

Criminal Offenses – Public Property

Information you need to complete this screen:

- **Public property** means *all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.*
- Do not over-report public property. If you want to report a larger-than-required area because of safety concerns do not include it with your *Clery Act* statistics. Put non-*Clery Act* statistics in a caveat and specify that they are non-*Clery Act* statistics.
- Do not include private residences or businesses.
- Do not report public property statistics for noncampus locations.
- *Clery Act* regulations specify that institutions must classify crimes using definitions from the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting Program’s *Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual* for murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. law violations, drug abuse violations, and liquor law violations. Institutions must use definitions from the FBI’s *National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Data Collection Guidelines* edition of the *UCR* for fondling, incest and statutory rape. Institutions must use definitions from the *Violence Against Women Act of 1994* and repeated in the *Clery Act* regulations for domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.
- There should be very few, if any, burglaries on public property. If there are reported burglaries on public property, there may have been a misclassification of the crime or the location. To be a burglary on public property, there must be an unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft to a public structure on public property within your campus or immediately adjacent to your campus.
- Additional information:
 - Data for 2017 and 2018 are pre-filled. If you need to correct data for 2018, change it in the table and then explain in the caveat what data were changed and why they were changed. You cannot correct 2017 data in the table. Instead, use the caveat box to specify the changes and the reason for the changes. **Use the following format to explain the change: “For (YEAR), line (X) was changed from (A) to (B) because (REASON).”**
 - To read the definition of a specific criminal offense, select the underlined offense on the screen.
 - Do not differentiate between attempted and completed crimes. The only exception to this rule applies to attempts or assaults to murder when the victim does not die. Classify these incidents as Aggravated Assaults rather than murders.
 - *Clery Act* crimes must be disclosed by the year in which the crimes were reported.

Screen instruction:

For each of the following criminal offenses, enter the number reported to have occurred on Public Property.

Directions:

1. Enter the number of reported Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughters.
2. Enter the number of reported Negligent Manslaughters.
3. Enter the number of reported sexual assaults that were Rape.
4. Enter the number of reported sexual assaults that were Fondling.
5. Enter the number of reported sexual assaults that were Incest.
6. Enter the number of reported sexual assaults that were Statutory Rape.
7. Enter the number of reported Robberies.
8. Enter the number of reported Aggravated Assaults.
9. Enter the number of reported Burglaries.
10. Enter the number of reported Motor Vehicle Thefts.
11. Enter the number of reported Arsons.
12. Select **SAVE** at the bottom of the screen to record your data.