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ISSUES IN ILLINOIS COLLEGE CAMPUS SAFETY

Trends in campus crime at four-year institutions, 2005-2008



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Issues in Illinois college campus safety

Trends in campus crime at four-year institutions, 2005-2008

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Foreword

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) is a state agency that promotes community safety by providing public policymakers, criminal justice professionals, and others with information, tools, and technology needed to make effective decisions that improve the quality of criminal justice in Illinois. Created in 1983, ICJIA provides an objective system-wide forum for identifying critical problems in criminal justice, developing coordinated and cost-effective strategies, and implementing and evaluating solutions to those problems. The specific powers and duties of the agency are listed in the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Act (Illinois Compiled Statutes, Ch. 20, Sec. 3930).

ICJIA's many responsibilities include serving as a clearinghouse of information and research on criminal justice and undertaking research studies to improve the administration of criminal justice. Since 1989, ICJIA's Research and Analysis Unit has received funds under the federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 and the succeeding Justice Assistance Grant program to document the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the criminal justice system's response to these offenses. ICJIA has since amassed a large amount of data measuring the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the impact these crimes have on the criminal justice system.

In the wake of several violent tragedies at colleges in the United States, and the tragedy at Northern Illinois University in particular, ICJIA's Research and Analysis Unit has compiled data on campus crime in the state, as reported to the U.S. Department of Education in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. To put this information into the hands of Illinois' criminal justice and college policymakers in a useful summary format, ICJIA researchers compiled this report, *Issues in Illinois college campus safety: Trends in campus crime at four-year institutions, 2005-2008*. A companion report, *Issues in Illinois college campus safety: History & development of campus safety planning*, provides a general historical overview of crime on campuses and effective safety measures relevant to Illinois college campuses. These and other publications can be accessed on the ICJIA website: www.icjia.state.il.us .

Executive Summary

Incidents of extreme college campus violence, such as the shootings at Virginia Tech and Northern Illinois University, are rare. Nevertheless, such events can have devastating and long-lasting consequences for students, faculty, and family members. While crimes of violence occurrences are the most visible to the public through extensive media coverage, the most prevalent crimes occurring on campuses tend to be less severe property crimes (Burke, 2010). Nonetheless, college administrators and campus law enforcement must take threats of extreme violence seriously, and do everything they can to improve the safety and security of students, faculty, and staff on campuses. It is important to determine the nature and extent of all crime on college campuses.

There are several pieces of federal legislation aimed at the issues of campus crime awareness and student safety. They are discussed in detail in *Issues in Illinois college campus safety: History & development of campus safety planning*, available at www.icjia.state.il.us. The legislation seeks to increase safety on campuses through transparent reporting of crime and promoting safety measures.

This report presents detailed information about reported crime on four-year college and university campuses in Illinois using data collected by colleges as mandated by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), and submitted to the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Post-Secondary Education. Reported crime data from the 37 four-year colleges and universities in Illinois with enrollments of 2,500 or more are presented in this report for the period of 2005 to 2008. Trends in violent and property crime at 25 private colleges and 12 public colleges were examined.

Results observed in the Clery Act data were also compared to trends observed in two other sources of Illinois campus crime data, including the Illinois State Police Uniform Crime Reporting Program (I-UCR) and the Annual Security Reports provided by each university (typically available through institutional websites). This was done to highlight that separate data sources can lead to different conclusions and policy recommendations.

Clery Act data offer several types of information about campus crime that are not otherwise available through I-UCR, the more well-known source of state crime data. Valuable information on the location of each offense is reported, including whether the incident occurred on university-controlled or public property and, for a subset of offenses, whether it occurred in a residence hall. As a result, this report presents the most comprehensive view possible of criminal incidents reported at Illinois four-year colleges.

This report focuses on 15 small universities (enrollments of 2,500 to 4,999), 10 medium-sized universities (enrollments of 5,000 to 9,999), and 12 large universities (enrollments greater than 10,000). Seven large universities had enrollments of greater than 20,000. These institutions could be further classified by a predominant college environment,

either residential or commuter. In Illinois, 13 four-year colleges were self-defined as commuter universities, where a majority of students do not live on campus, particularly on weekends. The other 24 four-year colleges included in this report were self-defined as residential universities, where the majority of students reside in residence halls or university controlled off-campus housing. Average enrollments for these college types were similar at 10,751 and 10,487, respectively. Additionally, the 37 four-year colleges were categorized by funding source as public or private. In Illinois, there are 12 public universities and 25 private universities. Average enrollments were greater for public colleges (16,972 students) than for private colleges (7,375).

Clery Act crime reporting requirements: The violent crimes collected under the Clery Act include homicide, forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, robbery, and aggravated assault. The property crime categories include burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The location type for each reported offense is also collected, including on campus, at university-controlled non-campus locations, such as hospitals and off-campus housing, and on public property adjacent to campus. Under the Clery Act, victims are not limited to students. Any person victimized in these locations, regardless of affiliation with the college, can report an offense to campus security. Since student enrollment figures do not account for other potential victim populations, such as faculty, staff, visitors, or passers-by, crime rates per population were not calculated for this report.

Clery Act college campus crime trends: From 2005 through 2008, there were 6,135 offenses reported to the U.S. Department of Education by the institutions included in this report, for an annual average of 1,534 reported crimes. Of those reported offenses, 31 percent were violent crimes and 69 percent were property crimes. Robbery was the most commonly reported violent crime (39 percent), followed by aggravated assault (38 percent). Sex offenses accounted for 23 percent of all reported violent crimes, while homicides were rare, comprising less than one percent. Of the eight homicides reported, five occurred during one incident at Northern Illinois University in 2008. The most commonly reported property offense was burglary, comprising 85 percent of all reported property crimes. Motor vehicle theft accounted for 13 percent, while arson accounted for the fewest property crimes (2 percent).

Crime trends by college campus location type: The majority of all reported crimes occurred on campus (67 percent), with another 21 percent occurred on public property adjacent to campus. Crimes were reported occurring least often on university-controlled non-campus locations (12 percent). However, more violent crimes were reported on public property adjacent to campus (45 percent) than on campus locations (40 percent). The remaining 15 percent of reported crimes occurred on university-controlled non-campus property. The vast majority of reported property crimes occurred on campus (79 percent), with the remaining reported property crimes evenly distributed between public property and university-controlled non-campus locations (10 percent each).

In terms of individual violent offense types, the majority of reported homicides (63 percent), sex offenses (63 percent), and aggravated assault (43 percent) occurred on

campus property, while the majority of reported robberies occurred on public property (73 percent).

In terms of individual property offense types, the vast majority of reported burglaries and arsons occurred on campus (88 percent and 68 percent, respectively), while the majority of reported motor vehicle thefts occurred on public property (72 percent).

When all 6,135 crimes reported from 2005 through 2008 were considered (both violent and property combined), burglary on campus accounted for 52 percent of reported crimes. Robbery and motor vehicle theft on public property accounted for the next most commonly reported crimes (9 percent and 7 percent, respectively), followed by burglary on university- controlled non-campus property (6 percent), sex offenses on campus (5 percent), and aggravated assaults on campus (4 percent).

Among the three location categories, reported sex offenses accounted for proportionately more crime at university-controlled non-campus property (15 percent) than on campus or public property locations (7 percent and 4 percent, respectively). Aggravated assaults accounted for proportionately more crime on public and non-campus property (20 percent each) than on campus property (7 percent). Burglaries accounted for more crime on campus (77 percent) than on non-campus property (53 percent) and public property (2 percent). Motor vehicle thefts accounted for more crime on public property (31 percent) than on campus property (3 percent) or non-campus property (2 percent). Arsons and homicides accounted for least amount of crime at any location (less than 2 percent and less than 1 percent, respectively).

Crime trends reported in residence halls: From 2005 to 2008, 44 percent of violent offenses reported on campus property and 46 percent of property offenses reported on campus occurred in residence halls (considered a sub-set of the on campus property category). Sex offenses were the most commonly reported type of violent crime reported in residence halls, accounting for 64 percent of all violent crimes in residence halls. Aggravated assaults accounted for another 30 percent. Of the property offenses reported in residence halls, the most commonly reported by far was burglary (98 percent). Arsons accounted for two percent of the property offenses reported in residence halls.

Residential and commuter college comparisons: The number of offenses reported and the proportion of violent and property crime at residential and commuter colleges differed: From 2005 to 2008, there were 4,343 reported offenses at residential colleges, 75 percent of which were property offenses. By comparison, there were 1,792 reported offenses at commuter colleges, 55 percent of which were property offenses. Part of this discrepancy can be explained by the fact that there are nearly twice as many residential colleges than commuter colleges that report data to the U.S. DOE.

Almost half of the reported violent offenses at commuter colleges were robbery, an additional 40 percent were aggravated assaults, and 12 percent were reported sex offenses. By contrast, 36 percent of reported violent offenses at residential colleges were aggravated assaults, 32 percent were robberies, and, 31 percent were sex offenses. While

more than half of reported violent offenses at residential colleges occurred on campus property, more than two-thirds of reported violent offenses at commuter colleges occurred on public property adjacent to campus.

While overall the majority of reported property crimes at both residential and commuter colleges were burglaries, around 80 percent of all burglaries and arsons reported were at residential colleges (although arson incidents were rare) and about 20 percent were at commuter colleges. The majority of reported property offenses at all college settings occurred on campus property, except for motor vehicle theft, which was most likely to be reported on public property. These findings are expected given the prevalence of dormitories at residential colleges¹.

There were 286 reported offenses in residence halls at residential colleges and 42 reported in residence halls at commuter colleges. Again, these findings are expected given the prevalence of dormitories at residential colleges. Sex offenses were the most common category of violent crime reported in residence halls at both college types, accounting for more than 60 percent of all reported crime in the residence halls at both residential and commuter colleges. In addition, reported aggravated assaults in residence halls at residential colleges outnumbered reported robberies in residence halls by more than five times. At commuter colleges, aggravated assaults outnumbered robberies 13 to 4.

Public and private college comparisons: From 2005 through 2008, private colleges reported 1,042 violent crimes and 2,486 property crimes while public colleges reported 859 violent crimes and 1,748 property crimes. Caution should be used when interpreting these data as, even though the average student enrollment at public colleges was more than twice the average enrollment at private colleges, there were over twice as many private colleges than public that reported to the U.S. DOE during the time period studied. Homicide (mostly as a result of the 2008 incident at Northern Illinois University), sex offenses, and aggravated assaults accounted for a higher percentage of reported violent crime at public colleges, while robbery accounted for a higher percentage of reported violent crime at private colleges. Burglary and arsons accounted for higher percentages of property crime at public colleges, while motor vehicle thefts accounted for a higher percentage at private colleges.

There were also marked differences in location of reported offenses between public and private colleges. More than half of reported violent offenses at public colleges occurred on campus property, while more than half of reported violent crime at private colleges occurred on public property adjacent to campus.

Twenty percent of sexual assaults reported by private colleges occurred on public property, while only 4 percent of sexual assaults reported by public colleges occurred in that location.

¹ Although identified as commuter, some commuter colleges have residential facilities or other student housing on their campuses.

Reported motor vehicle thefts at public colleges were just as likely to occur on campus (47 percent) as on public property (46 percent). Compared to other campus location types, reporting patterns for crimes in residence halls were virtually identical between public and private colleges.

Colleges' published annual security reports: While this report focused on the Clery Act crime data as submitted by college administrators to the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Post Secondary Education, individual colleges also publish annual security reports to inform students, faculty and staff about public safety issues, in compliance with other provision of the Clery Act.

Theoretically, Clery Act data submitted by college administrators to the U.S. Department of Education should be the same as those published in the college's annual security report. Indeed, the overall number of reported offenses reported in each data source from 2005 through 2008 differed by less than 40 offenses. However, totals for some of the individual crime types differed by as much as 117 offenses. Data submitted to the U.S. Department of Education showed 117 more aggravated assaults and eight more sex offenses than those reported in annual security reports. Conversely, there were 91 more motor vehicle thefts, 55 more robberies, 10 more arsons and 5 more burglaries reported in the annual security reports than in data submitted to the U.S. Department of Education.

At issue is whether individual colleges apply definitions and counting rules consistently over time, and whether they include crime reports from local municipal law enforcement agencies besides campus security personnel. While small differences between data sources at individual colleges in any given year may seem trivial, aggregated over time, consistent discrepancies in certain serious crime types begin to emerge. Awareness of these differences can perhaps point to areas improvement in Clery Act data collection procedures.

Campus crimes reported through the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program (I-UCR): The total volume of offenses reported by Illinois colleges to the I-UCR program aggregated from 2005-2008 is only one-third of the volume reported to the U.S. Department of Education and via annual security reports. Fewer colleges reported data to the I-UCR program during this time period as only those institutions employing sworn officers are mandated to report. Because the vast majority of colleges do NOT have sworn officers, conclusions derived from analysis of the I-UCR data would not include the majority of colleges in Illinois. Thus, analysis of I-UCR data leads to far different conclusions about the frequency of offenses occurring at Illinois colleges, than when data from the U.S. Department of Education are considered.

On the other hand, most crime types, particularly property offenses, were reported in the same proportion regardless of reporting program, with burglaries accounting for the most offenses, and homicides and arsons accounting for the least. The biggest differences observed between Clery Act and I-UCR campus crime data were in the proportions of robberies and aggravated assaults. One would conclude that robbery was less of a threat at college campuses and aggravated assaults were more of a threat if I-UCR data are used

instead of Clery Act data. These differences have ramifications for campus security planning.

Statewide crime and college campus crime comparisons: The pattern of reported offenses among four crime data sources—I-UCR crime trends for the state as a whole, and the three separate campus crime data sources (I-UCR and two sources of Clery Act data)— exhibited some notable consistencies and marked differences. For example, agreement was observed among all four data sources that homicides and arsons are rare events compared to other offense types, whether on college campuses or in the state generally. Proportionally, there was also agreement among the three sources of college crime data that sexual assault on college campuses accounted for almost three times as much of reported campus violent crime than reported within the state as a whole. That is, sexual assaults accounted for about 22 percent of violent offenses reported on college campuses, while they accounted for only 8 percent of violent offenses in the state as a whole. The same phenomenon was observed for reported burglary offenses. They were consistently reported at a higher rate by colleges than reported in the state as a whole.

Conversely, motor vehicle theft was reported at half the state rate by colleges, suggesting more successful motor vehicle crime prevention on college campuses.

These departures from crime patterns observed in the state as a whole suggest ways in which the college campus environment is unique and presents unique challenges for campus safety.

Introduction

Incidents of extreme college campus violence, such as the shootings at Virginia Tech and Northern Illinois University, are rare. But these events have devastating and long-lasting consequences for students, faculty, and family members. While crimes of violence occurrences are the most visible to the public through extensive media coverage, the most prevalent crimes occurring on campuses tend to be less severe property crimes (Henson, Stone, 1999). Still, college administrators and campus law enforcement must take threats of extreme violence seriously and do everything they can to improve the safety and security of students, faculty, and staff on campuses. To that end, it is important to determine the nature and extent of all crime on college campuses.

Over the last several years, more scrutiny has been given to crimes on college campuses. For example, the most recent National Drug Control Strategy reflects the Obama Administration's comprehensive and balanced efforts to reduce drug use and its consequences, and identifies college and university students as having unique challenges and needs in addressing substance abuse issues (Whitehouse Drug Control Policy, 2011)

In addition, in response to the Virginia Tech incident, former cabinet secretaries Michael Leavitt and Margaret Spellings and former Attorney General Alberto Gonzales submitted the Report to the President on Issues Raised by the Virginia Tech Tragedy, dated June 13, 2007, which included a recommendation that the U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Department of Education, and FBI explore the issue of violence at institutions of higher education. Accordingly, a collaborative effort was initiated to understand the nature of this violence and identify ways of preventing future attacks that would affect colleges and universities. As a result of the collaborative, in 2010, the FBI released *Campus Attacks: Targeted Violence Affecting Institutions of Higher Education* (Drysdale, Modzeleski, Simons, 2010).

This report presents detailed information about reported crime on four-year college campuses in Illinois, using data obtained through the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Post-Secondary Education (U.S. DOE). The results are compared to those obtained from the annual security reports prepared by each university as required by the Clery Act and the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program.

Legislation

Several pieces of legislation have passed at the federal, state, and local level to address crime and safety on college campuses. This legislation seeks to increase safety on campuses through transparent reporting of crime and promoting safety measures (*Table 1*).

Table 1
Federal legislation on campus crime and security

Act	Definition
Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 (1990)	Requires colleges and universities to automatically provide current students and staff with basic campus crime statistics and security policies. Prospective students and staff are to be notified of the availability of this information and to be given it upon request.
Buckley Amendment Clarification (1992)	Records kept by campus police and security for law enforcement purposes are not confidential "education" records under federal law
Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights (1992)	Requires colleges and universities to afford campus sexual assault survivors certain basic rights, including assistance notifying the police. Colleges must have policies in place to address campus sexual assault.
Campus Courts Disclosure Provision (1998)	The final results of student disciplinary cases involving violence or non-forcible sex offenses are no longer protected from disclosure under federal student privacy laws. Victim information is protected.
Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (1998)	Amends the 1990 Campus Security Act to eliminate loopholes and expand reporting requirements. Statistics for certain off-campus areas have to be disclosed and colleges with a security department must maintain a daily crime log.
Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (2000)	Provides for the collection and disclosure of information about convicted, registered sex offenders either enrolled in or employed at institutions of higher education.
National Campus Safety Awareness Month (2008)	Congress formally expressed their unanimous support for Security On Campus's (SOC) partnership with colleges and universities across the country each September to increase awareness of campus safety issues.
Higher Education Opportunity Act (2008)	Adds emergency response and notification provisions to the Clery Act, as well as whistleblower protections.

Source: Retrieved from http://www.securityoncampus.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=295&Itemid=92

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act)

The analyses in this report focus on elements of the Clery Act. The following table shows the components of Clery Act compliance:

Table 2
Clery Act components for compliance

What?	When?	To Whom?
Development, disclosure, and implementation of all campus security policies	Routinely on an ongoing basis	All members of the campus community
Timely warnings to alert the campus community about crimes that pose a serious or continuing threat to safety	Whenever there is a threat that a crime is ongoing or may be repeated	All members of the campus community
A daily crime log (mandatory for institutions that have a campus police or security department)	Updated daily as crimes are reported	Must be made available for public inspection without exception
Annual security report	Must be published and distributed annually by October 1 - there is no grace period	Current students and employees individually. Prospective students and employees notified of availability of report
Report to the U.S. Department of Education statistics for <i>Clery Act</i> crimes via designated website	Each fall, on the dates provided to institutions by the Department of Education	Made available for public inspection

Source: *The Handbook for Campus Crime Reporting*, US Department of Education (U.S. DOE)

Because the law is tied to participation in federal student financial aid programs, it applies to most institutions of higher education both public and private and is enforced by the U.S. Department of Education. Substantial misrepresentation of the number, location, or nature of crimes required to be reported can result in a fine of up to \$27,500 for each violation or suspension from student aid programs (Ward, Lee, 2005).

Available data

Before 1992, Illinois college campus crime data was available solely through the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program, administered by the Illinois State Police. However, only campuses employing sworn law enforcement officers are mandated to report crime data. In addition, some colleges report through the local police or sheriff's office in formats that do not allow for the data to be isolated for research purposes.

As a result, it has been historically difficult to accurately assess the nature and extent of crime on all college campuses in Illinois. ICJIA published an analysis of campus crime using I-UCR data in *Trends & Issues Update: College campus crime data in Illinois, 2000*, which covered the time period 1994 through 1999. This report will provide an updated analysis, covering the most recent data available, 2005 to 2008.

Beginning in 1992,² college administrators at all Title IV colleges began to submit crime data annually to the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Post Secondary Education to comply with the Clery Act. All Title IV institutions, regardless of whether they have a campus police or security division, are required to report data. These data were made public beginning in 2001. Additionally, the Clery Act mandates that all Title IV colleges must prepare, publish, and distribute an annual security report. This report includes disclosures of each institution's crime statistics for the past three years and information on current campus security procedures. In addition to updated I-UCR data, this report provides analysis on data submitted to the U.S. Department of Education (Clery Act data) and data obtained through annual security reports.

This report presents the most comprehensive view possible of criminal incidents reported at Illinois four-year colleges, through detailed analysis of available Clery Act data. Spanning the period 2005 to 2008, trends in violent and property crime are examined³. In addition, information on college crime trends obtained from Clery Act and annual security report data are compared to the more traditional source of I-UCR data, to highlight how various data sources can lead to different conclusions and policy recommendations. Finally, an analysis of the data compared to statewide trends show differences in the nature and extent of crime on campuses versus the state as a whole. It is hoped that the information presented here can inform Illinois college administrators, students, and the general public regarding trends in campus crime and safety issues for planning purposes.

Compared to I-UCR data, Clery Act data offer several types of information about campus crime not otherwise available. Valuable information on the location of the offense is reported, such as whether the incident occurred on university-controlled or public property, and, for a subset of offenses, whether it occurred in a residence hall. It should

² Although data has been submitted since 1991, data are only available from 2001 through 2008.

³ Data retrieved via U.S. Department of Education, Office of Post-Secondary Education campus safety and security data analysis cutting tool.

also be noted that, while the offense categories in Clery Act reporting may have identical titles to the I-UCR program, the Clery Act offense definitions will generally be broader than those applied to the I-UCR categories. Therefore, the fact that more offenses were reported under certain categories via the Clery Act compared to I-UCR may be attributed to definitional differences. Clery Act offense definitions are presented in *Table 3*.

Clery Act data

Through the U.S. Department of Education website <http://ope.ed.gov/security/>, data can be downloaded by college, type of crime, location, and calendar year. For this report, datasets were created from downloaded data for four-year colleges with enrollments of 2,500 or greater, and separately for public and private colleges in Illinois. Data are presented by:

- Offense type (*Violent*: murder/non-negligent manslaughter and negligent manslaughter, forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, robbery and aggravated assault. *Property*: burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson).
- Location (On campus, with residence halls as a subset, university-controlled non-campus, and public property).
- Calendar year.

Data are also collected on certain “public order” violations (liquor, drug, or weapon) as well as on the outcomes of those violations (arrests and referrals for college disciplinary action). Hate crime data are reported by each college, but there were no reported hate crimes at any college during the time period studied.

Clery Act rules for reporting criminal offenses

Similarly to local law enforcement agencies that report crime data to the I-UCR program, campus security and law enforcement officials are to use a hierarchy rule, or the reporting of only one most serious offense in an incident, when reporting campus crime statistics to the U.S. Department of Education.⁴ For example, if a student is robbed and sexually assaulted during the same incident, only the sexual assault would be reported since robbery carries a lesser penalty.

Two exceptions to the rule include arson and hate crime. If multiple offenses occur during an arson incident, all are reported. For example, incidents in which persons are killed as a direct result of arson are reported as both homicide and arson. All offenses committed during a hate crime are reported. In a multiple-offense incident, only the crimes motivated by bias are reported.

⁴ This principle is used by the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting program and adopted by Clery that specifies that only the most serious crime in a multi-crime situation is reported. The hierarchy starts with the most serious offense and works its way down. The list is: homicide, negligent manslaughter, forcible sex offenses, non-forcible sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary and motor vehicle theft.

The Clery Act defines some crime types as single categories, such as robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Other crimes types include a range of offense categories. For example, homicide includes murder, non-negligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter. Forcible sex offenses include forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling. Non-forcible sex offenses include incest and statutory rape.

Table 3
Clery Act definitions for violent and property offenses

Criminal offense(s)	Definition
Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	The willful killing of one human being by another. As a general rule, any death caused by injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault or commission of a crime falls into this category. Reckless homicide (death involving a motor vehicle) is excluded.
Negligent manslaughter	The killing of another person through gross negligence.
Forcible sex offenses	Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or when the victim is incapable of giving consent. Includes forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling.
Non-forcible sex offenses	Incest: Non-forcible intercourse between family members wherein marriage is prohibited by law. Statutory rape: Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. In Illinois, the age of consent is age 17 (720 ILCS 5-12-14).
Robbery	The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person(s) by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
Aggravated assault	An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
Burglary	The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Theft committed without the element of burglary is not collected under the <i>Clery Act</i> .
Motor vehicle theft	The theft of a motor vehicle, including the attempted theft of a motor vehicle, and theft of a vehicle that is later abandoned (joyriding). It <i>does not</i> include theft <i>from</i> a motor vehicle (considered larceny, a non- <i>Clery Act</i> crime).
Arson	Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, person property of another, etc. This is the only <i>Clery Act</i> offense that must be investigated before it can be included in the statistics.

Source: *The Handbook for Campus Crime Reporting*, U.S. DOE

While property crime of theft is collected through the I-UCR, it is not collected under the Clery Act.

In addition to defining crimes consistently, colleges must also adhere to the rules for consistency in reporting crimes to the U.S. Department of Education (*Table 4*).

Table 4
Clery Act rules for classifying offenses

Criminal offense(s)	Reported
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	One offense per victim
Negligent manslaughter	One offense per victim
Forcible sex offenses	The number assaulted (one offense per victim)
Non-forcible sex offense	The number assaulted (one offense per victim)
Robbery	One offense per incident (including attempts)
Aggravated assault	The number assaulted (one offense per victim)
Burglary	One offense per residence (regardless of the number of rooms burglarized)
Motor vehicle theft	One offense per vehicle
Arson	One offense per incident (only offense where motive is determined)

Source: *The Handbook for Campus Crime Reporting*, U.S. DOE

Clery Act rules for reporting locations of campus crime

College administrators are required to report the number of crimes that occur on or close to campus property by location: on campus property, on university controlled non-campus property in close proximity to the college, and on public property in close proximity to campus (public property). Data for crimes that occurred in residence halls are reported separately, but are treated as a subset of the on-campus data. College administrators are required to define their own boundaries and determine what will be considered on campus, university controlled non-campus, or public property. According to the *Handbook for Campus Crime Reporting*:

On-campus property is owned or controlled by the college. It is within the same geographic area used for educational purposes and includes residence halls, administrative buildings, classrooms and labs. Also included are college-controlled fraternity and sorority houses, food vendors, book stores, and retail stores.

University controlled non-campus property is any college building not on the main campus, but controlled by the college and used in support of educational purposes. Examples include research facilities, university owned hospitals, space offering classes for set periods of time, and off campus residential housing controlled by the college.

Public property in close proximity to campus includes thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks (including those across the street from campus), public parking facilities on campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus, and public parks that are adjacent to and accessible from the campus. Public property does not include private homes or businesses, areas surrounding university controlled non-campus properties, or property separated from campus by barriers or fences.

Summary of data types available for Clery Act data

Table 5 summarizes Clery Act data elements available through the U.S. Department of Education.

Table 5
Clery Act data elements

	Number of reported offenses	Number of arrests	Number of referrals for disciplinary action	Location	College type*
Homicide	✓			✓	✓
Sex offenses	✓			✓	✓
Robbery	✓			✓	✓
Aggravated assault	✓			✓	✓
Burglary	✓			✓	✓
Motor vehicle theft	✓			✓	✓
Arson	✓			✓	✓
Weapon offenses		✓	✓	✓	✓
Drug offenses		✓	✓	✓	✓
Liquor offenses		✓	✓	✓	✓

*College type = public or private, two--year or four-year
Source: U.S. DOE

Violent and property offenses, all four-year colleges

Both violent and property offenses are reported through the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Post Secondary Education. Violent crimes include homicide, sex offenses, robbery, and aggravated assault, and property crimes include burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The following analyses show trends in the types of crimes reported on college campuses in Illinois with enrollments of 2,500 or more for the period 2005 to 2008.

Colleges included in data analysis

The following analyses focus on the 37 Illinois four-year colleges with an enrollment of at least 2,500 students that report campus crime data annually to the U.S. Department of Education. It must be remembered that Clery Act data are reported for occurrences on or around campuses, and that victims able to report crimes to campus safety officers are not limited to students. Crime incidents reported by teaching staff, other college employees, visitors, and even passers-by are all included in the data. Since the populations for these other groups cannot be reliably estimated for each college, population based offense rates were not used in this report. See Appendix A for the list of the four-year colleges included in this report.

The table below presents a breakdown of Illinois four-year colleges by enrollment size. College enrollments are presented as a mean average by institution type, due to the wide span of student enrollments, from just more 2,500 to more than 42,000.

Table 6
Illinois four-year colleges reporting data to the U.S. Department of Education

College type	Number of colleges				Four-year average** enrollment, 2005-2008
	small (2,500 to 4,999)	medium (5,000 to 9,999)	large (10,000*+)	Total	
All four-year colleges	15 (41%)	10 (27%)	12 (32%)	37 (100%)	10,487
<small>*Seven colleges had more than 20,000 students enrolled **Mean Source: U.S. DOE</small>					

There are more colleges with small student enrollments than medium or large student bodies. Of the largest colleges, seven have more than 20,000 enrolled students.

While reading the following analyses, it is also important to remember that these data reflect crimes that come to the attention of the authorities or college administrators. It

would be inaccurate to assume that individual colleges with higher numbers of reported crimes have higher occurrences of crime, as this could simply reflect increased compliance with crime reporting requirements.

Violent and property offenses

Table 7 shows the percent breakdown of total reported violent and property crimes by college residency type.

**Table 7
Number of reported offenses by college residency type, 2005-2008**

	Violent		Property		Total	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
All four-year colleges n=37	1,901	31%	4,234	69%	6,135	100%
Source: U.S. DOE						

More than two-thirds of reported offenses were property crimes while almost one-third were violent crimes.

Violent offenses

From 2005 to 2008, 1,901 violent offenses were reported at the 37 four-year colleges included in this analysis. These violent offenses accounted for nearly one-third of all offenses reported. Reported cases of robbery (739) and aggravated assaults (719) together accounted for three-quarters each of all reported violent offenses from 2005 through 2008. Of the 435 reported sex offenses, 96 percent were forcible sex offenses. Of the eight homicides reported, five occurred during one incident in 2008 at Northern Illinois University.

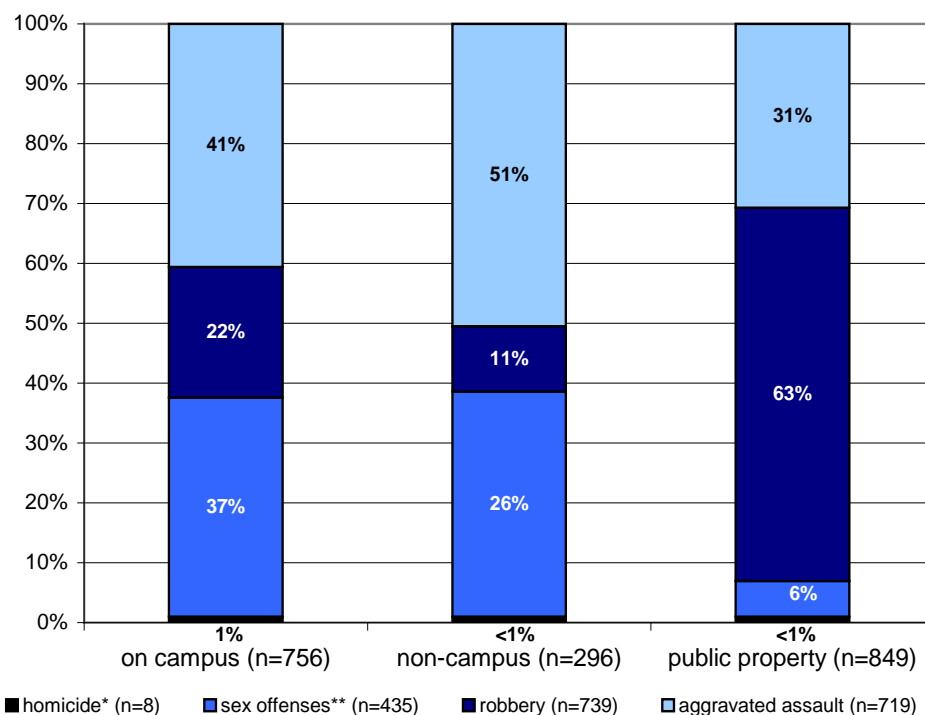
Violent offenses by location

Data collected through the Clery Act are submitted by general location of occurrence. Officials at colleges report crime that occurred on campus property, in residence halls, university-controlled non-campus property, and on public property.

Of 1,901 reported violent offenses from 2005 through 2008, 849 (45 percent) occurred on public property while 756 (40 percent) occurred on campus. There were 296 violent offenses reported on university-controlled non-campus property (15 percent).

Figure 1 illustrates the breakdown of each violent offense by location type.

Figure 1
Reported violent crime by type of offense and location, 2005-2008



*7 murders/negligent manslaughters and 1 non-negligent manslaughter reported.
 **418 forcible and 17 non-forcible sex offenses reported.
 Note: Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.
 Source: U.S. DOE

Types of violent crime reported most often varied by the location of occurrence. For example, across all four-year colleges, robbery was reported most often on public property adjacent to campus, while sex offenses were reported most often at on-campus locations. Aggravated assault was reported proportionally more often on university-controlled non-campus property than on public property or on-campus locations. Taken together, this would suggest the need for different strategies for public safety planning and crime awareness and prevention education based on location type, rather than a more general approach that does not take location into consideration. In addition, the majority of homicides (63 percent), sex offenses (63 percent), and to some extent aggravated assaults (43 percent) occurred on campus property while the majority of robberies occurred on public property (73 percent).

Violent offenses in residence halls

Under the Clery Act, college administrators report on crimes occurring specifically in residence halls. These data are counted as a subset of the on campus location data. Five colleges did not operate residence halls during the period examined. Therefore, only the 33 four-year colleges with residence halls are included in the following analysis.

Of the 750 violent crimes reported on campus locations from 2005 through 2008, 328 (44 percent) occurred in residence halls. Some specific crime types were more likely to be reported in residence halls than other places on campus (*Table 8*).

Table 8
Proportion of violent offenses reported on campus that occurred in residence halls, 2005-2008

Offenses	Total on campus (33 colleges)	Residence halls*	Percent in residence halls
Homicide	5	0	0%
Sex offenses	276	210	76%
Robbery	165	19	12%
Aggravated assault	304	99	33%
Total violent crime	750	328	44%
*Subset of on-campus crime Source: U.S. DOE			

Sex offenses were most commonly reported as occurring in residence halls (64 percent), followed by aggravated assault (30 percent), and robbery (6 percent). Additionally, a greater proportion of sex offenses occurred in residence halls compared to the other crimes types reported on campus. Three-quarters of all reported sex offenses reported on campus occurred in residence halls. The high prevalence of these offenses reported in residence halls certainly speaks to the need for student education and services regarding fire safety procedures and the risks of sexual assault.

College administrators are not required to report any information on alleged offenders, and it is not possible to ascertain whether fellow students, staff, visitors or strangers are responsible for crimes reported in residence halls.

Property offenses

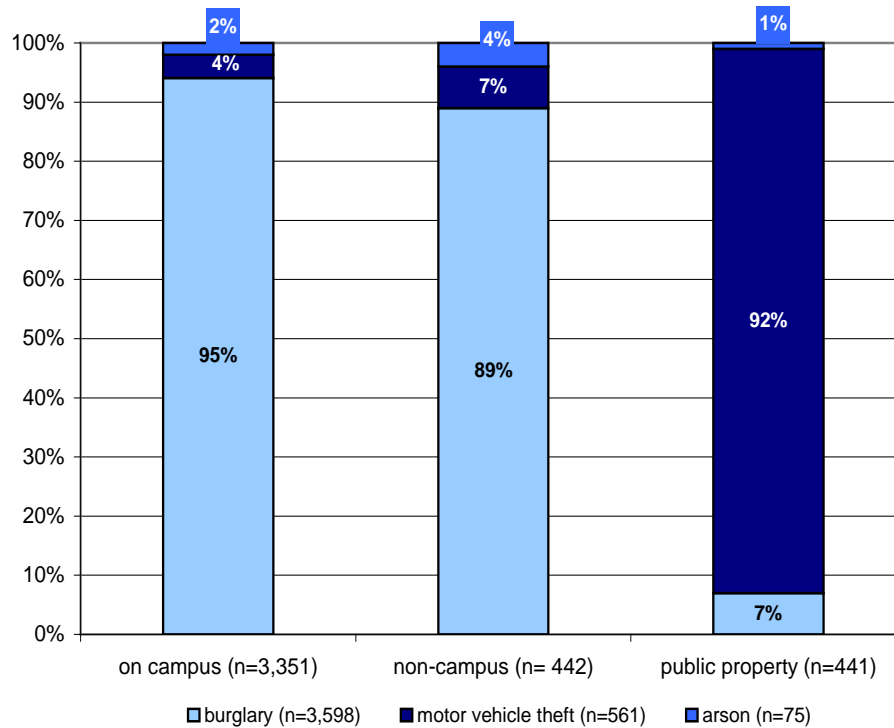
From 2005 to 2008, there were 4,234 property crimes reported at the 37 four-year colleges included in this analysis, accounting for 69 percent of all reported crime. The most common reported property offense by far was burglary (3,598). For comparison, there were 561 reported cases of motor vehicle theft, and 75 reported arsons.

Property offenses by location

From 2005 to 2008, 79 percent of the 4,234 reported property crimes occurred on campus property. The remaining reported property offenses were evenly distributed between university-controlled non-campus locations and public property adjacent to campus (12 percent, each).

Figure 2 illustrates the breakdown of each violent offense by location type.

Figure 2
Reported property crimes by type of offense and location, 2005-2008



Note: Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.
 Source: U.S. DOE

The most commonly reported offense on campus and university-controlled non-campus property was burglary, while the most commonly reported offense on public property was motor vehicle theft. These overwhelmingly consistent findings point to a consequence of Clery Act crime reporting rules on data reporting. Given that public property does not include homes or businesses, the reporting of few burglaries and arsons on public property adjacent to campus would be an expected finding. On the other hand, the low incidence of motor vehicle theft on campus locations may point to a true crime reduction trend. That is, the vigilance of campus security on college-owned parking lots (or similar security measures as key card operated exits) may truly reduce the risk of this crime on campus, compared to nearby public property locations. The percentage of motor vehicle theft on public property was driven by reports originating from colleges in the city of Chicago, which accounted for 96 percent of all vehicle thefts. In addition, the majority of burglaries (88 percent) and arson (68 percent) occurred on campus property while the majority of motor vehicle thefts occurred on public property (72 percent).

Property offenses in residence halls

Of the 3,320 property crimes reported from on-campus locations from 2005 through 2008, 1,536 (46 percent) occurred in residence halls. Some specific crime types were more likely to be reported in residence halls than other places on campus (*Table 9*).

Table 9
Proportion of property offenses reported on campus that occurred in residence halls, 2005-2008

Offenses	Total on-campus (33 colleges)	Residence halls*	Percent in residence halls
Burglary	3,149	1,501	48%
Motor vehicle theft	121	0	0%
Arson	50	35	70%
Total property crime	3,320	1,536	46%
*Subset of on-campus crime Source: U.S. DOE			

Burglary was the most commonly reported property offense in residence halls from 2005 to 2008, accounting for 48 percent of all burglaries on campus property. However, a greater proportion of arsons on campus occurred in residence halls when compared to burglary and motor vehicle theft.

Overall reported crime

From 2005 to 2008, there were 6,135 offenses reported by the 37 four-year colleges included in this report. Of those, 69 percent (4,234) were for property offenses and 31 percent (1,901) were for violent offenses. *Table 10* shows the number of crimes reported for each crime type from 2005 to 2008.

Table 10
Reported violent and property offenses, 2005-2008

Offense	number	percent
Homicide	8	<1%
Sex offenses	435	7.0%
Robbery	739	12.1%
Aggravated assault	719	11.7%
Burglary	3,598	58.7%
Motor vehicle theft	561	9.1%
Arson	75	1.2%
Total crime (violent and property)	6,135	100%
Note: Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding. Source: U.S. DOE		

Clery Act data indicate that the most common offense reported at four-year colleges in Illinois was burglary. Reported robberies and aggravated assaults each accounted for just more than 10 percent of overall crime. The fourth most commonly reported crimes were

sex offenses, followed by motor vehicle theft, arson, and homicide/negligent manslaughter. Rates per population are not used in this report, as appropriate victim populations (students, faculty, staff, visitors, passers-by) could not be accurately established for each college.

Overall reported crime by location

Perhaps fulfilling the central mission of the Clery Act, the majority of crimes reported by college administrators to the U.S. Department of Education occurred on campus, rather than on public property adjacent to campus or on university-controlled non campus locations. Crimes occurring on campus are those that most clearly fall under campus security responsibility. It is possible that victims at locations further from campus will seek the assistance of municipal police, and, as a result, those crimes are not as likely to come to the attention of college administrators for the purpose of Clery Act crime reporting. *Table 11* illustrates the proportion of each crime type by location category.

Table 11
Reported offenses (violent and property) by type of location, 2005-2008

Offenses	On campus		Non Campus		Public Property	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Homicide	5	<1%	1	<1%	2	<1%
Sex offenses	276	7%	111	15%	48	4%
Robbery	168	4%	33	4%	538	42%
Aggravated assault	307	7%	151	20%	261	20%
Burglary	3,175	77%	393	53%	30	2%
Motor vehicle theft	125	3%	31	4%	405	31%
Arson	51	1%	18	2%	6	<1%
Total crime	4,107	100%	738	100%	1,290	100%

Note: Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.
Source: U.S. DOE

The majority of all reported crimes occurred on campus (67 percent), with another 21 percent reported on public property adjacent to campus. Crimes were reported occurring least often on university-controlled non-campus locations (12 percent).

More violent crimes were reported on public property adjacent to campus (45 percent) than on campus locations (40 percent). The remaining 15 percent of reported crimes occurred on university-controlled non-campus property.

The vast majority of reported property crimes occurred on campus (79 percent), with the remaining reported property crimes evenly distributed between public property and university controlled non-campus locations (10 percent each).

Burglaries reported at on-campus locations were by far the most commonly reported crime at any location, accounting for just more than half of all 6,135 crimes reported from 2005 to 2008. Robbery on public property adjacent to campus was the next most commonly reported crime, accounting for 9 percent of all crime, followed by motor

vehicle theft on public property (7 percent overall), burglary on university-controlled non-campus property (6 percent), aggravated assault on campus (5 percent), and sex offenses on campus (4 percent), and aggravated assaults on public property (4 percent). The remaining 13 percent of crimes were spread among other campus locations.

Sex offenses accounted for proportionately more reported crime at university-controlled non-campus locations (15 percent), than on campus (7 percent) or public property (4 percent). Aggravated assaults accounted for proportionately more crime on public and non-campus property (20 percent each) than on campus property (7 percent). Burglaries accounted for more crime on campus (77 percent) than on non-campus property (53 percent) and public property (2 percent). Motor vehicle thefts accounted for more crime on public property (31 percent) than on campus property (3 percent) or non-campus property (2 percent). Arsons and homicides accounted for the least amount of crime at any location at less than 2 percent and less than 1 percent, respectively.

Overall reported crime in residence halls

Table 12 shows the percent of on campus crime reported in residence halls from 2005 through 2008

**Table 12
Proportion of offenses reported on campus that occurred in residence halls, 2005-2008**

Offense	All colleges (n=37)		
	On campus	Residence halls	Percent in residence halls
Homicide	5	0	0%
Sex offenses	276	210	76%
Robbery	165	19	12%
Aggravated assault	304	99	33%
Burglary	3,149	1,501	48%
Motor vehicle theft	121	0	0%
Arson	50	35	70%
Total	4,070	1,864	46%

Source: U.S. DOE

Overall, from 2005 through 2008, almost half of all offenses reported on campus property occurred in residence halls. Of the 750 violent offenses reported on campus property, 328 (44 percent) occurred in residence halls. Of the 3,320 property offenses reported on campus, 1,536 (46 percent) occurred in residence halls.

More than 75 percent of reported sex offenses on campus property occurred in residence halls. In addition, 70 percent of on-campus arsons, almost half of on-campus burglaries, and one-third of on-campus aggravated assaults occurred in residence halls. Just more

than 10 percent of on campus robberies occurred in residence halls. There were no homicides or motor vehicle thefts reported in residence halls during the time period studied.

Violent and property crime conclusion

Table 13 summarize the frequency of both violent and property crime at Illinois four-year colleges with enrollments of 2,500 or more. The following table ranks the number of crimes committed by location of occurrence.

Table 13
Rank of reported offenses by frequency of occurrence and location, Illinois four-year colleges, 2005-2008

	All locations	On campus	Non-campus	Public Property	Residence Halls*
Burglary	1	1	1	5	1
Robbery	2	4	4	1	5
Aggravated assault	3	2	2	3	3
Motor vehicle theft	4	5	5	2	6
Sex offenses	5	3	3	4	2
Arson	6	6	6	6	4
Homicide	7	7	7	7	6
*Subset of on campus data Source: U.S. DOE					

From 2005 through 2008, burglary was the most common offense reported across all locations with the exception of being the fifth most common offense reported on public property. While robbery was high on the list for all locations combined and those on public property, it was ranked lower on campus property, on university-controlled non-campus property, and in residence halls. Motor vehicle theft was high on the list of crimes reported on public property but low on the list in other locations, and sex offenses were high on the list in residence halls when compared to other locations.

Table 14 shows the most common location for each individual crime type from 2005 through 2008.

Table 14
Most common location for each individual crime type, 2005-2008

	On campus	Non-campus	Public property	Residence halls*
Homicide	✓			
Sex offenses	✓			✓
Robbery			✓	
Aggravated assault	✓			
Burglary	✓			✓
Motor vehicle theft			✓	
Arson	✓			
*Subset of on campus data Source: U.S. DOE				

The majority of crimes occurred on campus property, followed by crimes on public property. Overall, very few crimes were reported on university-controlled non-campus property.

Table 15 shows the most common crime type(s) for each location from 2005 through 2008.

Table 15
Most common crime type(s) for each location, 2005-2008

	On campus	Non-campus	Public property	Residence halls*
Homicide				
Sex offenses	✓	✓		✓
Robbery			✓	
Aggravated assault	✓	✓	✓	
Burglary	✓	✓		✓
Motor vehicle theft			✓	
Arson				
*Subset of on campus data Source: U.S. DOE				

The most commonly reported crimes at on-campus and university-controlled non-campus locations were the same: sex offenses, aggravated assault, and burglary. In addition, the most common offenses reported in residence halls were sex offenses and burglary.

The most commonly reported offenses on public property were robbery, aggravated assault, and motor vehicle theft.

Violent and property offenses at commuter and residential colleges

Differences in reported crime on college campuses may be attributed, to some extent, to various attributes of those institutions. One factor of interest is the extent to which the college campus serves as the students' community in terms of living arrangements during the week and on weekends. The patterns of reported crimes might differ between colleges that have a predominantly commuter student population living off campus and not normally present during traditionally high crime periods (nights and weekends) and colleges that have a predominantly residential student population, which must be provided a safe environment overnight and on weekends.

Colleges are considered commuter when the majority of students travel daily from other locations in order to attend classes, visit libraries, and use other campus facilities, even if residence halls are available. Residential colleges are those that provide housing for students and a majority of students stay on campus during nights and weekends.

Colleges included in data analysis

From 2005 to 2008, the 37 four-year colleges included in this report were categorized into the two predominant student residency categories of commuter or residential environments. Thirteen colleges defined themselves to be predominantly commuter colleges and 24 defined themselves to be primarily residential colleges. The list of colleges in each category can be found in Appendix A.

Table 16 presents a breakdown of Illinois four-year colleges by student residency category (commuter vs. residential) as well as college size (small, medium, and large). Enrollments are presented as a mean average by college type due to the wide span of student enrollments, from just more than 2,500 to more than 42,000.

Table 16
Enrollments and residency types of Illinois four-year colleges required to report data to the U.S. Department of Education

College residency type	Number of colleges				Four-year average** enrollment, 2005-2008
	Small (2,500 to 4,999)	Medium (5,000 to 9,999)	Large (10,000*+)	Total	
Commuter colleges	4	7	2	13	10,751
Residential colleges	11	3	10	24	10,345
All colleges	15	10	12	37	10,487

*Four residential and three commuter colleges have enrollments greater than 20,000.
 ** Mean
 Source: U.S. DOE

Average total student enrollments were similar for each residency type and similar to the overall four-year average for all 37 four-year colleges.

Violent and property offenses

Table 17 shows total percentage of reported violent and property crimes by college residency type.

Table 17
Number of reported offenses by college residency type, 2005-2008

	Violent		Property		Total	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Commuter colleges n=13	805	42%	987	23%	1,792	29%
Residential colleges N=24	1,096	58%	3,247	77%	4,343	71%
All colleges n=37	1,901	100%	4,234	100%	6,135	100%

Source: U.S. DOE

Residential colleges contributed to about 70 percent of all crime reported to the U.S. Department of Education under the Clery Act, while student enrollments were comparable between residential and commuter colleges. Almost 60 percent of reported violent crime and more than 75 percent of property crime were accounted for by residential colleges. The fact that the number of residential colleges is almost double the number of commuter colleges should be considered in interpreting these data.

Violent offenses

From 2005 to 2008, there were 805 violent offenses reported at commuter colleges and 1,096 violent offenses reported at residential colleges. The type of student residency did not seem to make a difference in terms of the prevalence of the various violent crimes reported. Almost half (48 percent) of the violent crimes reported at commuter colleges were robberies, followed closely by aggravated assaults (40 percent). A similar pattern was seen among all four-year colleges.

Sex offenses accounted for only 12 percent of violent crime. Reported violent crime at residential colleges was evenly distributed among the top three violent crime types: aggravated assault (36 percent), robbery (32 percent), and sex offenses (31 percent). A larger proportion of sex offenses were reported at residential colleges compared to both commuter colleges and all four-year colleges as a whole.

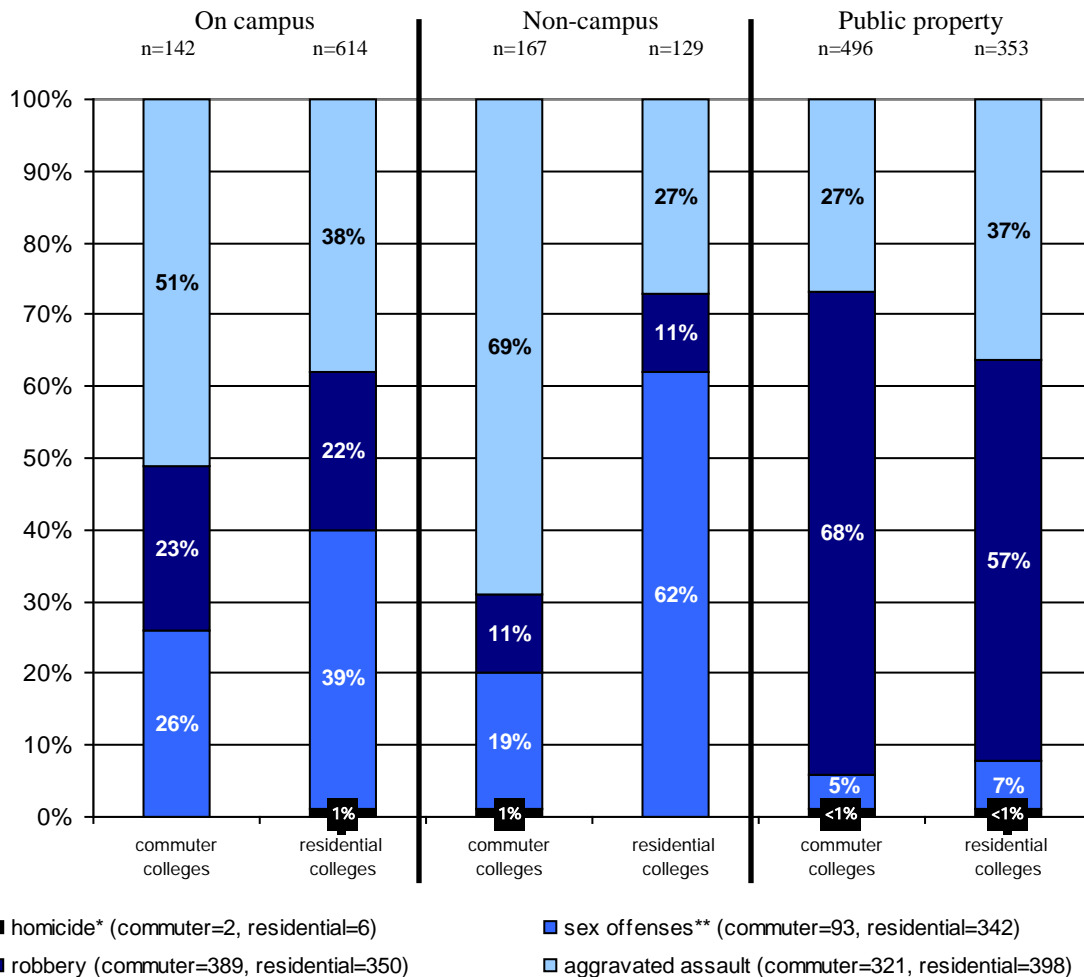
Violent offenses by location

The predominant type of student residency made a difference in reported violent crime location patterns. While almost two-thirds of reported violent crime at commuter colleges occurred on public property, only one-third of reported violent crime at residential colleges occurred at that same location type. Conversely, while 56 percent of reported offenses at residential colleges occurred on campus property, 18 percent occurred on campus property at commuter colleges.

Compared to all four-year colleges, commuter colleges reported proportionally more crimes on public property adjacent to campus, while residential colleges reported proportionately more violent crimes at on-campus locations. More crime was reported on university-controlled non-campus property than on campus property at commuter colleges, compared to both residential colleges and to four-year colleges as a whole.

Figure 3 illustrates the breakdown of each violent crime by location for commuter colleges and residential colleges.

Figure 3
Reported violent crime by location type and type of college, 2005-2008



*7 murders/negligent manslaughters (6at residential colleges, 1 at a commuter college) and 1 non- negligent manslaughter (at a commuter college) reported.
 **Includes both forcible and non-forcible sex offenses.

In terms of specific crimes by location, commuter and residential colleges exhibited similar patterns for public property. Robbery was the most commonly reported offense type on public property regardless of college type, followed by aggravated assault. The biggest difference in offense patterns was for university-controlled non-campus locations: At commuter colleges, the predominant crime type reported was aggravated assault (69 percent), while the predominant crime type reported at residential colleges was sex offenses (62 percent).

From 2005 through 2008, individual violent offense types followed a different pattern of predominant location of occurrence. Reported sex offenses at both commuter and residential colleges were more likely to occur on campus property, although sex offenses on campus at residential colleges accounted for a higher percentage than those on campus

at commuter colleges. Conversely, robberies at both college types were more likely to occur on public property, and robberies on public property at commuter colleges accounted for a higher percentage than those on public property at residential colleges. While over half of aggravated assaults at residential colleges occurred on campus property, the majority at commuter colleges occurred on public property. Additionally, a larger percentage of aggravated assaults at commuter colleges occurred on university controlled non-campus property than those reported at the same location at residential colleges.

Violent offenses in residence halls

From 2005 through 2008 there were more violent offenses reported in residence halls at residential colleges than at commuter colleges (286 and 42, respectively), which is expected given that there are more residential colleges with residence halls than commuter colleges.

Sex offenses were the most common violent crime reported in residence halls at both college types, accounting for at least 60 percent of all reported crime in residence halls at both types of colleges. While there were 185 reported sex offenses at residential colleges, there were no more than 86 reported violent offenses of any other type. In residence halls at commuter colleges, there were 25 reported sex offenses but no more than 13 violent offenses reported for any other crime type. In addition, reported aggravated assaults in residence halls at residential colleges outnumbered reported robberies in residence halls by more than five times. At commuter colleges, aggravated assaults outnumbered robberies 13 to 4.

The largest discrepancies between the two types of colleges were found in sex offenses, aggravated assaults, and then robberies. Sixty-five percent of sex offenses on campus at commuter colleges occurred in residence halls while more than 75 percent of sex offenses on campus at residential colleges occurred in residence halls. In addition, fewer than 20 percent of on campus aggravated assaults at commuter colleges occurred in residence halls while more than one-third of on campus assaults at residential colleges occurred in residence halls.

Fewer than 15 percent of on campus robberies at both college types occurred in residence halls.

Property offenses

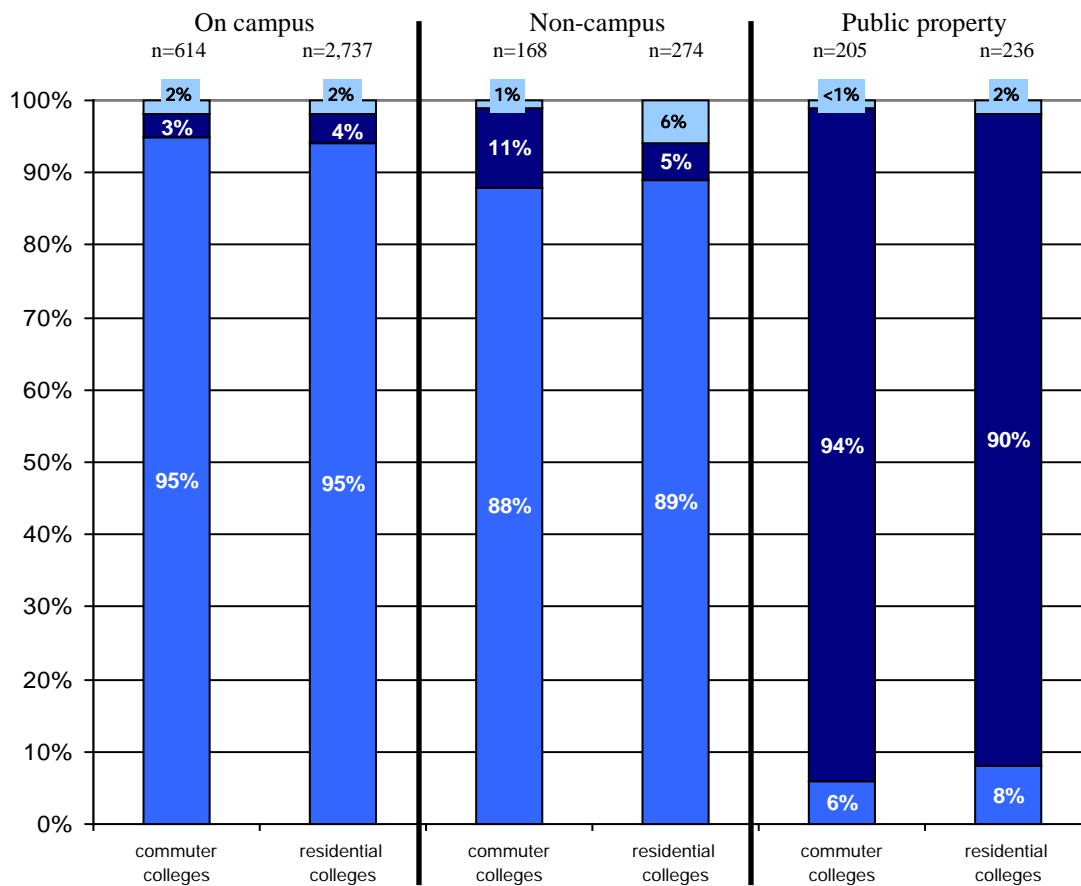
From 2005 to 2008, there were 987 property offenses reported at commuter colleges and 3,247 property offenses reported at residential colleges. That is, reported property crimes at residential colleges outnumbered reported property crimes at commuter colleges by three to one. Again, it is important to consider the fact that there are nearly twice as many residential colleges than commuter colleges that report to the U.S. DOE.

The vast majority of property crimes reported at both college types were burglaries, though the volume of reported burglaries were much higher at residential colleges. Residential colleges generally operate more residence halls which are potential burglary targets. Reported motor vehicle thefts accounted for a higher proportion of overall property crime at commuter colleges than residential colleges, although more actual vehicles were reported stolen from residential colleges. Arson accounted for 2 percent or less of overall property crime at both college types, and 70 percent of arsons reported at four-year colleges occurred in residence halls (*Table 18*).

Property offenses by location

The vast majority of property offenses at both commuter and residential colleges occurred at on-campus locations. However, a larger percentage of property crime occurred away from actual campus at commuter colleges. *Figure 4* illustrates the breakdown of each violent crime by location.

**Figure 4
Reported property crime by location and type of college, 2005-2008**



■ burglary (commuter=746, residential=2,852) ■ motor vehicle theft (commuter=228, residential=333)
 ■ arson (commuter=13, residential=62)

Note: Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.
 Source: U.S. DOE

While burglaries and arsons at both college types were more likely to occur on campus property, motor vehicle theft was more likely to occur on public property. While 32 percent of reported motor vehicle thefts at residential colleges occurred on campus property and 64 percent occurred on public property, 8 percent of motor vehicle thefts at commuter colleges occurred on campus property and 84 percent occurred on public property.

The pattern of reported property crimes by location is remarkably consistent across college residency type. The vast majority of crimes reported on campus property and non-campus property were burglary, regardless of college type. Similarly, the vast majority of crime reported on public property was motor vehicle theft, regardless of college type.

Property offenses in residence halls

From 2005 through 2008, the number of property offenses reported in residence halls by residential colleges outnumbered those reported at commuter colleges (1,248 to 288, respectively), which is expected given the fact that there are nearly twice as many residential colleges than commuter colleges. In addition, the vast majority of property offenses reported at both college types were burglary, which accounted for 98 percent of reported property crime in residence halls at both college types. Thirty arsons were reported in residence halls at residential colleges and five were reported at commuter colleges. No motor vehicle thefts were reported in residence halls at either type of college.

The most significant difference between the two types of colleges were found in burglaries and arsons. When considering crimes that occurred on campus property, reported burglaries outnumbered all other reported offenses. However, arsons accounted for a larger proportion of crime in residence halls at both college types. While about half of on-campus burglaries at both commuter and residential colleges occurred in residence halls, more 55 percent of arsons at commuter colleges and almost 75 percent of arsons at residential colleges occurred in residence halls.

Overall reported crime

From 2005 to 2008, residential colleges reported the majority of all offenses (71 percent), the bulk of which were made up of a disproportionate number of burglaries. In addition, residential colleges accounted for a greater proportion of both violent and property offenses reported over the five-year period. The higher number of residential colleges may also account for the differences in reported crime.

In terms of the proportion of reported violent to property offenses at each college type, more of the reported crimes were for property offenses (79 percent) at residential colleges compared to commuter colleges (73 percent). More of the reported crimes were for violent offenses at commuter colleges (27 percent) compared to residential colleges (21 percent).

Table 18
Number of offenses reported by college type, 2005-2008

Offense	Commuter colleges (n=13)		Residential colleges (n=24)	
	Number	percent	number	percent
Homicide	2	<1%	6	<1%
Sex offenses	93	5%	342	8%
Robbery	389	22%	350	8%
Aggravated assault	321	18%	398	9%
Burglary	746	42%	2,852	66%
Motor vehicle theft	228	13%	333	8%
Arson	13	1%	62	1%
Total crime	1,792	100%	4,343	100%

Note: Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.
 Source: U.S. DOE

From 2005 to 2008, 58 percent of the 1,901 reported violent crimes occurred at residential colleges. In addition, 77 percent of the 4,234 reported property crimes at Illinois colleges occurred at residential colleges.

Overall reported crime by location

Table 19 shows the number of offenses reported at both commuter and residential by crime type and location.

Table 19
Number of offenses reported by geographic type and location, 2005-2008

Offense	Commuter colleges (n=13)			Residential colleges (n=24)		
	On campus	Non campus	Public property	On campus	Non campus	Public property
Homicide	0	1	1	5	0	1
Sex offenses	37	31	25	239	80	23
Robbery	32	19	338	136	14	200
Aggravated assault	73	116	132	234	35	129
Total violent crime	142	167	496	614	129	353
Burglary	586	148	12	2,589	245	18
Motor vehicle theft	18	18	192	107	13	213
Arson	10	2	1	41	16	5
Total property crime	614	168	205	2,737	274	236

Source: U.S. DOE

While the majority of reported violent offenses at residential colleges occurred on campus property, the majority of reported violent offenses at commuter colleges occurred on public property. The majority of reported property offenses at both college types occurred on campus property.

While there were 3,351 reported offenses on campus property at residential colleges and 756 reported offenses on campus property at commuter colleges, little difference was seen in the proportion of crime committed on campus property at commuter and

residential colleges. The most common offense reported on campus property was burglary, followed by aggravated assault. There were slightly larger proportions of sex offenses and motor vehicle thefts reported on campus property at residential colleges than commuter colleges. However, there was a larger proportion of aggravated assaults and, to a much lesser extent, robberies reported on campus property at commuter colleges than at residential colleges.

Of arsons reported at commuter colleges, 77 percent occurred on campus property and of arsons reported at residential colleges, 32 percent occurred on campus property. There were no homicides reported on campus at commuter colleges and five reported on campus at a residential college.

The differences in the number of crimes reported on university-controlled non-campus property at commuter and residential colleges were less apparent, with 335 and 403 reported, respectively. A larger difference was seen in the proportion of crime committed on non-campus campus property at commuter and residential colleges. While the most common offense reported on non-campus property at both types of college was burglary, it accounted for a smaller proportion of reported crime on non-campus property at commuter colleges.

Sex offenses were the most common offense reported on non-campus property at residential colleges and accounted for 62 percent of reported violent crime at that location while sex offenses were the second most common offense reported on non-campus property at commuter colleges and accounted for 9 percent of reported violent crime at that location. Aggravated assault was the second most common offense reported on non-campus property at commuter colleges, where it accounted for 69 percent of reported violent offenses.

Aggravated assault was the third most common offense reported on non-campus property at residential colleges, but accounted for less than 10 percent of all crime. Arson accounted for a larger proportion of crime on non-campus property at residential colleges. Robbery and motor vehicle theft accounted for a larger proportion of reported crime on non-campus property at commuter colleges.

Most crimes occurred similarly at both types of colleges. Differences were seen, however, in reported robberies, where they accounted for 48 percent of all reported crime on public property at commuter colleges and 34 percent of all reported crime on public property at residential colleges. Also seen were differences in reported motor vehicle thefts, where they accounted for 27 percent of all reported crime on public property at commuter colleges and 36 percent of all reported crime on public property at residential colleges.

Overall reported crime in residence halls

Table 20 shows the percent of on campus crime accounted for by crime in reported in residence halls.

Table 20
Number of offenses reported on campus and in residence halls at
commuter and residential colleges, 2005-2008

Offense	Commuter colleges (n=9)			Residential colleges (n=24)		
	On campus	Residence halls	Percent in residence halls	On campus	Residence halls	Percent in residence halls
Homicide	0	0	n/a	5	0	0%
Sex offenses	37	25	68%	239	185	77%
Robbery	29	4	14%	136	15	11%
Aggravated assault	70	13	19%	234	86	37%
Burglary	560	283	51%	2,589	1,218	47%
Motor vehicle theft	14	0	0%	107	0	0%
Arson	9	5	56%	41	30	73%
Total	719	330	46%	3,351	1,534	46%
<small>Note: Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding. Source: U.S. DOE</small>						

More offenses were reported as having occurred in residence halls at residential colleges than at commuter colleges. During that time period, 719 offenses (136 violent and 583 property) were reported as having occurred on campus property at commuter colleges with residence halls, and 3,351 offenses (614 violent and 2,737 property) were reported as having occurred on campus property at residential colleges with residence halls.

Of the offenses reported on campus property at commuter colleges, 330 occurred in residence halls (42 violent and 288 property). Of the offenses reported at residential colleges, 1,534 occurred in residence halls (286 violent and 1,248 property).

Significant differences were found in burglaries, sex offenses, aggravated assaults, arsons, and then robberies. When considering crimes that occurred on campus property, the number of reported burglaries outnumbered all other reported offenses at both types of colleges. While about half of on campus burglaries occurred in residence halls at both college types (51 percent at commuter colleges and 47 percent at residential colleges), 68 percent of sex offenses on campus at commuter colleges and 77 percent of sex offenses at residential colleges occurred in residence halls. In addition, 56 percent of on campus arsons at commuter colleges and 73 percent of arsons at residential colleges occurred in residence halls. While 19 percent of on campus crime at commuter colleges were aggravated assaults, 37 percent of on campus crime at residential colleges were aggravated assaults.

Conclusion – violent and property crime at commuter and residential colleges

The following tables summarize the frequency of both violent and property crime at Illinois four-year colleges with enrollments of 2,500 or more, and ranks the number of crimes committed by location of occurrence.

Table 21
Rank of reported offenses by frequency of occurrence and location, commuter and residential colleges, 2005-2008

	Commuter colleges						Residential colleges				
	All locations (n=1,792)	On campus (n=756)	Non-campus (n=335)	Public property (n=701)	Residence halls* (n=330)		All locations (n=4,343)	On campus (n=3,351)	Non-campus (n=403)	Public property (n=589)	Residence halls* (n=1,534)
Burglary (n=746)	1	1	1	5	1	Burglary (n=2,852)	1	1	1	5	1
Robbery (n=389)	2	4	4	1	5	Agg assault (n=398)	2	3	3	3	3
Agg assault (n=321)	3	2	2	3	3	Robbery (n=350)	3	4	5	5	5
Motor vehicle theft (n=228)	4	5	5	2	6	Sex offenses (n=342)	4	5	6	1	6
Sex offenses (n=93)	5	3	3	4	2	Motor vehicle theft (n=333)	5	2	2	4	2
Arson (n=13)	6	6	6	6	4	Arson (n=62)	6	6	4	6	4
Homicide (n=2)	7	7	7	6	6	Homicide (n=6)	7	7	7	7	7
*Subset of on campus data Source: U.S. DOE						*Subset of on campus data Source: U.S. DOE					

From 2005 through 2008, burglary was the most common offense reported across all locations except on public property at both commuter and residential colleges (*Table 22*).

While robbery was high on the list for offenses overall at commuter colleges and those on public property at both types of college, fewer occurred on campus property, on university-controlled non-campus property, and in residence halls at both types of colleges.

Motor vehicle theft was the most commonly reported offense occurring on public property at residential colleges and the second most reported offenses occurring at the same location at commuter colleges. Sex offenses were higher on the list in residence halls at both college types, and on campus property and university-controlled non-campus property at residential colleges.

Table 22
Most common location for each individual crime type, commuter and residential colleges, 2005–2008

	Commuter colleges			
	On campus (n=756)	Non-campus (n=335)	Public property (n=701)	Residence halls* (n=330)
Homicide (n=2)		✓	✓	
Sex offenses (n=93)	✓			✓
Robbery (n=389)			✓	
Aggravated assault (n=321)			✓	
Burglary (n=746)	✓			✓
Motor vehicle theft (n=228)			✓	
Arson (n=13)	✓			✓

*Subset of on campus data; Check mark indicates >35% of on campus crimes occurring in residence halls.
 Source: U.S. DOE

	Residential colleges			
	On campus (n=3,351)	Non-campus (n=403)	Public property (n=589)	Residence halls* (n=1,534)
Homicide (n=6)	✓			
Sex offenses (n=342)	✓			✓
Robbery (n=350)			✓	
Aggravated assault (n=398)	✓			✓
Burglary (n=2,852)	✓			✓
Motor vehicle theft (n=333)			✓	
Arson (n=62)	✓			✓

*Subset of on campus data; Check mark indicates >35% of on campus crimes occurring in residence halls.
 Source: U.S. DOE

The majority of crimes at commuter colleges occurred on public property, followed by crimes on campus property (Table 23). The majority of crimes at residential colleges occurred on campus property. Few crimes occurred on university controlled non-campus property at either type of college.

Table 23
Most common crime type(s) for each location, commuter and residential colleges, 2005–2008

	Commuter colleges			
	On campus (n=756)	Non-campus (n=335)	Public property (n=701)	Residence halls* (n=330)
Homicide (n=2)				
Sex offenses (n=93)				
Robbery (n=389)			✓	
Aggravated assault (n=321)		✓		
Burglary (n=746)	✓	✓		✓
Motor vehicle theft (n=228)			✓	
Arson (n=13)				

*Subset of on campus data;
 Note: Check mark indicates that crime accounted for at least 25% of all crimes at that location
 Source: U.S. DOE

	Residential colleges			
	On campus (n=3,351)	Non-campus (n=403)	Public property (n=589)	Residence halls* (n=1,534)
Homicide (n=6)				
Sex offenses (n=342)		✓		
Robbery (n=350)			✓	
Aggravated assault (n=398)			✓	
Burglary (n=2,852)	✓	✓		✓
Motor vehicle theft (n=333)			✓	
Arson (n=62)				

*Subset of on campus data;
 Note: Check mark indicates that crime accounted for at least 20% of all crimes at that location
 Source: U.S. DOE

Of crime reported on campus property at commuter colleges, 78 percent were for burglary. Of those reported on non-campus property, 44 percent were for burglary and 35 percent were for aggravated assault. Of the offenses reported on public property, 48 percent were for robbery, 27 percent were for motor vehicle theft, and 19 percent were for aggravated assault.

The vast majority of on-campus crimes at residential colleges were burglaries (77 percent). However, of all crimes on non-campus property at residential colleges, 20 percent were sex offenses 61 percent were burglaries. Finally, aggravated assaults accounted for 22 percent of all crimes on public property at residential colleges while motor vehicle thefts accounted for 36 percent and robberies accounted for 34 percent.

Violent and property offenses at public and private colleges

One defining characteristic of a college is the source of institutional control, that is, whether the institution is publicly or privately funded. According to the U.S. Department of Education, a public college is an educational institution whose programs and activities are operated by publicly elected or appointed college officials, and supported primarily with public funds. A private college is an educational institution controlled by a private individual(s) or by a nongovernmental agency, usually supported primarily by private funds, such as tuition, fees, endowments, and donations, and operated by non-governmental entities.

Examining differences in crime patterns between these two college types can assist administrators in formulating effective safety plans.

Colleges included in data analysis

From 2005 through 2008, the 37 four-year colleges included in this report were categorized into two categories: public and private. Twenty-five colleges used in these analyses were private colleges and 12 were public. The list of colleges in each category can be found in Appendix A.

Table 24 presents a breakdown of Illinois four-year colleges by type of institutional control. College enrollments are presented as a mean average by institution type, due to the wide span of student enrollments, from just more than 2,500 to just more than 42,000.

Table 24
Illinois four-year colleges required to report data to the U.S. Department of Education

College type	Number of colleges				Four-year average** enrollment, 2005-2008
	Small (2,500 to 4,999)	Medium (5,000 to 9,999)	Large (10,000*+)	Total	
Public colleges	2	2	8	12	16,972
Private colleges	13	8	4	25	7,375
All colleges	15	10	12	37	10,487
<small>*Five public and 2 private colleges enrollments greater than 20,000. **Mean Source: U.S. DOE</small>					

The average student enrollment at public four-year colleges is more than double that of four-year private colleges.

Violent and property offenses

Table 25 shows the percent breakdown of total reported violent and property crimes by college type.

**Table 25
Number of reported offenses by college type, 2005-2008**

	Violent		Property		Total	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Public colleges (n=12)	859	45%	1,748	41%	2,607	42%
Private colleges (n=25)	1,042	55%	2,486	59%	3,528	58%
All colleges n=37	1,901	100%	4,234	100%	6,135	100%
Source: U.S. DOE						

Private colleges in Illinois contributed almost 60 percent of all crime reported to the U.S. Department of Education under the Clery Act, despite that student enrollments were higher at public colleges. Again, caution should be used interpreting these data, as, although average enrollment was higher at public colleges than private, there were over twice as many private colleges as public that reported to the U.S. DOE from 2005 through 2008.

Violent offenses

From 2005 through 2008, 1,042 violent offenses were reported at private colleges and 859 violent offenses reported at public colleges.

Six cases of homicide/negligent manslaughter were reported at public colleges. Five of these homicides occurred during one incident at Northern Illinois University in 2008.

Public colleges reported more sex offenses than private colleges during this time period. In addition, sex offenses accounted for proportionately more of the reported violent crimes at public colleges.

More robberies were reported by private colleges, and these accounted for a greater proportion of all violent crimes at private colleges compared to public colleges. Of all violent crime types, aggravated assaults were reported in almost equal numbers at each type of college, although they accounted for slightly less violent crime proportionately at private colleges.

Violent offenses by location

Almost one-third of violent crime at public colleges occurred on campus property, while almost one-third of violent crime at private colleges occurred on public property (*Figure 5*). Compared to all four-year colleges, private colleges reported proportionally more crimes on public property, while public colleges reported proportionately more violent crimes on campus property.

Additionally, more violent crime was reported on university controlled non-campus property at private colleges when compared to both public colleges and four-year colleges as a whole.

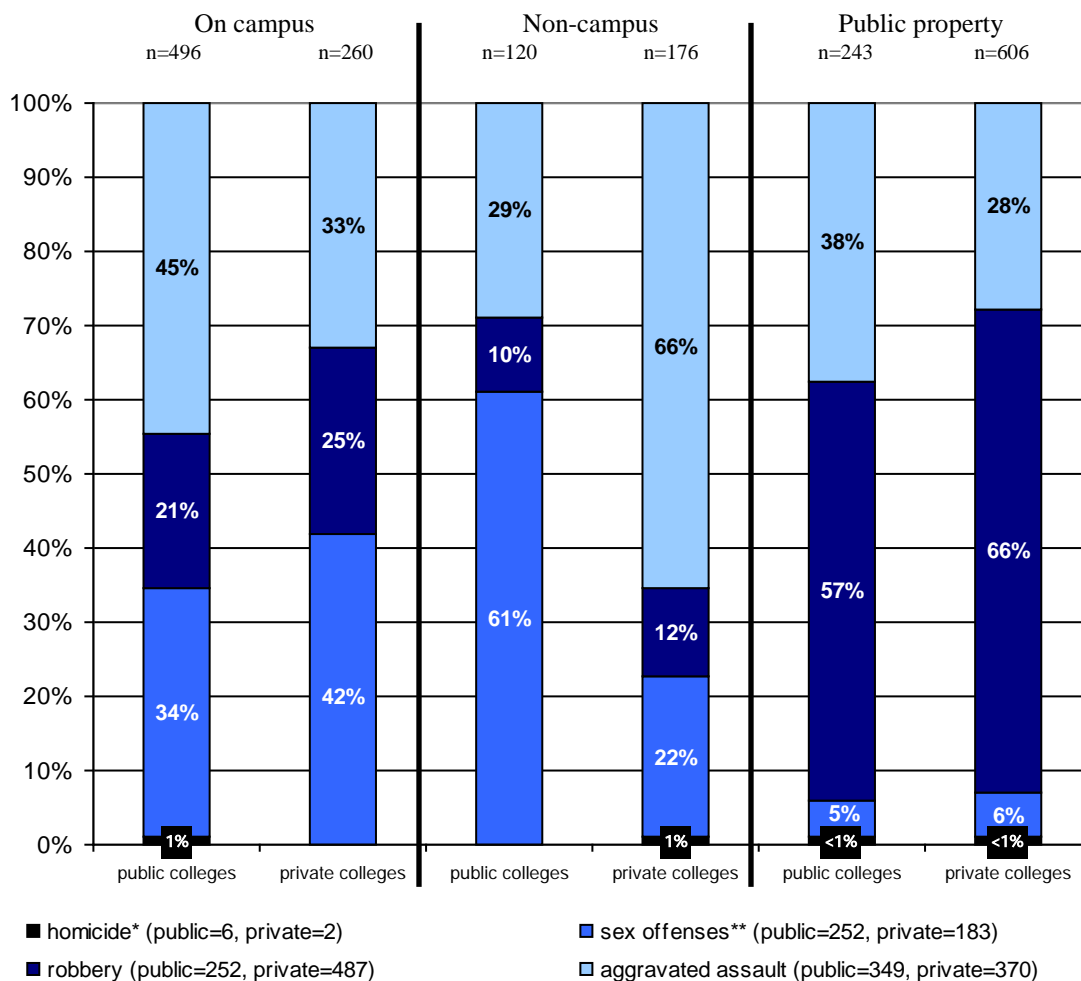
It is interesting to contemplate why there is such disparity between the two college types. Is there more public property at private colleges? Do public colleges identify more areas as being on-campus property? Because colleges determine the designation of type of property on and around campuses, it is difficult to explain the differences between where crimes are reported at public colleges and private colleges.

The two college types exhibited similar patterns for on campus property and public property in terms of the relative rankings of violent crime types. While robbery was the most commonly reported offense on public property at both public and private colleges, it was the least reported crime on campus property outside of homicide.

The biggest difference in offense patterns was for university-controlled non-campus property. At public colleges, the predominant crime reported was sex offenses (61 percent), while aggravated assaults were the most predominant reported crime at that location at private colleges (66 percent).

Reported sex offenses at both public and private colleges were more likely to occur on campus, although sex offenses on campus at public colleges accounted for a higher percentage of violent crime than those on campus at private colleges, at 67 percent and 59 percent, respectively.

Figure 5
Reported violent crime by type of offense, location, and type of college, 2005-2008



*6 murders/ non-negligent manslaughters (5 at public colleges, 1 at private colleges) and 1 negligent manslaughter (private college) reported.
 **418 forcible sex offenses (250 at public colleges, 168 at private colleges) and 17 non-forcible sex offenses (2 at public colleges, 15 at private colleges) reported.
 Note: Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.
 Source: U.S. DOE

Conversely, robberies at both types of college were more likely to occur on public property, and robberies on public property at private colleges accounted for a much higher percentage than those on public property at public colleges, at 82 percent and 55 percent, respectively. While the majority of aggravated assaults at public colleges occurred on campus property (63 percent), the majority of aggravated assaults at private colleges occurred on public property (45 percent). Additionally, a larger percentage of aggravated assaults at private colleges occurred on university-controlled non-campus property than those reported at the same location at public colleges (32 percent vs. 10 percent).

Violent offenses in residence halls

There were 194 violent offenses reported in residence halls at public colleges and 134 reported at private colleges. The most common violent offense reported as having occurred in residence halls at both college types was sex offenses, which accounted for almost two-thirds of reported violent offenses in residence halls at both college types. While there were more than 120 reported sex offenses at public colleges, there were no more than 58 reported violent offenses of any other type. In addition, while there were more than 85 reported sex offenses in residence halls at private colleges, there were no more than 41 violent offenses reported for any other crime type.

At public colleges, reported aggravated assaults in residence halls outnumbered reported robberies in residence halls 58 to 13. At private colleges, aggravated assaults outnumbered robberies 41 to 6.

When considering violent crimes that occurred in residence halls, the largest differences between the two types of colleges were found in aggravated assaults, sex offenses, and then robberies.

Aggravated assaults accounted for 27 percent of on campus violent crime at public colleges and 48 percent of on campus violent crime at private colleges.

Of sex offenses reported on campus at public colleges, 73 percent occurred in residence halls while 81 percent of on-campus violent crime at private colleges occurred in residence halls. In addition, reported sex offenses accounted for a larger percentage of crime reported on campus property in residence halls at both college types. Almost 75 percent of reported sex offenses occurred on campus at public colleges and more than 80 percent of sex offenses reported at private colleges occurred in residence halls.

Robberies in residence halls accounted for 13 percent of on-campus violent crime at public colleges and 9 percent of on campus violent crime at private colleges.

Almost 25 percent of on-campus crimes at public colleges were aggravated assaults that occurred in residence halls. Almost one half of on campus crime at residential colleges were aggravated assaults that occurred in residence halls.

Property offenses

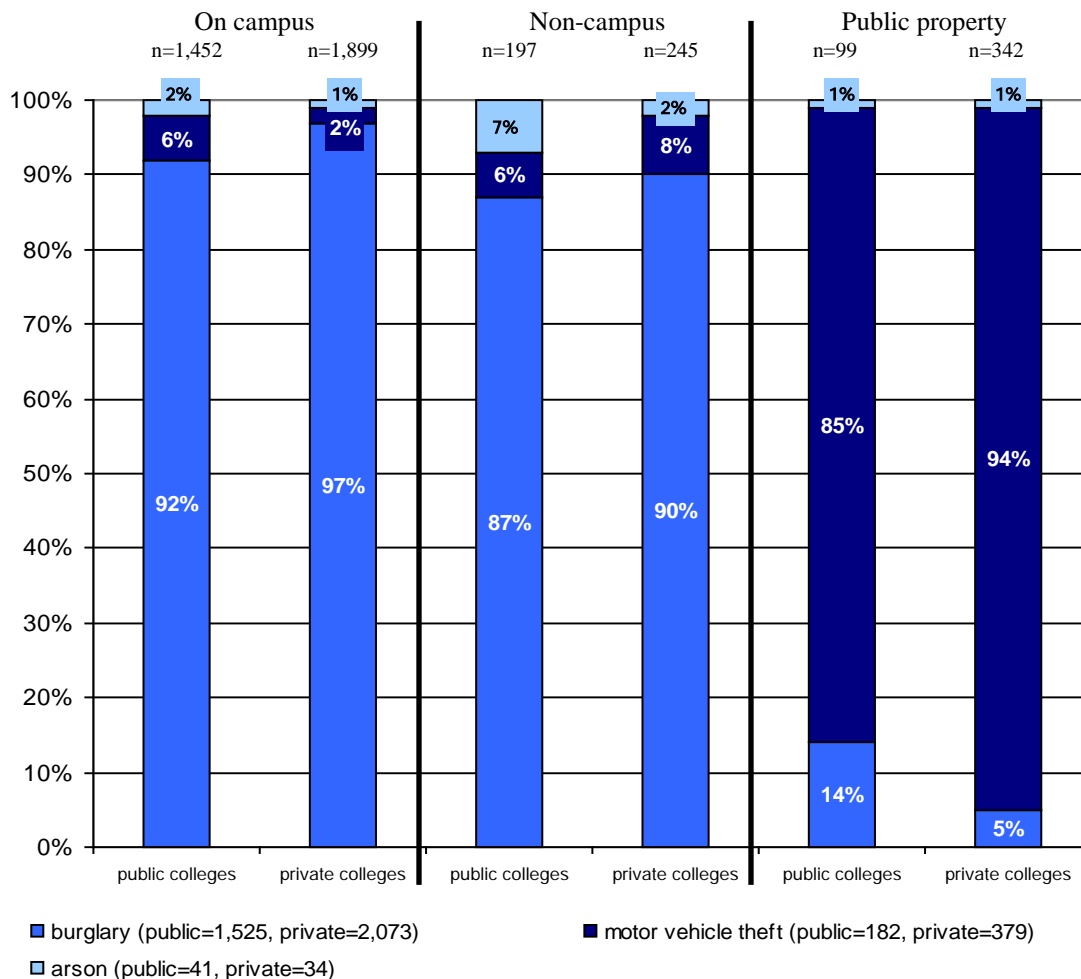
Of the 4,234 total property offenses reported from 2005 through 2008, 2,486 reported property crimes at private colleges and 1,748 were reported property crimes at public colleges.

From 2005 to 2008, the vast majority of reported property offenses at both public and private colleges were burglaries, although the volume of reported burglaries was higher at private colleges than at public colleges. Reported motor vehicle thefts accounted for a higher percentage of property crime, and more actual vehicles were reported stolen at private colleges than at public colleges. Arson accounted for 3 percent or less of property crime at both types of college. However, more incidents of arson were reported at public colleges.

Property offenses by location

The vast majority of property offenses at both public and private colleges occurred on campus property (*Figure 6*). However, a slightly larger percentage of property crime occurred on university-controlled non-campus property at public colleges, and a significantly larger percentage of property crime occurred on public property at private colleges. This is a less exaggerated pattern than what was observed for reported violent crime.

Figure 6
Reported property crime by type of offense, location, and type of college, 2005-2008



Note: Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding
 Source: U.S. DOE

While burglaries and arsons at both college types were more likely to occur on campus, motor vehicle theft was more likely to occur on public property. The vast majority of crimes reported on campus property and on non-campus property were burglary at both college types. The vast majority of crime reported on public property was motor vehicle theft at both college types. The number of reported motor vehicle thefts at private colleges far outnumbered those reported at public colleges. The number of reported motor vehicle thefts at private colleges was driven by Chicago institutions, with DePaul University reporting 100 motor vehicle thefts and University of Chicago reporting 146 motor vehicle thefts, together comprising 72 percent of all motor vehicle thefts at private colleges.

Property offenses in residence halls

Unlike violent crime, the number of property offenses reported in residence halls at both public and private colleges were similar, at 782 and 754, respectively. In addition, the vast majority of property offenses reported in residence halls at both college types were burglary, which accounted for at least 97 percent of reported property crime at both types of colleges. Fewer than 25 arsons were reported in residence halls at each type of college and there were no reported motor vehicle thefts in residence halls at either type of college.

The number of reported burglaries in residence halls outnumbered all other reported offenses at both types of colleges. More than half of on-campus burglaries occurred in residence halls at public colleges, and just more than 40 percent of on-campus burglaries occurred in residence halls at private colleges.

Overall reported crime

During the period studied, private colleges accounted for 58 percent of the total 6,135 offenses reported by Illinois four-year colleges. While public colleges reported 69 more sex offenses, seven more arsons, and four more homicides, private colleges reported 548 more burglaries, 235 more robberies, 197 more motor vehicle thefts, and 21 more aggravated assaults.

Overall, 921 more crimes were reported at private colleges. In addition, private colleges accounted for a greater proportion of both violent and property offenses reported over the four-year period. While there are a higher number of private colleges than public colleges in Illinois, average enrollments tended to be higher at public colleges, which may account for differences in reported crime.

Proportionately, more property offenses were reported at private colleges (70 percent) compared to public colleges (67 percent) (*Table 26*). But more of the reported crimes were for violent offenses at public colleges (33 percent) compared to private colleges (30 percent).

Table 26
Number of offenses reported by college type, 2005-2008

Offense	Public colleges (n=12)		Private colleges (n=25)	
	number	percent	number	percent
Homicide	6	<1%	2	<1%
Sex offenses	252	10%	183	5%
Robbery	252	10%	487	14%
Aggravated assault	349	13%	370	10%
Burglary	1,525	59%	2,073	59%
Motor vehicle theft	182	7%	379	11%
Arson	41	2%	34	1%
Total crime	2,607	100%	3,528	100%

Source: U.S. DOE

From 2005 through 2008, 59 percent of the 4,234 reported property crimes occurred at private colleges. In addition, 55 percent of the 1,901 reported violent crimes occurred at private colleges.

Overall reported crime by location

Table 27 shows the number of offenses reported at both commuter and residential by crime type and location.

Table 27
Number of offenses reported by college type and location, 2005-2008

Offense	Public colleges (n=12)			Private colleges (n=25)		
	On campus	Non campus	Public property	On campus	Non campus	Public property
Homicide	5	0	1	0	1	1
Sex offenses	168	73	11	108	38	37
Robbery	102	12	138	66	21	400
Aggravated assault	221	35	93	86	116	168
Total violent crime	496	120	243	260	176	606
Burglary	1,339	172	14	1,836	221	16
Motor vehicle theft	86	12	84	39	19	321
Arson	27	13	1	24	5	5
Total property crime	1,452	197	99	1,899	245	342

Source: U.S. DOE

While the majority of reported violent offenses at public colleges occurred on campus property, the majority of reported violent offenses at private colleges occurred on public property.

The majority reported property offenses at both college types occurred on campus property.

The volume of robberies, aggravated assaults and motor vehicle thefts on public property at private colleges was driven by high numbers of reported incidents at colleges in

Chicago. During the period examined, DePaul University reported 100 motor vehicle thefts, 106 robberies, and 43 aggravated assaults on public property; the Art Institute of Chicago reported 102 robberies and 20 aggravated assaults on public property; and the University of Chicago reported 146 motor vehicle thefts and 67 robberies on public property. In addition, 95 of the 138 robberies on public property at public colleges were reported by the University of Illinois at Chicago.

While the majority of overall crime on campus property occurred at private colleges (2,159 vs. 1,948), there was little difference in the proportion of crime committed on campus property at public and private colleges.

Burglary was by far the most common offense reported on campus property at both types of colleges.

A slightly larger proportion of sex offenses, motor vehicle thefts, robberies, and aggravated assaults were reported as having occurred on campus property at public colleges than private colleges. Conversely, a larger proportion of burglaries were reported as having occurred on campus at private colleges. There were no homicides reported on campus property at private colleges and five reported on campus at one public college.

The difference between the crimes reported on university-controlled non-campus property between the two types of colleges was just more than 100 (317 at public colleges and 421 at private colleges). There were fewer crimes committed on university-controlled non-campus campus property at both public and private colleges compared to on-campus areas. Burglary was the most common offense reported on non-campus property at both college types, and it accounted for a similar proportion of reported crime at both college types.

Sex offenses were the second most common offense reported on non-campus property at public colleges, and accounted for a larger proportion of crime than sex offenses at private colleges (23 percent versus 9 percent).

The second most common offense reported on non-campus property at private colleges was aggravated assault, where it accounted for 28 percent of all offenses.

Aggravated assault was the third most commonly reported offense on non-campus property at public colleges and accounted for 11 percent of all crimes. Arson accounted for a larger proportion of crime on non-campus property at public colleges, while robbery and motor vehicle theft accounted for a larger proportion of crime on non-campus property at private colleges.

Overall reported crime in residence halls

For the following analysis, only colleges with residence halls are included in the on campus and residence hall data. During the period studied, two public colleges and two

private colleges had no residence halls and, therefore, did not report residence hall data. *Table 28* shows percentages of on-campus crime accounted for by crime in reported in residence halls.

Table 28
Number of offenses reported on campus and in residence halls at public and private colleges, 2005-2008

	Public colleges (n=10)			Private colleges (n=23)		
	On campus	Residence halls	Percent in residence halls	On campus	Residence halls	Percent in residence halls
Homicide	5	0	0%	0	0	n/a
Sex offenses	168	123	73%	108	87	81%
Robbery	99	13	13%	66	6	9%
Aggravated assault	219	58	26%	85	41	48%
Burglary	1,334	760	57%	1,815	741	41%
Motor vehicle theft	82	0	0%	39	0	0%
Arson	26	22	85%	24	13	54%

Source: U.S. DOE

Overall, from 2005 through 2008, more offenses were reported on campus property at private colleges than at public colleges. Conversely, during the same time period, more reported offenses occurred in residence halls at public colleges than at private colleges.

During the period studied, 1,933 reported offenses (491 violent and 1,442 property) were reported as having occurred on campus at public colleges with residence halls, and 2,137 offenses (259 violent and 1,878 property) were reported as having occurred on campus at private colleges with residence halls. Of the offenses reported on campus at public colleges, 976 occurred in residence halls (194 violent and 782 property). Of the offenses reported at private colleges, 888 occurred in residence halls (134 violent and 754 property).

When considering crimes that occurred in residence halls, the largest differences between the two types of colleges were found in sex offenses, burglaries, aggravated assaults, arsons, and then robberies.

Reported burglaries in residence halls outnumbered all other offenses in residence halls at both types of colleges. However, reported sex offenses and then reported arsons accounted for a larger percentage of crime reported on campus than burglaries in residence halls at both college types. While 57 percent of on-campus burglaries occurred in residence halls at public colleges, 41 percent of on-campus burglaries occurred in residence halls at private colleges. Seventy-three percent of sex offenses on campus at public colleges and 81 percent of sex offenses at private colleges occurred in residence halls. In addition, over 85 percent of on campus arsons at public colleges occurred in

residence halls and 54 percent of on campus arsons at private colleges occurred in residence halls.

One-quarter of on campus crimes at public colleges were aggravated assaults that occurred in residence halls and 48 percent of on campus crime at residential colleges were aggravated assaults that occurred in residence halls.

The following tables summarize the frequency of both violent and property crime at Illinois four-year colleges with enrollments of 2,500 or more, and ranks the number of crimes committed by location of occurrence.

Table 29
Rank of reported offenses by frequency of occurrence and location, public and private colleges, 2005-2008

	Public colleges						Private colleges				
	All locations (n=2,607)	On campus (n=1,948)	Non-campus (n=317)	Public property (n=342)	Residence halls* (n=976)		All locations (n=3,528)	On campus (n=2,159)	Non-campus (n=412)	Public property (n=948)	Residence halls* (n=888)
Burglary (n=1,525)	1	1	1	4	1	Burglary (n=2,073)	1	1	1	5	1
Agg assault (n=349)	2	2	3	2	3	Robbery (n=487)	2	4	4	1	5
Robbery (n=252)	3	4	5	1	5	Motor vehicle theft (n=379)	3	5	5	2	6
Sex offenses (n=252)	3	3	2	5	2	Agg assault (n=370)	4	3	2	3	3
Motor vehicle theft (n=182)	4	5	5	3	6	Sex offenses (n=183)	5	2	3	4	2
Arson (n=41)	5	6	4	6	4	Arson (n=34)	6	6	6	6	4
Homicide (n=6)	6	7	6	6	6	Homicide (n=2)	7	7	7	7	6
*Subset of on campus data Source: U.S. DOE						*Subset of on campus data Source: U.S. DOE					

Conclusion on violent and property crime at public and private colleges

From 2005 through 2008, burglary was the most common offense reported across most locations.

Robberies ranked a little higher at private colleges than at public colleges, but followed similar patterns in terms of location, as they were more likely to occur on public property than anywhere else.

Aggravated assaults ranked higher at public colleges. They were more likely to occur on campus and public property at public colleges, and on university-controlled non-campus property at private colleges.

Sex offenses ranked higher at public colleges. They were more likely to occur on university-controlled non-campus property at public colleges, and on campus at private colleges.

Motor vehicle theft was most likely to occur on public property at both colleges types. Arsons and homicides were rare at both types of college.

The following tables summarize the most common locations for crimes committed at both public and private colleges as well as the most common locations for each crime.

Table 30
Most common location for each individual crime type,
public and private colleges, 2005-2008

	Public colleges					Private colleges			
	On campus (n=1,948)	Non-campus (n=317)	Public property (n=342)	Residence halls* (n=976)		On campus (n=2,159)	Non-campus (n=421)	Public property (n=948)	Residence halls* (n=888)
Homicide (n=6)	✓				Homicide (n=2)		✓	✓	
Sex offenses (n=252)	✓			✓	Sex offenses (n=183)	✓			✓
Robbery (n=252)			✓		Robbery (n=487)			✓	
Agg assault (n=349)	✓				Agg assault (n=370)			✓	✓
Burglary (n=1,525)	✓			✓	Burglary (n=2,073)	✓			✓
Motor vehicle theft (n=182)	✓		✓		Motor vehicle theft (n=379)			✓	
Arson (n=41)	✓			✓	Arson (n=34)	✓			✓
*Subset of on campus data; Check mark indicates >35% of on campus crimes occurring in residence halls. Source: U.S. DOE					*Subset of on campus data; Check mark indicates >35% of on campus crimes occurring in residence halls. Source: U.S. DOE				

The majority of crimes at public colleges occurred on campus, followed by crimes on public property. By contrast, the majority of crimes at private colleges occurred on public property, followed by crimes on campus property. Few crimes occurred on university-controlled non-campus property at either college type.

The following tables show the most common crime type(s) for each location from 2005 through 2008.

Table 31
Most common crime type(s) for each location, public and private colleges,
2005-2008

	Public colleges					Private colleges			
	On campus (n=756)	Non-campus (n=335)	Public property (n=701)	Residence halls* (n=330)		On campus (n=3,351)	Non-campus (n=403)	Public property (n=589)	Residence halls* (n=1,534)
Homicide (n=6)					Homicide (n=2)				
Sex offenses (n=252)		✓			Sex offenses (n=183)				
Robbery (n=252)			✓		Robbery (n=487)			✓	
Agg assault (n=349)			✓		Agg assault (n=370)		✓		
Burglary (n=1,525)	✓	✓		✓	Burglary (n=2,073)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Motor vehicle theft (n=182)			✓		Motor vehicle theft (n=379)				
Arson (n=41)					Arson (n=34)				
*Subset of on campus data; Note: Check mark indicates that crime accounted for at least 20% of all crimes at that location Source: U.S. DOE					*Subset of on campus data; Note: Check mark indicates that crime accounted for at least 25% of all crimes at that location Source: U.S. DOE				

Of all reported crime on campus property at public colleges 69 percent was accounted for by burglaries, while 54 percent of all crimes on university controlled non-campus property were burglaries, and 23 percent were sex offenses. Of all crime on public property 40 percent were robberies, 27 percent were aggravated assaults and 25 percent were motor vehicle thefts.

The vast majority of on campus crimes at private colleges were burglaries (85 percent). Of all crimes on non-campus property at private colleges, 52 percent were burglaries and over 28 percent were aggravated assault. Finally, of all reported crime on public property at private colleges, robberies accounted for 42 percent and motor vehicle thefts accounted for 34 percent.

Campus crime: A comparison of data sources

Data obtained via the Clery Act data and through annual security reports offer a variety of campus crime information that is not available through Illinois State Police's I-UCR reporting program, such as offense location. However, crimes must be classified based on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* (with the exception of sex offenses, which uses definitions from the FBI's *National Incident-Based Reporting System* edition of the UCR). In addition, although the law states that institutions must use the UCR for defining and classifying crimes, it does not require Clery Act crime reporting to meet all UCR standards (Ward, Lee, 2005). Therefore, a higher number of offenses reported under certain categories through the Clery Act may be attributed to these definitional differences.

In this section of the report, Clery Act data and annual security report data will be collectively referred to as data submitted to the U.S. Department of Education (downloadable from the website).

Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) Program data

Administered by the Illinois State Police, the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) Program has been the source for crime statistics in the state since 1972. The program has operated in conjunction with the national Uniform Crime Reporting program operated by the FBI since 1930. The program's purpose at both the state and national levels is to collect accurate and pertinent crime data for daily use by law enforcement for operational planning and policymaking of government, private agencies, and citizens, and to further information needs of researchers and news services.

Law enforcement agencies with sworn personnel are required to report data. Contributing law enforcement agencies include those responsible for villages, municipalities, counties, colleges, universities, park districts, railroads, forest preserves, hospitals, ISP units, and several task forces throughout Illinois (National Atlas, n.d.).

The I-UCR program is limited to the collection of certain violent and property crimes reported to police, known as Index crimes. Violent crimes include murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property offenses include theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Appendix B contains definitions and counting rules of the I-UCR program.

The one notable difference in offense types between I-UCR data and Clery Act data is the exclusion of theft offenses from the property category in the Clery Act data.

Colleges included in the I-UCR data analysis

The I-UCR data used in this report are statistics reported directly to the program by 14 college campuses (Table 32). Two colleges reported data through another agency (such as a county sheriff’s office) that could not be disaggregated for analysis. The remaining 23 Illinois colleges did not employ sworn officers and were not mandated to report crime data.

Table 32
Illinois four-year colleges reporting data to
the Illinois State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Program

College type	Number of colleges				Four-year average** enrollment, 2005-2008
	Small (2,500 to 4,999)	Medium (5,000 to 9,999)	Large (10,000*+)	Total	
Private four-year colleges	0	0	2	2	15,095
Public four-year colleges	2	2	8	12	16,972
All four-year colleges	2	2	10	14	17,015
*Five public and 2 private colleges have enrollments greater than 20,000.					
**Mean					
Source: Illinois State Police, Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program					

All twelve public four-year colleges are represented. However, only two private universities contribute I-UCR data, as they were the only private institutions employing sworn officers. In addition, two private colleges (Bradley University and St. Xavier University) reported I-UCR data through other agencies. Of the 14 colleges that reported to I-UCR, 10 were residential and four were commuter.

Annual Security Report data

Another requirement of the Clery Act is development and dissemination of an annual security report. This report must be published by October 1 of each year, and be distributed to currently enrolled students and all employees. This report may be distributed via the U.S. Postal Service, campus mail, e-mail, or a combination of these methods. It may also be posted on institution websites for prospective students and employees. These data are presented by violent crime (homicide, non negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, robbery, and aggravated assaults), property crime (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson), location (on campus property, including residence halls, on non-campus property, and on public property), and calendar year.

While violent crime is reported via all three sources of data, the violent crime data from the I-UCR program is less extensive than the data from the U.S. Department of Education and institutional annual security reports. For example, I-UCR data represent many acts considered to be criminal sexual assault while data from the other two sources include

only the specific categories of forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, incest, and statutory rape. In addition, college administrators are allowed to tweak their definitions, which do not have to be compatible with data submitted through the UCR program.

Colleges included in the Annual Security Report data analysis

The following table shows the number of Illinois college campuses with an enrollment of 2,500 students or greater that report campus crime data through institutional annual security reports, by college type. College enrollments are presented as mean averages, due to the wide span of student enrollments, from just more than 2,500 to more than 42,000. Victims may include students, teaching staff and other college employees, and visitors or passers-by. Since the populations for these other groups cannot be reliably estimated for each college, offense rates per population were not utilized for this report. See Appendix A for the list of the four-year colleges included.

Table 33
Illinois colleges reporting data through annual security reports

College type	Number of colleges				Four-year average** enrollment, 2005-2008
	Small (2,500 to 4,999)	Medium (5,000 to 9,999)	Large (10,000*+)	Total	
Public colleges	2	2	8	12	16,972
Private colleges	13	8	4	25	7,375
All colleges	15	10	12	37	10,487
<small>*Five public colleges and 2 private colleges have more than 20,000 students enrolled. **Mean Source: U.S. DOE</small>					

These numbers reflect the same reporting patterns as those found in data submitted to the U.S. Department of Education Office of Post Secondary Education. Of the 37 colleges that compiled institutional security reports, 13 were commuter and 24 were residential, and 12 were public and 25 were private.

Violent and property crime trends by data source

The following table shows the breakdown of violent and property crime by type of offense and source of data.

Table 34
Violent and property crime reported by all data sources, 2005-2008

	I-UCR data violent crime (n=575)	U.S. DOE data violent crime (n=1,901)	Annual Security Report data violent crime (n=1,833)
Homicide	1%	<1%	<1%
Sex offenses	21%	23%	23%
Robbery	23%	39%	43%
Aggravated assault	55%	38%	33%
	I-UCR data property crime (n=1,553)	U.S. DOE data property crime (n=4,234)	Annual Security Report data property crime (n=4,340)
Burglary	90%	85%	83%
Motor vehicle theft	7%	13%	15%
Arson	2%	2%	2%
<small>Note: Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding. Source: Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program, U.S. DOE, and institutional annual security reports</small>			

Although comparisons will be made in the following analysis, it is important to remember that while all colleges report U.S. DOE data and data through annual security reports, only selected universities/colleges report through the I-UCR program. Therefore, some of the differences may be attributed to the reporting practices of colleges that report I-UCR data.

In addition, the sex offense category in the I-UCR data is more exhaustive than the sex offense categories in the U.S. DOE data. Data reported through annual security reports include only forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, incest, and statutory rape. I-UCR data include those offenses, as well as all other sex related offenses, including, but not limited to, prostitution, pimping, pornography, exploitation, and criminal transmission of HIV. Because so few colleges report through the I-UCR program, it is not appropriate to compare the data to that of the U.S. DOE. However, although not representative, I-UCR data can still be used to determine the crime trends on certain campuses.

According to the I-UCR data, there were 5 homicides, 119 sex offenses, 132 robberies, and 319 aggravated assaults reported from 2005 to 2008. During the same time period, there were 1,402 reported burglaries, 115 motor vehicle thefts, and 36 arsons. About 90 percent of both violent and property crime were reported by public colleges. With the exception of homicide, the number of violent and property offenses reported through the I-UCR program are much lower than those reported through the U.S. DOE and through university annual security reports. The large percentage of crime reported via public colleges can be explained, in part, by the fact that the majority of colleges that report through the I-UCR program are public, while U.S. DOE and annual security reports also include data from private colleges.

While the proportion of crime was relatively equal among several crime categories between the data submitted through I-UCR, data submitted to the U.S. DOE, and data published in annual security reports, there were a few notable differences. While 23 percent of violent crime reported through I-UCR were robberies, robberies accounted for 31 percent of violent crime reported through the U.S. DOE and 33 percent of violent crime reported through annual security reports. Also, while aggravated assaults accounted for 55 percent of the violent crimes reported through I-UCR, they accounted for 38 percent of violent crime reported through the U.S. DOE and 33 percent of violent crime reported through annual security reports.

Additionally, motor vehicle thefts reported through the U.S. DOE and annual security reports accounted for double the amount of property crime than motor vehicle thefts reported through I-UCR.

Violent and property crime trends by data source and location

While comparisons should not be made between U.S. DOE data and I-UCR data because many more colleges report through U.S. DOE than through I-UCR, comparisons can be made between U.S. DOE data and data from university annual security reports (*Table 35*). Both datasets are created using the same offense and location data from same colleges. Data for submission to the U.S. DOE should be taken from the same source as data used in annual security reports. Ideally, then, the numbers from both datasets would be identical.

Table 35
Violent and property crimes reported by two data sources, 2005-2008

Offense	On campus		Non-campus		Public property		Residence Halls	
	U.S. DOE	Annual report	U.S. DOE	Annual report	U.S. DOE	Annual report	U.S. DOE	Annual report
Homicide	5	5	1	0	2	4	0	1
Sex offenses	276	288	111	91	48	49	210	216
Robbery	168	164	33	50	538	580	19	38
Aggravated assault	307	272	151	59	261	271	99	85
Burglary	3,175	2,925	393	262	30	416	1,501	1,441
Motor vehicle theft	125	124	31	27	405	501	0	1
Arson	51	61	18	16	6	8	35	39
Total crime	4,107	3,839	738	505	1,290	1,829	1,864	1,821

*Residence hall numbers are a subset of on campus crime data
Source: U.S. DOE and institutional annual security reports

Data differences were noted in aggravated assaults, burglaries, and motor vehicle thefts. There were 92 more aggravated assaults on campus property reported through the U.S. DOE, and 96 more motor vehicle thefts on public property reported through annual security reports. In addition there were 131 more burglaries on non-campus property and 250 more burglaries on campus reported through the U.S. DOE, and 386 more burglaries that occurred on public property reported through annual security reports. Data

discrepancies were seen when looking at crime reported in residence halls. More offenses were reported through annual security reports than through the U.S. DOE in most categories.

Conclusion on violent and property crime by data source

Table 36 shows differences in reporting based on data source and location. The numbers in parentheses indicate the difference in the number of crimes reported.

Table 36
Differences in reported crime totals by data source, type of college, and location, 2005-2008

	violent	property
On campus		
U.S. DOE	✓ (+27)	✓ (+241)
Annual report		
Non campus		
U.S. DOE	✓ (+96)	✓ (+137)
Annual report		
Public property		
U.S. DOE		
Annual report	✓ (+55)	✓ (+484)
Residence halls		
U.S. DOE		✓ (+55)
Annual report	✓ (+12)	
Residence hall numbers are a subset of on campus crime data. Source: U.S. DOE and institutional annual security reports		

Overall, there were more crimes reported through the U.S. Department of Education than through annual security reports.

Violent and property crime by data source – commuter and residential colleges

Table 37 illustrates number of crimes reported by data source for both commuter and residential colleges. Because the vast majority of colleges that report through the I-UCR program are residential, data from that source has been excluded from the following analysis.

Table 37
Breakdown of all reported crime by type of college
and data source, 2005-2008

Commuter colleges (n=13)

Residential colleges (n=24)

	U.S. DOE data		Annual report data	
	#	%	#	%
Homicide	2	<1%	3	<1%
Sex offenses	105	5%	72	4%
Robbery	451	22%	476	24%
Aggravated assault	357	18%	222	11%
Burglary	750	37%	905	45%
Motor vehicle theft	357	18%	321	16%
Arson	17	1%	15	1%
Total crime	2,037	100%	2,014	100%

Source: U.S. DOE and institutional annual security reports

	U.S. DOE data		Annual report data	
	#	%	#	%
Homicide	6	<1%	6	<1%
Sex offenses	330	8%	356	9%
Robbery	288	7%	318	8%
Aggravated assault	362	9%	380	9%
Burglary	2,848	70%	2,698	65%
Motor vehicle theft	204	5%	331	8%
Arson	58	1%	70	2%
Total crime	4,096	100%	4,159	100%

Source: U.S. DOE and institutional annual security reports

The number of offenses reported through both the U.S. DOE and annual security reports was similar in terms of type of college. Analysis of both data sets found that roughly one-third of all reported offenses were from commuter colleges while approximately two-thirds were from residential colleges.

Discrepancies were found, however, when looking at violent and property crime separately. Data received from the U.S. DOE indicated that 48 percent of violent crime and 27 percent of property crime was reported by commuter colleges while data from the annual security reports indicated that 42 percent of violent crime and 29 percent of property crime was reported by commuter colleges.

During the period studied, 117 more aggravated assaults and seven more sex offenses were reported through the U.S. DOE than through annual security reports. Conversely, there were 91 more motor vehicle thefts, 55 more robberies, 10 more arsons, five more burglaries, and one more homicide reported through university annual security reports.

Violent and property crime by data source and location – commuter and residential colleges

Although overall the numbers reported through both datasets were relatively close, there were differences found when looking at crime locations.

Table 38
Breakdown of all reported crime by type of college, data source, and location, 2005-2008

Commuter colleges (n=9)			Residential colleges (n=24)		
	U.S. DOE	Annual Report			Annual Report
On campus			On campus		
Homicide	0	0	Homicide	5	5
Sex offenses	37	33	Sex offenses	239	255
Robbery	32	31	Robbery	136	133
Aggravated assault	73	48	Aggravated assault	234	224
Burglary	586	566	Burglary	2,589	2,359
Motor vehicle theft	18	18	Motor vehicle theft	107	106
Arson	10	12	Arson	41	49
Non campus			Non campus		
Homicide	1	0	Homicide	0	0
Sex offenses	31	11	Sex offenses	80	80
Robbery	19	37	Robbery	14	13
Aggravated assault	116	32	Aggravated assault	35	27
Burglary	148	28	Burglary	245	234
Motor vehicle theft	18	14	Motor vehicle theft	13	13
Arson	2	1	Arson	16	15
Public property			Public property		
Homicide	1	3	Homicide	1	1
Sex offenses	37	28	Sex offenses	11	21
Robbery	400	408	Robbery	138	172
Aggravated assault	168	142	Aggravated assault	93	129
Burglary	16	311	Burglary	14	105
Motor vehicle theft	321	289	Motor vehicle theft	84	212
Arson	5	2	Arson	1	6
Source: U.S. DOE and institutional annual security reports			Source: U.S. DOE and institutional annual security reports		

From 2005 to 2008, when looking at on campus property overall, there were more offenses reported through the U.S. DOE than through annual security reports at both commuter and residential colleges. However, the discrepancy was more apparent in property offenses, with 241 more reported. This figure was driven by 223 more property offenses reported through the U.S. DOE for crimes at residential colleges than in annual reports.

During the same time period, 87 more violent crimes were reported at commuter colleges (including 84 aggravated assaults), according to the U.S. DOE, and nine more violent crimes at residential colleges. In addition, there were 125 more property crimes at commuter colleges (including 120 burglaries) reported through the U.S. DOE and 12 more property crimes reported at residential colleges.

Unlike crime reported on campus property and on university-controlled non-campus property, when considering public property, there were more crimes reported through annual security reports than through the U.S. DOE at both commuter and residential colleges. There were 235 more crimes reported at commuter colleges and 304 more

crimes reported at residential colleges. This difference was largely driven by burglaries, with 311 recorded in annual reports and 16 in data received by the U.S. DOE.

Table 39 shows the number of reported offenses in residence halls by both data sources at residential and commuter colleges.

Table 39
Breakdown of all reported crime in residence halls by type of college and data source, 2005-2008

Commuter colleges (n=9)					Residential colleges (n=24)				
	U.S. DOE data		Annual report data			U.S. DOE data		Annual report data	
	#	%	#	%		#	%	#	%
Homicide	0	0%	0	0%	Homicide	0	0%	1	<1%
Sex offenses	25	8%	25	8%	Sex offenses	185	12%	191	13%
Robbery	4	1%	7	2%	Robbery	15	1%	31	2%
Aggravated assault	13	4%	10	3%	Aggravated assault	86	6%	75	5%
Burglary	283	86%	265	85%	Burglary	1,218	79%	1,176	78%
Motor vehicle theft	0	0%	0	0%	Motor vehicle theft	0	0%	1	0%
Arson	5	2%	5	2%	Arson	30	2%	34	2%
Total crime	330	100%	312	100%	Total crime	1,534	100%	1,509	100%
Source: U.S. DOE and institutional annual security reports					Source: U.S. DOE and institutional annual security reports				

From 2005 to 2008, there were more crimes in residence halls at commuter colleges reported through the U.S. DOE than through annual security reports, although each offense accounted for approximately the same amount of crime. There were 42 more burglaries reported in residence halls through the U.S. DOE than through annual security reports. However, while there were more offenses in residence halls at residential colleges reported through the U.S. DOE, each offense accounted for about the same amount of overall crime. One homicide that was reported in an annual security report to have occurred in a residence hall at a residential college was not reported through the U.S. DOE.

Conclusion on violent and property crime at commuter and residential colleges by data sources

Table 40 shows the differences in reporting based on data source, college type, and location.

Table 40
Breakdown of all reported crime by data source, type of college, and location 2005-2008

	Commuter colleges		Residential colleges	
	violent	property	violent	property
On campus				
U.S. DOE	✓ (+30)	✓ (+18)		✓ (+223)
Annual report			✓ (+3)	
Non campus				
U.S. DOE	✓ (+87)	✓ (+125)	✓ (+9)	✓ (+12)
Annual report				
Public property				
U.S. DOE	✓ (+25)			
Annual report		✓ (+260)	✓ (+80)	✓ (+224)
Source: U.S. DOE and institutional annual security reports				

Overall, there were more crimes reported through the U.S. DOE than through annual security reports.

Violent and property crime by data source – public and private colleges

The following tables show the number of crimes reported by data source for both public and private colleges. Because the vast majority of colleges that report through the I-UCR program are public, data from that source has been excluded from the following analysis.

Table 41
Breakdown of all reported crime by type of college and data source, 2005-2008

Public colleges (n=12)

	U.S. DOE data		Annual report data	
	#	%	#	%
Homicide	6	<1%	6	<1%
Sex offenses	252	5%	252	10%
Robbery	252	14%	239	9%
Aggravated assault	349	10%	322	13%
Burglary	1,525	59%	1,495	59%
Motor vehicle theft	182	11%	184	7%
Arson	41	1%	43	2%
Total crime	1,748	100%	1,722	100%
Source: U.S. DOE and institutional annual security reports				

Private colleges (n=25)

	U.S. DOE data		Annual report data	
	#	%	#	%
Homicide	2	<1%	3	<1%
Sex offenses	183	10%	179	5%
Robbery	487	10%	555	15%
Aggravated assault	370	13%	280	8%
Burglary	2,073	59%	2,108	58%
Motor vehicle theft	379	7%	468	13%
Arson	34	2%	42	1%
Total crime	2,486	100%	2,618	100%
Source: U.S. DOE and institutional annual security reports				

The number of offenses reported through both the U.S. DOE and through annual security reports was similar in terms of type of college. Analyses of both datasets found that roughly 40 percent of all reported offenses were from public colleges while approximately 60 percent were from private colleges. Additionally, data from both sources indicated that 55 percent of all violent offenses and about 60 percent of all property offenses were reported by private colleges.

From 2005 to 2008, 117 more aggravated assaults and seven more sex offenses were reported through the U.S. DOE than through university annual security reports. Conversely, there were 91 more motor vehicle thefts, 55 more robberies, 10 additional arsons, 5 additional burglaries, and one additional homicide reported through university annual security reports than through the U.S. DOE.

The largest discrepancies between the two data sources were found at private colleges, especially in the number of reported motor vehicle thefts and robberies (89 and 68 more reported through annual security reports, respectively). In addition, discrepancies in the two data sources at public colleges, although less pronounced, were found in burglaries and aggravated assaults (30 and 27 more reported through the U.S. DOE, respectively) and aggravated assaults.

Violent and property crime by data source and location – public and private colleges

Although overall the numbers reported through both datasets are relatively close, there were differences found when looking at the location of where these crimes occurred. From 2005 to 2008, there were more on campus crimes reported through the U.S. DOE than through annual security reports at both public and private colleges and the largest difference was in private colleges, which reported 226 more property offenses through the U.S. DOE. This difference was driven by 230 more on campus burglaries reported through the U.S. DOE at private colleges than through annual security reports.

In addition, there were more violent offenses reported on campus through the U.S. DOE than through annual security reports at both public and private colleges, with a less pronounced difference in the number reported by each college (26 more at public colleges and one more at private colleges).

During the same time period, there were 21 more offenses recorded on university controlled non-campus property at public colleges and 212 more offenses at the same location at private colleges reported through the U.S. DOE. This discrepancy was driven by 86 more aggravated assaults and 120 more burglaries reported to U.S. DOE.

Table 42
Breakdown of all reported crime by type of college, data source, and location, 2005-2008

Public colleges (n=12)			Private colleges (n=25)		
	U.S. DOE	Annual Report		U.S. Doe	Annual Report
On campus			On campus		
Homicide	5	5	Homicide	0	0
Sex offenses	168	169	Sex offenses	108	122
Robbery	102	99	Robbery	66	65
Aggravated assault	221	200	Aggravated assault	86	72
Burglary	1,339	1,319	Burglary	1,836	1,606
Motor vehicle theft	86	86	Motor vehicle theft	39	38
Arson	27	30	Arson	24	31
Non campus			Non campus		
Homicide	0	0	Homicide	1	0
Sex offenses	73	71	Sex offenses	38	20
Robbery	12	12	Robbery	21	38
Aggravated assault	35	29	Aggravated assault	116	30
Burglary	172	161	Burglary	221	101
Motor vehicle theft	11	12	Motor vehicle theft	19	16
Arson	27	30	Arson	5	4
Public property			Public property		
Homicide	1	1	Homicide	1	3
Sex offenses	11	12	Sex offenses	37	37
Robbery	138	128	Robbery	400	452
Aggravated assault	93	93	Aggravated assault	168	178
Burglary	14	15	Burglary	16	401
Motor vehicle theft	84	87	Motor vehicle theft	321	414
Arson	1	1	Arson	5	7
Source: U.S. DOE and institutional annual security reports			Source: U.S. DOE and institutional annual security reports		

There were 544 more crimes on public property were reported through annual security reports than through the U.S. DOE at private colleges, with 385 more burglaries reported in annual security reports.

From 2005 to 2008, the number of crimes in residence halls at public colleges reported to the U.S. DOE and in annual security reports was similar, and each offense accounted for approximately the same amount of crime. A discrepancy was found at private colleges, where 58 more residence hall burglaries were reported through the U.S. DOE than through annual security reports.

However, while there were more offenses reported in residence halls at private colleges through the U.S. DOE, each offense accounted for about the same amount of overall crime when compared to data from annual security reports.

Table 43
Breakdown of all reported crime in residence halls by type of college and data source, 2005-2008

Public colleges (n=10)

	U.S. DOE data		Annual report data	
	#	%	#	%
Homicide	0	0%	0	0%
Sex offenses	123	13%	121	12%
Robbery	13	1%	15	2%
Aggravated assault	58	6%	57	6%
Burglary	760	78%	758	78%
Motor vehicle theft	0	0%	0	0%
Arson	22	2%	22	2%
Total crime	976	100%	973	100%

Source: U.S. DOE and institutional annual security reports

Private colleges (n=23)

	U.S. DOE data		Annual report data	
	#	%	#	%
Homicide	0	0%	1	<1%
Sex offenses	87	10%	95	11%
Robbery	6	1%	23	3%
Aggravated assault	41	5%	28	3%
Burglary	741	83%	683	81%
Motor vehicle theft	0	0%	1	0%
Arson	13	1%	17	2%
Total crime	888	100%	848	100%

Source: U.S. DOE and institutional annual security reports

Conclusion on violent and property crime at public and private colleges by data source

Overall, there were more crimes reported through the U.S. Department of Education than through annual security reports with one exception: there were more crimes on public property reported through annual security reports than through the U.S. Department of Education. There were fewer discrepancies found among public and private colleges when compared to commuter and residential colleges. The largest discrepancies were found in property crime at all locations at private colleges. The following tables show the differences in reporting based on data source, college type, and locations.

Table 44
Breakdown of all reported crime by data source, type of college, and location, 2005-2008

	Public colleges		Private colleges	
	violent	property	violent	property
On campus				
<i>U.S. DOE</i>	✓ (+23)	✓ (+18)	✓ (+1)	✓ (+224)
<i>Annual report</i>				
Non campus				
<i>U.S. DOE</i>	✓ (+8)	✓ (+13)	✓ (+88)	✓ (+124)
<i>Annual report</i>				
Public property				
<i>U.S. DOE</i>	✓ (+9)			
<i>Annual report</i>		✓ (+4)	✓ (+64)	✓ (+480)
Source: U.S. Department of Education and institutional annual security reports				

A comparison of overall crime trends and college campus crime trends

This section presents crime trends in Illinois compared to trends on its college campuses. Statewide and campus crime trends from 2005 through 2008 are depicted, based on I-UCR data and Clery Act data (both U.S. DOE and annual security report data). For this analysis, the I-UCR data used for comparison are those most closely aligned with offense categories mandated under the Clery Act. Notably, the theft category is eliminated from the I-UCR comparison, since that offense is not mandated by the Clery Act. In addition, location information is not available in I-UCR data.

Reported violent and property offenses in Illinois and at college campuses

The violent offenses examined statewide in the following analysis include homicide, criminal sexual assault, aggravated battery, and robbery, as reported in I-UCR. The property offenses included are burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson. As previously stated, I-UCR theft data were excluded because campus law enforcement does not submit data on thefts under the Clery Act. The following table depicts the percentage of each crime type statewide and on Illinois campuses.

Table 45
Reported offenses statewide and on Illinois campuses, 2005-2008

	Illinois statewide (I-UCR) violent offenses (n=283,776)		Illinois colleges* (I-UCR) violent offenses (n=575)		Illinois colleges** (U.S. DOE) violent offenses (n=1,901)		Illinois colleges** (Annual Security Report) violent offenses (n=1,833)	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Homicide	3,097	1%	5	1%	8	<1%	9	<1%
Sex offenses	22,991	8%	119	21%	435	23%	428	23%
Robbery	94,464	33%	132	23%	739	39%	794	43%
Aggravated assault	163,224	58%	319	55%	719	38%	602	33%
	Illinois statewide (I-UCR) property offenses^ (n=464,014)		Illinois campus (I-UCR) property offenses^ (n=1,553)		Illinois campus (U.S. DOE) property offenses (n=4,234)		Illinois colleges** (Annual Security Report) property offenses (n=4,340)	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	percent
Burglary	309,885	67%	1,402	90%	3,598	85%	3,603	83%
Motor vehicle theft	144,834	31%	115	7%	561	13%	652	15%
Arson	9,295	2%	36	2%	75	2%	85	2%

Sources: Illinois State Police, Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program, U.S. DOE, and institutional annual security reports

*Based on 11 colleges reporting I-UCR data

**Based on 35 colleges with enrollments of 2,500 students or more reporting Cleary Act offense data

^ Excludes I-UCR theft offenses

As can be seen, the total volume of offenses reported by Illinois **colleges** to the I-UCR program aggregated from 2005-2008 is only one-third of the volume reported through the U.S. DOE and through annual security reports. As previously stated, it should be noted that many fewer college reported data to the I-UCR program during this time period, and that the Cleary Act offense data include broader definitions. Thus, analysis of college campus crime based on traditional I-UCR data lead to far different conclusions about the *frequency* of offenses occurring at Illinois colleges, than when Clery Act data are considered.

The pattern of reported offenses among the four groups – the state as a whole, and the three separate campus crime data sources – exhibit some notable consistencies and marked differences. For example, there is agreement among all four groups that homicides and arsons are rare events compared to other offense types. Proportionally, there is also agreement that reported criminal sexual assault accounted for a higher percentage of all violent crime in the U.S. DOE data and in the annual security report data (23 percent each) when compared to I-UCR data for college campuses (21 percent). In addition, criminal sexual assaults reported through the U.S. DOE and through annual security reports accounted for almost three times the violent crimes on college campuses

compared to the state as a whole. That is, sexual assaults accounted for 8 percent of violent offenses reported statewide, while they accounted for 21 percent of violent offenses reported on college campuses when reported through I-UCR and accounted for an even higher percentage in the other two data sources. Further, there is agreement that burglary is the most frequently reported property offense across all four groups, although this offense appears to be reported with greater frequency statewide and therefore account for a higher percentage of the total. Conversely, motor vehicle thefts were reported with greater frequency statewide than on college campuses and therefore account for a higher percentage of the total.

Using the statewide I-UCR and U.S. DOE and annual security report percentages as reference points, motor vehicle theft offenses appear to be underrepresented in the college campus I-UCR data. Aggravated assault offenses were proportionately the most frequent violent offense type reported statewide and through the I-UCR campus crime program. In addition, the percentage reported through the U.S. DOE and through annual security reports was approximately 30 percent lower than through the I-UCR program, and 20 to 25 percent less than the state as a whole for the four-year period 2005-2008.

Conclusion

College administrators and campus law enforcement must take threats of extreme violence seriously and do everything they can to improve the safety and security of students, faculty, and staff on campuses. It is important to determine the nature and extent of all crime on college campuses. This publication is the first attempt to analyze the crime data from all colleges with enrollments of 2,500 or more from several different data sources. Findings will assist policymakers in the allocation of resources to address campus crime issues, will inform students, faculty, and staff of the offenses being committed in their communities, and will provide an additional tool to the trainers who teach campus personnel the laws and guidelines of the Clery Act.

There are several pieces of federal legislation on the topic of campus crime. Overall, the legislation seeks to increase safety on campuses through transparent reporting of crime and promoting safety measures.

This report presents detailed information about reported crime on college campuses in Illinois using data obtained through the U.S. Department of Education Office of Post-Secondary Education. It includes data from 35 different four-year universities, 26 private and nine public, with enrollments of 2,500 or more. The results of the data analysis were then compared to trends in data compiled from the Illinois State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, and annual security reports provided by each university in the analysis. Spanning the period 2005 to 2008, trends in violent and property crime were examined.

Compared to I-UCR data, data from the U.S. DOE offer several types of information about campus crime that are not otherwise available, such as the location of the offense, including whether the incident occurred on university-controlled or public property, and for a subset of offenses, whether it occurred in a residence hall.

Violent and property crime at all four-year colleges, 2005-2008

The following tables summarize the data for four-year colleges in Illinois

Table 46
Total reported offenses for all Illinois colleges, 2005-2008

	Violent			Property	
	#	%		#	%
Robbery	739	39%	Burglary	3,598	85%
Aggravated assault	719	38%	Motor vehicle theft	561	13%
Sex offenses	435	23%	Arson	75	2%
Homicide	8	<1%	Total	4,234	100%
Total	1,901	100%	Source: U.S. DOE		

- From 2005-2008, property offenses accounted for twice as many reported crimes as violent offenses.
- The most commonly reported offense was burglary, which accounted for close to 60 percent of all reported campus crime.
- Each of the other crime types accounted for approximately 10 percent of the total reported, except for homicide and arson, which were rare incidents.

**Table 47
Location and rank of reported offenses at all four-year colleges,
2005-2008**

	On campus		Non-campus		Public property		Residence halls*	
	#	rank	#	rank	#	rank	#	rank
Burglary	3,175	1	393	1	30	5	1,501	1
Aggravated assault	307	2	151	2	261	3	99	3
Sex offenses	276	3	111	3	48	4	210	2
Robbery	168	4	33	4	538	1	19	5
Motor vehicle theft	125	5	31	5	405	2	0	6
Arson	51	6	18	6	6	6	35	4
Homicide	5	7	1	7	2	7	0	6

*Reported offenses in residence halls are a subset of reported offenses on campus.
Source: U.S. DOE

- Of all crimes reported from 2005-2008, the majority occurred on campus, followed by crimes on public property adjacent to campus, and then crimes on university-controlled non-campus property.
- Overall, crimes reported in residence halls accounted for just about half (46 percent) of all crimes reported at on campus locations.
 - When individual crime types were examined, sex offenses and arsons were much more likely to be reported in residence halls than elsewhere on campus.

Violent and property crime at commuter and residential colleges, 2005-2008

The following tables summarize the most common locations for crimes committed at both commuter and residential colleges, and common locations for each crime.

Table 48
Most common location for each individual crime type, commuter and residential colleges, 2005-2008

	Commuter colleges			
	On campus (n=756)	Non-campus (n=335)	Public property (n=701)	Residence halls* (n=330)
Homicide (n=2)		✓	✓	
Sex offenses (n=93)	✓			✓
Robbery (n=389)			✓	
Aggravated assault (n=321)			✓	
Burglary (n=746)	✓			✓
Motor vehicle theft (n=228)			✓	
Arson (n=13)	✓			✓

*Subset of on campus data; Check mark indicates >35% of on campus crimes occurring in residence halls.
 Source: U.S. DOE

	Residential colleges			
	On campus (n=3,351)	Non-campus (n=403)	Public property (n=589)	Residence halls* (n=1,534)
Homicide (n=6)	✓			
Sex offenses (n=342)	✓			✓
Robbery (n=350)			✓	
Aggravated assault (n=398)	✓			✓
Burglary (n=2,852)	✓			✓
Motor vehicle theft (n=333)			✓	
Arson (n=62)	✓			✓

*Subset of on campus data; Check mark indicates >35% of on campus crimes occurring in residence halls.
 Source: U.S. DOE

- The majority of crimes at commuter colleges occurred on public property, followed by crimes on campus property. By contrast, the majority of crimes at residential colleges occurred on campus property. Very few crimes occurred on university controlled non-campus property at both commuter and residential colleges.

Table 49
Most common crime type(s) for each location, commuter and residential colleges, 2005-2008

	Commuter colleges			
	On campus (n=756)	Non-campus (n=335)	Public property (n=701)	Residence halls* (n=330)
Homicide (n=2)				
Sex offenses (n=93)				
Robbery (n=389)			✓	
Aggravated assault (n=321)		✓		
Burglary (n=746)	✓	✓		✓
Motor vehicle theft (n=228)			✓	
Arson (n=13)				

*Subset of on campus data;
 Note: Check mark indicates that crime accounted for at least 25% of all crimes at that location
 Source: U.S. DOE

	Residential colleges			
	On campus (n=3,351)	Non-campus (n=403)	Public property (n=589)	Residence halls* (n=1,534)
Homicide (n=6)				
Sex offenses (n=342)		✓		
Robbery (n=350)			✓	
Aggravated assault (n=398)			✓	
Burglary (n=2,852)	✓	✓		✓
Motor vehicle theft (n=333)			✓	
Arson (n=62)				

*Subset of on campus data;
 Note: Check mark indicates that crime accounted for at least 20% of all crimes at that location
 Source: U.S. DOE

- At least 75 percent of all reported crime on campus property at commuter colleges was accounted for by burglaries, while at least 35 percent of all crimes on university controlled non-campus property were aggravated assault (35 percent) and burglary (44 percent) at commuter colleges.
- At least 25 percent of all crime on public property at both college types were robberies (48 percent) and motor vehicle theft (27 percent). Like commuter colleges, the vast majority of on campus crimes at residential colleges were burglaries (77 percent). However, of all crimes on non-campus property at residential colleges, 20 percent were sex offenses and over 60 percent were burglaries.
- Aggravated assaults accounted for over 20 percent of all crimes on public property at residential colleges while robberies and motor vehicle thefts accounted for about 35 percent each at residential colleges.

Table 50
Rank of reported offenses by frequency of occurrence and location,
commuter and residential colleges, 2005-2008

	Commuter colleges					Residential colleges					
	All locations (n=1,792)	On campus (n=756)	Non-campus (n=335)	Public property (n=701)	Residence halls* (n=330)	All locations (n=4,343)	On campus (n=3,351)	Non-campus (n=403)	Public property (n=589)	Residence halls* (n=1,534)	
Burglary (n=746)	1	1	1	5	1	Burglary (n=2,852)	1	1	1	5	1
Robbery (n=389)	2	4	4	1	5	Agg assault (n=398)	2	3	3	3	3
Agg assault (n=321)	3	2	2	3	3	Robbery (n=350)	3	4	5	5	5
Motor vehicle theft (n=228)	4	5	5	2	6	Sex offenses (n=342)	4	5	6	1	6
Sex offenses (n=93)	5	3	3	4	2	Motor vehicle theft (n=333)	5	2	2	4	2
Arson (n=13)	6	6	6	6	4	Arson (n=62)	6	6	4	6	4
Homicide (n=2)	7	7	7	6	6	Homicide (n=6)	7	7	7	7	6
*Subset of on campus data Source: U.S. DOE						*Subset of on campus data Source: U.S. DOE					

- Burglary was the most common offense reported across all locations with one exception; it was the fifth most common offense reported on public property at both commuter and residential colleges.
- While robbery was high on the list for offenses overall at commuter colleges and those on public property at both types of college, they were lower on the list on campus property, on university controlled non-campus property, and in residence halls.
- Motor vehicle theft was the most common reported offenses on public property at residential colleges and the second most reported offenses at the same location at commuter colleges.

- Sex offenses were higher on the list in residence halls at both college types, and on campus property and university controlled non-campus property at residential colleges when compared to other locations.

Violent and property crime at public and private colleges, 2005-2008

The following tables summarize the most common locations for crimes committed at both public and private colleges as well as the most common locations for each crime.

Table 51
Most common location for each individual crime type, public and private colleges, 2005-2008

	Public colleges					Private colleges			
	On campus (n=1,948)	Non-campus (n=317)	Public property (n=342)	Residence halls* (n=976)		On campus (n=2,159)	Non-campus (n=421)	Public property (n=948)	Residence halls* (n=888)
Homicide (n=6)	✓				Homicide (n=2)		✓	✓	
Sex offenses (n=252)	✓			✓	Sex offenses (n=183)	✓			✓
Robbery (n=252)			✓		Robbery (n=487)			✓	
Agg assault (n=349)	✓				Agg assault (n=370)			✓	✓
Burglary (n=1,525)	✓			✓	Burglary (n=2,073)	✓			✓
Motor vehicle theft (n=182)	✓		✓		Motor vehicle theft (n=379)			✓	
Arson (n=41)	✓			✓	Arson (n=34)	✓			✓
*Subset of on campus data; Check mark indicates >35% of on campus crimes occurring in residence halls. Source: U.S. DOE					*Subset of on campus data; Check mark indicates >35% of on campus crimes occurring in residence halls. Source: U.S. DOE				

- The majority of crimes at public colleges occurred on campus property, followed by crimes on public property.
- The majority of crimes at private colleges occurred on public property, followed by crimes on campus property.
- Very few crimes occurred on university controlled non-campus property at both college types.

Table 52
Most common crime type(s) for each location, public and private colleges, 2005-2008

	Public colleges					Private colleges			
	On campus (n=756)	Non-campus (n=335)	Public property (n=701)	Residence halls* (n=330)		On campus (n=3,351)	Non-campus (n=403)	Public property (n=589)	Residence halls* (n=1,534)
Homicide (n=6)					Homicide (n=2)				
Sex offenses (n=252)		✓			Sex offenses (n=183)				
Robbery (n=252)			✓		Robbery (n=487)			✓	
Agg assault (n=349)			✓		Agg assault (n=370)		✓		
Burglary (n=1,525)	✓	✓		✓	Burglary (n=2,073)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Motor vehicle theft (n=182)			✓		Motor vehicle theft (n=379)				
Arson (n=41)					Arson (n=34)				
*Subset of on campus data; Note: Check mark indicates that crime accounted for at least 20% of all crimes at that location Source: U.S. DOE					*Subset of on campus data; Note: Check mark indicates that crime accounted for at least 25% of all crimes at that location Source: U.S. DOE				

- Almost 70 percent of all reported crime on campus property at public colleges was accounted for by burglaries, while 54 percent of all crimes on university controlled non-campus property were burglaries and 23 percent were sex offenses.
- About 40 percent of all crime on public property were robberies, and at least 25 percent were aggravated assaults and motor vehicle thefts each.
- The vast majority of on campus crimes at private colleges were burglaries (85 percent).
- Of all crimes on non-campus property at private colleges, 52 percent were burglaries and over 25 percent were sex offenses.
- Burglaries accounted for over 80 percent of all crimes on public property at private colleges.

Table 53
Rank of reported offenses by frequency of occurrence and location, public and private colleges, 2005-2008

	Public colleges					Private colleges					
	All locations (n=2,607)	On campus (n=1,948)	Non-campus (n=317)	Public property (n=342)	Residence halls* (n=976)	All locations (n=3,528)	On campus (n=2,159)	Non-campus (n=412)	Public property (n=948)	Residence halls* (n=888)	
Burglary (n=1,525)	1	1	1	4	1	Burglary (n=2,073)	1	1	1	5	1
Agg assault (n=349)	2	2	3	2	3	Robbery (n=487)	2	4	4	1	5
Robbery (n=252)	3	4	5	1	5	Motor vehicle theft (n=379)	3	5	5	2	6
Sex offenses (n=252)	3	3	2	5	2	Agg assault (n=370)	4	3	2	3	3
Motor vehicle theft (n=182)	4	5	5	3	6	Sex offenses (n=183)	5	2	3	4	2
Arson (n=41)	5	6	4	6	4	Arson (n=34)	6	6	6	6	4
Homicide (n=6)	6	7	6	6	6	Homicide (n=2)	7	7	7	7	6
*Subset of on campus data Source: U.S. DOE					*Subset of on campus data Source: U.S. DOE						

- Burglary was the most common offense reported across all locations with one exception: it was the fourth most common offense reported on public property at public colleges and the fifth most common offense reported on public property at private colleges.
- Robberies ranked a little higher at private colleges than at public colleges, but followed similar patterns in terms of location: they were more likely to occur on public property than anywhere else.
- Aggravated assaults ranked higher at public colleges than at private colleges, and were more likely to occur on campus property and public property at public colleges and university controlled non-campus property at private colleges.
- Sex offenses ranked higher at public colleges than at private colleges and were more likely to occur on university controlled non-campus property at public colleges and on campus property at private colleges.
- Motor vehicle theft was most likely to occur on public property at both colleges types. Arsons and homicides were rate at both types of college.

Campus crime – comparison of data sources

- Many more colleges report Clery data and data through annual security reports than through the I-UCR program. Therefore, the volume of crimes reported through Clery and annual security reports is much higher than the volume reported through I-UCR.

The following table shows the differences in reporting based on data source and location. The numbers in parenthesis indicate the difference in the number of crimes reported. For example, box one shows that there were 27 more violent offenses reported on campus at through the U.S. Department of Education than through annual security reports.

Table 54
Breakdown of reported crime by data source and location, 2005-2008

	violent	property
On campus		
U.S. DOE	✓ (+27)	✓ (+241)
Annual report		
Non campus		
U.S. DOE	✓ (+96)	✓ (+137)
Annual report		
Public property		
U.S. DOE		
Annual report	✓ (+55)	✓ (+484)
Residence halls		
U.S. DOE		✓ (+55)
Annual report	✓ (+12)	
Residence hall numbers are a subset of on campus crime data. Source: U.S. DOE and institutional annual security reports		

- Overall, there were more crimes reported through the U.S. Department of Education than through annual security reports with one exception: there were more crimes on public property reported through annual security reports than through the U.S. Department of Education.
- The largest discrepancies were found in property crimes committed on campus property and property crimes on public property (both driven by burglary).

Table 55
Breakdown of reported crime by data source, type of college, and location, 2005-2008

	Commuter colleges		Residential colleges	
	violent	property	violent	property
On campus				
U.S. DOE	✓ (+30)	✓ (+18)		✓ (+223)
Annual report			✓ (+3)	
Non campus				
U.S. DOE	✓ (+87)	✓ (+125)	✓ (+9)	✓ (+12)
Annual report				
Public property				
U.S. DOE	✓ (+25)			
Annual report		✓ (+260)	✓ (+80)	✓ (+224)
Residence halls				
U.S. DOE	--	✓ (+18)		✓ (+37)
Annual report	--		✓ (+12)	
Source: U.S. Department of Education and institutional annual security reports				

- Overall, there were more crimes reported through the U.S. Department of Education than through annual security reports with one exception: there were more crimes on public property reported through annual security reports
- The largest discrepancies were found in property crimes committed on campus property at residential colleges and on public property at both college types (all driven by burglary).

Table 56
Breakdown of reported crime by data source, type of college, and location, 2005-2008

	Public colleges		Private colleges	
	violent	property	violent	Property
On campus				
U.S. DOE	✓ (+23)	✓ (+18)	✓ (+1)	✓ (+224)
Annual report				
Non campus				
U.S. DOE	✓ (+8)	✓ (+13)	✓ (+88)	✓ (+124)
Annual report				
Public property				
U.S. DOE	✓ (+9)			
Annual report		✓ (+4)	✓ (+64)	✓ (+480)
Residence halls				
U.S. DOE	✓ (+1)	✓ (+2)		✓ (+1)
Annual report			✓ (+13)	
Source: U.S. Department of Education and institutional annual security reports				

- Overall, there were more crimes reported through the U.S. Department of Education than through annual security reports with one exception: there were more crimes on public property reported through annual security reports than through the U.S. Department of Education.
- The largest discrepancies were found in property crime at all locations at private colleges.

Campus crime trends and statewide trends

- Proportionally, there are more sex offenses and burglaries reported on campuses than statewide. There are fewer robberies, motor vehicle thefts, and aggravated assaults on campuses than statewide. Homicides and arsons are rare occurrences both on campuses and statewide.

Recommendations and implications

- The findings in this report can help determine where the greatest needs are on college campuses in enforcement and victim services.
- Policy and decision makers can use the analysis provided to inform campus safety planning strategies.

- Publication of these data will hold colleges more accountable for the numbers they submit, as they may have to provide explanations for discrepancies found between several data sources. As a result, campus crime administrators may start submitting more accurate and reliable data.
- The U.S. Department of Education Office of Post Secondary Education will also be held accountable for the data published on their website.
- Campus crime data can be used in trainings that show crime safety personnel how data can be used to make informed decisions.
- Campus crime data can be used to inform students, faculty, staff, and visitors of crime trends that affect their behaviors on campuses, as well as provide another factor for students and parents to consider when choosing colleges to attend

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Appendix A

College Name	Public or Private	Commuter or Residential	Mean enrollment
Augustana College	Private	Residential	2,537
Aurora University	Private	Residential	4,291
Benedictine University	Private	Commuter	4,573
Bradley University	Private	Residential	6,053
Chicago State University	Public	Commuter	6,810
Columbia College Chicago	Private	Commuter	12,021
Concordia University	Private	Residential	4,185
DePaul University	Private	Commuter	23,401
DeVry	Private	Commuter	24,624
Dominican University	Private	Residential	3,413
Eastern Illinois University	Public	Residential	12,179
Elmhurst College	Private	Residential	3,184
Governors State University	Public	Commuter	5,692
Illinois Institute of Technology	Private	Residential	7,453
Illinois State University	Public	Residential	20,274
Lewis University	Private	Residential	5,347
Loyola University Chicago	Private	Residential	15,545
McKendree University	Private	Residential	3,257
Millikin University*	Private	Residential	2,344
North Central College	Private	Residential	2,726
North Park University	Private	Residential	3,244
Northeastern Illinois University	Public	Commuter	12,814
Northwestern University	Private	Residential	14,644
Robert Morris College	Private	Commuter	4,824
Roosevelt University	Private	Commuter	7,163
St. Xavier University	Private	Commuter	5,675
School of the Art Institute Chicago	Private	Commuter	3,073
Southern Illinois University - Carbondale	Public	Residential	20,983
Southern Illinois University - Edwardsville	Public	Residential	13,398
University of Chicago	Private	Residential	14,538
University of Illinois at Chicago	Public	Residential	25,747
University of Illinois at Springfield	Public	Residential	4,855
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Public	Residential	42,326
University of St. Francis	Private	Commuter	3,340
Western Illinois University	Public	Residential	13,331
Wheaton College	Private	Residential	2,915
ALL COLLEGES (Mean enrollment)			10,487
*Millikin University included because enrollment was greater than 2,500 for most of the time period studied.			

College type	Number of colleges	Mean Enrollment
Public	12	16,972
Private	25	7,375
Commuter	13	10,751
Residential	24	10,345
ALL COLLEGES	37	10,487

Appendix B

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program classifies offenses into two groups, Part I and Part II crimes. Each month, contributing agencies submit information on the number of Part I offenses (Crime Index) known to law enforcement; those offenses cleared by arrest or exceptional means; and the age, sex, and race of persons arrested. In addition, law enforcement agencies must use the hierarchy rule when more than one Part I offense is committed during the same incident; the most serious offense committed is the one that is reported (National Atlas, n.d.).

The Part I offenses, those that comprise the Crime Index due to their seriousness and frequency, are defined below:

Criminal homicide—a.) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded. The Program classifies justifiable homicides separately and limits the definition to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; or (2) the killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen. b.) Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

Forcible rape—The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape regardless of the age of the victim are included. Statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent) are excluded. However, statutory offenses are available through the U.S. Department of Education.

Robbery—The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault—An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary (breaking or entering)—The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)—The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded. These data are not available through the U.S. Department of Education.

Motor vehicle theft—The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.

Arson—Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

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