

CRIMES REPORTED TO THE POLICE AND CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES 2022 - 2024

Statistics in the following table are based upon the definitions stated in reauthorizations of the Higher Education Opportunity Act and Violence Against Women Act in 2013. See pages 99-100 for the applicable definitions. Refer to the next page for the individual sex offense statistics. Note that Student Residences is a subset of Campus geography.

Crime	Year	Student Residences <small>A subset of Campus</small>	Campus <small>Incl. Student Residences</small>	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total <small>Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property</small>	Unfounded <small>See page 105 for details</small>
<i>Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter</i>	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Negligent Manslaughter</i>	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total Sex Offenses</i>	2022	33	59	0	0	59	2
	2023	20	63	1	0	64	0
	2024	26	46	0	0	46	0
<i>Robbery</i>	2022	1	2	0	0	2	0
	2023	0	5	0	4	9	1
	2024	0	2	0	0	2	0
<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	2022	9	20	0	0	20	0
	2023	2	18	0	3	21	0
	2024	17	26	0	0	26	0
<i>Burglary</i>	2022	17	25	0	0	25	0
	2023	16	27	1	0	28	1
	2024	18	31	0	0	31	0
<i>Theft- Motor Vehicles*</i> <small>(including golf carts, motorcycles, e-bikes and motorized scooters)</small>	2022	8	149	1	0	150	0
	2023	11	190	0	0	190	0
	2024	2	181	1	0	182	0
<i>Arson</i>	2022	0	1	0	0	1	0
	2023	1	2	0	0	2	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Beginning in 2022, motor vehicle theft statistics reflect new guidance from the Department of Education to include self-propelled motorized electric transportation such as electric bicycles and motorized electric scooters. In 2024, 76 were e-bikes, 68 were electric scooters, 2 were electric skateboards, and 24 were golf carts. One motorcycle and 10 cars were also stolen.

Campus Crime Statistics 2022 - 2024

VAWA Crimes 2022 - 2024

Crime	Year	Student Residences <small>A subset of Campus</small>	Campus Incl. Student Residences	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total On-Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property	Unfounded <small>See page 105 for details</small>
<i>Rape (including sodomy, sexual assault w/object, oral copulation)**</i>	2022	23	33	0	0	33**	2
	2023	13	31	0	0	31	0
	2024	20	27	0	0	27	0
<i>Fondling</i>	2022	10	25	0	0	25	0
	2023	7	28	1	0	29	0
	2024	6	19	0	0	19	0
<i>Incest</i>	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Statutory Rape#</i>	2022	0	1	0	0	1	0
	2023	0	4#	0	0	4	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sex Offenses	2022	33	59	0	0	59	2
	2023	20	63	1	0	64	0
	2024	26	46	0	0	46	0
<i>Dating Violence***</i>	2022	0	0	1***	0	1	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Domestic Violence</i>	2022	6	16	0	0	16	0
	2023	3	12	0	1	13	0
	2024	44	53¶	1	0	54	0
<i>Stalking</i>	2022	13	41	0	0	41	0
	2023	14	55	0	0	55	0
	2024	25	57	1	0	58	0

** Two reports received in 2022 included multiple incidents of sexual assault, some dating back to 2020. All Clery crimes are recorded in the statistics for the year in which the reports are received.

Three statutory rapes reported in 2023 occurred over 10 years ago, and all reports are from the same victim. Clery Act crimes are counted in the year for which they are reported.

*** Under California law, incidents of dating violence are included under domestic violence. In 2022, there was one incident reported in Stanford non-campus geography, in a location in which dating violence and domestic violence are differentiated in that state's code.

¶ Two reports received in 2024 described extended histories of relationship violence, accounting for over 20 reported incidents of domestic violence. Other reported incidents occurred in previous years, including crimes from over 25 years ago. Clery Act crimes are counted in the year for which they are reported.

Arrests 2022 - 2024[^]

Crime	Year	Student Residences <small>A subset of Campus</small>	Campus <small>Incl. Student Residences</small>	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total <small>On-Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property</small>	Unfounded <small>See page 105 for details</small>
<i>Liquor Law</i> [^]	2022	0	1	0	0	1	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Drug Violation</i>	2022	2	14	0	0	14	0
	2023	0	10	0	0	10	0
	2024	0	33	0	0	33	0
<i>Weapon Possession</i>	2022	0	7	0	0	7	0
	2023	0	6	0	0	6	0
	2024	0	10	0	0	10	0

Disciplinary Actions 2022 - 2024

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

Violation	Year	Student Residences <small>A subset of Campus</small>	Campus <small>Incl. Student Residences</small>	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total <small>On-Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property</small>
<i>Liquor Law</i> [^]	2022	1	6	0	0	6
	2023	1	2	0	0	2
	2024	2	8	0	0	8
<i>Drug Violation</i>	2022	0	1	0	0	1
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	4	6	0	0	6
<i>Weapon Possession</i>	2022	1	2	0	0	2
	2023	1	1	0	0	1
	2024	1	2	0	0	2

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

Campus Crime Statistics 2022 - 2024

Hate Crimes (2022 - 2024)

2022- In 2022, there were seven hate crimes on campus: Two simple assaults, two thefts, one vandalism, and two instances of intimidation.

Simple assault: In one battery incident, the victim was walking on Campus Drive when an unknown male approached her from behind, slapped her in the face with an open hand, and then grabbed her shoulder, ripping her shirt. During the incident, it was reported that he made remarks about her skin color and referred to her using profanity, demonstrating bias against race.

In an attempted battery incident, the victim was holding hands with his husband when an unknown person spat at them, demonstrating bias against sexual orientation.

Theft: One theft incident, included the victim reporting that his mezuzah was stolen from the door of his student residence on Rosh Hashanah, demonstrating bias against religion. The second reported theft was an Israeli flag, stolen from inside a dormitory common area, demonstrating bias against national origin.

Vandalism: It was reported that a chair backrest in a classroom had been vandalized by the letters “KKK” scratched into its surface, demonstrating bias against race.

Intimidation: A victim with a website displaying Black Lives Matter content received a text message from an unknown suspect. The text conveyed disagreement with the student’s ideology, and the suspect stated they would “hunt” down the victim and other persons in the student group affiliated with the website, demonstrating bias against race.

Intimidation: A piece of rope that had been hanging in a tree on campus for a number of years was fashioned into a noose, at an unknown time and by an unknown suspect(s), demonstrating racial bias.

2023- In 2023, there were 24 reported hate crimes – 15 vandalisms, four simple assaults, two thefts, one aggravated assault, and two incidents of intimidation.

Vandalisms: Eleven of the vandalisms involved a swastika, demonstrating bias against religion. In campus geography, ten were etched into the walls or stalls in restrooms and one was etched into the wall of an elevator.

Another vandalism demonstrating bias against religion occurred when a mezuzah was detached from the door of a student residence. A sign for the Black Lives Matter movement was vandalized when an unknown suspect wrote over the sign in white marker, demonstrating bias against race at a campus location. There was one campus vandalism in which a paper sign depicting the Star of David was destroyed, demonstrating bias against religion. In another vandalism at a campus location, a sign at White Plaza with a number reflecting deaths of Palestinians from the Israel-Hamas war was torn up, reflecting bias against national origin.

Simple Assaults: In one simple assault, at a campus location, two students were shoved during a confrontation over posters, and comments were made that indicated a bias against national origin. At another campus location, a person made insulting remarks and attempted to spit on a student demonstrator, demonstrating bias against national origin. At another campus location, a person attempted to strike another person while using racial slurs, demonstrating bias against race.

Thefts: In one incident of theft at a student residence, a mezuzah was stolen from a student’s door, indicating bias against religion. In another theft at a student residence, a door mat was taken that identified the resident as a member of a protected class, indicating bias against sexual orientation.

Aggravated Assault: In one instance of an aggravated assault on campus, the suspect drove their vehicle into the crosswalk and struck a pedestrian, then yelled a statement indicating bias against national origin.

Intimidations: Both intimidation cases showed bias against religion. In one case of intimidation, a student who had earlier in

the day spoken openly to a group about their Jewish faith woke the next day to find drawn on their dorm room white board swastikas and a previously drawn figure of a man changed into the image of Hitler. In another case of intimidation, an unknown suspect drew a swastika and wrote the word “Nazi” into the layer of dust on the office window of a research fellow who is Jewish, at a campus location.

2024- In 2024, there were a total of twelve hate crimes – seven vandalisms, three intimidations, and two simple assaults.

Vandalism: On two occasions, feces were smeared onto the garage door of a private residence on campus, beneath a Palestinian flag. Another vandalism took place in a student residence in when a replica Palestinian flag that a student posted on their dorm room door was ripped in half. An on-campus vandalism occurred when Israeli flags were kicked from stands and onto the ground, causing minor damage. In another on-campus incident of vandalism, posters displaying the Israeli flag were torn from a display and damaged. These five vandalism incidents all demonstrated bias against national origin. An additional vandalism occurred when multiple swastikas and a derogatory statement using an epithet to refer to Black people were written on a bathroom wall on campus; because of the prevalence of swastikas in the graffiti, this incident is being classified as a hate crime with a bias against religion, with acknowledgment of the significant impact of expressions of anti-Black bias in any form or context. A vandalism incident with bias against religion occurred when a student awoke one morning to find that the door of their dorm room had been vandalized, including an accusation that they were falsely representing themselves as Muslim.

Intimidation – An intimidation with national origin bias occurred on campus when protesters shouted threatening remarks at a group of students leaving a speaking event about Antisemitism on campus, including telling them to go back to Europe and calling them settlers, and furthermore indicating that they knew where the students lived. An intimidation with racial bias occurred on campus when an intoxicated student aggressively approached and challenged another student to a fight, using a racial epithet against Black people. An additional intimidation with racial bias occurred on campus, reported to the police by a professor who received two phone calls from an individual addressing the professor with profane and racialized language, indicating he knew the professor identifies as African American.

Simple Assault: A simple assault with sexual orientation bias occurred on public property geography³⁸ when a protester blocking a roadway was bumped by a vehicle trying to make its way through an intersection; the driver made disparaging remarks about their perception of the protester's sexual orientation. A simple assault with national origin bias occurred when an alum at a university event was followed, poked and grabbed by a suspect who made a derogatory reference to the alum's perceived Indian heritage, repeatedly stating that the alum did not belong at the event.

There was one unfounded hate crime in 2024, described in the next section.

Unfounded Crimes (2022 - 2024)

In 2022, there were two unfounded reports of sexual assaults. In one case, the alleged victim reported to a hospital nurse that she had been raped in the Wilbur parking lot. In the second case, the alleged victim reported to a hospital nurse that a male had pulled her out of her office on campus and raped her. These incidents were unfounded based on evidence from law enforcement investigations demonstrating that both reports were false.

In 2023, there were two unfounded cases. One, a reported attempted burglary, was unfounded when the investigation revealed that a new housekeeper mistakenly tried to use a key at the incorrect residence. A second case, reported as a robbery, was unfounded when the property that had been reported as stolen was determined to have been misplaced.

In 2024, there was one unfounded hate crime in the category of theft. During the investigation for flags that were stolen from an on campus location, it was determined that property was not removed but had instead been damaged. A separate case was written for the hate crime, in the category of vandalism.

³⁸ See Clery Act geography definitions on page 98.

Campus Crime Statistics 2022 - 2024

Crime Statistics Notes

30. *Crime and fire statistics reported in this publication are for the main Stanford University campus, located in unincorporated Santa Clara County. Stanford Health Care and the Lucile Packard Children's Hospital are separate legal entities from Stanford University and from each other. The Stanford Health Care Adult Hospital at Stanford and the Lucile Packard Children's Hospital at Stanford are physically contiguous to the Stanford University campus. Because of their proximity to the Stanford University campus, and because medical students receive training at these medical facilities, Stanford includes the both the SHC Adult Hospital and the LPCH at Stanford facilities as on campus, in accordance with the Department of Education's 2011 program review determination regarding Yale's campus and the adjacent Yale-New Haven Hospital.*
31. *A "separate campus" is a Clery term that defines a location owned or controlled by the institution, which is not reasonably contiguous to the main campus, has an organized program of study and has on-site administrators. A "branch campus" is a type of "separate campus". To be considered a "branch campus," the location must be geographically apart and independent from the main campus. Further, it must be permanent in nature, have its own faculty and administrative organization and offer courses leading to a degree or credential. A "foreign campus" is another type of "separate campus." A location will be classified as a "foreign campus" if the location is in a country other than the U.S.; a U.S.-based institution owns or controls the property or facility; there is an organized program of study; and there are administrative personnel on site.*
32. *Also included in this publication are statistics for locations which Stanford University owns or controls, which are used by students, which are not contiguous to campus, and which do not meet the definition of a separate campus (see above note for definition). These locations could be a student residence in a neighboring city or an academic building in another county, for example. Incidents that occur at these locations are considered "non-campus" and are included in the statistics compiled in the main campus publication. The counting and reporting of data contained in this publication was performed in accordance with regulatory guidance produced by the U.S. Department of Education and the Code of Federal Regulations.*
33. *The Clery Act does not provide a federal definition of consent.*
34. *According to the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting System, Part 1 Crimes are crimes against persons or property. In situations in which more than one crime is committed, the hierarchy rule of the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting system requires only that the most serious offense be recorded for a single incident. As an exception to this rule, a sexual assault will always be recorded in the institution's annual statistics when a murder occurs in the same single incident. Furthermore, beginning in 2013 with the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act, crimes that meet the definitions of dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, arson, and hate crimes will always be counted separately, when there are other reportable crimes.*
35. *The Burglary of each room is a separate offense. This means that if an offender unlawfully enters five dorm rooms on one floor of a student housing facility for the purpose of taking something, this incident counts as five burglaries. Similarly, if an offender enters five separate bedrooms accessible from a single point of entry, such as a suite, then this single incident counts as five burglaries.*
37. *Most incidents of Dating Violence are subsumed by the definition of Domestic Violence, if both state and federal definitions are considered. When an incident satisfies both definitions, it will be classified as Domestic Violence only. For statistical recording, each incident is counted once.*