

Clery Act Reporting

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) requires colleges and universities to report campus crime data, support victims of violence, and publicly outline the policies and procedures they have put into place to improve campus safety¹. This brief will focus on 2015 data from the 21 campuses that make up the coalition Missouri Partners in Prevention. Missouri Partners in Prevention is a higher education substance abuse consortium dedicated to creating healthy and safe college campuses.

Disclose Crime Statistics

Institutions must disclose crime statistics for incidents that occur on campus, in unobstructed public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus and at certain non-campus facilities. The Clery Act requires reporting of crimes in 4 major categories, some with significant sub-categories and conditions:

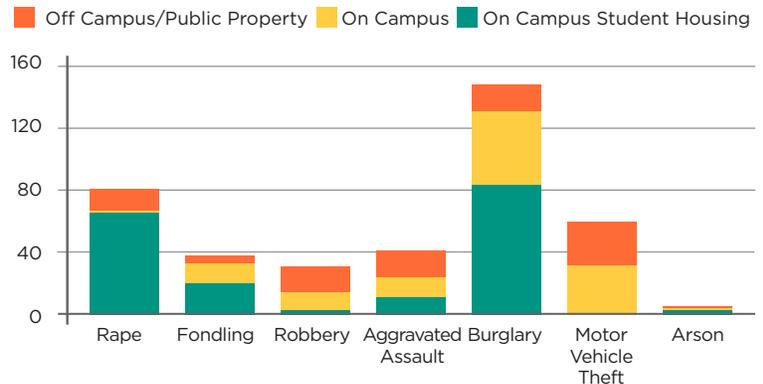
- Criminal Offenses
- VAWA Related Offenses
- Hate Crimes
- Arrests & Referrals

Clery Geography

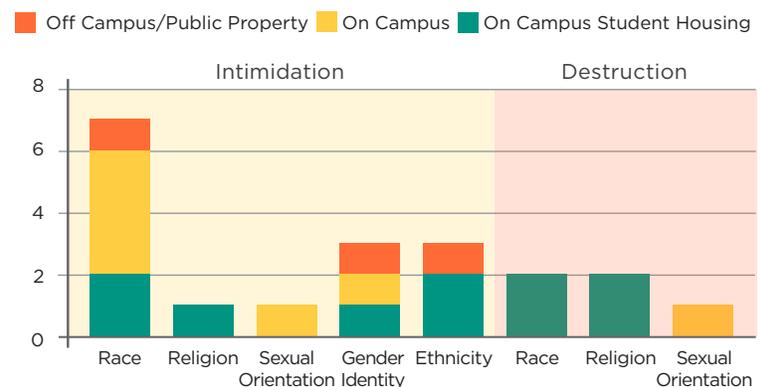
The Clery Act defines 4 different locations for crime statistic reporting On-Campus, On-Campus Housing (subcategory of On-Campus property), Non-Campus Property, and Public Property. For more information on the specifics of these locations, visit clerycenter.org

Discussion

A variety of criminal offenses are reportable under the Clery Act, but those that are present on Missouri PIP campuses include rape, fondling, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Burglary is the most commonly committed criminal offense (149 total), followed by rape (81), then motor vehicle theft (60). Criminal offenses were more likely to happen on campus than off campus or on public property near the college or university. Additionally, a high proportion of the on campus offenses were committed within on campus student housing.



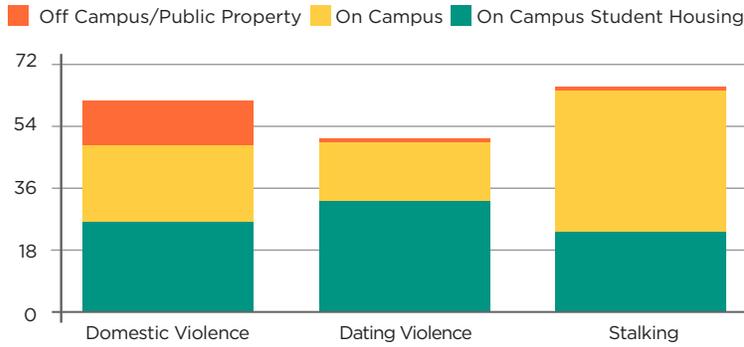
Hate crimes are also reportable offenses included in the Clery Act. A hate crime is defined as a criminal offense that is motivated by bias (e.g. racial or sexual bias)². Hate crimes cover all manner of offenses, but the crimes committed on PIP campuses fall into two categories- intimidation (15 total) and destruction/damage/vandalism of property (5). Instances of intimidation were more common than destruction, with race-related intimidation being the highest. Destruction due to race and religion were equal. While the rates of hate crimes were not high, they do pose a particular threat to our students as they are targeted based on identities that are part of who they are, and which cannot be changed.



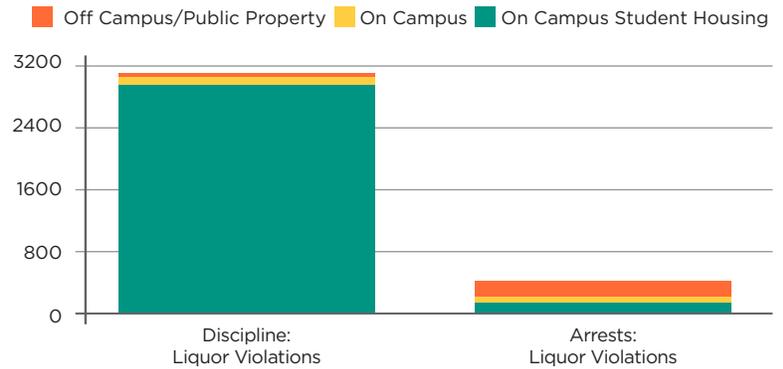
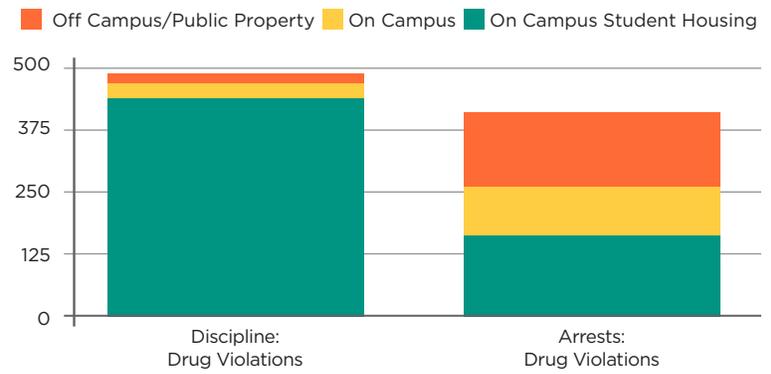
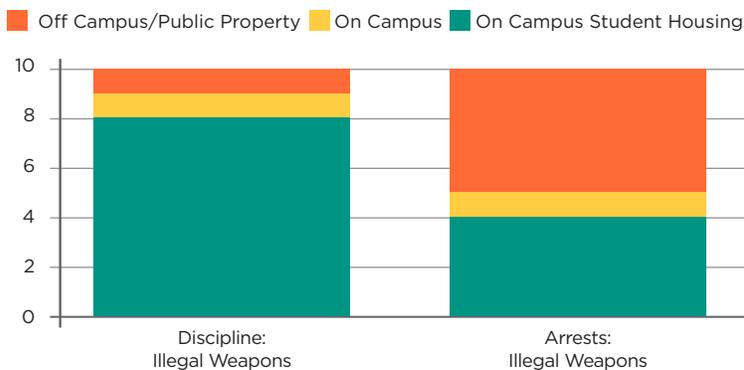
For more information, visit pip.missouri.edu

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The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) was updated in 2013 and amendments to the Clery Act expand the rights afforded to campus survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking³. Sexual assaults are included above under criminal offenses, but the other offenses are listed here. Stalking makes up the highest number of offenses (65 total), with domestic violence (61) and dating violence (50) at almost equal rates. As with the other categories, offenses were more likely to happen on campus, with high rates in student housing as well.



Disciplinary acts and arrests included in the Clery Act are for illegal weapons possession, drug law violations, and liquor law violations. Disciplinary liquor law violations greatly exceeded those for drug violations and illegal weapons possession (3107, 491 and 10 respectively). However, arrests for drug law violations (411) were almost equal to arrests for liquor law violations (429) while arrests for illegal weapons possession were much lower (10). As with other categories, these offenses occurred more often on campus, though arrests off campus and on public property were almost as likely as on campus arrests.



Summary

Crime incidents happen on campuses and to our students, which emphasizes the work that must be done to prevent crime and keep students safe. Data from the Clery Act can help us understand the scope of the problem, where crime occurs, and what the best ways are to combat it. It is also an important tool to show that crime is taken seriously and is well reported, and indicates to survivors that their experiences are recognized. Missouri colleges and universities should strive to develop policies, procedures, and practices that ensure proper handling and reporting of crime incidents, which is to their benefit. Campus specific data can be viewed at ope.ed.gov/campussafety/#

¹Clery Center - Policy and resources (<https://clerycenter.org/policy-resources/>)

²The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting: 2016 edition (<https://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/handbook.pdf>)

³Clery Center - Policy and resources - VAWA (<https://clerycenter.org/policy-resources/vawa/>)

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