151	0.05%	0.11%	0.18%	0.34%
Tulane University	12,384	0.15%	0%	0%	0.15%
University of Chicago	16,227	0.06%	0.03%	0.04%	0.14%
University of Pennsylvania	25,357	0.04%	0.11%	0.07%	0.22%
Washington University, St. Louis	15,396	0.15%	0.03%	0%	0.18%

When the percentage of the student population involved in a Rape, Robbery, or Aggravated Assault is calculated, a more efficient evaluation of the total number of students impacted can occur.

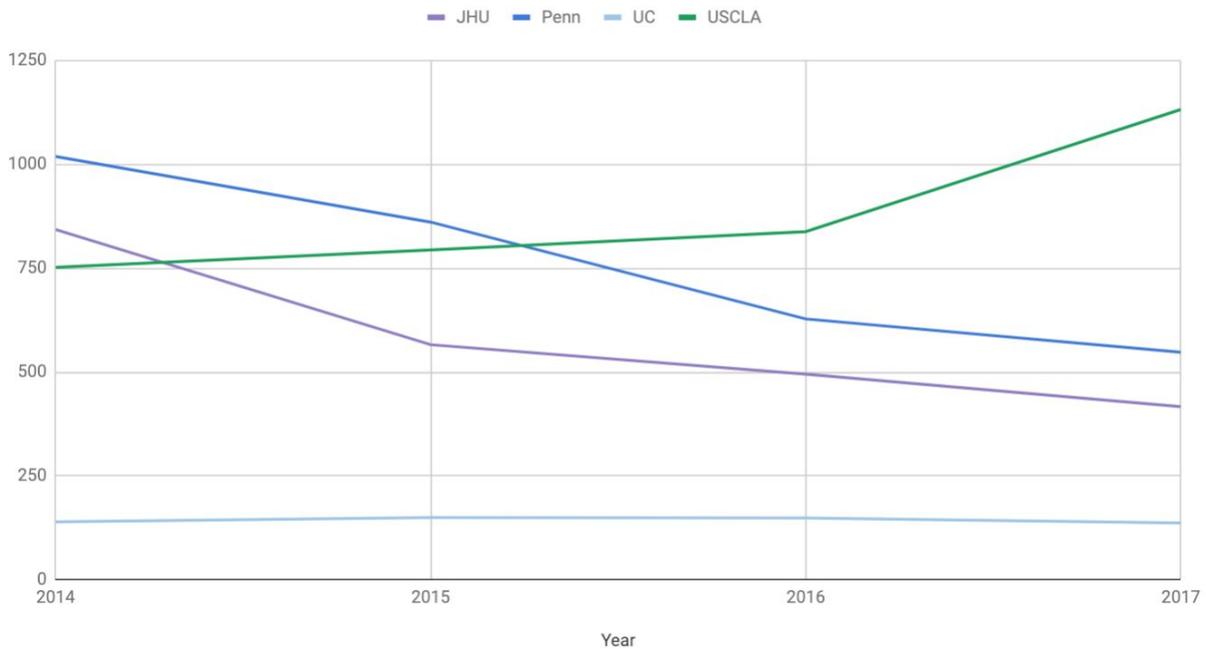
As mentioned, out of the list of institutions identified by Johns Hopkins University as being a "peer institution," federal definitions and data indicate that only 26 of them are considered to be in the same degree of urbanization as Hopkins. In addition, when the total number of enrolled students is included, the University of Chicago (UC) and the University of Pennsylvania (Penn) are the top two institutions with similar 2017 enrollment numbers as JHU.

In November of 2017, President Daniels and a few of his administrators visited UC, Penn, and the University of Southern California, Los Angeles (USCLA) to evaluate how their campus police departments operate and how effective they are with reducing crime<sup>11</sup>. Of the three, the research from only two made it into their interim study.

It is possible that USCLA was excluded from the interim study due to the significant spike in crime that the campus reported through the Clery report and to the Department of Education for the 2017-18 academic year.

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Total Crime Numbers Reported by Institutions



As illustrated in Fig. 14 above, the crime rate for JHU and Penn have both declined from 2014 to 2017, UC barely changed, and USCLA was increasing from 2014 to 2016, but saw a spike in 2017. President Daniels and his administration are correct that the crime at Penn has declined, and that they have a campus police department. However, USCLA has *kpetsuguf* despite having a campus police department. And crime at JHU has also declined.

There are many reports across the country, including those identified by President Daniels and his administration as being peer institutions, of campus police officer shootings, scandals, and accountability issues. JHU failed to touch on the issues surrounding having a private police department and they continue to fail at addressing them still. Individuals and incidents that JHU failed to consider include:

**I kldgtv6I k6'Eqnct**, a unarmed student, was shot and killed by an officer at the University of South Alabama in 2012. A surveillance camera caught Collar naked and unarmed outside of the University of South Alabama police

<sup>11</sup> Ian Duncan and Talia Richman, "Johns Hopkins University wants its own police department. What would that mean for Baltimore?," *Vj g'Denk0 qt g'Uwp*, March 18, 2018, <https://www.baltimoresun.com/news/maryland/education/higher-ed/bs-md-ci-johns-hopkins-police-20180315-story.html>.

station at the time of the shooting. The officer had access to pepper spray and a baton, but instead used a gun on Collar. The entire incident lasted 20 or 30 seconds<sup>12</sup>.

**Lcuup'Y cuj lpi vpp** was shot at 17 times and killed by two Portland State University (PSU) campus police in 2018 without cause<sup>13</sup>. Witnesses state that Washington was attempting to break up a fight and was not actually involved in the brawl. Body camera footage showed that police shot at Washington only 30 seconds after getting out of their vehicles. Washington was hit nine times in his chest, abdomen, back and thigh<sup>14</sup>. PSU armed their officers even though students raised concern in 2014<sup>15</sup>.

**Uco 'F wDqg** was shot and killed by an officer at the University of Cincinnati in 2015 when the officer pulled him over for lacking a license plate on the front of his car. Cincinnati City Council then banned campus officers from patrolling the neighborhoods surrounding the campus. According to the University of Cincinnati, there were more than 2,000 stops initiated by their officers that year. Even though those campus police officers were required to complete four-times the amount of training as non-campus officers, there still wasn't enough training to keep DuBose from being killed. Ohio prosecutor Joseph Deters stated that the campus officer who killed DuBose had no business ever being an officer<sup>16</sup>. Deters also states "they're not cops" when discussing campus police officers<sup>17</sup>.

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**Vcj l'Dny**, a Yale student, was forced to the ground at gunpoint by Yale Police in 2015 when he was leaving the library. Blow, son of New York Times columnist Charles Blow, was held at gunpoint because he matched a description of a suspect from a Tweet<sup>18</sup>.

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**Nexct 'dP qqmü'O qpvte{ 'F qwi reu** was shot and killed by a Coppin State University officer in 2016<sup>19</sup>. Nook's death was revisited by podcast *The Daily*, a New York Times production, in 2018 through a 5-part audio series called *Charm City*. Sabrina Tavernise and her colleague, Lynsea Garrison, addressed Nook's death by the Coppin State officer and delve into Freddie Gray's death, the Baltimore City police department, and how BPD and Coppin State handled Nook's death<sup>20</sup>.

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**Lgt go { 'J qm gu** a mentally ill Colorado State University student, was shot and killed by a Colorado State University officer in 2017<sup>21</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup> "Student's killing appears unjustified, lawyer says," *EPP*, October 11, 2012, <https://www.cnn.com/2012/10/11/justice/alabama-student-killed/index.html>.

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2018/07/03/after-portland-state-police-shot-and-killed-man-students-call-disarm>

<sup>14</sup> Ericka Cruz Guevarra, "PSU Police Shot At Jason Washington 17 Times, Report Says," *QRD*, September 19, 2018, <https://www.opb.org/news/article/portland-state-police-jason-washington-autopsy-report/>.

<sup>15</sup> Gillian Flaccus, "Autopsy: Man shot 9 times by campus police in Oregon," *Vj g'Cuqekvxf 'Rt gu*, September 19, 2018, <https://www.apnews.com/fc5b2759b9774c91a83652f1a91d691a>.

<sup>16</sup> Gretel Kauffman, "UC cops confined to campus: How well trained are campus police?," *Vj g'Ej t kək p'Ukpg'g'O qpkqt*, August 6, 2015,

<https://www.csmonitor.com/USA/USA-Update/2015/0806/UC-cops-confined-to-campus-How-well-trained-are-campus-police>.

<sup>17</sup> Michelle Toh, "Should campus cops have the same authority as regular police officers?," *Vj g'Ej t kək p'Ukpg'g'O qpkqt*, August 1, 2015,

<https://www.csmonitor.com/USA/USA-Update/2015/0801/Should-campus-cops-have-the-same-authority-as-regular-police-officers>.

<sup>18</sup> Stephanie Addenbrooke and Amaka Uchegbu, "Tahj Blow '16 forced to ground at gunpoint by YPD," *[ cng'F ckq'Pgy u*, January 25, 2015, <https://yaledailynews.com/blog/2015/01/25/nyt-columnist-says-son-yale-junior-held-at-gunpoint/>.

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.baltimoresun.com/news/maryland/crime/bs-md-ci-coppin-shooting-video-20161216-story.html>

<sup>20</sup> Sabrina Tavernise, "Introducing 'Charm City,' a 5-Part Audio Series from 'The Daily,'" *Vj g'Pgy 'I qmVko gu*, June 4, 2018, <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/06/04/podcasts/the-daily/charm-city-baltimore-freddie-gray.html>.

<sup>21</sup> Mark Ackerman and Brian Maass, "Body Cameras: Police Shootings Leave Families With Unanswered Questions," *EDU' Fgpxgt*, September 29, 2017, <https://denver.cbslocal.com/2017/09/29/body-cameras-police-shootings/>.

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**Nqrf g'Uk qpdqr**, a Graduate Yale student, in 2018 was harassed by Yale officers when a white student called them for seeing Siyonbola sleeping in the library<sup>22</sup>.

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**Ueqw'Uej wni**, a student, was shot in the heart and killed by a Georgia Tech officer in 2018<sup>23</sup>.

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**Ej ctgru'Vj go cu** a student, was shot and by a University of Chicago officer in 2018 and suffered a broken shoulder and collapsed lung<sup>24</sup>.

A 17 year old suffered dislocated wrists when a South Dakota State University officer handcuffed her without cause in 2018<sup>25</sup>.

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**Ncwt gp'O eEnung{**, a University of Utah student, warned campus police of her ex-boyfriend six times in the ten days before he murdered her in 2018. He had been seen on campus, but nothing was done<sup>26</sup>.

There is no denying that people have been killed in Baltimore while in police custody or during an exchange with Baltimore police. JHU and President Daniels hasn't addressed how *vj gkt* officers with firearms wouldn't add to the number of incidents and killings.

Hopkins also did not address the other issues surrounding campus police departments and officers. Problems stemming from a private police department are vacant from all proposed bills and the *Kvgt ko 'Umf {* and issues can be found for all institutions identified as JHU's peers. In particular, Harvard University, the University of Chicago, and the University of Pennsylvania have encountered serious issues.

In 2018, The Daily Pennsylvanian reported that Penn Police morale was at an “all time low.” The contract between the Penn Police Association (PPA) and the Division of Public Safety expired on July 31, 2017 and they hadn't reached an agreement until April of 2018<sup>27</sup>. Contract issues arose from Penn officers having a capped salary of \$65,000, lower than that of other institutions like Princeton University and Yale University. Of 178 personnel, 117 are sworn police officers, 87 are part of the union with the remaining being higher ranking or officers of a rank which do not allow for union membership<sup>28</sup>.

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<sup>22</sup> Christina Caron, “A Black Yale Student Was Napping, and a White Student Called the Police,” *Vj g'Pgy 'I qt mVko gu* May 9, 2018, <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/05/09/nyregion/yale-black-student-nap.html>.

<sup>23</sup> Jeremy Bauer-Wolf, “Campus Roiled After Fatal Shooting,” *Kvlf g'J ki j gt 'Gf*, September 21, 2017, <https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2017/09/21/georgia-tech-erupts-police-response-questioned-after-fatal-shooting>.

<sup>24</sup> Scott Jaschik, “U of Chicago Police Officer Shoots Student,” *Kvlf g'J ki j gt 'Gf*, April 5, 2018, <https://www.insidehighered.com/quicktakes/2018/04/05/u-chicago-police-officer-shoots-student>.

<sup>25</sup> Dana Ferguson, “SDSU police injured her daughter. After the video, this mother wants answers,” *Cti wu'Ngcf gt*, June 11, 2018, <https://www.argusleader.com/story/news/crime/2018/06/11/video-south-dakota-state-university-campus-police-officer-pinning-woman-ground/691768002/>.

<sup>26</sup> Maya Oppenheim, “Lauren McCluskey murder: Woman warned police about her ex-boyfriend six times before he killed her,” *Kpf gr gpf gpv*, December 31, 2018, <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/lauren-mccluskey-murder-utah-police-warning-ex-boyfriend-melvin-rowland-a8705411.html>.

<sup>27</sup> James Meadows, “How Penn Police union struck a deal with the U. after six months with no contract,” *Vj g'Fckl' Rgppu'ncp*, April 4, 2018, <https://www.thedp.com/article/2018/04/union-ppa-contract-negotiations-rush-salary-overtime-pensions-rohrback-dps-increase-higher-ed>.

<sup>28</sup> James Meadows, “Penn Police morale at an ‘all time low’ as contract negotiations come to a standstill,” *Vj g'Fckl' Rgppu'ncp*, February 3, 2018, <https://www.thedp.com/article/2018/02/union-ppa-contract-negotiations-rush-salary-overtime-pensions-rohrback-dps>.

Harvard's student paper, The Crimson, took their grievances against Harvard University and the Harvard University Police to the Massachusetts Supreme Court for their lack of transparency in 2003. Harvard maintained that because they are a "private" institution, they were exempt from releasing crime logs as other public entities and institutions with police departments were required to do. Harvard University argued that because it was a private university it did not fall under the same provisions as a public institution and public police department. The court ruled in favor of Harvard's argument and was not required to release additional documents to the public<sup>29</sup>. The Crimson reported again in November of 2011 that transparency is still an issue and that "institutional accountability should be of the utmost importance." The Crimson stated that despite being a college campus, a police force functions the same as any other police department and should be treated in the same manner when it comes to data, records, transparency, and accountability<sup>30</sup>.

Two Illinois Representatives took issue with the University of Chicago's Police Department (UCPD) for its lack of transparency. Because they are a private institution, the university administration could claim all the protections of a private institution, but could also claim the protections of a public one, like the Freedom Of Information Act. Data of the arrests made, where and when they were made, who made the arrests, stop-and-frisk, or stops of any kind were not on the list of information the university must provide the public.

Also in 2015, the Representatives, residents, and others noted UCPD's jurisdiction had grown exponentially over the past five to eight years. Because of the way Private College Campus Police Act was drafted, it left the lines of jurisdiction open to interpretation. Anything that was leased or owned by the university was fair-game to be policed by the university<sup>31</sup>.

While the University of California, Davis wasn't listed as a peer institution, the incident involving one of their campus police officers is significant. In 2011 a video was released of one of their police officers pepper-spraying a row of seated students participating in an Occupy Wall Street protest. The Atlantic suggests this and other incidents provide evidence that policing within higher education hasn't evolved<sup>32</sup>. Firearms weren't involved in this incident, but poor judgement and a clear lack of de-escalation training was.

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<sup>29</sup> The Harvard Crimson, Inc. v. President and Fellows of Harvard College, et al. (440052), MA Supreme Judicial Court, <https://masslawyersweekly.com/fulltext-opinions/2006/01/16/the-harvard-crimson-inc-v-president-and-fellows-of-harvard-college-et-al-440052/#fn2> (January 16, 2006).

<sup>30</sup> "HUPD: About Time for Transparency," *Vj g'Et ko uqp*, November 1, 2011, <https://www.thecrimson.com/article/2011/11/1/HUPD-information-line-circle/>.

<sup>31</sup> Hannah K. Gold, "Private University Police Patrol Off-Campus (And Off the Record)," *RceHke'Uxpf ctf*, March 17, 2015, <https://psmag.com/education/private-university-police-patrol-off-campus-and-off-the-record>.

<sup>32</sup> Melinda D. Anderson, "The Rise of Law Enforcement on College Campuses," *Vj g'Crwpvke*, September 28, 2015, <https://www.theatlantic.com/education/archive/2015/09/college-campus-policing/407659/>.

## **Eqpenwukqp''**

This discussions should have started with the community since it is the community who will be affected the most by this legislation and campus police department. It is the community members, students, faculty and staff included, who will interact with the officers on a regular basis and will have to rely on them in their time of need.

If President Daniels and his administration were to have learned anything from the 2018 Maryland Legislative Session, it should have been that the community is listening, watching, and taking notes. President Daniels claims that this was something that he learned. Why then were two of the three "Discussion Series" with a panel of individuals JHU considers to be experts scheduled by JHU to occur during normal working hours? Why then was the amended HB 1803 bill posted on their Public Safety Initiatives website not the bill that was submitted for the 2019 Maryland Legislative Session?

The does not include the over 2,700 signatures of opposition from students, faculty and staff (JHU and non-JHU affiliated), community members, and more that the JHU student group, Students Against Private Police have collected, without duplicates, since March 6, 2018; the over 100 JHU faculty members who signed a letter of opposition to President Daniels and his administration since January 2018 at the risk of retaliation. This also does not include the community associations and neighbors, like Abell and Harwood, who openly oppose HB 1803, HB 1094, and SB 793; the numerous Baltimore and community organizations and nonprofits, like Leaders of a Beautiful Struggle, who openly oppose the bills.

Through all of the discussions, panelists, and testimonies, Johns Hopkins hasn't commented the two largest crimes on their campus and that their administration can address without the institution of a private campus police department. Regardless of how many officers, 16 or 100, that they are wanting to employ, a large portion of the community hasn't been taken into consideration, and the liquor and sexual assaults within their own residence halls is being ignored. Transparency hasn't been at the forefront of JHU's campaign and it is difficult to imagine them starting on a path towards transparency only *chgt* they get their own private police department.

If Johns Hopkins University, President Daniels and his administration cannot provide the public an accurate report of crime on and around their campuses on a yearly federal report, then how is the public supposed to trust any of the reports published from their own police department?