

School and Campus Crime

Victimizations occurring at school are an important subset of crime, given the amount of time that young people spend there. While schools (K-12) and post-secondary campuses are relatively safe places, victimization does occur, and the risks vary by context. Adolescents, for example, experience more violent victimizations at school but more serious violent victimizations outside of school (see Child, Youth, and Teen Victimization). And national studies suggest that stalking victimization rates are higher among college-age women than the general population. Concerns over reporting and preventing violence against women, in particular rape and sexual assault, have led to greater focus by campus administrators and policy makers. Regardless of age, students who are victimized at school often have their physical and emotional well-being negatively affected, as well as their ability to learn.

NOTE: Hover for data hyperlinks to source material.



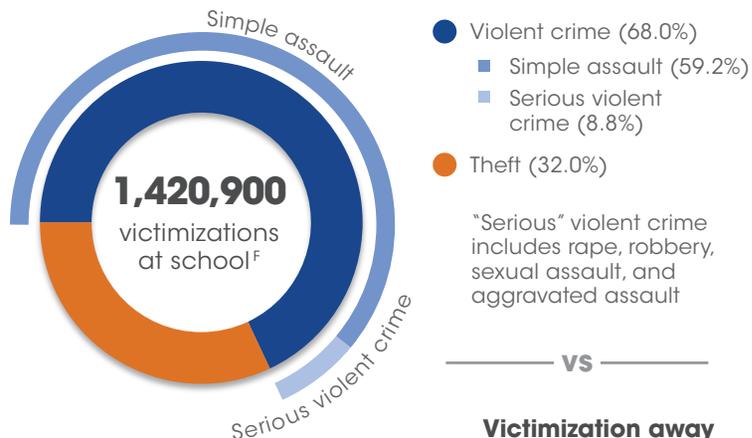
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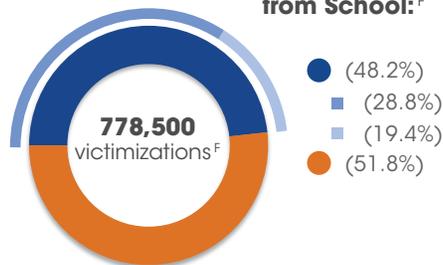
School Crime

Type of Victimization at School:^F

Non-fatal crime against students age 12-18 that occurred on school property or the way to or from school in 2013



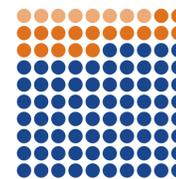
Victimization away from School:^F



From 2003-2013 for students age 12-18, non-fatal victimization **at school** decreased from 87.4/1,000 students to **55.0**/1,000 students^F

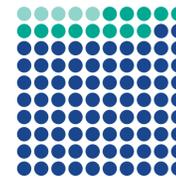
The rate of victimization **away from school** decreased from 69.1/1,000 students to **30.1**/1,000 students^F

> In the 2011-12 school year, there were **15 homicides** of students age 5-18^G



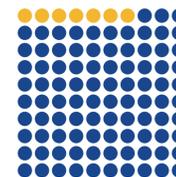
> **24.7%** of students in 2013 had been in a **physical fight anywhere** in the last 12 months^B

– **8.1%** of students had been in a physical **fight at school**



> **17.9%** of students carried a **weapon anywhere** in the last 30 days^B

– **5.2%** carried a **weapon to school**



> **6.9%** of students had been **threatened or injured** with a weapon in the last 12 months^B

> **22.1%** of high-school students in 2103 had been offered, sold, or given **illegal drugs** on school property in the last 12 months^B

23.7% of **girls** 12-18 had been **bullied** on **school property** in the last 12 months in 2013^B

15.6% of **boys**^B

> **14.8%** of students 12-18 had been **bullied electronically**^B

Campus Crime



Type of Crime:^D

- Property crimes (95.5%)
- Violent crimes (4.1%)
- Arson (0.3%)



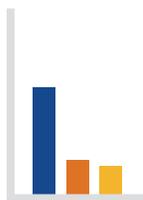
Property Crimes:^D

- Larceny-thefts (88.8%)
- Burglaries (8.9%)
- Motor-vehicle thefts (2.3%)



Violent Crimes:^D

- Aggravated assault (42.7%)
- Rape (22.0%)
- Robbery (20.3%)
- Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter (0.1%)
- Other/unknown (14.9%)



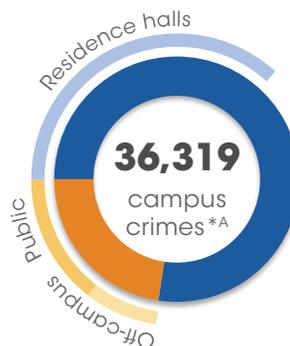
> Police recorded **472 hate crimes** that occurred on school or campus property**^C

> **96.0%** of incidents were: anti-**race/ethnicity**, anti-**religion**, or anti-**sexual orientation**^C



21% of undergraduate **women** have been **sexually assaulted** since entering college vs **7.0%** of undergraduate **men**^E

> Only **12.5%** of **rapes** and **4.3%** of **sexual batteries** are reported to any school, healthcare, or law enforcement personnel^E

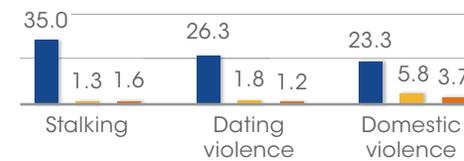


Location of Crime:^A

- Campus property (77.4%)
- Residence halls (37.2%)
- Non-campus property (22.6%)
- Adjacent public property (13.8%)
- Off-campus institutional property (8.9%)

- On campus
- On adjacent public property
- Off campus on institutional property

- > **Burglary** makes up **half** of on-campus crime^A
- > **Rape** is next largest incidence, at **15.9%** of on-campus crime^A
- > **90.6%** of colleges report **0 rapes** on campus^A



Percentage of VAWA campus crimes by **location** and **type of crime**^A

NOTES

*The **FBI** collects reports from campus police as well as local and state law enforcement agencies through its **Uniform Crime Reports**. Data from 2014 includes information from approximately 650 campuses enrolling an estimated 8.2 million students.

The **Clery Act** requires campuses to keep records and **self-report crime**, particularly VAWA crimes, to the U.S. Department of Education. Data from 2014 includes reports from more than 11,000 campuses enrolling more than 78 million students.

The **Campus Climate survey**, tested at 9 schools in 2015, is notable for the validity of the survey tool.

**Data is combined as some jurisdictions have not updated their reporting systems to reflect new, separate FBI categories for schools and colleges.

SOURCES

- ^A *The Campus Safety and Security Data Analysis Cutting Tool, calculated from 2014 data files*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, 2016), <http://ope.ed.gov/security/index.aspx>
- ^B Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Youth

Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 2013, *MMWR* Vol. 63, 4(2014): <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6304.pdf>

- ^C Federal Bureau of Investigation, *2014 Hate Crime Statistics*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2015), <https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/2014/home>
- ^D ---*Crime in the United States, 2014*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2015), <https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014>
- ^E Christopher Krebs et al., "Campus Climate Survey Validation Study Final Technical Report," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2016), <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ccsvsfr.pdf>
- ^F ---National Center of Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, (Washington, DC: 2014), http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d14/tables/dt14_228.20.asp
- ^G National Center for Education Statistics, *Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 2014*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2015), <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2015/2015072.pdf>