

Crimes Reported to the Police and Campus Security Authorities 2014 - 2016

Statistics in the following table are based upon the definitions stated in the reauthorizations of the Higher Education Opportunity Act and Violence Against Women Act in 2013. See pages 68-69 for the applicable definitions. Refer to the next page for the individual sex offense statistics.

Crime	Year	Student Residences <small>A subset of Campus</small>	Campus Incl. Student Residences	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property	Unfounded <small>See page 72 for details</small>
<i>Murder / Non-negligent manslaughter</i>	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Negligent manslaughter</i>	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total Sex Offenses</i>	2014	24	30	0	0	30	0
	2015	25	38	1	0	39	1
	2016	34	45	0	0	45	0
<i>Robbery</i>	2014	0	0	1	0	1	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	2014	2	9	1	0	10	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	2	3	0	1	4	0
<i>Burglary</i>	2014	33	49	2	0	51	0
	2015	20	54	3	0	57	3
	2016	20	54	2	0	56	1
<i>Theft- Motor Vehicles and Golf Carts</i>	2014	0	20	6	1	27	3
	2015	0	36	0	0	36	4
	2016	0	33	2	0	35	0
<i>Arson</i>	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	2	0	1	3	0



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VAWA Crimes 2014 - 2016

Crime	Year	Student Residences <small>A subset of Campus</small>	Campus Incl. Student Residences	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total On-Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property	Unfounded <small>See page 72 for details</small>
<i>Rape (including sodomy, sexual assault w/object, oral copulation)</i>	2014	22	26	0	0	26	0
	2015	18	25	0	0	25	0
	2016	26	33	0	0	33	0
<i>Fondling</i>	2014	2	4	0	0	4	0
	2015	7	11	0	0	11	1
	2016	8	12	0	0	12	0
<i>Incest</i>	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Statutory Rape</i>	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	2	1	0	3	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sex Offenses	2014	24	30	0	0	30	0
	2015	25	38	1	0	39	1
	2016	34	45	0	0	45	0
<i>Dating Violence</i>	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	1	0	0	1	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Domestic Violence</i>	2014	9	10	3	0	13	0
	2015	9	10	2	0	12	0
	2016	6	8	0	1	9	0
<i>Stalking</i>	2014	6	13	1	0	14	0
	2015	6	18	0	0	18	0
	2016	9	21	0	0	21	0

Arrests 2014 - 2016[^]

Crime	Year	Student Residences <small>A subset of Campus</small>	Campus Incl. Student Residences	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total On-Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property	Unfounded <small>See page 72 for details</small>
<i>Liquor Law[^]</i>	2014	0	38	0	0	38	0
	2015	0	70	3	0	70	0
	2016	0	62	0	0	62	0
<i>Drug Violations</i>	2014	0	6	0	1	7	0
	2015	0	17	1	2	20	0
	2016	0	17	1	5	23	0
<i>Weapon Possession</i>	2014	0	2	0	0	2	0
	2015	0	4	0	0	4	0
	2016	0	5	0	0	5	0

[^] If both an arrest and disciplinary referral are made, only the arrest is counted.

Disciplinary Actions 2014 - 2016

Violation	Year	Student Residences <small>A subset of Campus</small>	Campus <small>Incl. Student Residences</small>	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total <small>On-Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property</small>
<i>Liquor Law[^]</i>	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Drug Violation</i>	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Weapon Possession</i>	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0

[^] If both an arrest and disciplinary referral are made, only the arrest is counted.

Hate Crimes (2014-2016)

2014- There were three vandalism hate crimes reported in 2014. One incident was a racial slur painted on a sculpture on campus. The second incident was a threat based on sexual orientation, written on the door at a student residence. The third incident was a vandalism with a religious bias at an outdoor recreational area.

2015- There were two hate crimes reported in 2015. One incident of vandalism with a religious bias occurred in which swastikas were spray-painted on walls of an on-campus fraternity that has members of the Jewish faith. The second hate crime involved an individual riding his bike through a group playing mini golf on campus. One of the group raised his golf club as if to hit the cyclist while using a homophobic slur, which is categorized as an attempted simple assault based on sexual orientation.

2016 - There were six hate crimes reported in 2016. Three of those cases were vandalism incidents based on religion/nationality in which swastikas were painted on signs in various locations on campus. There was another vandalism case in which a racial epithet was marked on a restroom mirror. There was one reported case of a threat of physical violence that targeted an individual based on perceived sexual orientation. There was one reported battery targeting an individual based on race.

Unfounded Crimes (2014-2016)

As noted in the above table, there were three vehicle thefts in 2014 with a final disposition of unfounded (defined on page 69).

A university vehicle that was reported as stolen was recovered the following day. The vehicle showed no signs of forced entry nor any disturbance, and no items were missing from inside. Based on statements and evidence, it was determined another employee used the vehicle and did not properly return it. The case was subsequently unfounded by the police.

The vehicle's owner reported it stolen, but then a friend returned the vehicle to the owner. The owner rescinded their report and the case was subsequently unfounded by the police.

The reporting party rescinded the report of a stolen golf cart when they discovered that a fellow Resident Assistant had taken the cart by mistake. The golf cart was returned and the case was subsequently unfounded by police.

As noted in the above table, there were three unfounded burglaries, four unfounded auto thefts, and one unfounded fondling in 2015. All three burglaries were unfounded after property originally reported as missing was later located by the reporting



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parties.

Three of the four unfounded auto thefts involved employees using a golf cart for work purposes without properly signing them out. The final unfounded auto theft involved an individual who forgot where they parked their vehicle. These reports were subsequently unfounded by the police.

An alleged report of fondling was received by a CSA via an email survey. When the alleged victim was contacted, the victim was unaware of the survey and stated that someone else must have entered the victim's personal information and the narrative of the alleged fondling. The report was subsequently unfounded by the police.

As noted in the above table, there was one unfounded burglary in 2016. The property reported burglarized was later found inside the residence.

Crime Statistics Notes

29. *Crime and fire statistics reported in this publication are for the main Stanford University campus, located in unincorporated Santa Clara County. Stanford Health Care and the Lucile Packard Children's Hospital are separate legal entities from Stanford University and from each other. The Stanford Health Care Adult Hospital at Stanford and the Lucile Packard Children's Hospital at Stanford are physically contiguous to the Stanford University campus. Because of their proximity to the Stanford University campus, and because medical students receive training at these medical facilities, the Department of Education has advised Stanford University to count Clery-reportable incidents occurring at the Stanford Health Care Adult Hospital at Stanford and the Lucile Packard Children's Hospital at Stanford as "on campus" crimes. Incidents at the Stanford Linear Accelerator National Laboratory (SLAC), located in San Mateo County, are also counted as taking place on the Stanford University Campus.*

Also included in this publication are statistics for locations which Stanford University owns or controls, which are used by students, which are not contiguous to campus, and which do not meet the definition of a separate campus (see next note for definition). These locations could be a student residence in a neighboring city or an academic building in another county, for example. Incidents that occur at these locations are considered "non-campus" and are included in the statistics compiled in the main campus publication. The counting and reporting of data contained in this publication is performed in accordance with guidance contained in the Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting, produced by the U.S. Department of Education and the Code of Federal Regulations.

30. *A separate campus is a Clery term that defines a location owned or controlled by the institution, which is not reasonably contiguous to the main campus, has an organized program of study and has on-site administrators. A branch campus is a type of separate campus. To be considered a branch campus, the location must be geographically apart and independent from the main campus. Further, it must be permanent in nature, have its own faculty and administrative organization and offer courses leading to a degree or credential. A foreign campus is another type of separate campus. A location will be classified as a foreign campus if the location is in a country other than the U.S.; a U.S.-based institution owns or controls the property or facility; there is an organized program of study; and there are administrative personnel on site.*

31. *See location details in #29 above.*

32. *The Clery Act does not provide a federal definition of consent. See page 75 for the California Penal Code definition of consent as well the California Education Code definition that Stanford has adopted for university proceedings.*

33. *According to the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting System, Part 1 Crimes are crimes against persons or property. In situations in which more than one crime is committed, the hierarchy rule of the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting system requires only that the most serious offense be recorded for a single incident. As an exception to this rule, a sexual assault will always be recorded in the institution's annual statistics when a murder occurs in the same single incident. Furthermore, beginning in 2013 with the passage of the Violence Against Women Act, crimes that meet the definitions of dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, arson, and hate crimes will always be counted separately.*

34. *The Burglary of each room is a separate offense. This means that if an offender unlawfully enters five dorm rooms on one floor of a student housing facility for the purpose of taking something, this incident counts as five Burglaries. Similarly, if a burglar enters five separate bedrooms accessible from a single point of entry, such as a suite, then this single incident counts as five burglaries.*
35. *Most incidents of Dating Violence are subsumed by the definition of Domestic Violence, if both state and federal definitions are considered. When an incident satisfies both definitions, it will be classified as Domestic Violence only. For statistical recording, each incident is counted once.*

