

CRIMES REPORTED TO THE POLICE AND CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES 2018 - 2020

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 95-96 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 pages 99-100 for details</small>
<i>Murder / Non-negligent manslaughter</i>	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Negligent manslaughter</i>	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total Sex Offenses</i>	2018	41	50	2	0	52	2
	2019	33	62	1	0	63	1
	2020	15	32	0	0	32	0
<i>Robbery</i>	2018	0	1	0	0	1	0
	2019	0	2	0	0	2	0
	2020	0	2	0	0	2	0
<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	2018	11	13	0	0	13	0
	2019	2	13	1	0	14	1
	2020	4	21	1	0	22	0
<i>Burglary</i>	2018	13	46	0	0	46	1
	2019	12	36	1	0	37	0
	2020	15	40	2	0	42	2
<i>Theft- Motor Vehicles and Golf Carts</i>	2018	0	33	2	0	35	0
	2019	0	13	1	0	14	1
	2020	0	19	5	0	24	0
<i>Arson</i>	2018	0	2	0	0	2	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0



Campus Crime Statistics 2018-2020

VAWA Crimes 2018 - 2020

Crime	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>	Unfounded <small>See pages 99-100 for details</small>
<i>Rape (including sodomy, sexual assault w/object, oral copulation)</i>	2018	24	31	1	0	32	2
	2019	24	36	1	0	37	1
	2020	10	15	0	0	15	0
<i>Fondling</i>	2018	17	19	1	0	20	0
	2019	9	26	0	0	26	0
	2020	5	17	0	0	17	0
<i>Incest</i>	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Statutory Rape</i>	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sex Offenses	2018	41	50	2	0	52	2
	2019	33	62	1	0	63	1
	2020	15	32	0	0	32	0
<i>Dating Violence</i>	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Domestic Violence</i>	2018	10	15	0	1	16	0
	2019	60*	67*	0	0	67	0
	2020	3	8	0	0	8	0
<i>Stalking</i>	2018	7	15	1	0	16	0
	2019	20	41	1	0	42	0
	2020	9	26	0	0	26	0

Arrests 2018 - 2020[^]

Crime	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>	Unfounded <small>See pages 99-100 for details</small>
<i>Liquor Law [^]</i>	2018	0	41	0	0	41	0
	2019	0	38	0	0	38	0
	2020	2	5	0	0	5	0
<i>Drug Violations</i>	2018	0	12	0	0	12	0
	2019	0	12	0	2	14	0
	2020	0	16	0	0	16	0
<i>Weapon Possession</i>	2018	0	9	0	0	9	0
	2019	0	10	0	0	10	0
	2020	0	6	0	0	6	0

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

* See note 37 on page 101

Disciplinary Actions 2018 - 2020

In compliance with the Clery Act, disciplinary referrals are counted when a violation of the law is referred to a university official for possible administrative sanction.

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>	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	5	5	1	0	6
	2020	1	1	0	0	1
<i>Drug Violation</i>	2018	4	5	0	0	5
	2019	1	3	0	0	3
	2020	2	2	0	0	2
<i>Weapon Possession</i>	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	1	0	0	1
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

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

Hate Crimes (2018 - 2020)

2018 - There were six hate crimes reported in 2018: four vandalisms and two thefts. In one vandalism incident, a disabled parking sign was defaced on campus. A second vandalism incident occurred in a student residence, in which a sign commenting on national origin was affixed a resident's door in a way that damaged the door. Another vandalism with an element of bias against religion occurred at a concert hall on campus, where a piano had a swastika carved into the wood cover. A restroom on campus was vandalized with graffiti indicating bias against national origin. Two thefts included an element of bias against a religion, one inside a student residence and one on campus.

2019 - There were five hate crimes on campus in 2019: two cases of battery (classified as simple assault in the Clery Act) and three intimidations. In one battery case, the victim was pushed from her bike by a suspect who used a racial epithet. In the second battery case, a person wearing a backpack was pulled off-balance by another person who was looking into the backpack. The person wearing the backpack believed the act was motivated by racial bias.

In one of the cases of intimidation, a threatening message was written to the victim, directing racial epithets at the victim in a campus residence. In another intimidation case, a victim believes he and his friends were targeted with a threatening gesture by a passerby, based on the victim's race. The third case of intimidation, based on race, involved the discovery of cord that was ¼" in diameter, in the shape of a noose, found in a large bush on the lawn of a student residence.

2020 - The 10 reported hate crimes for 2020 included 3 batteries (classified as simple assault in the Clery Act), 3 intimidation incidents, and 4 vandalisms. In one on-campus battery, the suspect punched the victim on the shoulder and used an epithet against the national origin of the victim. In another on-campus battery, the suspect used profanity in reference to the perceived national origin of the victim and hit a tennis ball at the victim that struck the victim in the leg. The remaining battery was a report to SUDPS that the victim experienced physical abuse, on campus, in 2017, that occurred in a non-intimate relationship. The victim indicated the abuse was motivated by bias against the victim's sexual orientation.



In one intimidation case, SUDPS received a report from the Palo Alto Police Department that a vehicle occupied by two persons pulled up alongside the victim's vehicle as the victim waited at a stop light to exit campus; the occupants of the suspect vehicle used a racial epithet, pointed a gun at the victim and told the victim to "get out of here" after commenting about the victim's driving. The two other incidents of intimidation were both related to packages that contained items that demonstrated bias against sexual orientation and were perceived as threatening by the two individual recipients residing at an on-campus location.

One of the four reported vandalisms was a report of two swastikas drawn in black marker on the wall of Memorial Church, demonstrating bias against religion. Another vandalism was the defacement of a Black Lives Matter sign in which ink was scribbled over a portion of the sign, indicating bias against race. Two vandalisms involved two packages being defaced with statements indicating bias against the victims' race. The packages were found outside the same facility but were addressed to different persons. All four vandalisms occurred on campus.

Unfounded Crimes (2018 - 2020)

In 2018, there were two rape incidents unfounded through police investigations. In one case, the incident was reported by another person; the reported victim refuted the claim and submitted evidence to confirm her statement that she was not a victim of sexual assault. In the second case, a woman in a student residence was reported by a third party who heard the woman screaming about a sexual assault. When deputies contacted the female, who was found to be heavily intoxicated on an illegal substance, there was no evidence of a sexual assault or any corroborating statements from the parties involved. A burglary was unfounded when the student who reported a laptop taken from a dorm room recovered it from a friend; the friend had mistaken the laptop as their own.

In 2019, there was a sexual assault that was unfounded when the alleged victim in the case admitted to falsifying the report. Additionally, there was a case in which a car was reported stolen from an off-campus university residence, but the owner later recalled having parked it in an another location. An aggravated assault was unfounded when lab results revealed no intoxicants in the system of a victim who reported having been drugged, and the investigation found no other foul play or intent.

In 2020, there were 2 burglaries unfounded. In one burglary, suspected damage to security system wiring in a building on campus was determined to have been caused by rodents. In the second unfounded burglary on campus, a microscope that was believed to have been stolen was later determined to have been moved to another area for maintenance.

Crime Statistics Notes

30. *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, Stanford includes the both the SHC Adult Hospital and the LPCH at Stanford facilities as on campus, in accordance with the Department of Education's 2011 program review determination regarding Yale's campus and the adjacent Yale-New Haven Hospital.*
31. *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.

- 32. 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 was performed in accordance with regulatory guidance produced by the U.S. Department of Education and the Code of Federal Regulations.*
- 33. The Clery Act does not provide a federal definition of consent.*
- 34. 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, when there are other reportable crimes.*
- 35. 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.*
- 36. 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.*
- 37. In 2019, Multiple cases involving long-term, abusive relationships account for over 40 of the incidents counted under domestic violence.*

