

**Crime on Virginia's
College and University Campuses**

**Annual Report
2004**



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Preface

This report is the sixteenth in a series of policy papers issued by the Educational Policy Institute (EPI) of Virginia Tech. This timely research addresses crime on Virginia's not-for-profit college campuses and may be of special assistance to the Virginia State Crime Commission given its continuing work on campus safety (HD42) and HB 346 that was introduced in the 2005 General Session of the Virginia General Assembly.

Although campus crime data are now widely reported because of the mandates found in the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, most of these reports merely show the number of crimes by category. This report is the third annual review of campus crime on Virginia's not-for-profit college and university campuses that provides a more comprehensive view of these data.

This report includes summaries of national, state, national higher education, and Virginia higher education crime statistics during the most recent reporting period. Institutional data for 2004 first became available in October of 2005. National collegiate data, collected by the Department of Education, were released much later than usual (October 2006).

Crime rates based on 100,000 persons in their respective populations are shown to illustrate the crime activity in each environment. This approach provides policy makers, law enforcement officials, college administrators, parents, students, and all of those concerned with campus safety a better understanding of campus crime in Virginia.

Additional copies of this report may be obtained by contacting Dr. Steven M. Janosik at the Institute or they can be downloaded from EPI's web site. I hope you find the information to be of interest.

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VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND STATE UNIVERSITY

About the Institute

The Educational Policy (EPI) of Virginia Tech is an interdisciplinary group of faculty with common interests in education in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The mission of EPI is to: (a) establish an organization devoted to educational policy research in the Commonwealth of Virginia and the nation, (b) conduct research intended to inform educational policy makers, (c) focus research interests of the faculty and graduate students on educational policy issues, and (d) act as a service unit for educational policy groups such as the State Board of Education and the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia.

The web site for EPI is – <http://www.epi.elps.vt.edu>. Its mission, list of faculty, research papers and policy briefs along with its international conference activities may be found here.

About the Authors

Steven M. Janosik – is associate professor of higher education and student affairs in the Educational Leadership and Policy Studies department of the College of Liberal Arts and Human Sciences at Virginia Tech. He also serves as co-director of the Educational Policy Institute of Virginia Tech and the program coordinator for the Higher Education and Student Affairs (HESA) program. Dr. Janosik has more than 20 years of experience in college administration. From 1994 to 1997, he served as the deputy secretary of education for the Commonwealth of Virginia. He has written more than 50 articles and book chapters on the topics of campus crime, ethics, law in higher education, liability and risk management, residence life, student development and state higher education policy. His latest research includes papers entitled, *Anticipating legal issues in higher education* and *Parents' views on the Clery Act and campus safety*. He is co-author of two books entitled, *Supervised practice in student affairs* and *Supervising new professionals in student affairs: A guide for practitioners*.

Dennis E. Gregory – is associate professor of educational leadership and counseling and director of higher education graduate programs in the Darden College of Education at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Virginia. Dr. Gregory has served in a number of student affairs positions in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee since 1974. He is a past president of the Association for Student Judicial Affairs, currently serves as the Editor of the College Student Affairs Journal, and has served in a wide variety of other professional leadership positions. Gregory has presented over 100 programs, speeches, teleconferences, seminars and keynote addresses on student affairs and legal topics. He has written more than 45 articles, book chapters, monographs and other publications. A book that he edited and in which he wrote two chapters, entitled, *The administration of fraternal organizations on North American campuses: A pattern for the new millennium* was published by College Administration Publications. His current research includes papers entitled *Affirmative action: From before Bakke to after Grutter*, *State support of public higher education institutions and resulting limitations on continuation of the community college open door policy*, and *Student protests in America: The sixties and today – Viewing the past to predict the future*. A book chapter which he wrote with Dr. Janosik, entitled *The influence of the*

Clery Act and crime reporting on student affairs practice was recently published in *Campus Crime (2nd Ed)*. Edited by Sloan and Fisher.

Terrell L. Strayhorn – is assistant professor of higher education in the department of Educational Psychology and Counseling and special assistant to the Provost at The University of Tennessee-Knoxville. Dr. Strayhorn has served in a number of research positions and served as a Research Associate for the Council of Graduate Schools, the Helix Group, and the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service at the University of Virginia. His research interests focus on the intersection of public policies and higher education with a particular emphasis on student learning, retention, and persistence. Strayhorn has presented over 65 papers at international and national higher education and student affairs conferences. He has written two books and over 32 peer-reviewed research articles, book chapters, reviews, and other scholarly works. His current research includes papers entitled *Don't Grieve After Me: Alice Jackson and Limited Desegregation in Virginia's Higher Education*, *HOPE for success: State aid, access, and persistence*, and *Non-cognitive variables that predict retention for African American college males*.

Seann S. Kalagher – is the Assistant Director of Student Conduct and Community Standards at Roger Williams University in Bristol, Rhode Island. As a graduate student in higher education administration at Old Dominion University, Mr. Kalagher participated in research and presentations relating to campus crime and was a teaching assistant for a graduate-level course on legal issues in higher education. Since becoming a student affairs professional, he has given presentations on legal issues in student affairs as well as maintained research interests in campus crime, higher education law and student judicial sanctioning outcomes. Prior to entering student affairs, he obtained a J.D. from Cornell University and is a member of the Massachusetts bar.

Other Research

Readers of this report may wish to review several other important papers on the Clery Act and its influence on administrative practice and student behavior. A partial list includes:

Gregory, D. E., & Janosik, S. M. (2007). Research on the Clery Act and its impact on higher education administrative practice. In Bonnie S. Fisher and John J. Sloan, III (Eds.). *Campus Crime: Legal, Social, and Policy Perspectives (2nd Edition)*. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas Publishers.

Gregory, D. E., & Janosik, S. M. (2006). The views of senior residence life and housing administrators on the Clery Act and campus safety. *Journal of College and University Student Housing*, 34(1), 50-57.

Gregory, D. E., & Janosik, S. M. (2003). The effect of the Clery Act on campus judicial practices. *Journal of College Student Development*, 44(6), 763-778.

Gregory, D. E., & Janosik, S. M. (2002). The Clery Act: How effective is It? Perceptions from the field, the current state of the research and recommendations for improvement *The Stetson Law Review*, 32(1), 7-59.

Janosik, S. M. & Plummer, E. (2005). The Clery Act, campus safety and the views of victim advocates. *The Journal of College Student Affairs*, 25(1), 116-130.

Janosik, S. M. (2004). Parents' views of the Campus Crime Act and campus safety issues. *Journal of College Student Development*, 45(1), 43-56.

Janosik, S. M. (2001). The impact of the Campus Crime Awareness Act on student behavior. *NASPA Journal*, 38(3), 348-360.

Janosik, S. M., & Gehring, D. D. (2003). The impact of the Clery Campus Crime Disclosure Act on student behavior. *The Journal of College Student Development*, 44, (1), 81-91.

Janosik, S. M., & Gregory, D. E. (2003). The Clery Act and changes in campus law enforcement practices. *NASPA Journal*, 41(1), 180-197.

Crime on Virginia's College and University Campuses 2004 Annual Report

By
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The Clery Act

The *Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act* (Public Law 101–542) was passed in 1990. Title II of this Act is known as the *Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990*. Since then, it has been amended several times (National Center of Educational Statistics, 1997). The most recent version of this law was passed as part of the *Higher Education Amendments Act of 1998* (Public Law 105–244). Its official title under this Act is the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act*, which is codified as 20 U.S.C. § 1092 (f) in the United States Code. (2000). The complete text of the Act appears in Appendix A of this report.

This legislation grew out of a tragic incident at Lehigh University involving the rape and murder of Jeanne Clery, a young woman living in university housing. Since their daughter's death, the Clery family has worked tirelessly to force colleges and universities to be more forthcoming about the criminal activity on their campuses. The major purposes of the Act are to: (a) impose a standard method by which colleges and universities report campus crime for colleges and universities; (b) require the sharing of this information so that parents, students, employees, and applicant groups can make better decisions about college choice and personal behavior; and (c) reduce criminal activity on college campuses.

The mandated annual report requires college administrators to report three years of campus crime data on murder; sex offenses (forcible or non-forcible); robbery; aggravated assault; burglary; motor vehicle theft; manslaughter; arson; and arrests or persons referred for campus disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug-related violations, and weapons possession; and other crimes involving bodily injury to any person in which the victim is intentionally selected because of the actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or disability of the victim. An excellent review of the Act and its requirements can be found in a recently published handbook made available through the Department of Education (U.S. Department of Education, 2005).

Definitions

For practical purposes of measuring the trend and distribution of crime on the national and state level, the definitions for crime in the Incident Based Reporting (IBR) Program are generic to avoid excluding varying state and Federal statutes relating to the same type of crime. The IBR systems meet all the mandatory data standards recommended by the FBI. The following definitions are used in this report:

Homicide – the killing of another human being by another

Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another

Manslaughter By Negligence – The killing of another person through negligence. This offense does not include “Vehicular Manslaughter”

Forcible Sex Offenses

Forcible Rape – The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity

Forcible Sodomy – Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity

Sexual Assault With An Object – To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity

Forcible Fondling – The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity

Non-forcible Sex Offenses

Incest – Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law

Statutory Rape – Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent

Robbery – The taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm. Because some type of assault is an element of the crime of robbery, an assault is not reported as a separate crime as long as it was performed in furtherance of the robbery.

Assault Offenses – The unlawful attack by one person upon another. This includes:

Aggravated Assault – An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness

Simple Assault – An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness

Intimidation – To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack. This offense includes stalking.

Burglary – The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. A “structure” is considered to include, but not be limited to, all buildings, railroad car, garage, house trailer or houseboat if used as permanent dwelling, room, barn, stable, mill, and ship.

Larceny – The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another person. This includes:

Pocket-picking – The theft of articles from another person’s physical possession by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft

Purse-snatching – The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person

Shoplifting – The theft, by someone other than an employee of the victim, of goods or merchandise exposed for sale

Theft From Building – A theft from within a building that is either open to the general public or where the offender has legal access

Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device – A theft from a machine or device which is operated or activated by the use of coins

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories – The theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle, or necessary for its operation

All Other Larceny – All thefts that do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above Included are thefts from fenced

enclosures, boats, and airplanes. Thefts of animals, lawnmowers, lawn furniture, hand tools, and farm and construction equipment are also included where no break-in of a structure is involved.

Motor Vehicle Theft – The theft of a motor vehicle (a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface of land and not on rails, and which fits one of the following descriptions:

Automobiles – sedans, coupes, station wagons, convertibles, taxicabs, or other similar motor vehicles that serve the primary purpose of transporting people

Buses – motor vehicles that are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport groups of people on a commercial basis

Recreational Vehicles – motor vehicles that are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport people and also provide them temporary lodging for recreational purposes

Trucks – motor vehicles that are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport cargo

Other Motor Vehicles – any other motor vehicles, e.g., motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles, golf carts, etc.

Arson – To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device. The value of property burned, including incidental damage resulting from fighting the fire, is reported in the value of the property loss.

Hate Crime – Hate crimes are not separate distinct offenses, but rather traditional crimes motivated by the offender's bias. Because of the difficulty of ascertaining the offender's subjective motivation, bias is reported only if investigation reveals sufficient objective facts to lead a reasonable and prudent person to conclude that the offender's actions were motivated, in whole or in part, by bias against race, religion, disability, ethnicity, or sexual orientation.

Drug/Narcotic Offenses – The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. (Includes drugs and equipment violations)

Weapon Law Violations – The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Source: *Crime in Virginia 2004*

Method

The data in this report were obtained from three primary sources. National crime data were retrieved from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's 2004 report entitled, *Crime in the United States*. For national crime rates 293,655,404 was used as the U.S. population.

State crime data were retrieved from a report entitled, *Crime in Virginia 2004* issued by the Department of State Police. The statewide population used in this publication, 7,458,300, was a provisional estimates provided by the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, University of Virginia.

National collegiate data, Virginia institutional crime data and enrollment figures were obtained from the U.S. Department of Education, the National Center for Educational Statistics, and the IPEDS electronic database. The figures used in this report match those that were posted in June of 2005. The reader should note that these data appear to be rather dynamic. Totals may vary depending upon the date on which they are retrieved.

A total of 16,521,921 students were enrolled in America's two-year and four-year not-for-profit institutions in December of 2004. A total of 404,279 students were enrolled in Virginia's not-for-profit system of higher education. Crime rates for the Nation, Commonwealth of Virginia, national system of higher education, and Virginia's not-for-profit system of higher education were calculated using the same equation:

$$\text{Crime Rate} = \text{Number of incidents reported} / \text{Number of Inhabitants} \times 100,000$$

Crime in the United States

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) publishes an annual report entitled, *Crime in the United States (2004)*. In June 2002, the CJIS APB approved discontinuing the use of the Crime Index in the UCR Program and its publications and directed that the FBI publish a violent crime total and a property crime total until a more viable index is developed.

The Crime Index was first published in *Crime in the United States* in 1960. However, in recent years the Crime Index has not been a true indicator of the degree of criminality. The Crime Index was simply the title used for an aggregation of the seven main offense classifications, known as Part I crimes, for which data has been collected since the program's implementation. The Crime Index was driven upward by the offense with the highest number, in this case larceny-theft, creating a bias against a jurisdiction with a high number of larceny-thefts, but a low number of other serious crimes such as murder and forcible rape. The consensus was that the Crime Index no longer served its original purpose, that the UCR Program should suspend its use, and that a more robust index should be developed. Accordingly, references to the Crime Index have been omitted from this edition of the annual report.

Violent Crime

Violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. According to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program's definition, violent crimes involve force or threat of force.

An estimated 1,367,009 violent crimes were committed in the Nation in 2004. This represented a decrease of 1.2% from the adjusted violent crime figure from 2003. An analysis of 5- and 10-year trend data show that the 2004 volume fell 4.1% when compared to violent crime data from 2000, and it dropped 24.0 percent from the estimate 10 years ago in 1995. As in previous years, in 2003, aggravated assault was the offense that made up the largest portion of violent crime at 62.5%. Robbery accounted for 29.4% percent of violent crime, and forcible rape made up 6.9%. Murder was the least often committed violent offense, comprising an estimated 1.2% of violent crime.

The violent crime rate per 100,000 inhabitants (465.5) declined 3.9% in 2004, continuing a 13-year decline. A comparison between violent crime rates in 2004 and 2000 (a five-year trend) showed a 8.1% drop in the rate.

More specifically, there were 16,137 criminal homicides in the United States during 2004. This figure represented a 2.4% increase over the 2003 estimate and a 3.5% rise from the 2000 figure. Measured against the 1995 total, however, the 2004 estimate reflected a 25.3% decrease in the number of murders. There were an estimated 414,235 robberies in the Nation in 2004, a 3.1% percent decrease from the 2003 estimate. Nationally, 2004 marked the eleventh consecutive decline in the volume of aggravated assaults. The estimated total, 854,911 offenses, represents a 0.5 percent decline from the 2003 figure.

Source: *Crime in the United States (2004)*

Property Crime

In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The object of the theft-type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat of force against the victims. The property crime category includes arson because the offense involves the destruction of property; however, arson victims may be subjected to force.

In 2004, law enforcement agencies reported an estimated 10,422,862 property crimes. The figure was 1.1% percent lower than the 2003 estimate. Further trend analyses of 5- and 10-year volumes for property crime indicated that the 2004 figure was 1.4% higher than the 2000 number and 14.4% lower than the number in 1995. Among individual property crimes in 2004, burglary offenses decreased 0.5%, motor vehicle theft decreased 1.9%, and larceny-theft decreased 1.1% when compared to 2003 estimates.

The Nation's rate of property crime offenses in 2003 was measured at 3,571.1 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants. The 2004 rate decreased 2.1% compared to the previous year's rate. When measured against the rates from 5 and 10 years ago, property crime rates declined 2.8% from the 2000 rate and fell 23.4% from the 1995 rate.

The number of reported incidents by type of crime for the 2004 reporting period can be found in Table 1. Where appropriate, the National crime data for 2003 has been adjusted given the updated figures in this latest report.

Source: *Crime in the United States (2004)*

Crime in the Commonwealth of Virginia

The Commonwealth of Virginia publishes crime data using the Incident Based Reporting System. Some of the major benefits derived from the IBR system are greater specificity in reporting; more correlation between offenses, property, victims, offenders, and arrestees; expanded victim/offender relationships; distinction between attempted and completed crimes; and increased reporting of various circumstances relative to specific crimes.

The fundamental objectives of the Virginia Uniform Crime Reporting Program are:

1. To inform the Governor, Legislature, and other governmental officials, and the public as to the nature of the crime problem in Virginia—its magnitude and its trend.
2. To provide law enforcement administrators with criminal statistics for administrative and operational use.
3. To determine who commits crimes by age, sex, race, and other attributes in order to find the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.
4. To provide base data and statistics to measure the workload and effectiveness of Virginia's criminal justice system.
5. To provide base data and statistics to measure the effects of prevention and deterrence programs.
6. To provide base data and statistics for research to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and performance of criminal justice agencies.
7. To provide base data to assist in the assessment of social and other causes for the development of theories of criminal behavior.

The IBR system requires that extensive data be reported for *each crime* occurring during a particular incident. Information relating to two different levels of offenses is collected by the IBR system. The most serious offenses are designated as Group "A" offenses; the less serious offenses are designated as Group "B" offenses. Group "A" offenses consist of 22 categories of crimes involving 46 different offenses; a maximum of 10 offenses per incident may be reported. Agencies are required to report 75 data elements for each Group "A" offense. Group "B" offenses, consisting of 11 crimes; only require reporting arrest data and the identification of the case and reporting agency.

Virginia's annual report *Crime in Virginia* (2004) did not contain comparative data on specific crime categories, nor did it contain any information on trends. The number of incidents by type of crime reported during the 2003 reporting period can be found in Table 1. For 2004, Virginia's crime rates are at or well below the national rates in all of the categories for which data were reported with the exception of hate crimes. Hate crimes in Virginia are reported at higher rates when compared to the nation as a whole. This trend held true for the 2002 and 2003 reporting years as well.

When compared to the 2003 report, most crime rates remained varied only slightly. The number of crimes involving murder and non-negligent manslaughter, and forcible rape decreased by less than one percent. Drug arrests fell slightly as well. While the number of robberies, aggravated assaults, and arsons rose slightly.

Source: *Crime in Virginia* (2004)

Crime on College Campuses in the United States

In 1993 the U.S. Department of Education first required colleges and universities to report their crime data for the use of incoming student, parents, employees and applicants for admission and employment. These data were collected and published by individual institutions and sent out to all students and employees as well as made available for applicants. Until 2000 there were no comprehensive efforts by the DOE to compile these data to provide a national picture of campus crime. In January of 2001 these data were provided in a report to Congress. From 2000 forward, colleges and universities have submitted their crime data to DOE electronically and these data have been compiled on a web page set up for this purpose. The numbers included in this report represent the number of incidents reported by institutions in their campus, non-campus, and public property environments. The current data may be found at <http://www.ope.ed.gov/security/Search.asp>. While there have been some changes in the individual categories of crime noted in the reports developed since January 2001, with some crimes increasing and others decreasing by small numbers, generally they have remained relatively constant.

Source: *U.S. Department of Education*

Nationally, campus crime rates are significantly lower in virtually every category for which national and state data are collected with one exception. For the 2004 reporting period, the number of murders increased by three when compared to the 2003 data. There was no reportable difference in crime rates. Notably, hate crimes decreased by 42% given the 2003 data. With respect to campus arrests, the number of drug arrests decreased by 6% and liquor law violations increased by the same amount. Most disturbingly, the number of weapons arrests rose by 42% during the same time period. These data suggest that campus crime in the United States is significantly lower than for the country as a whole and the communities that surround these campuses. The national collegiate data for liquor law arrests is much higher than the corresponding crime rate in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Such a result is not surprising given the serious misuse of beverage alcohol found on most college campuses. While continued efforts need to be made to decrease or eliminate campus crime, the data from the

Department of Education indicate that America's college and university campuses are safer than the society as a whole.

Crime on Virginia's Not-For-Profit College Campuses

Virginia's not-for-profit system of higher education includes a total of 79 institutions. Within this diverse system there are 15 public senior institutions, 33 private senior institutions, 25 public two-year institutions, and 6 private two-year institutions. The crime data from these institutions are reported in aggregate. The names of these institutions are listed in Appendix B.

For every category similarly reported, crime on Virginia's not-for-profit college campuses is much lower than that reported in the United States. Crime on Virginia's not-for-profit campuses is also lower than that reported in the Commonwealth in every similarly reported category. This is a change from earlier reports. It is worth noting that liquor law arrests on Virginia's not-for-profit campuses decreased rather markedly in the 2004 reporting period.

Reports of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, and non-forcible sex offenses are extremely low across college campuses in the United States and in Virginia (less than 1 per 100,000). Virginia campus crime rates are lower in 6 of the 10 other categories reported when national collegiate crime rates are compared on an incident per 100,000 basis (robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, liquor law arrests, and weapons arrests). Virginia campus crime rates are virtually the same in one category (hate crimes). And finally, Virginia campus crime rates are higher than the national collegiate data in three categories (forcible sex offenses, arson, and drug arrests).

When the 2004 rates are compared to the previous year, crime rates fell 8 of 13 categories. There were decreases in the number of reported forcible sex offenses, robberies, aggravated assaults, motor vehicle thefts, hate crimes, liquor law arrests, and weapons arrests. Some of these were quite significant. On the other hand, there were, increases in burglaries, arsons and drug arrests.

Table 1

Crime Data for the Nation, Virginia, National Not-for-Profit Colleges, and Virginia Not-for-Profit Colleges 2002-2004

Offense	National Data		Virginia Data		National Collegiate Data		Virginia Campus Data	
	Incidents	Rate Per 100,000	Incidents	Rate Per 100,000	Incidents	Rate Per 100,000	Incidents	Rate Per 100,000
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter								
2004	16,137	5.50	392	5.26	46	0.27	1	0.25
2003	16,285	5.70	408	5.52	43	0.27	3	0.75
2002	16,229	5.60	379	5.20	99	0.67	4	0.77
Negligent Manslaughter								
2004	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	0.04	0	0.00
2003					14	0.08	0	0.00
2002					10	0.07	0	0.00
Forcible Sex Offenses								
2004	NA	NA	5,187	69.55	3,521	21.31	109	27.43
2003			5,205	70.46	3,552	21.96	128	32.02
2002			5,258	72.09	3,569	24.01	194	49.61
Non-forcible Sex Offenses								
2004	NA	NA	301	4.04	38	0.23	0	0.00
2003			254	3.44	90	0.56	3	0.75
2002			290	3.98	139	0.94	5	1.28
Robbery								
2004	401,326	136.70	6,908	92.62	4,692	28.40	76	19.12
2003	414,235	142.50	6,576	89.03	5,194	32.11	86	21.52
2002	420,806	142.20	6,865	94.12	5,725	38.52	194	49.61

Table 1 (con't)

Crime Data for the Nation, Virginia, National Not-for-Profit Colleges, and Virginia Not-for-Profit Colleges 2002-2004

Offense	National Data		Virginia Data		National Collegiate Data		Virginia Campus Data	
	Incidents	Rate Per 100,000	Incidents	Rate Per 100,000	Incidents	Rate Per 100,000	Incidents	Rate Per 100,000
Aggravated Assault								
2004	854,911	291.10	11,312	151.67	5,722	34.63	79	19.88
2003	859,030	295.40	11,143	150.86	6,730	41.60	115	28.77
2002	891,407	309.50	11,677	160.70	7,286	49.02	275	70.32
Burglary								
2004	2,143,456	729.90	27,883	373.85	36,109	218.55	635	159.78
2003	2,154,834	741.00	27,997	379.04	37,762	233.42	479	119.84
2002	2,151,252	747.00	30,671	420.53	42,691	287.26	840	214.78
Motor Vehicle Theft								
2004	1,237,114	421.30	17,309	232.08	11,715	70.91	40	10.16
2003	1,261,226	433.70	17,566	237.82	13,776	85.15	147	36.77
2002	1,246,096	432.90	18,388	252.11	15,881	106.85	265	66.76
Arson								
2004	NA	NA	1,637	21.95	1,194	7.22	62	15.06
2003			1,567	21.21	1,297	8.07	35	8.76
2002			1,768	24.24	1,655	11.13	96	24.55
Hate Crimes								
2004	7,649	2.60	375	5.03	42	0.25	1	0.25
2003	7,489	2.58	313	4.24	80	0.49	9	2.25
2002	NA	NA	322	4.41	175	1.78	8	2.05

Table 1 (con't)

Crime Data for the Nation, Virginia, National Not-for-Profit Colleges, and Virginia Not-for-Profit Colleges 2002-2004

Offense	National Data		Virginia Data		National Collegiate Data		Virginia Campus Data	
	Incidents	Rate Per 100,000	Incidents	Rate Per 100,000	Incidents	Rate Per 100,000	Incidents	Rate Per 100,000
Drug Arrests								
2004	NA	NA	27,869	373.66	19,731	119.42	686	172.61
2003			26,284	355.84	20,929	129.37	438	109.58
2002			25,484	349.41	22,290	149.48	417	106.63
Liquor Law Arrests								
2004	NA	NA	9,944	133.32	49,748	301.10	374	94.11
2003			8,908	120.60	47,102	291.15	593	148.36
2002			10,848	148.74	46,872	315.38	612	156.49
Weapons Arrests								
2004	NA	NA	3,550	47.59	2,165	13.10	33	8.03
2003			3,576	48.41	1,522	9.41	44	11.01
2002			3,414	46.81	2,088	14.05	51	13.04

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Appendix A

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

TITLE 20 – EDUCATION

CHAPTER 28 – HIGHER EDUCATION RESOURCES AND STUDENT ASSISTANCE

SUBCHAPTER IV – STUDENT ASSISTANCE

Part F – General Provisions Relating to Student Assistance Programs – HEAD Sec. 1092. Institutional and financial assistance information for students

-STATUTE-

(f) Disclosure of campus security policy and campus crime statistics

(1) Each eligible institution participating in any program under this subchapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42 shall on August 1, 1991, begin to collect the following information with respect to campus crime statistics and campus security policies of that institution, and beginning September 1, 1992, and each year thereafter, prepare, publish, and distribute, through appropriate publications or mailings, to all current students and employees, and to any applicant for enrollment or employment upon request, an annual security report containing at least the following information with respect to the campus security policies and campus crime statistics of that institution:

(A) A statement of current campus policies regarding procedures and facilities for students and others to report criminal actions or other emergencies occurring on campus and policies concerning the institution's response to such reports.

(B) A statement of current policies concerning security and access to campus facilities, including campus residences, and security considerations used in the maintenance of campus facilities.

I A statement of current policies concerning campus law enforcement, including –

(i) the enforcement authority of security personnel, including their working relationship with State and local police agencies; and

(ii) policies which encourage accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the campus police and the appropriate police agencies.

(D) A description of the type and frequency of programs designed to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices and to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others.

(E) A description of programs designed to inform students and employees about the prevention of crimes.

(F) Statistics concerning the occurrence on campus, in or on non-campus buildings or property, and on public property during the most recent calendar year, and during the 2 preceding calendar years for which data are available –

(i) of the following criminal offenses reported to campus security authorities or local police agencies:

- (15) murder;
- (II) sex offenses, forcible or non-forcible;
- (III) robbery;
- (IV) aggravated assault;
- (V) burglary;
- (VI) motor vehicle theft;
- (VII) manslaughter;
- (VIII) arson; and
- (IX) arrests or persons referred for campus disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug-related violations, and weapons possession; and

(ii) of the crimes described in subclauses (I) through (VIII) of clause (i), and other crimes involving bodily injury to any person in which the victim is intentionally selected because of the actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or disability of the victim that are reported to campus security authorities or local police agencies, which data shall be collected and reported according to category of prejudice.

(G) A statement of policy concerning the monitoring and recording through local police agencies of criminal activity at off-campus student organizations which are recognized by the institution and that are engaged in by students attending the institution, including those student organizations with off-campus housing facilities.

(H) A statement of policy regarding the possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages and enforcement of State underage drinking laws and a statement of policy regarding the possession, use, and sale of illegal drugs and enforcement of Federal and State drug laws and a description of any drug or alcohol abuse education programs as required under section 1011i of this title.

(2) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize the Secretary to require particular policies, procedures, or practices by institutions of higher education with respect to campus crimes or campus security.

(3) Each institution participating in any program under this subchapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42 shall make timely reports to the campus community on crimes considered to be a threat to other students and employees described in paragraph (1)(F) that are reported to campus security or local law police agencies. Such reports shall be provided to students and employees in a manner that is timely and that will aid in the prevention of similar occurrences.

(4)(A) Each institution participating in any program under this subchapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42 that maintains a police or security department of any kind shall make, keep, and maintain a daily log, written in a form that can be easily understood, recording all crimes reported to such police or security department, including

- (i) the nature, date, time, and general location of each crime; and
- (ii) the disposition of the complaint, if known.

(B)(i) All entries that are required pursuant to this paragraph shall, except where disclosure of such information is prohibited by law or such disclosure would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim, be open to public inspection within two business days of the initial report being made to the department or a campus security authority.

(ii) If new information about an entry into a log becomes available to a police or security department, then the new information shall be recorded in the log not later than two business days after the information becomes available to the police or security department.

(iii) If there is clear and convincing evidence that the release of such information would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence, such information may be withheld until that damage is no longer likely to occur from the release of such information.

(5) On an annual basis, each institution participating in any program under this subchapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42 shall submit to the Secretary a copy of the statistics required to be made available under paragraph (1)(F).
The Secretary shall –

(A) review such statistics and report to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate on campus crime statistics by September 1, 2000;

(B) make copies of the statistics submitted to the Secretary available to the public; and
I in coordination with representatives of institutions of higher education, identify exemplary campus security policies, procedures, and practices and disseminate information concerning those policies, procedures, and practices that have proven effective in the reduction of campus crime.

(6)(A) In this subsection:

(i) The term “campus” means –

(15) any building or property owned or controlled by an institution of higher education within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls; and

(II) property within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

(ii) The term “non-campus building or property” means –

(15) any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization recognized by the institution; and

(II) any building or property (other than a branch campus) owned or controlled by an institution of higher education that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution’s educational purposes, is used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

(iii) The term “public property” means all public property that is within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution, such as a sidewalk, a street, other thoroughfare, or parking facility, and is adjacent to a facility owned or controlled by the institution if the facility is used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to the institution’s educational purposes.

(B) In cases where branch campuses of an institution of higher education, schools within an institution of higher education, or administrative divisions within an institution are not within a reasonably contiguous geographic area, such entities shall be considered separate campuses for purposes of the reporting requirements of this section.

(7) The statistics described in paragraph (1)(F) shall be compiled in accordance with the definitions used in the uniform crime reporting system of the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the modifications in such definitions as implemented pursuant to the Hate Crime Statistics Act. Such statistics shall not identify victims of crimes or persons accused of crimes.

(8)(A) Each institution of higher education participating in any program under this subchapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42 shall develop and distribute as part of the report described in paragraph (1) a statement of policy regarding

(i) such institution’s campus sexual assault programs, which shall be aimed at prevention of sex offenses; and

(ii) the procedures followed once a sex offense has occurred.

(B) The policy described in subparagraph (A) shall address the following areas:

(15) Education programs to promote the awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, and other sex offenses.

(ii) Possible sanctions to be imposed following the final determination of an on-campus disciplinary procedure regarding rape, acquaintance rape, or other sex offenses, forcible or non-forcible.

(iii) Procedures students should follow if a sex offense occurs, including who should be contacted, the importance of preserving evidence as may be necessary to the proof of criminal sexual assault, and to whom the alleged offense should be reported.

(iv) Procedures for on-campus disciplinary action in cases of alleged sexual assault, which shall include a clear statement that –

(I) the accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during a campus disciplinary proceeding; and

(II) both the accuser and the accused shall be informed of the outcome of any campus disciplinary proceeding brought alleging a sexual assault.

(v) Informing students of their options to notify proper law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police, and the option to be assisted by campus authorities in notifying such authorities, if the student so chooses.

(vi) Notification of students of existing counseling, mental health or student services for victims of sexual assault, both on campus and in the community.

(vii) Notification of students of options for, and available assistance in, changing academic and living situations after an alleged sexual assault incident, if so requested by the victim and if such changes are reasonably available.

I Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to confer a private right of action upon any person to enforce the provisions of this paragraph.

(9) The Secretary shall provide technical assistance in complying with the provisions of this section to an institution of higher education who requests such assistance.

(10) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the reporting or disclosure of privileged information.

(11) The Secretary shall report to the appropriate committees of Congress each institution of higher education that the Secretary determines is not in compliance with the reporting requirements of this subsection.

(12) For purposes of reporting the statistics with respect to crimes described in paragraph (1)(F), an institution of higher education shall distinguish, by means of separate categories, any criminal offenses that occur –

(A) on campus;

(B) in or on a non-campus building or property;

I on public property; and

(D) in dormitories or other residential facilities for students on campus.

(13) Upon a determination pursuant to section 1094I(3)(B) of this title that an institution of higher education has substantially misrepresented the number, location, or nature of the crimes required to be reported under this subsection, the Secretary shall impose a civil penalty upon the institution in the same amount and pursuant to the same procedures as a civil penalty is imposed under section 1094(c)(3)(B) of this title.

(14)(A) Nothing in this subsection may be construed to –

(i) create a cause of action against any institution of higher education or any employee of such an institution for any civil liability; or

(ii) establish any standard of care.

(B) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, evidence regarding compliance or noncompliance with this subsection shall not be admissible as evidence in any proceeding of any court, agency, board, or other entity, except with respect to an action to enforce this subsection.

(15) This subsection may be cited as the “Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.”

Appendix B – 2004 Not-for-Profit Colleges and Universities in Virginia

Public 4-Year College and Universities

Christopher Newport University
College of William and Mary
George Mason University
James Madison University
Longwood University
Mary Washington College
Norfolk State University
Old Dominion University
Radford University
University of Virginia at Wise
University of Virginia
Virginia Commonwealth University
Virginia Military Institute
Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Virginia State University

Private 4-Year Institutions and Professional Schools

Appalachian School of Law
Averett University
Baptist Theological Seminary
Bluefield College
Bridgewater College
Eastern Mennonite University
Emory and Henry College
Ferrum College
Hampden-Sydney College
Hampton University
Hollins University
Institute of Textile Technology
Johnson and Wales University
Liberty University
Lynchburg College
Mary Baldwin College
Marymount University
Randolph-Macon College
Randolph-Macon Women's College
Regent University
Roanoke College
St. Paul's College
Shenandoah University
Southern Virginia University
Sweet Briar College
Union Theological Seminary
University of Richmond

Private 4-Year Colleges and Professional Schools (cont)

Virginia Intermont College
Virginia Union University
Virginia Wesleyan College
Washington & Lee University

Public Junior and Community Colleges

Blue Ridge Community College
Central Virginia Community College
Dabney S Lancaster Community College
Danville Community College
Eastern Shore Community College
Germanna Community College
J Sargeant Reynolds Community College
John Tyler Community College
Lord Fairfax Community College
Mountain Empire Community College
New River Community College
Northern Virginia Community College
Patrick Henry Community College
Paul D Camp Community College
Piedmont Virginia Community College
Rappahannock Community College
Richard Bland College of William and Mary
Southside Regional Medical Center
Southside Virginia Community College
Southwest Virginia Community College
Thomas Nelson Community College
Tidewater Community College
Virginia Highlands Community College
Virginia Western Community College
Wytheville Community College

Private 2-Year Schools

Bon Secours Memorial School of Nursing
Danville Reg. Med. Center School of Nursing
Jefferson School of Health Science
Lynchburg Gen. Hospital School of Nursing
NNPS RRMCC School of Radiologic Technology
Riverside Regional Med. Center School of Prof. Nurs.

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