



Enhancing Public Safety:

University of Cincinnati Student, Faculty, and Staff Survey Report Fall 2015

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In November 2015, University of Cincinnati students, faculty, and staff on the Uptown Campuses (East and West) were invited to participate in an online survey regarding their perceptions of safety on and around campus. This *Enhancing Public Safety Survey* was designed to provide information regarding respondents' perceptions, attitudes and experiences related to crime and public safety on and nearby the UC Uptown Campuses (East and West). This survey is administered annually to gauge changes in these attributes over time.

The survey was designed and analyzed by UC researchers from the Institute of Crime Science, and was administered by the Institute for Policy Research. This report details the findings from the third administration of the survey in November 2015, and includes comparisons of measured behaviors and attitudes to the previous two waves of survey results (administered in April 2014 & October 2014). It is recommended that UC students and faculty/staff continue to be surveyed annually to assess progress in key areas related to enhancing public safety in the UC community.

This report documents the findings from the survey, and provides comparisons to actual crime reports on and around campus. The survey items measured various aspects of six key areas: 1) perceptions of crime and safety, 2) crime victimization experiences both on the UC Uptown campuses and in the nearby area, 3) fear of crime, 4) factors influencing fear of crime, 5) respondents' familiarity with various UC crime reduction initiatives, and 6) walking patterns on and around the UC Uptown campuses.

Of the 26,102 surveys distributed to UC Uptown campus students in the Fall 2015 survey administration, 2,015 students responded (7.7%). Likewise, of the 9,970 surveys distributed to faculty and staff, 1,872 completed the survey (18.8%). These response rates are lower than previous response rates. By comparison, the first two surveys (Spring 2014 & Fall 2014) resulted in 10.8% and 10.3% response rates for students, respectively. The first two surveys administered to faculty/staff resulted in 23.0% and 21.0% response rates, respectively. Each survey was sent via email and respondents were provided a unique password to log their entries. Respondents were given 16 days to complete the survey after their initial invitation on November 5, 2015. The survey contained 34 close-ended questions on attitudes and experiences related to public safety, social behaviors, and demographic information. The survey also contained two open-ended questions on fear-inducing locations near campus and opinions on what UC can do to improve safety.

Comparisons between the three waves of survey results were made by ICS researchers. In general, the most recent survey results demonstrate encouraging evidence about the effects of UC's public safety efforts towards the UC community. Changes over time in survey results are discussed at the end of this report. The following executive summary documents the main findings contained within this report.

I. Perceptions of Crime and Safety

- A large proportion of surveyed students and faculty/staff inaccurately perceived serious crime to have increased nearby campus (26.8% of students, 42.9% of faculty/staff), while a smaller proportion inaccurately perceived serious crime to have increased on campus (6.5% of students, 15.8% of faculty/staff).

- Serious crimes were defined to respondents as including robbery, assault, burglary, sexual assault, theft from auto, other theft, and vandalism.
- In contrast, data from the University of Cincinnati Police Department (UCPD) and the Cincinnati Police Department (CPD) indicate that official crime reports have been decreasing or relatively stable over the last four years, both on and nearby campus.
- Some of the variation in respondents' reported perceptions of crime and safety is associated with demographic characteristics. In particular, larger percentages of female students believed that serious crime had increased on campus (8.1%) and nearby campus (33.7%) compared to male students (4.4% and 18.4%, respectively). Similar gender differences are reported for faculty/staff.
- A slightly larger percentage of international students (8.8%) perceived an increase in crime on campus compared to American students (6.1%). Nearby campus, approximately 25% of both groups perceived crime to have increased.
- As faculty and staff increase in age (e.g. from 41-50 years to 51-60 years) they were more likely to perceive an increase in crime both on and nearby campus. In contrast, as students' year of attendance increased (e.g. from one year to two years), a similar pattern in perceptions of crime increase is not observed.
- Generally, respondents reported that they felt safer on campus than in the areas nearby. A low percentage of students (10.1%) and faculty/staff (7.2%) agreed or strongly agreed that they felt safe in the areas near campus at night, while a higher percentage agreed that they felt safe in the areas near campus during the day (63.1% of students, 53.6% of faculty/staff)
- *Analyses demonstrate the need to continue to educate UC students, faculty, and staff about the changes in crime on and around UC—substantial proportions do not know that crime has been decreasing. Additionally, although a greater proportion of students and faculty/staff reported feeling safe in the neighborhoods nearby campus in this survey than in the last survey, the proportions are still low. This suggests more effort to promote feelings of safety nearby campus is needed.*

II. Victimization Experiences

- The survey asked about criminal victimization during the six-month period prior to the survey's administration. Inquired crimes included assault, burglary, robbery, theft from vehicles, other theft, vandalism, and sexual assault.
- Student respondents reported comparable numbers of victimizations on campus (12.9% of students; 403 victimizations) as around campus (12.7% of students; 440 victimizations). The faculty/staff respondents reported more victimization on campus (9.4% of faculty/staff; 277 victimizations) than in the areas surrounding UC (5.5% of faculty/staff; 157 victimizations).
- Both on and nearby campus, respondents most commonly reported being victims of vandalism. Specifically, 4.9% of students and 4.6% of faculty/staff reported a vandalism victimization on campus, while 5.5% of students and 2.8% of faculty/staff reported a vandalism victimization nearby campus.

- The majority of survey respondents did not report their victimization to police; further, students were substantially less likely to report victimizations occurring on campus to police compared to faculty/staff. Reporting patterns for the areas nearby campus were similar between students and faculty/staff.
 - Specifically, only 31.5% of student respondents who reported being victimized on campus and 39.8% of students who reported being victimized nearby campus indicated that they had reported that victimization to police.
 - By comparison, 50.5% of all faculty/staff respondents who reported being victimized on campus, and 40.8% of faculty/staff who reported being victimized nearby campus, indicated that they had reported that victimization to police.
- The percentage of victimizations reported to police varied by crime type: Burglary victimizations were most likely to be reported, while vandalism and sexual assault victimizations were least likely.
- For most crimes, the actual number of survey respondents who indicated they reported their victimizations to police greatly exceeded the actual number of reported crimes to CPD and UCPD during the same time period. This discrepancy may be occurring as a result of the comparison of two different types of data. Specifically, while police reports are incident-level (where each incident can have 1 or more victims), survey responses are at the victim-level, with each response representing only one victimization. As such, if there were a large number of multiple victim incidents, it is expected that these two sets of data would not match. Alternatively, it is also possible that 1) survey respondents have reported crimes on the survey that occurred outside the six-month time frame the questions reference (telescoping), 2) survey respondents misunderstood the crime classifications as described, 3) survey respondents are reporting crimes that do not match survey questions, or 4) survey respondents are being untruthful about their victimization experiences.
- ***Generally, the majority of students, faculty and staff indicate they do not report their criminal victimization to police. Reporting crimes to the police provide information for more strategic crime reduction efforts that can ultimately make areas on and around campus safer. The University administration should continue to emphasize that reporting of criminal victimization to police needs to occur immediately after the crime in order to increase the likelihood of apprehending the offender(s). Further, as the most common form of reported victimization was theft from auto, efforts should continue to focus on reducing the opportunity for theft from auto victimization of UC students, faculty and staff.***

III. Fear of Crime

- As with previous reports, the high level of fear of crime reported by respondents does not accurately reflect their actual likelihood of victimization. This is consistent with the literature on fear of crime on college campuses, where students' reported fear of crime is much higher than their actual risk (Sloan, Fisher & Wilkins, 1996).
- Students were more fearful of crime nearby campus than on campus, and the levels of fear reported varied by crime type. Between 16.3% and 28.3% of students reported

being moderately or very fearful of the seven surveyed crimes on the UC campus, whereas between 40.6% and 66.9% of students reported being moderately or very fearful of the same crimes when nearby campus.

- Likewise, faculty/staff were more fearful of crime nearby campus than on campus. Between 13.4% and 31.7% of faculty/staff were moderately or very fearful of the seven surveyed crimes on campus, while fear of crime around campus ranged from 31.5% to 56.1%.
- On campus, students and faculty/staff were the most fearful of theft from auto (28.3% and 31.7%, respectively). Nearby campus, students were most fearful of robbery (66.9%), and faculty/staff were most fearful of theft from auto (56.1%).
- Students were the least fearful of assault on campus (16.3%) and vandalism nearby campus (42.6%), while faculty/staff were least fearful of assault on campus (13.4%) and sexual assault nearby campus (31.5%)
- On campus, 25.7% of students and 23.5% of faculty/staff were classified as “generally fearful”, meaning they were moderately to very fearful of at least 3 or more different types of crimes. Nearby campus, a majority of students (65.3%) and faculty/staff (52.9%) were generally fearful of crime.
- *The majority of students, faculty and staff– regardless of gender, race, number of years at UC, or citizenship status – were classified as generally fearful of the areas nearby campus. The university administration should concentrate efforts towards reducing fear of crime for the areas nearby campus, through promoting accurate information about crime trends as well as UC public safety services and efforts. These efforts should particularly focus on females, international students and Asian students, as these groups were identified as being more fearful than their peers.*

IV. Potential Sources of Fear

- Of the potential sources of fear of crime identified in the survey, students were most likely to agree that personal experiences (36.7%) increased their fear of crime on campus, and that media reports (38.8%) increased their fear of crime nearby campus.
- Faculty/staff respondents were most likely to agree that media reports increased their fear of crime, both on campus (33.6%) and nearby campus (43.0%).
- Other potential sources of fear included information from family, friends, social media, and UC crime alert emails
- A large portion of students indicated that the UC safety initiatives *decreased* their fear of crime both on (43.7%) and nearby (37.2%) campus.
- Likewise, 40.7% of faculty/staff indicated that UC safety initiatives decreased their fear of crime on campus, while 32.0% indicated safety initiatives decreased their fear of crime nearby campus.

- The vast majority of the sample reported that they pay attention to UC Crime Alert emails, and of those, a large percentage also indicated making changes to their behavior as a result of these emails.
 - 77.0% of student respondents indicated that they pay attention to the crime alert emails and 83.9% of those students noted that they made some changes to their behavior as a result of these emails.
 - 80.1% of faculty/staff indicated they pay attention to the crime alert emails, and 74.8% of those faculty/staff reported making changes to their behavior as a result.
- The most common behavioral changes included avoiding walking at night in areas where reported crimes occur (57.0% of students, 48.6% of faculty/staff) and avoiding walking alone on campus at night (46.7% of students, 42.7% of faculty/staff).
- A portion of students and faculty/staff also indicated they come to campus less often (8.0% of students, 10.1% of faculty/staff) or change the time they leave campus (21.9% of students, 22.4% of faculty/staff) as a result of the emails, which may negatively impact the development of a thriving campus community.
- ***Considerable percentages of students, faculty and staff are fearful of crime both on and nearby campus. Fear of crime may have positive outcomes, as a healthy amount of fear may prompt a student to use precautions to reduce their likelihood of victimization. However, fear of crime may also result in negative behaviors that cause people to avoid certain areas (e.g. coming to campus) or avoid certain activities (e.g. evening classes). Understanding fear of crime and taking it into consideration is necessary when planning intervention efforts to enhance public safety.***

V. Familiarity with UC Safety Initiatives

- Of the safety initiatives undertaken, student respondents were *most* aware of Night Ride (96.3% of students reporting awareness) and the additional uniformed police officers near campus (78.8% reporting awareness).
- Students reported being *least* aware of Case Watch (15.9%) and of the installation of cameras in neighborhoods near UC (33.4%).
- Likewise, faculty/staff reported the most awareness for Night Ride (92.7%) and the additional uniformed police officers near campus (79.7%), and the least aware of Case Watch (15.4%) and the *LiveSafe* mobile app (31.7%).
- ***Findings indicate that some of the newer safety initiatives like Case Watch and LiveSafe are still not well known to the UC community, and more exposure to these initiatives may be needed. In particular, past analyses suggested that familiarity with UC safety initiatives may reduce the likelihood that a student is fearful.***

VI. Walking Patterns On and Nearby Campus

- The two greatest problems students agreed they faced when walking was avoiding walking alone on campus at night (42.9%) and avoiding neighborhoods that are considered unsafe (41.4%).

- The greatest problem faced by faculty and staff was difficulty in avoiding walking alone on campus at night (29.8%).
- ***Importantly, 39.7% of students and 22.6% of faculty and staff reported they found it difficult to avoid walking alone in the neighborhoods near campus at night. This is an important finding, as one of the main safety suggestions provided in the UC Crime Alert emails is to encourage individuals to walk in groups. It appears that this tip may be difficult to implement for a sizable proportion of the UC population.***

VII. Open-Ended Recommendations

- Students, faculty, and staff were asked to freely respond with what they believed was the most important thing the University of Cincinnati can do to increase safety on or around campus. A total of 980 student responses were coded, containing 1,118 individual suggestions. A total of 1,357 faculty/staff responses were coded, containing 1,830 individual suggestions.
- The most common suggestion made by students to improve safety was to increase the presence of police officers and police patrols (mentioned in 44.3% of responses). Of those that mentioned a specific agency, 81.3% called for more University of Cincinnati Police Officers.
- Other responses by students identified many strategies that are already being implemented at UC (additional lighting, improving NightRide services, etc.), thus it appears efforts underway by UC are consistent with the desires of students, and that students would like UC to continue to improve these efforts.
- The most common suggestion made by faculty/staff to improve safety was to increase the presence of police officers and police patrols (mentioned in 48.3% of responses).
- Many responses by faculty/staff identified or suggested improving on strategies that are already being implemented at UC. For example, 23.6% recommended increasing knowledge and awareness of safety efforts and crimes on campus, 13.0% recommended installing additional lighting, and 4.3% suggested improving access to NightRide and walking escort services.
- ***Students, faculty and staff suggested the university should use strategies which align with the current Public Safety efforts, such as expanded police presence, additional lighting and increasing knowledge of safety efforts and crime on and around campus. University efforts should continue to emphasize education and increased awareness of students, faculty, and staff.***

VIII. Explaining Fear of Crime and Violent Victimization

- Several multivariate statistical models were estimated to better understand what specific variables influenced fear of crime and violent victimization on campus and in the nearby areas, while simultaneously controlling for other relevant factors. While nuances arose, there were some factors that consistently explained fear of crime and reported violent victimization.
- Two factors consistently predicted a decreased likelihood of being fearful of crime for both students and faculty/staff: being male, and awareness of the UC Safety Initiatives.

- Results indicate that engaging in risky behaviors (e.g. staying out late, spending time intoxicated in public places) increases the risk of violent victimization for students both on and nearby campus, and for faculty/staff nearby campus. The University should target efforts for these groups of students, faculty and staff.
- *For students and faculty/staff, victimization on campus was a significant predictor of victimization off campus, and vice versa. This indicates that there may be a subgroup of individuals experiencing a disproportionate number of multiple victimizations. It is important to identify the characteristics and behaviors of this group of individuals and target information to them regarding the UC safety programs available, as they would likely benefit from this information more than the average student or faculty/staff member.*

IX. Findings After Officer-Involved Shooting

- Surveying UC students, faculty, and staff about their Public Safety experiences and perceptions has been a primary objective for the Campus Crime Committee since its inception in 2013. However, this survey does not directly address specific questions about perceptions of and experiences related to the University of Cincinnati Police Department (UCPD).
- Following the UCPD officer-involved shooting of Samuel DuBose on July 19, 2015, the University launched a separate *Perceptions of Policing Survey* to gauge attitudes the University's responses to the shooting. A report summarizing this survey and its findings will be available later in 2016.
- Importantly, the current survey indicates that the officer-involved shooting does not appear to have increased student or faculty/staff fear of crime—rather, reported fear of crime has decreased. Specifically, the April 2014 wave of the survey, which occurred prior to the shooting, found that 29.0% and 72.3% of students were generally fearful on and nearby campus, respectively. In contrast, the current wave of the survey, which occurred following the shooting, found that 25.7% of students were generally fearful on campus, while 65.3% were generally fearful nearby campus.
- *Additionally, the officer-involved shooting does not appear to have impacted student, faculty and staff favorability of additional police patrols on and around campus. Indeed, in their open ended survey responses, the most common recommendation made by students, faculty and staff was increasing police presence in order to improve safety on and nearby campus.*

X. Report Trends Over Time

- Three waves of the Enhancing Public Safety Survey have been administered - the first in April 2014, the second in Fall 2014 and the third in Fall 2015. Response rates for students and faculty/staff have generally decreased across waves of the survey. Possible reasons for this may include survey fatigue, lack of incentive for filling out the survey, or a decrease in the perceived importance of the survey topic. It is important that the University continue to communicate the importance of this topic.

- It is recommended that this survey continue to be administered annually to UC students, faculty, and staff during the Fall semester
- Across survey waves, respondents continue to inaccurately perceive that crime has increased on and around campus. However, the percentage of individuals with this inaccurate perception has decreased in each wave of the survey. Possible reasons for the reduction in the percentages of students, faculty, and staff include better messaging about crime changes by the university as well as more awareness of students, faculty, and staff towards public safety in general. It should be noted that official crime reports indicate crime counts on campus and nearby have generally continued to drop over the past decade.
- Both students and faculty/staff have reported feeling safer on campus than nearby campus across all three waves of the survey. A larger proportion of respondents reported feeling safe nearby campus in the most recent survey than in the previous two iterations.
- Reported victimizations of student, faculty and staff have declined across survey waves. This amounted to a reduction of approximately 11.0% in victimizations for students in either of the areas on campus or nearby campus, and an 8.0% reduction in victimizations for faculty/staff on campus and a 3.2% reduction nearby campus. Reductions in reported victimizations mirror reductions in reported crimes.
- Similarly, fear of crime has trended downward across survey waves. Specifically, the percent of students who are generally fearful on campus has slightly declined from 29.0% to 25.7% from the first iteration of the survey compared to the most recent results. For the areas nearby campus, the percentage of students who were categorized as generally fearful dropped from 72.3% to 65.3% in the most recent survey results. Similar reductions were shown for faculty and staff respondents.
- The first administration of the survey identified that the greatest proportion of respondents agreed that the crime alert emails specifically increased their fear of crime, both on and nearby campus. The third wave of the survey indicates that this has changed. Rather, students were most likely to agree that personal experiences (36.7%) increased their fear of crime on campus, and that media reports (38.8%) increased their fear of crime nearby campus. Faculty and staff were most likely to agree that media reports increased their fear of crime, both on campus (33.6%) and nearby campus (43.0%). A possible reason for the reduction in the influence of crime reduction emails on fear of crime is that UC made an effort to be more selective in criteria for sending crime alert emails. With this change in selectivity, fewer crime alert emails were sent in 2015 than in previous years (i.e. approximately 80 were sent in 2012, around 60 were sent in each of 2013 and 2014, and less than 30 were sent in 2015).

XI. Conclusion and Future Steps

- Respondents most commonly reported being victims of vandalism, theft, and theft from auto. However, as with previous waves of the survey, the number of victimizations reported by respondents tended to exceed the number of crimes reported to CPD and UCPD for most crime categories.

- Based on report analyses, there are a number of fearful populations (e.g. females, international students), that may benefit from efforts to promote accurate perceptions of crime, such as targeted educational efforts.
- The results of the logistic regression analyses indicated that there may be a subset of students and faculty/staff that are experiencing multiple victimizations. Indeed, 3.3% of students reported experiencing 2 or more types of victimization on campus, while 5.3% of students reported experiencing 2 or more types of victimization nearby campus. Further, 10.1% of students reported experiencing 2 or more types of victimization, regardless of whether it occurred on campus or nearby. It is important to identify the characteristics and behaviors of this group of individuals and target information to them regarding the UC safety programs available, as they would likely benefit from this information more than the average student or faculty/staff member.
- A fourth iteration of this survey will be administered in Fall of 2016. It is recommended that UC students, faculty, and staff continue to be surveyed on an annual basis to monitor progress in key areas of public safety for the UC community.

I. INTRODUCTION

Personal safety on college campuses is of collective concern to students, parents, faculty/staff, law enforcement officials, university administrators, and the general public. This concern has increased along with several high-profile shootings and sexual assault cases at colleges and universities that portray such institutions as dangerous places. Yet as federal initiatives have made data on campus crime publicly available, it is evident that crime on college campuses (especially violent and serious crime) is generally rare. Rather, research indicates that property crimes are far more common than violent crimes on college campuses (U.S. Department of Education, 2013).

Nevertheless, fear of crime among students, faculty, and staff remains high. The sources of fear are complex—including personal and vicarious experiences with victimization (Drakulich, 2014)—yet research consistently shows that one's level of fear of crime is virtually unrelated to their objective level of risk (Pratt, 2009). Fear of crime can itself carry additional negative consequences in the form of psychological and emotional distress (Ngo and Paternoster, 2013), and those who are fearful may disengage from public activities, which may in turn weaken the ability of the community to work together (Gau and Pratt, 2008).

As part of an effort to understand and improve campus public safety, executives from the University of Cincinnati (UC) commissioned a large-scale online survey of students, faculty, and staff concerning several dimensions of crime and public safety. The first survey was administered in April 2014 (hereafter referred to as the Spring 2014 or baseline survey) and provided baseline estimates to compare changes in surveyed attitudes and behaviors over time. A second wave was administered in fall of 2014. This report summarizes the results of the third wave of the survey, administered in fall of 2015.

Report Overview

This report details the results of the survey data gathered from UC students, faculty, and staff. The report is organized into eight sections: (1) a description of the methodology used to conduct the survey; (2) student survey results for six substantive areas, including perceptions of crime and safety, victimization experiences, fear of crime, factors influencing fear of crime, familiarity with crime reduction initiatives, and walking patterns; (3) analysis of student open ended responses; (4) statistical analyses for the factors impacting fear of crime and violent victimization; (5) faculty and staff survey results for the same six substantive areas; (6) a discussion of the survey results considering the officer-involved shooting in July of 2015; (7) description of the changes in survey results over time; and (8) a discussion of ongoing activities and recommendations for future steps.

II. METHODOLOGY

This section of the report details the methodology used by ICS researchers, including a thorough description of how data was obtained and the scope of analyses. Analyses included in this report are based on a single wave of data collected for the Enhancing Public Safety Survey in November of 2015. Note that a new section has been added to this report which makes comparisons from this Fall 2015 wave of data to the previous two waves of data (Spring 2014 and Fall 2014).

Sources of Data

As part of the efforts by the UC Crime Reduction Committee to understand and ultimately reduce crime in and around the UC Uptown (East and West) campuses, researchers and consultants from the UC Institute of Crime Science were tasked with conducting a regularly administered survey of UC students, faculty, and staff concerning public safety. The survey instrument was developed and administered in partnership with researchers from the UC Institute for Policy Research.

The third wave of the online survey was administered from November 5 – November 21, 2015. This web-based survey was offered to registered, full-time undergraduate and graduate students, as well as full and part-time faculty and staff through their UC email accounts. An email was sent on behalf of Robin Engel, Vice President for Safety and Reform, on November 5th encouraging students, faculty, and staff at UC to aid in the enhancement of public safety efforts by providing information on their experiences with crime on and around campus. A second email containing the survey invitation was sent from the Institute for Policy Research the same day, which contained a unique identifier and password for each invitee to ensure anonymity and that the survey could only be completed once. Three reminder emails were sent to eligible participants after the initial invitation. No incentive was offered to participants. This process resulted in 2,015 surveys completed by students and 1,872 surveys completed by faculty and staff. This represents a 7.7% response rate from students and an 18.8% response rate from faculty and staff, which is lower than in previous waves of this survey. The first wave of the survey, administered in April 2014, resulted in a response rate of 10.8% for students and 23.0% for faculty/staff. The second wave of the survey, administered in November 2014, resulted in a 10.3% response rate for students and 21.0% response rate for faculty/staff. Notably, there were 33.9% fewer student responses in this third wave of data compared to the first wave administered in April 2014 (1,032 fewer respondents). By comparison, there were only 6.1% fewer faculty/staff responses in the third wave of data compared to the first wave data (122 fewer respondents).

Analyses were ran using SPSS, a statistical package for social sciences data. Percentages presented are based on valid percentages identified by SPSS, as missing items varied by each item in each sample. All statistics in this report represent estimates of the total Uptown university population. However, due to the nature of the research sample, it is possible that the responses gathered do not accurately represent this larger group. There is no way to determine if those who chose to respond to the survey are more or less likely to be concerned about crime, to have experienced victimization, or to be fearful on or near campus. While bias due to non-response from invited participants cannot be ruled out, the large number of survey responses and the representativeness of the sample on key demographics reduce this likelihood (see page 13).

This report summarizes the third wave of data collected from this survey tool, and is based on a longitudinal panel design. Each wave of the survey samples participants who may or may not have been invited to complete the previous surveys. As such, this survey does *not* track the same individuals over time. Instead, a longitudinal panel design is used. This type of survey design involves repeated observations of the same population, in this case full-time students and full and part-time faculty and staff, over time. Based on a comparison of key demographics from this survey (presented below in Table 1), with previous waves of the survey, there is no evidence to suspect that this sample differs substantially from the previous survey samples or the UC Uptown population. Estimates of the UC Uptown population demographics were collected from the University of Cincinnati Student Fact Book for Autumn 2015.

In addition to the survey results, this report also summarizes crimes reported to the Cincinnati Police Department (CPD) and the University of Cincinnati Police Department (UCPD) between November 1, 2011 and October 31, 2015. These crime incidents are classified using the standards of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program of the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), whereby offenses are categorized as Part I and Part II crimes. Part I crimes include serious offenses and are further divided into violent crimes (i.e., homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crimes (i.e., burglary, larceny/theft, theft from auto). Part II crimes included in this report are limited to vandalism and simple assault, as they were crimes of interest in the survey. Though the focus of this report is on survey responses, including police-reported offenses allows for a comparison between official statistics and all victimizations (both reported and unreported) as well as a comparison of actual reported crime trends to perceptions of crime trends. Importantly, as it is possible that the former UCPD officer-involved shooting on July 19, 2015 impacted survey responses, this report also includes a section entitled “Impact of the Officer Involved Shooting” (page 53) which explores the effects of the shooting on survey responses. To further examine the effects of this shooting on student and faculty/staff perceptions of UCPD, a separate survey (the *Perceptions of Policing Survey*), has been created and administered, and a report summarizing its results will be published later this year.

Scope of Analysis

The survey asked respondents to answer questions about their perceptions of crime, fear of crime, and victimization both on campus and in the areas “nearby” campus. On campus was defined as the UC Uptown West and East (Medical) campuses. Areas nearby campus were defined for respondents as the residential and commercial areas within a half-mile of campus. No map was provided to respondents; rather they were asked to estimate the areas roughly within a half-mile of campus. The half-mile buffer surrounding the UC campuses is represented in Figure 33 in the attached Appendix at the end of the report. This area was identified for survey respondents as a general estimation of the geographic boundaries within the *UC Concentration of Student Residents* (CSR) area as identified by the UCPD (formerly known as the “Clery Timely Warning Area”). The UC CSR area is a geographic zone identified by the UCPD where the majority of students reside. Specifically, 80% of students whose local addresses are registered in the 45219 and 45220 zip codes, the two zip codes closest to the Uptown campus, are contained within this area. The UC CSR area (see Figure 34 in the Appendix) serves as the boundary for the police-reported crime data analyses used to compare to the survey data results.

One limitation to this survey is that when prompted to answer the survey questions, respondents may interpret the areas near campus to be different than the UC CSR area boundary. Indeed, these two areas are different, as some parts of the UC CSR area extend farther than a half-mile from campus while others are less than one half-mile away.

Descriptive statistics were estimated separately for the student data and faculty/staff data. Information will be provided on the responses from the questions asked within each of the six substantive areas that were included in both of the surveys. These core areas include: (1) Perceptions of Crime and Safety; (2) Victimization Experiences; (3) Fear of Crime; (4) Factors Influencing Fear of Crime; (5) Familiarity with UC Safety Initiatives; and (6) Walking Patterns On and Nearby UC. Crimes included in the analyses are assault, burglary, robbery, theft from vehicles, other theft, vandalism, and sexual assault. When applicable, substantive comparisons between responses concerning safety on the UC campus and surrounding areas will be discussed.

III. STUDENT SURVEY RESULTS

Out of 26,102 invitations sent, 2,015 student surveys were completed, representing a 7.7% response rate. As shown in Table 1, the average age of student respondents was 22.1 years, with approximately 54.9% female, 44.2% male and 0.9% transgender/other respondents. The majority of the respondents were Caucasian (72.6%), followed by 15.2% Asian, 4.0% African-American, 1.8% Hispanic and 6.6% other racial and ethnic origin. This sample slightly underrepresents African-Americans who make up 7.1% of the UC Uptown population, and over-represents Asians who make up only 3.3% of the UC Uptown population. This student sample is made up of 13.8% international respondents and 86.2% American respondents. Thus, this sample slightly over represents the International population at UC. Approximately 74.7% of respondents were undergraduates at the time of the survey, while 25.3% were graduate students. The sample was relatively evenly spread in terms of the class year of students. Regardless of undergraduate or graduate status, about 35.9% of respondents were in their first year, 23.6% were in their second year, 19.5% were in their third year, and 21.0% were in their fourth or higher year at UC. Half of the sample lived nearby campus (50.4%), while 22.4% lived on campus and 27.2% commuted to the university. Table 1 below presents demographic factors for the 2015 Autumn UC Uptown campus population compared to the survey sample.

Table 1. Demographics of Full-Time Students at the UC Uptown Campus

	Uptown Population (N=26,563)	Fall 2015 Sample (N=2,015)
Female	48.5%	54.9%
Male	51.5%	44.2%
Transgender	--	0.9%
Undergraduate	79.3%	74.7%
Graduate/Professional	20.7%	25.3%
Freshman/1 Year	24.3%	35.9%
Sophomore/2 Year	25.7%	23.6%
Junior/3 Year	22.1%	19.5%
Senior/4 + Years	27.9%	21.0%
Average Age*	21.7 years	22.1 years
Race*		
Asian	3.3%	15.2%
African American	7.1%	4.0%
Hispanic	3.0%	1.8%
Caucasian	69.2%	72.6%
Other**	2.5%	6.6%
Unknown	5.9%	0.3%
International*	9.0%	13.8%
Live on Campus***	24.0%	22.4%
Live Nearby Campus	--	50.4%
Commute to Campus	--	27.2%

* Age, Race and Nationality for full-time only students unavailable; percentages are based on all students enrolled on Main Campus. Note that “International” is categorized as a race by the UC Factbook, but is separate from race in this report’s sample demographics.

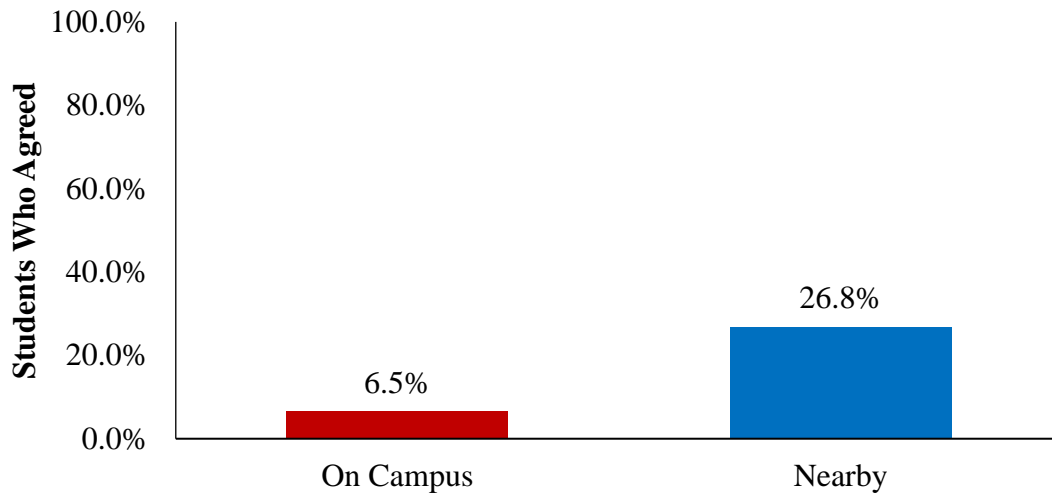
** “Other” includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Pacific Islander and those of two or more races.

*** The percentage of students who live on campus is based on undergraduate student data only.

1. Perceptions of Crime and Safety

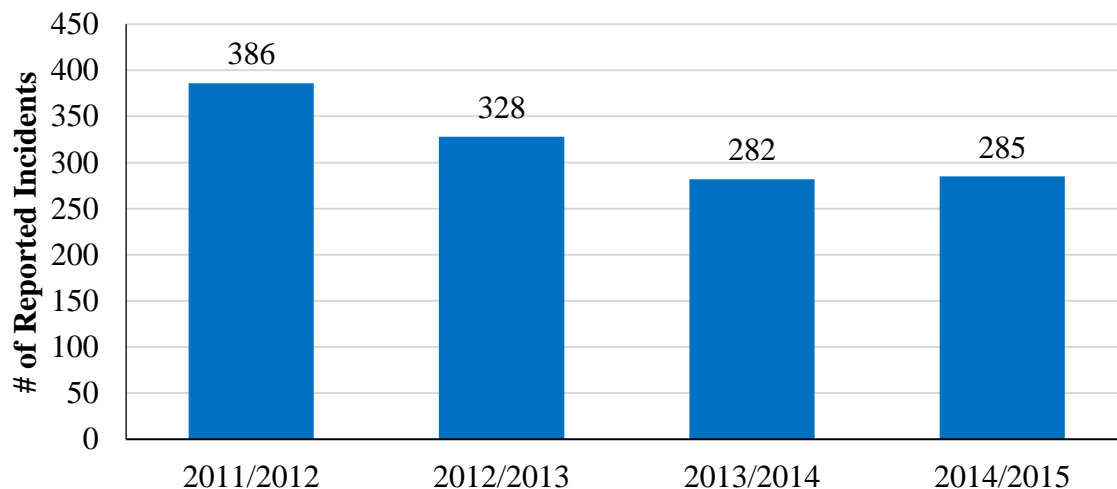
Surveyed students were asked about their perceptions of serious crime and safety for the University and its surrounding areas. Specifically students were asked, “In the last three years has serious crime [i.e., murder, robbery, aggravated assault, rape, burglary, theft, and automobile theft] decreased, increased, or stayed about the same on campus?” The same question was asked of students for the areas near campus. As stated earlier, students were asked to define the areas near campus as the residential and commercial areas within a half-mile of campus. Figure 1 below reports those who agreed crime had increased. Only 6.5 % of students perceived crime to be increasing on campus. Less than one-third of the students (26.8%) perceived serious crime to be increasing in the areas near campus in recent years.

Figure 1. Students Who Agreed Serious Crime Increased in the Past Three Years (N=2,015)



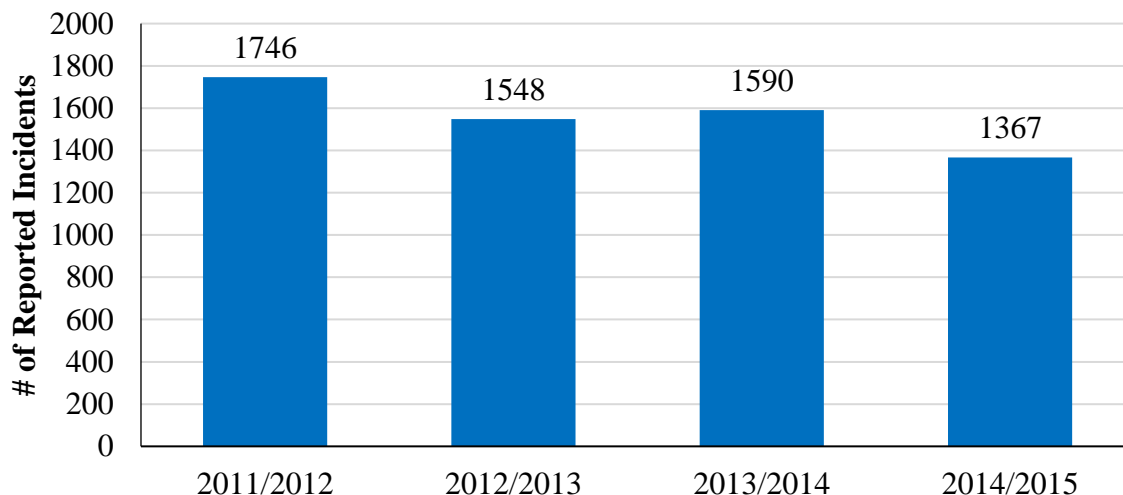
Figures 2 and 3 below show officially reported crime to the UCPD and the CPD, to demonstrate the actual changes in serious crime over time. Figure 2 below displays all Part I crimes that have been reported to police, during the past four years (12-month periods). Because the fall survey was administered in November, the 12-month period includes information from November 1, 2014 to October 31, 2015. These numbers include both violent and property offenses. Figure 2 demonstrates that, for the most part, Part I crimes in the year before the survey (2014/2015) are below all crime counts of previous years. This figure clearly demonstrates that crime has not been increasing on campus—rather, it has been decreasing.

Figure 2. University of Cincinnati Part I Reported Crime Counts, November 1 - October 31



Similar to Figure 2, Figure 3 shows the Part I crime counts for a 12-month period. Data for Figure 3 is derived from official incident reports taken by the CPD. Included are incidents that have occurred in the UC *Concentration of Student Residents (CSR)* area, a geographic area surrounding the UC campus where a vast majority of UC students reside. This zone has been previously known as the “UC Clery Timely Warning Area” or the “UCPD Patrol Area.” This area was described in the Methodology section of this report (page 10). Figure 3 below displays all Part I crimes that have been reported to police, during the past four years (12-month periods). As above, because the fall survey was administered in November, the 12-month period includes information from November 1, 2014 to October 31, 2015. These numbers include both violent and property offenses. This figure demonstrates that crime has not been increasing. On the contrary, it was steadily decreasing all four years prior to the survey’s administration.

**Figure 3. Nearby Campus Part I Reported Crime Counts,
November 1 - October 31**



When the student segment is disaggregated by demographics, specific differences arise. Using the same response questions as before, Figure 4 displays perceptions of serious crime increases by gender and by area of reference. Recall that serious crimes include murder, robbery, aggravated assault, rape, burglary, theft, and automobile theft. When separated by gender, a greater percentage of females (shown in red) believed serious crime had increased than did males (shown in blue), both on and nearby campus, as shown in Figure 4 below. Specifically, 8.1% of females agreed serious crime increased on campus compared to only 4.4% of males, and 33.7% of females agreed serious crime had increased nearby campus compared to only 18.4% of males.

Figure 4. Students Who Agreed Serious Crime Increased in the Past Three Years, by Gender (N=2,015)

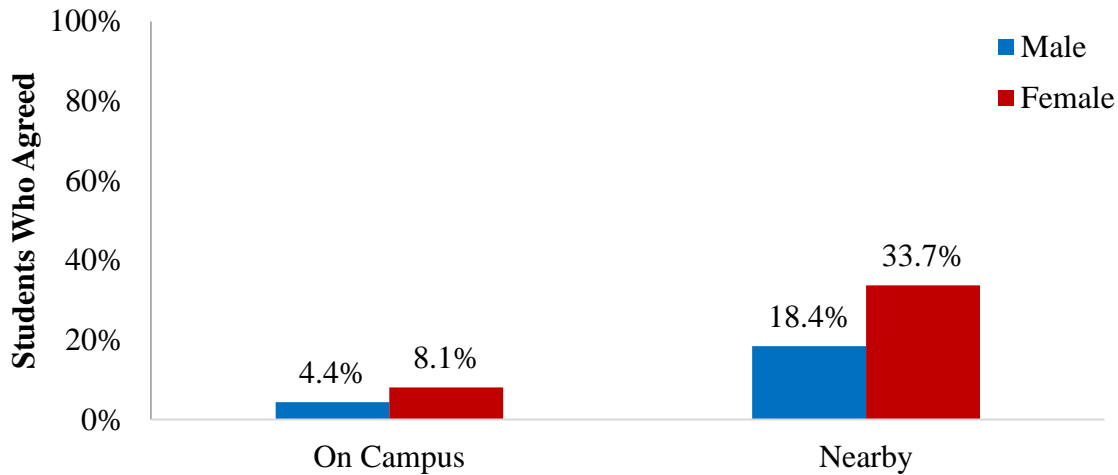


Figure 5 below displays perceptions of serious crime increases by academic status (undergraduate students shown in red and graduate students shown in blue). Serious crimes include murder, robbery, aggravated assault, rape, burglary, theft, and automobile theft. Specifically, 5.8% of all surveyed undergraduate students agreed serious crime increased on campus compared to 8.6% of graduate students. In reference to the area nearby campus, 26.5% of undergraduate students agreed serious crime increased compared to 28.9% of graduate students. Figure 5 demonstrates that a slightly larger percentage of graduate students agreed that serious crime has increased in the past three years, on and nearby campus, compared to undergraduate students.

Figure 5. Students Who Agreed Serious Crime Increased in the Past Three Years, by Academic Status (N=2,015)

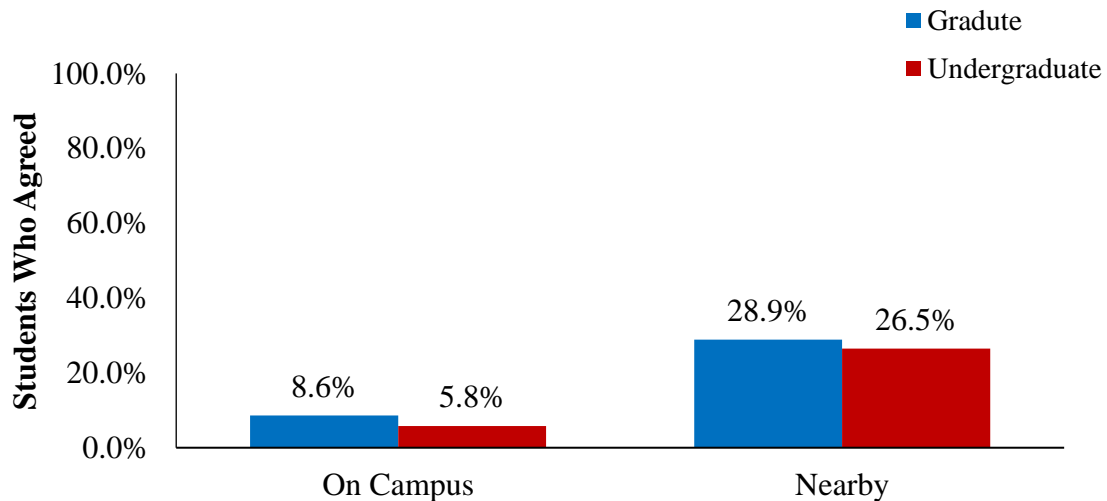


Figure 6 below shows student perceptions of changes in serious crime for both on and around campus disaggregated by years spent at the UC Uptown campus. The percentages represent those students who agreed serious crime had increased. Students were collapsed into categories according to their number of years at UC, regardless of undergraduate or graduate status. According to Figure 6, first and fourth year students have a slightly higher percentage of students who agreed to an increase compared to second and third year students. For example, approximately 30.0% of first and fourth year students agreed crime increased nearby campus, compared to 22.5% of third year students and 25.0% of second year students.

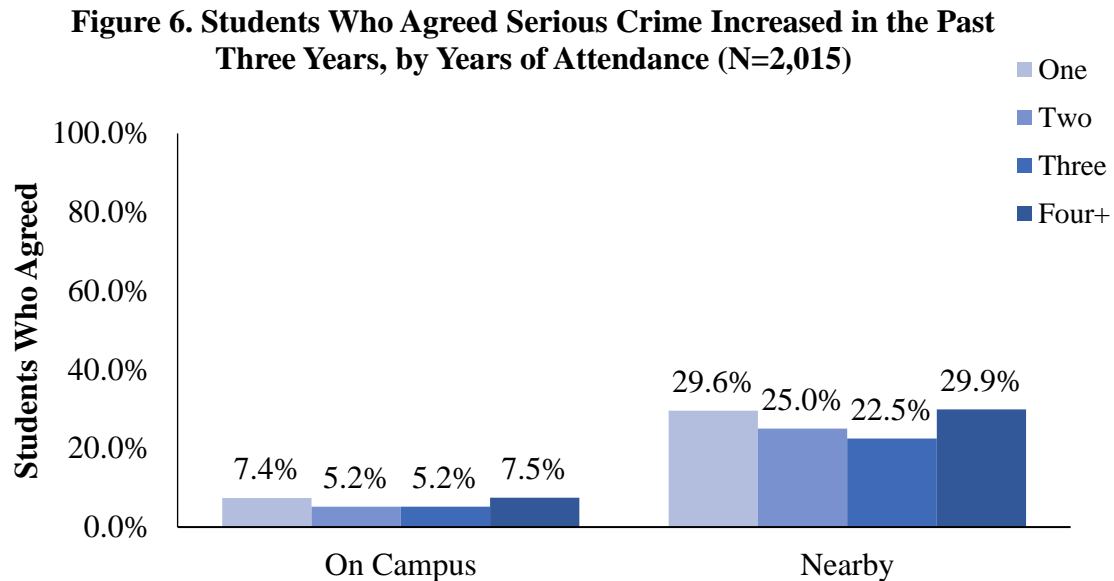


Figure 7 below demonstrates student perceptions of changes in serious crime by race (in alphabetical order). In terms of racial group, 36.3% of African American, 29.0% of Asian, 24.9% of Caucasian, and 40.5% of Hispanic students perceived crime to be increasing nearby campus. On campus, African American students represented the racial group with the highest percentage (13.6%) of individuals who perceived crime to be increasing over the past three years.

Figure 7. Students Who Agreed Serious Crime Increased in the Past Three Years, by Race (N=2,015)

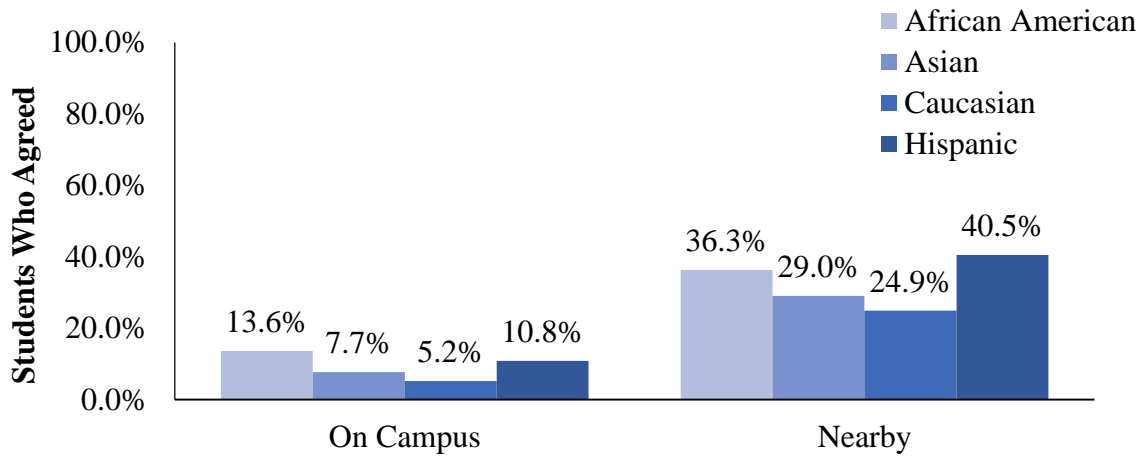
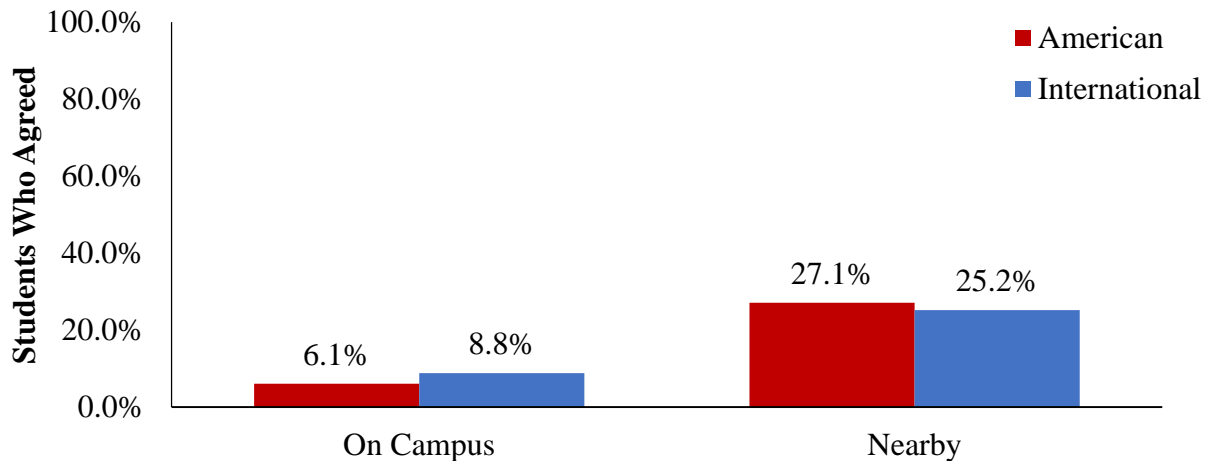


Figure 8 displays students who agreed serious crime increased by citizenship status (American or International). On campus there is a small difference between American (shown in red) and International (shown in blue) students in perceptions of crime. Specifically, 8.8% of International students perceived an increase in crime on campus, whereas slightly fewer (6.1%) American students perceived an increase. A similarly small difference was observed nearby campus, where 27.1% of American students perceived crime to be increasing compared to 25.2% of International students.

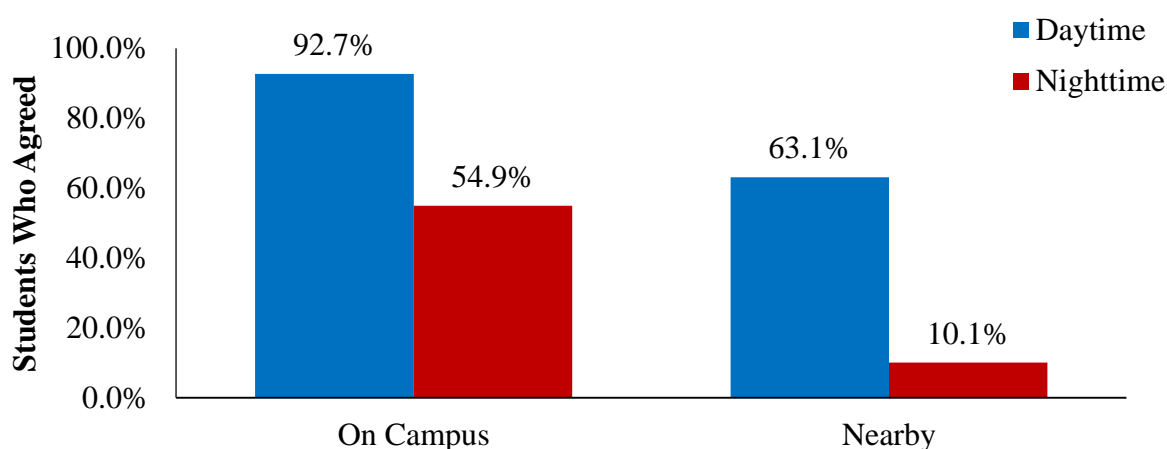
Figure 8. Students Who Agreed Serious Crime Increased in the Past Three Years, by Citizenship Status (N=2,015)



It is important to consider the time of day when examining perceptions of safety. To do this, the survey asked, “to what extent would you agree with the following statement: ‘The University of

Cincinnati Uptown campus is a safe place during the day.” This question was varied to ask about perceptions at night on campus, and asked about perceptions for the nearby area during the day and night. Students could answer with a score of 1 to 5, indicating they strongly disagree to strongly agree. Figure 9 below displays those who answered with a score of 4 or 5, indicating they agreed or strongly agreed. As seen in Figure 9 below, 92.7% of students agreed the Uptown campus is a safe place during the day and 54.9% of students thought that the Uptown campus was safe at night. By comparison, only 63.1% of students thought the nearby areas were safe during the day, and only 10.1% of students thought those areas were safe at night.

Figure 9. Student Perceptions of Safety on Campus and Nearby during the Day and Night (N=2,015)



Based on these sets of analyses, we can conclude that students perceive the Uptown campus to be substantially safer than the nearby areas. Students also perceive areas to be safer during the day than during the night. Only 10.1% of respondents feel that the areas near campus are safe at night. This is important as a majority of students reside in the areas near campus, and spend time in these areas during the evenings. A related finding is that students’ perceptions of crime changes do not match the reality of recent changes in crime. Official crime data reflects reductions in serious crime over the past few years, yet a substantial percentage of students believe the opposite is true. Approximately 7% of students inaccurately believed crime had increased on campus and 27% of students inaccurately believed crime had increased in the areas near campus.

2. Victimization Experiences

This section examines student respondents’ reported criminal victimization experiences and reporting of crimes to the police. Being victimized can be a traumatic and stressful negative life event (Turanovic and Pratt, 2013). Indeed, not only can victimization lead to a wide array of immediate harms (e.g. physical injury, loss of property), but it has also been linked to several forms of long-term adverse consequences in the form of behavioral, psychological, emotional,

and health problems (MacMillan, 2001). Understanding its prevalence is therefore a necessary precursor for taking steps—through both policy and practice—to minimize rates of victimization.

Reporting crimes to the police is of fundamental importance to public safety in that it is the primary way to initiate the criminal justice process (Baumer and Lauritsen, 2010). Research shows that in general, police are more likely to be notified for homicide and robbery incidents than for other types of violent crime. For property crimes, higher rates of reporting are associated with motor vehicle theft while the lowest are for theft (Baumer and Lauritsen, 2010). At the national level, victimization surveys have estimated that approximately 58% of all crimes are not reported to the police (Langton et al., 2012). Specifically, 52% of violent victimizations and 60% of property victimizations go unreported (Langton et al., 2012). One benefit of reporting a crime to the police is that victims can be directed to the appropriate victims' services so that they may cope with their victimization in healthy, as opposed to destructive, ways (Parsons and Bergin, 2010).

The survey asked students to respond with a “yes” or “no” to a series of several questions in order to determine if they were a victim of crime during the past six months, on campus or nearby campus. The surveyed crimes included assault, burglary, robbery, theft from auto (TFA), theft, vandalism, and sexual assault. The specific definition for each crime type was given to respondents on the survey and is included in the attached Appendix. As a component of each victimization question, students were asked to respond “yes” or “no” as to whether they reported the crime to the police. Table 2 below presents students who reported multiple types of crime victimizations. Exactly 8.6% of student respondents reported at least one victimization on campus, while 7.4% reported at least one nearby campus. Furthermore, a small portion of students experienced multiple victimizations. Specifically, 4.4% of students reported experiencing 2 or more types of victimization on campus in the six months prior to the survey, while 5.3% reported experiencing 2 or more types of victimization nearby campus in the same time frame. When considering multiple crime victimizations regardless of the location, 9.0% of students reported experiencing one type of victimization, and 10.1% of students reported experience 2 or more types of victimization.

Table 2. Percent of Students Reporting Multiple Crime Victimization Types (N=2,015)

	# of victimizations per location			
	0	1	2	3+
On Campus	87.1%	8.6%	2.9%	1.5%
Nearby Campus	87.3%	7.4%	3.1%	2.2%
On or Nearby Campus	78.8%	9.0%	5.2%	4.9%

As shown in Table 3 below, there was substantial variation in crime victims' willingness to report their victimization to the police. Students were more likely to report crimes that occurred nearby campus than on campus. In total, respondents indicated that they only reported 31.5% of all crime victimizations that occurred on campus to police, whereas they reported 39.8% of all crime victimizations occurring nearby campus. These figures range substantially by crime type for both areas. Between 14.3% and 60.4% of victims contacted the police when victimized on the UC campus, and between 9.7% and 76.2% contacted the police when victimized in the nearby areas. For students, burglary and robbery are the most likely crimes to be reported to the police.

An extremely low percentage of victims reported their sexual assault to police, regardless of setting.

Table 3. Student victimizations reported to police by crime type in the last 6 months

	On Campus (N=403)	Nearby (N=440)
Assault	33.3%	40.0%
Burglary	60.4%	76.2%
Robbery	47.5%	50.0%
Theft from Auto	35.7%	38.8%
Theft	29.4%	42.2%
Vandalism	14.3%	22.0%
Sexual Assault	17.1%	9.7%
Total	31.5%	39.8%

The analyses of the student survey indicated that reported victimizations on the UC campus were much higher than official crime statistics—Figure 10 graphically displays these differences. The red bars represent the number of victimizations that occurred in the past six months reported by survey respondents. The gray bars represent the number of victimizations that respondents indicated they reported to the police. The blue bars indicate the number of official police reports taken during the six-month period (May 1, 2015 to Oct. 31, 2015) by the UPCD. It should be expected that the blue bars are the highest of all three types, given that the number of reported crimes for the population of the UC Uptown campus should exceed those in a sample of 2,015 students. However, by comparing the blue bar to the gray bar, it is evident that there was a large gap in what survey respondents indicated was reported to police and what the official reports reflected for most crimes, with the exception of theft and vandalism. For example, students indicated that 29 on-campus burglaries were reported to police in the last six months (shown in gray). However, official statistics indicate only one burglary was reported to police on campus in that same six-month period (shown in blue).

Figure 10. On Campus Victimization Counts

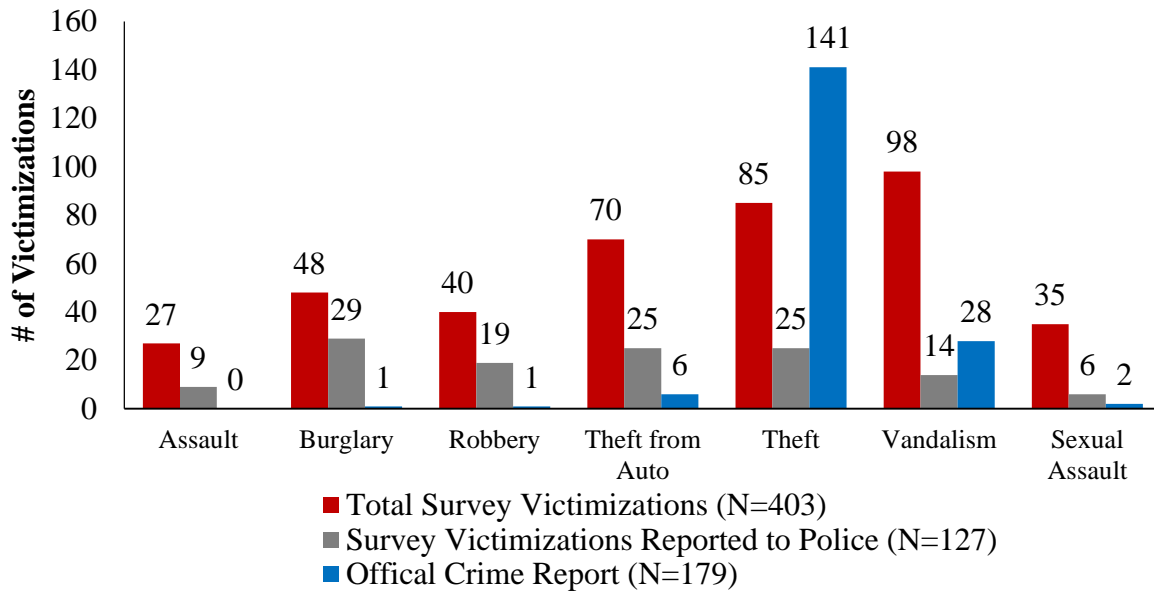
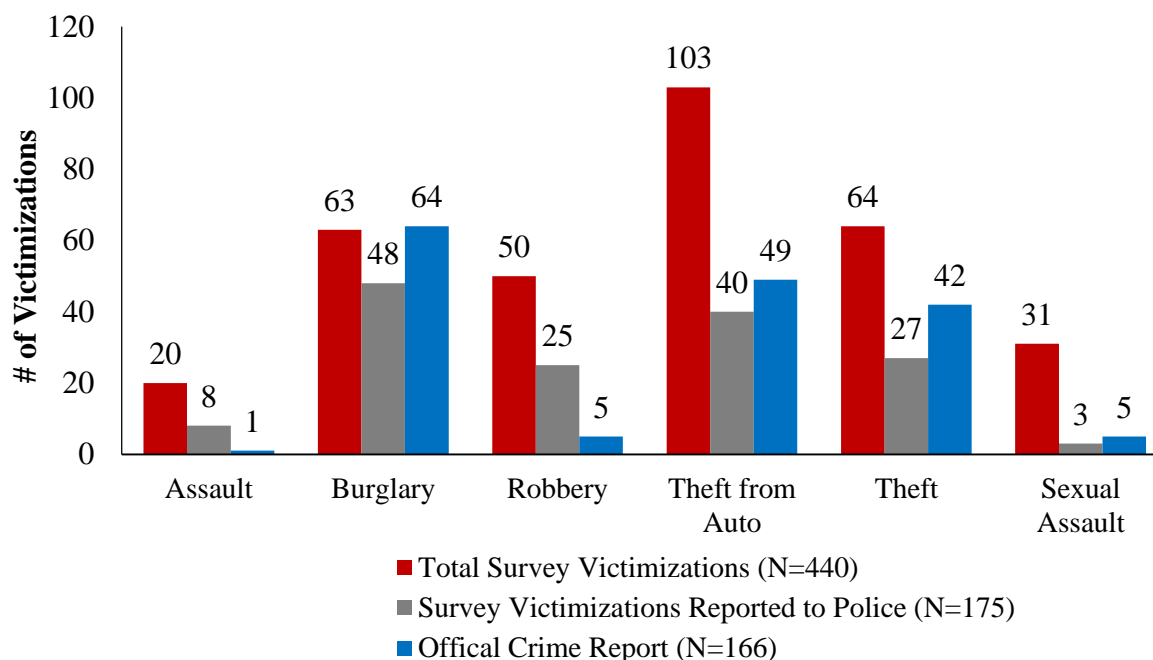


Figure 11 below displays the same information as Figure 10 for the areas near campus. Shown in red, the count of each form of victimization surveyed is displayed. Unlike the results found on campus, this gap was only demonstrated for two of the six crimes examined in the areas nearby campus. Figure 11 shows official crime reports taken by the CPD in the UC CSR area (previously discussed on page 11) nearby campus that involved student victims (in blue) from May 1, 2015 to October 31, 2015, compared to the number of victimizations survey respondents indicated they reported to police (in gray) during the last six months¹. Similar to Figure 10, there is much discrepancy between the two data sources for violent crimes (assault and robbery). Unlike Figure 10, which displayed on campus victimizations, there is consistency between the two data sources for property crimes (theft, theft from auto and burglary) and sexual assaults reported nearby campus. It is important to note that there may be some bias to this comparison, because students were asked to approximate as to whether they were victimized in the areas that are one-half mile from campus, which may not match the larger UC CSR area used by the UCPD. Nonetheless, Figure 11 demonstrates that assault and robbery victimization counts, which survey respondents indicated that they reported to police, exceeded the number of official reports taken during the same time period. Possible reasons for these discrepancies are discussed below.

¹ Crimes of Vandalism and sexual assault (other than rape or sexual imposition) were not included as they are not Part I offenses and thus not geo-coded for use by ICS researchers.

Figure 11. Nearby UC Victimization Counts



In summation, with the exceptions of robbery and burglary, most students who reported being a victim of crime also indicated they did not report that victimization to the police—though reporting was higher for victimizations occurring in areas nearby UC rather than on campus. Next, the number of crimes that survey respondents indicated they reported to the police does not match the actual number of official reports taken by the UCPD and the CPD during the specified time period, with the exception of some property crimes. It is possible that survey respondents reported crimes on the survey that occurred outside the six-month time frame the questions reference (telescoping). It is also possible that survey respondents misunderstood the crime classifications as described, and are reporting about incidents that do not reach the level of seriousness that would include them in the official reported crime categories. Finally, it is possible that survey respondents were simply untruthful about their victimization experiences and/or their reporting of these experiences to the police.

Table 4. Student victimizations by percent of total sample (N=2,015)

	Victimized on Campus	Victimized Near Campus	2014 National Population Prevalence
Assault	1.3%	1.0%	0.9%
Burglary	2.4%	3.2%	1.7%
Robbery	2.0%	2.5%	0.2%
Theft from Auto	3.5%	5.2%	--
Theft	4.3%	3.2%	6.4%
Vandalism	4.9%	5.5%	--
Sexual Assault	1.8%	1.6%	0.1%

Of final concern is the rate of victimization that was reported on this survey. While Figures 10 and 11 show the raw number of incidents reported to police, Table 4 above demonstrates the rate of victimization of all student survey respondents. These rates are particularly high, as most other national-level victimization surveys report the prevalence of criminal victimization from 0.1% (sexual assault) to 6.4% (theft) during one year (Truman and Langton, 2015). As noted above, there are several possibilities for these high rates of reported victimization, including telescoping, misclassification of crimes, and untruthfulness. It is also possible that students who have been criminally victimized are more likely to take the survey, resulting in a selection bias that inflates the percent of students reporting victimization.

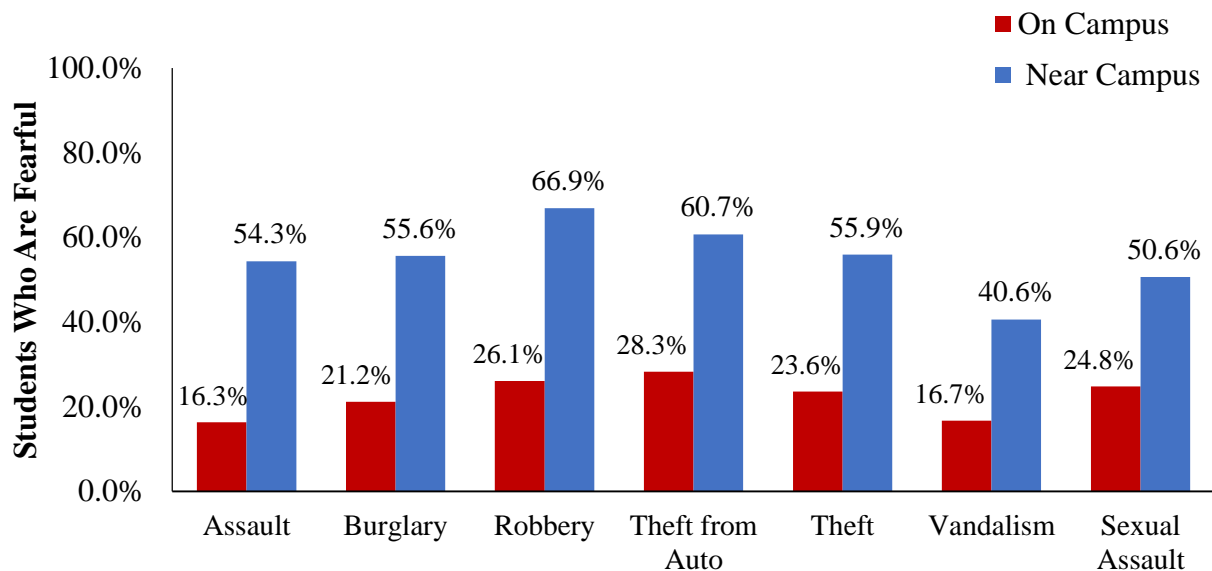
3. Fear of Crime

Fear of crime is typically more pervasive than crime victimization itself, and has long been an important factor to consider when planning intervention efforts to enhance public safety (Jackson and Gray, 2010). While prompting caution in some citizens, fear of crime may generate counterproductive responses when the level of fear is unreasonable. Fear of crime may result in avoidance of certain areas, avoidance of certain activities, physical changes such as increased heart rate and perspiration, or defensive behaviors such as carrying weapons (Lane, Rader, Henson, Fisher & May, 2014). These changes can have adverse effects on any community. Thus, understanding its various dimensions and sources is important.

Accordingly, the analyses presented below reveal that while levels of fear of crime among students were generally high, there is a key difference in the level of fear on campus versus that in the nearby areas. Students were asked to, “indicate how fearful are you of being victimized in the following ways by choosing one response for each form of victimization.” Students were asked about each of the seven crimes under analysis in this survey, using a reference area of the Uptown campus or the areas near campus. Responses options included not at all fearful, a little fearful, moderately fearful, and very fearful. The figures below display those who indicated they were moderately or very fearful on each question.

Shown in Figure 12 below, between 16.3% and 28.3% of students reported being moderately to very fearful of crime on the UC campus. In the surrounding areas, however, these percentages ranged between 40.6% and 66.9% for students. The percentage of students indicating they were fearful varied by crime type. Students were most fearful of theft from auto crimes on campus (28.3%) and robbery crimes nearby campus (66.9%), compared to the percentages of students who indicated they were fearful of other crimes. Students were the least fearful of assault on campus (16.3%) and vandalism nearby campus (40.6%). Also important to note is that students reported similar levels of fear for robbery crimes and theft from auto crimes, which appear to be the two crimes students are most fearful of, regardless of location. This suggests that initiatives designed to reduce students’ fear of crime need to be equally concerned with violent and property crime.

Figure 12. Students who are Moderately to Very Fearful of Crime, by Crime Type (N=2,015)



Research has shown that fear is strongly influenced by demographic indicators (Sloan, Fisher, & Wilkins, 1996). Figures 13-17 display percentages of students who reported being “generally fearful” (defined as those who were moderately to very fearful of three or more different crimes) at each location of interest. Although collapsing fear of crime in this manner removes the differences in fear between crime types, it provides a clearer picture about overall fearfulness in the student population. While it is true that fear in the areas nearby campus is greater than fear on campus generally, fear of crime also shows trends by demographics. Consistent with previous literature, females reported being more fearful of crime than did males (Fisher and May, 2009). Approximately 32.2% of female student respondents were considered “generally fearful” on campus, while 73.3% of female respondents were considered “generally fearful” in the areas nearby campus. In contrast, only 17.8% and 55.2% of male student respondents were also classified as “generally fearful” in the areas on and nearby campus, respectively. Therefore, although there are differences in reported fearfulness by gender, the majority of students – regardless of gender – were classified as generally fearful of the areas nearby campus.

Figure 13. Student Respondents who are "Generally Fearful" of Crime, by Gender (N=2,015)

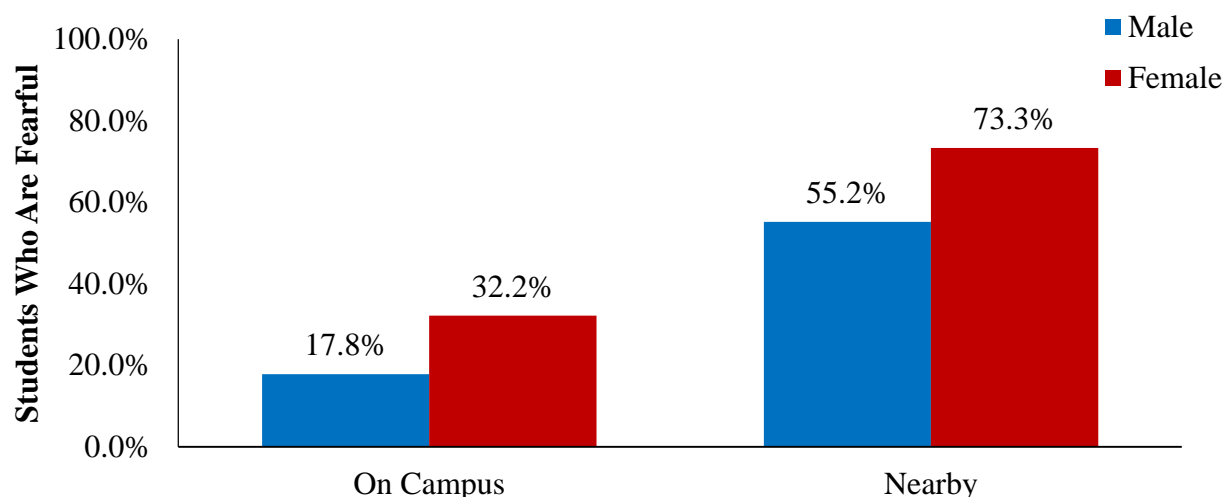


Figure 14 below displays those who were generally fearful of crime by academic status (undergraduate student or graduate student). Figure 14 shows 23.3% of all surveyed undergraduate students were considered “generally fearful” on campus, compared to 33.0% of graduate students. In the areas nearby campus, 65.3% of undergraduate students and 66.0% of graduate students were generally fearful of crime. Therefore, although there are minor differences in reported fearfulness by academic status, the majority of students are classified as generally fearful of the areas nearby campus.

Figure 14. Student Respondents who are "Generally Fearful" of Crime, by Academic Status (N=2,015)

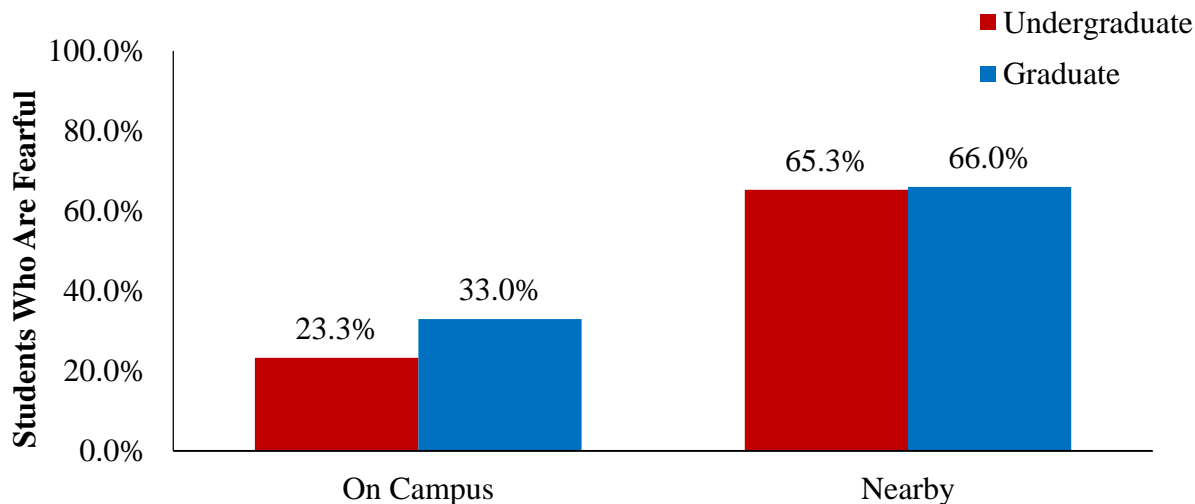


Figure 15 below includes additional demographic differences. Students were collapsed into categories according to the number of years at UC, regardless of undergraduate or graduate status². Comparisons across class years indicate that students were less fearful of crime in the areas nearby UC while in their first year at UC—fear of crime slightly increased as students spent more years at UC. In contrast, first year students were more fearful of crime on campus compared to students who have been enrolled for two or more years at UC. Both age and number of years at UC are examined explicitly in the next section using logistic regression analysis. When taking class year into account, the age of the student was not a significant predictor of fear on campus or nearby. Overall, this suggests that fear of crime may be influenced by class year—students new to the area and unfamiliar with their surroundings are more likely to be fearful of crime on campus but less likely to be fearful of crime nearby campus. This may also reflect the area where students of different academic years spend time. First year students are required to reside on campus whereas students who have attended the institution for a greater amount of time are more likely to reside in the areas around UC.

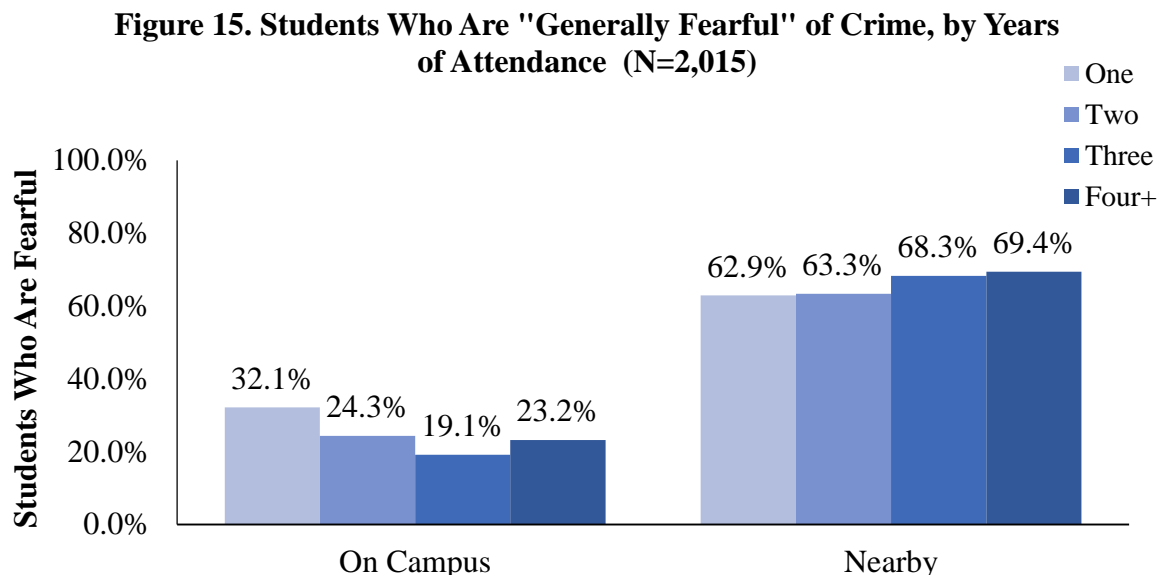


Figure 16 below demonstrates percentages of students who are generally fearful of crime, separated by racial group. Asian students reported being the most fearful of crime compared to other racial groups, both on campus and nearby. Specifically, 44.9% of Asian students were categorized as “generally fearful” on campus compared to 35.1% of Hispanic student, 29.5% of African American students, and 21.6% of Caucasian students. In references to the areas nearby campus, 72.1% of Asian students were classified as “generally fearful” on campus, compared to 65.8% of African-American students, 64.0% of Caucasian students, and 60.0% of Hispanic students.

² Student comparisons based on age are not made, as age and year of attendance are highly correlated. Age is taken into consideration in the logistic regression analysis section.

Figure 16. Students Who Are "Generally Fearful" of Crime, by Race (N=2,015)

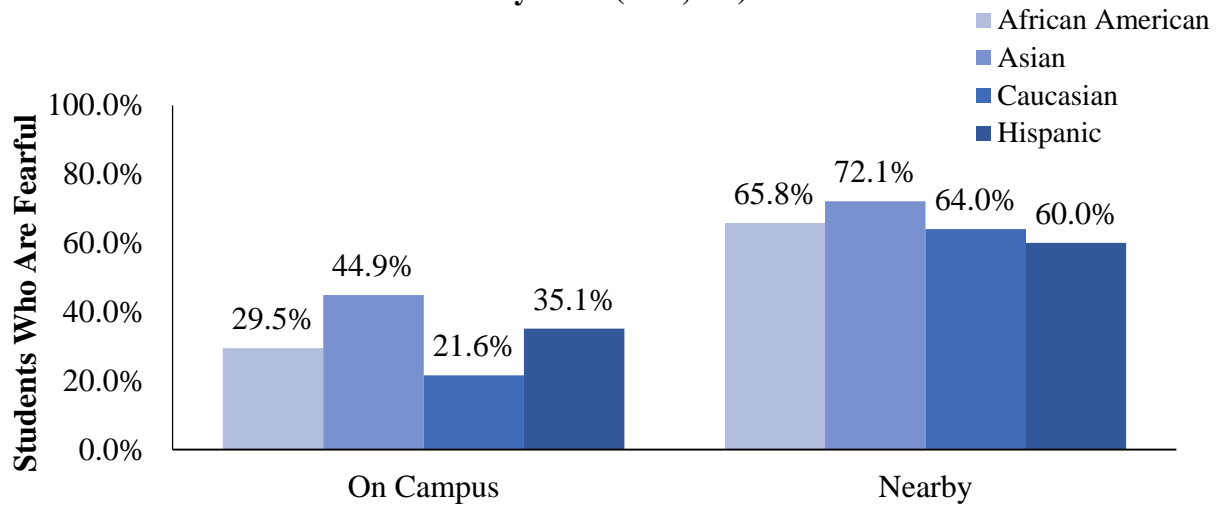
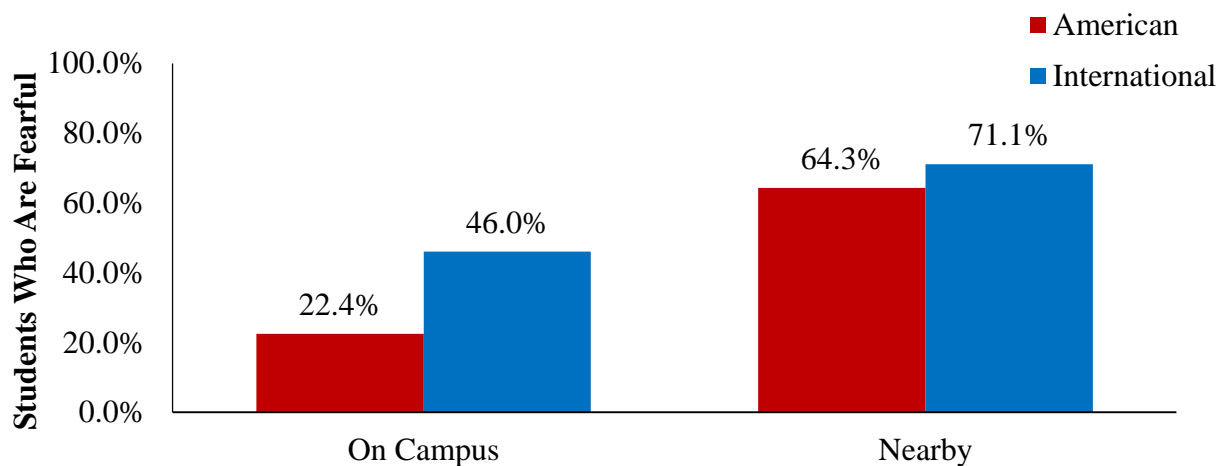


Figure 17 below displays the percentages of students who are generally fearful of crime, by citizenship status. More international students were “generally fearful” compared to American students—especially on campus. Close to half (46.0%) of all international student respondents were generally fearful on campus, compared to only 22.4% of American student respondents. This indicates nearly twice as many international students as American students are fearful on campus. Nearby campus, the majority of students are generally fearful regardless of citizenship. Specifically, 71.1% of International and 64.3% of American students were categorized as “generally fearful” of crime nearby campus.

Figure 17. Students Who Are "Generally Fearful" of Crime, by Citizenship (N=2,015)



Thus, these analyses collectively lead to the conclusion that, while levels of fear of crime remain high, students were less fearful on campus than in the nearby areas. It is also important to note that there were some key differences in fear of crime based on demographics. Key fearful groups included females, Asians and international students. The majority of students – regardless of gender, race, number of years at UC, or citizenship status – were classified as generally fearful of the areas nearby campus. Ultimately, students appear to be more fearful of crime nearby campus than on campus.

4. Factors Influencing Fear of Crime

Fear of crime among citizens is often contingent upon factors that have little or nothing to do with one's objective probability of being victimized (Eschholz, Chiricos, and Gertz, 2003). Indeed, people become fearful for a variety of reasons that lay outside of their own personal experiences—something which should be taken into account in surveys of both students and faculty/staff.

To examine the various potential sources of fear of crime, both on campus and in the nearby areas, respondents were asked about the degree to which multiple sources increased or decreased their fear of crime. These sources are listed on the far left column of Table 5 below, in rank order. Responses ranged from 1 (not at all) to 10 (very much). Responses were recoded to reflect those who moderately to very much agree that each factor increased or decreased their fear of crime (scores of 7, 8, 9 or 10). These responses are included in the percentages listed in Table 5. The results show that on campus, personal experiences influenced the greatest percentage of respondents compared to media reports, UC Crime Alert emails, social media and information from friends and family, while nearby campus media reports had the largest impact. The UC Crime Alert emails also increased fear of 34.1% of respondents for the areas nearby campus. In addition, 43.7% of students indicated the safety initiatives decreased their fear of crime on campus, and 37.2% agreed that the safety initiatives decreased their fear nearby campus. These patterns generally held for faculty and staff as well, which will be further addressed later in report.

Table 5. Factors influencing fear of crime for student respondents (N=2,015)*

	On Campus	Nearby
Personal experiences increase fear?	36.7%	33.6%
Media reports increase fear?	27.9%	38.8%
UC Crime Alert emails increase fear?	23.6%	34.1%
Information from family/friends increase fear?	23.2%	32.3%
Information from social media?	21.2%	28.9%
UC safety initiatives decrease fear?	43.7%	37.2%

*Percentages were calculated from those students who answered the survey questions.

To further assess the impact of the UC Crime Alert emails, the survey asked respondents how often they pay attention to safety tips when they are included in the UC Crime Alert emails, and if they make certain changes to their behavior as a result of these emails. Respondents were instructed to select all behavioral changes they made from the options provided in Table 6. A vast majority of student respondents (77.0%) indicated that they pay attention to the UC Crime

Alert emails and 83.9% of those students noted that they made some changes to their behavior as a result of the UC Crime Alert emails. Table 6 indicates the most common changes included avoiding walking at night in the area where the crime occurred, and avoiding walking alone on campus at night.

Table 6. Students who reported making various changes to their behavior as a result of the UC Crime Alert emails (N=1,298)*

	Changed Behavior
Avoid walking where the crime took place at night	57.0%
Avoid walking alone on campus at night	46.7%
Carry personal safety item	28.5%
Change the time when you leave campus at night	21.9%
Avoid walking where the crime took place during the day	19.0%
Come to campus less often	8.0%
Other	7.7%
Avoid walking alone on campus during the day	6.6%

*Based on those who agreed they make changes to their behavior as a result of the UC Crime Alerts

The conclusion from these analyses is that the UC Crime Alerts substantially increased students' reported fear of crime, but also influenced their behavior. These behavioral changes may reduce their risk of victimization (e.g. avoiding walking in certain areas), however, they can also negatively impact routine activities that are important for a vibrant campus life and community (e.g. avoiding coming to campus, changing times when leaving campus).

5. Familiarity with Crime Reduction Initiatives

In 2013, UC Administrators created the Campus Crime Reduction Committee, a working group tasked with enhancing public safety in and around the University of Cincinnati. Annual detailed reports of this Committee's activities can be found on UC's Public Safety website. One of the Committee's key tasks was to set forth a number of crime reduction initiatives. This survey was used to assess the level of familiarity students, faculty, and staff have with each of these initiatives. Specifically, respondents were asked to "indicate how familiar you are with each initiative by choosing one number for each." Response categories included not at all familiar, somewhat familiar, and very familiar. Responses displayed in Table 7 represent the percentage of respondents who answered either somewhat or very familiar for each of the initiatives listed in the left-hand column.

The results from the respondents compiled in Table 7 below show that student awareness of crime reduction initiatives varied dramatically across safety initiative types. The most awareness was reported for Night Ride (96.3% of students reporting awareness) and the additional uniformed police officers near campus (78.8% reporting awareness). Students reported being the least aware of Case Watch and the installation of cameras in the neighborhoods near UC. These two initiatives are both relatively new and have yet to be well-advertised to students. However, other initiatives with near half of students reporting awareness (e.g. burglary tips on residence doors and theft from automobile report cards) have been used for several years. Note that more

than half of the students reported awareness of six of the eleven initiatives examined in the survey.

Table 7. Percent of students who reported being somewhat to very familiar with various crime reduction initiatives (N=2,015)

	Aware of Initiative
Night Ride	96.3%
Additional uniformed patrol officers near campus	78.8%
UC Ambassadors	65.9%
Increased lighting in neighborhoods near campus	63.7%
Be Smart Be Safe	58.7%
Burglary tips on residence doors	51.2%
<i>Live Safe</i> Mobile App	45.3%
Student trainings taught by UCPD and CPD	44.5%
Theft from automobile report cards left on windshields	41.5%
The installation of cameras in neighborhoods near UC	33.4%
Case Watch	15.9%

6. Walking Patterns

Understanding the walking patterns of students, faculty, and staff is important for informing safety initiatives at UC. To that end, students were asked to respond with a five-point Likert scale, ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree, to four separate statements. These statements began with “I find it difficult to avoid walking” and ended with 1 of 4 different statements. These statements are displayed on the left column of Table 8. Responses displayed in Table 8 represent those who indicated they agree or strongly agree to the phrases in the left-hand column of Table 8. Nearly 43% of students agreed that they find it difficult to avoid walking on campus alone at night, and 41.4% find it difficult to avoid walking in neighborhoods that are considered unsafe. Importantly, it is clear that substantial percentages of students reported they find it difficult to avoid walking alone in the neighborhoods near campus at night or in areas on campus that they are concerned are unsafe.

Table 8. Percent of Students who Agreed or Strongly Agreed To Walking Pattern Statements (N=2,015)

“I find it difficult to avoid walking...”	Agree or Strongly Agree
...alone on campus at night.	42.9%
...in neighborhoods that are considered unsafe.	41.4%
...alone in the neighborhoods near campus at night.	39.7%
...in areas on campus that I am concerned are unsafe.	19.6%

7. Open-Ended Student Recommendations

As part of the survey, students were asked an open-ended question about improving safety on and around campus. Specifically, students were asked, “What do you think is the most important

thing the University of Cincinnati can do to increase safety on or around campus?” Students were able to freely type a response in a text box with no word limit. A total of 980 responses were given, which ranged from 1 to 392 words.

Prior to the coding of responses, a list of themes likely to emerge was developed by ICS researchers. The responses were then reviewed and assigned to at least one theme. As new themes emerged, they were added to the list. After all of the responses were coded, a total of 16 themes emerged. Themes representing less than 4% of responses were added into the “Other” category. In total, 1,118 suggestions were made across the 980 responses, and the average response had 1.1 themes present. Table 9 below presents a summary of the most commonly suggested themes along with their frequency.

Table 9. Count of Unique Themes in Open-Ended Student Responses (N=1,118)

Theme	Frequency	% of All Respondents (N=980)
More police/more patrols	434	44.3%
Other	193	19.7%
Improve lighting	189	19.3%
Student knowledge	139	14.2%
Night ride/walking escorts/shuttle service	120	12.2%
Situational crime prevention	43	4.4%

The most common suggestion was to increase police officers and police patrols. Just over 44% of respondents indicated this strategy should be utilized. Of those that mentioned a specific agency, 81.3% called for more University of Cincinnati Police Officers. The next most frequently mentioned tactic was to improve lighting on and around campus. Almost 20% of respondents mentioned this as a way to improve both safety and fear of crime.

Student respondents also recommended improving knowledge on safety-related topics, including improving student awareness, offering student trainings, informing students through crime alerts and providing information on arrests of suspects. Almost 15% of respondents recommended at least one of these strategies.

Approximately 12.2% of students indicated that transportation to and from campus should be improved. Specifically, suggestions were made to extend the hours of operation and increase the number of vehicles for both Night Ride and the Shuttle Service. Additionally, students suggested that there should be more walking escorts available. Suggestions to install more cameras and blue help phones were also combined to create a Situational Crime Prevention theme. In total, 3.4% of responses made these recommendations. Finally, approximately 15% of responses mentioned additional strategies that do not fit into the themes discussed above.

In summation, when asked about what UC can do to improve safety in and around campus, students identified many strategies that are already being implemented at UC. Based on Table 9 above, students were most supportive of increasing the police patrols and increasing lighting around the university. This indicates that efforts underway by UC appear to be consistent with the desires of students. However, it also indicates that efforts underway should be continued as students still believe there is continued work to be done by the University to improve safety on and around campus.

8. Explaining Fear of Crime and Violent Victimization

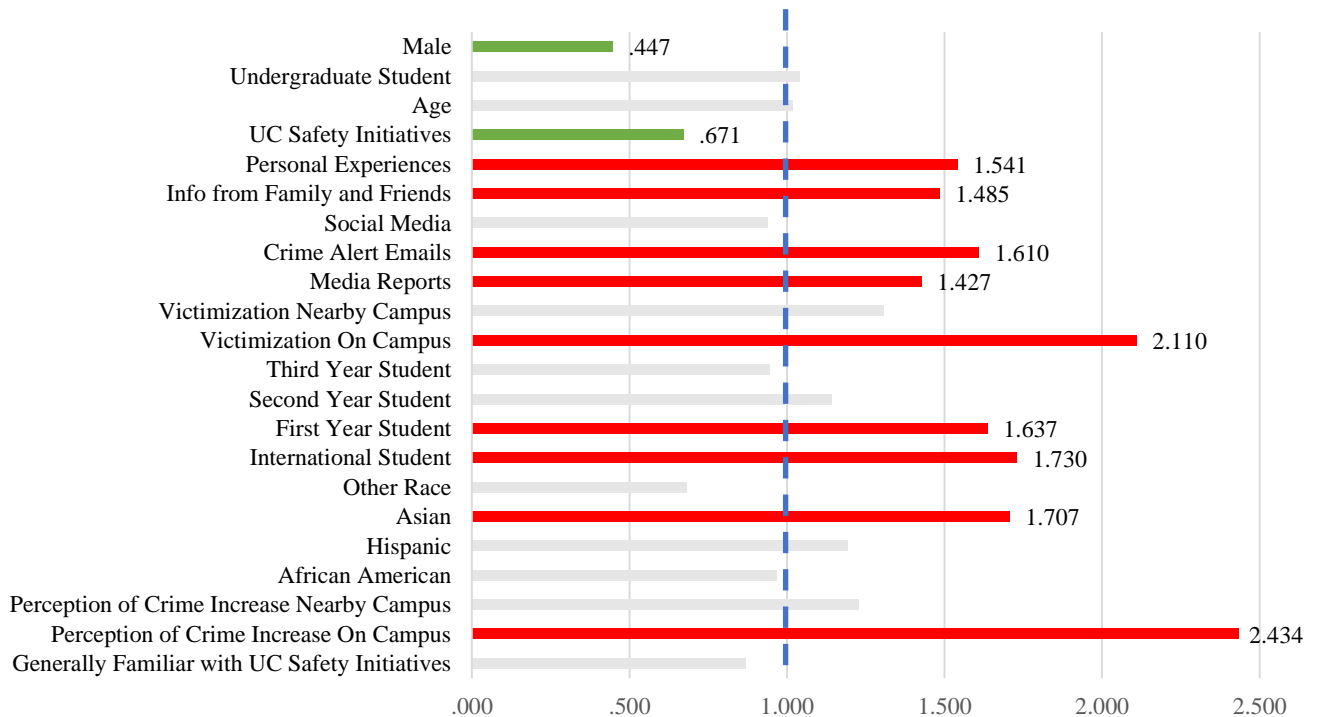
This section of the report contains binary logistic regression models that estimate the impact of several predictors on survey respondents' fear of crime and violent victimization. Logistic regression models estimate the probability of an event occurring compared to the event not occurring. This method is useful because it can determine how much a single factor influences the outcome variable, while holding all other factors/variables constant. In other words, it can explain what factors are significantly related to fear of crime and violent victimization, and allows for a comparison of the relative influence of different factors on both. Charts summarizing the results of these models are included below, and tables containing the original regression estimates, model fit indexes and their errors are included in the appendix of this report.

i. Explaining Fear of Crime

In Figure 18 below, the probability of a student being generally fearful of crime on campus is being estimated. Students were considered generally fearful of crime if they indicated in their survey responses that they were moderately or very fearful of three or more crime types on campus. Those who responded that they were fearful of two or fewer crime types on campus were coded as not generally fearful. The primary statistics reported here are odds ratios. Odds ratios indicate the change in the likelihood of an outcome occurring, while controlling for other relevant predictors. As used here, these statistics allow for a comparison of the odds of being fearful for different groups of people. For instance, in the logistic regression presented in Figure 18 below, the impact of being male on fear of crime on campus is .447, indicating that males are less than half as likely to be generally fearful of crime than females. A separate odds ratio is calculated for each of the explanatory factors investigated in the analyses below.

In the bar charts below, the odds ratios for each of the factors included in the logistic regression model indicate whether that factor influences fear of crime. Red bars represent factors that significantly increase fear of crime. Green bars represent those that significantly decrease fear of crime. Bars in gray are not significantly related to fear of crime. The dashed blue-line shows the odds ratio value of 1.00, used as a guideline/threshold value. An odds ratio value of 1.00 means the odds for one group being fearful on campus are equal to the odds of the comparison group. Values above 1.00 can be interpreted as a percent increase—a value of 1.34 can be read as a 34% increase in odds. A value below 1.00 is a percent decrease—a value of 0.58 is a 42% decrease in odds.

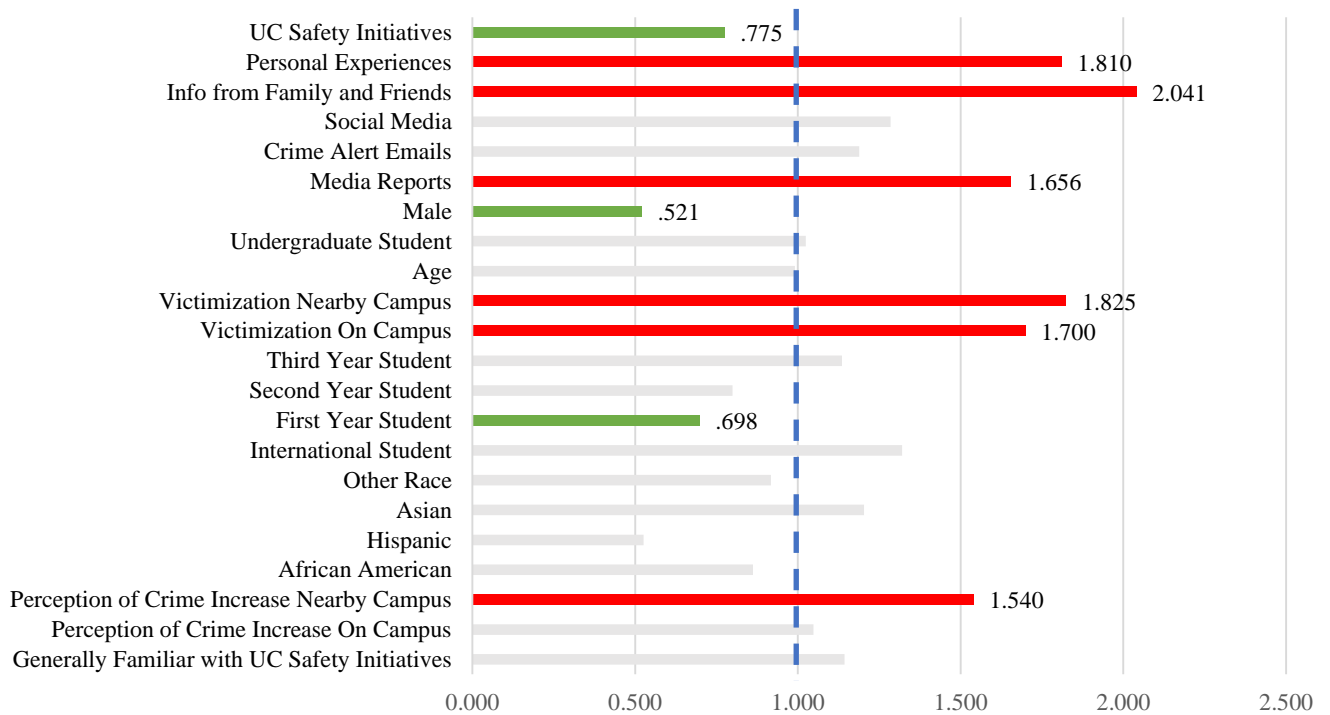
Figure 18. Logistic Regression Results: Factors Impacting Student Fear of Crime on Campus



Based on these analyses, some important information on the sources of fear of crime are highlighted in Figure 18. There are two significant factors which **decrease** the likelihood that a student is fearful on campus: (1) being male; and (2) the UC Safety initiatives. There are nine significant factors that **increase** the likelihood a student is fearful of crime on campus: (1) personal experiences; (2) information from family and friends; (3) crime alert emails; (4) media reports; (5) experiencing a victimization on campus in the past 6 months; (6) being a first year student; (7) being an international student; (8) being Asian; and (9) perceiving (inaccurately) that serious crime has increased on campus over the past three years.

Figure 19 below shows logistic regression results that estimate the likelihood that an individual was generally fearful of crime nearby campus. This variable includes all respondents who indicated that they are moderately to very fearful of three or more crime types in the areas nearby campus. In contrast, those who did not meet this criterion were recoded as not generally fearful of crime in the areas nearby campus.

Figure 19. Logistic Regression Results: Factors Impacting Student Fear of Crime Nearby Campus



Important results from this figure show that there were three factors that **decreased** the likelihood a student was fearful of crime nearby campus: (1) the UC Safety Initiatives, (2) being male, and (3) being a first year student. These are represented with the green bars in the figure above. There were six factors that significantly **increased** the likelihood that a student was fearful of crime nearby campus: (1) personal experiences; (2) information from family and friends; (3) media reports; (4) having been victimized nearby campus in the past six months; (5) having been victimized on campus in the six months; and (6) perceiving (inaccurately) that serious crime has increased nearby campus over the past three years. These are highlighted using red bars in the figure above. Bars shown in gray were not significantly related to fear of crime in the areas nearby campus.

There are some interesting similarities and differences between the sources of fear on campus and nearby campus. Being female increased the odds of fear of crime regardless of setting, which is consistent with research on gender differences in the fear of crime (Fisher and May, 2009). First year students were significantly more likely to be fearful of crime on campus, but were significantly less likely to be fearful of crime nearby campus. This may be a result of locations students in different years spend their time - specifically, first year students are more likely to live on campus while students in higher years are more likely to live off campus.

ii. Explaining Violent Crime Victimization

The main goal of the Crime Reduction Committee is to prevent student victimization. Given this goal, understanding the variables that predict student victimization will provide important policy guidance. The following two regressions are used to predict violent victimization (i.e. assault, robbery and sexual assault) - one on campus and the other nearby campus.

Figure 20. Logistic Regression Results: Factors Impacting Violent Victimization on Campus for Students

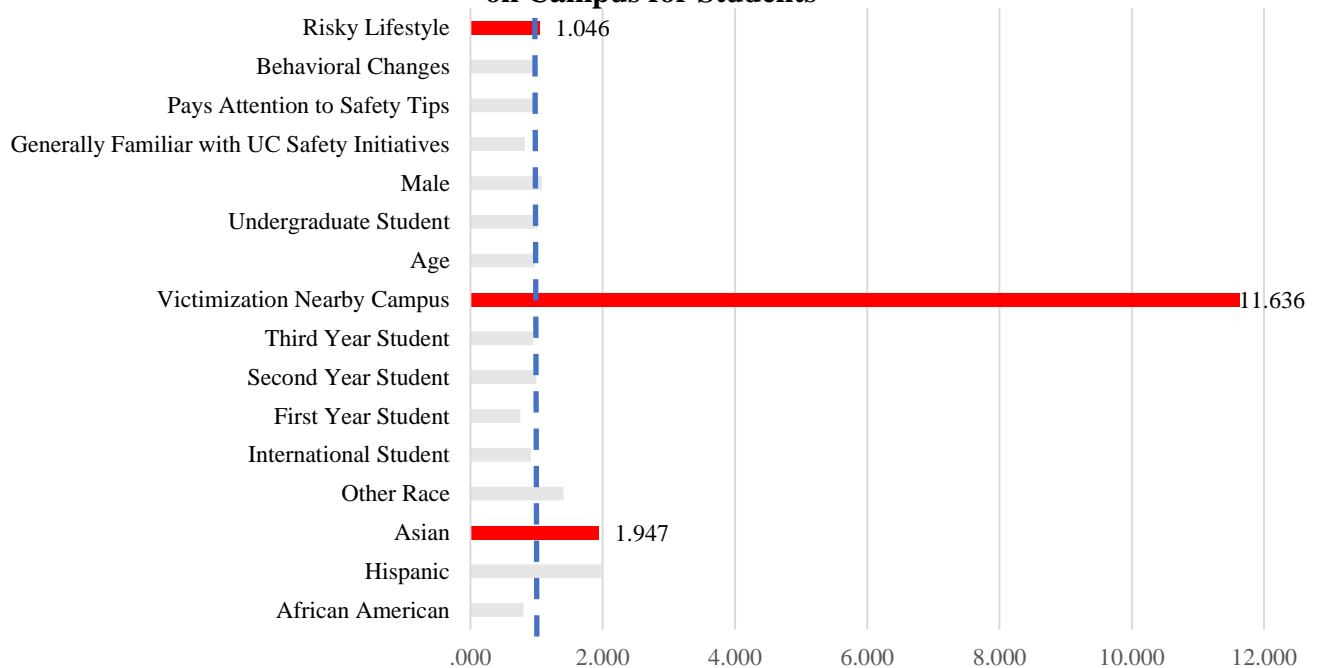


Figure 20 above suggests that three factors **increase** the likelihood of violent victimization: (1) a risky lifestyle; (2) having been victimized nearby campus; and (3) being of an Asian racial/ethnic background. Specifically, students who were engaged in risky lifestyle behaviors, (e.g. staying out drinking after 10 pm, hanging out with people who frequently break the law), had significantly higher odds of being victimized on campus than those that did not (odds ratio = 1.046). Likewise, Asian students were almost twice as likely (odds ratio = 1.947) to report experiencing a violent victimization on campus than White students. Finally, having been victimized nearby campus in the six months prior to completing the survey largely and significantly predicts victimization on campus during the same time frame. Indeed, students who were victimized nearby campus were over eleven times more likely (odds ratio = 11.636) to experience a victimization on campus than those that were not victimized nearby campus.

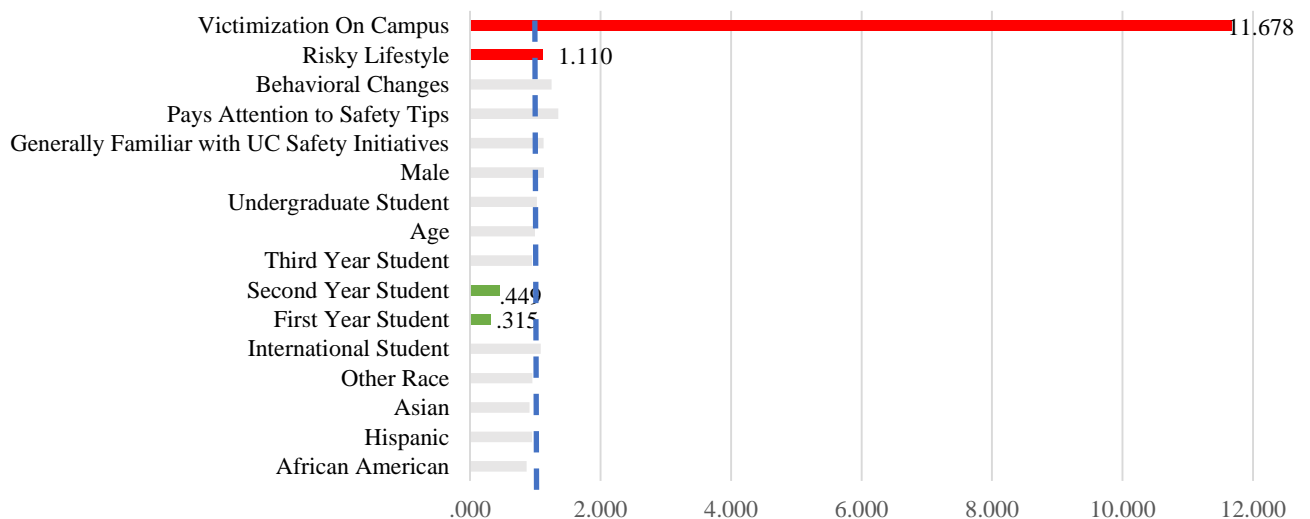
This suggests that there may be a subgroup of students that experience multiple victimizations on and around campus. Indeed, a prominent feature of victimization research is the finding that there are more high-frequency victims than would be expected due to chance alone (Hindelang, Gottfredson & Garafalo, 1978; Sparks, 1981), and that a small proportion of individuals are often the victims of a large proportion of victimization incidents (e.g. Pease, 1998; Lauritsen and

Quinet, 1995). For example, the National Violence Against Women Study found that less than 1% of women experienced over 28% of violent victimization incidents (Daigle, Fisher, & Cullen, 2008). Similarly, Fisher, Daigle and Cullen (2010) found that 7.3% of university students experienced 72.4% of sexual victimizations.

Figure 21 below shows the logistic regression results for predicting the likelihood of violent victimization nearby campus. Results suggest that two factors significantly **decrease** the chance of violent crime victimization: (1) being a first year student, and (2) being a second year student. Likewise, two factors **increase** the likelihood that an individual is violent victimized nearby campus: (1) having been victimized on campus, and (2) a risky lifestyle.

Students in their first and second year at UC are significantly less likely to have reported experiencing a violent victimization in the areas nearby campus compared to students who have attended UC for four or more years. Specifically, first year students were 68.5% less likely to be violently victimized nearby campus in comparison to fourth year students, while second year students were 55.1% less likely to be victimized compared to fourth year students. A potential explanation for this relationship is that first and second year students are not generally old enough to engage in risky lifestyle behaviors off campus, such as staying out late drinking at bars, and as such are less likely to encounter situations where they may be targeted as victims.

Figure 21. Logistic Regression Results: Factors Impacting Violent Victimization Nearby Campus for Students



IV. RESULTS FOR FACULTY AND STAFF

In total, 9,970 faculty and staff survey invitations were sent to UC emails, of which 1,872 (18.8%) were completed. The average age of the sample was 47.3 years, and approximately 56.1% of respondents were female, 43.6% were male, and 0.3% were transgender or other. The majority of respondents were Caucasian (78.3%), followed by African-American (6.7%), Asian (5.5%), and Hispanic (1.1%). The remaining 8.4% of respondents were either of another racial or ethnic origin or opted to not report their race. Staff made up 58.9% of respondents while faculty comprised the remaining 41.1%. The vast majority (90.5%) of respondents commuted to work, while only 9.5% lived near UC. Table 10 below summarizes demographic factors for the 2015 Autumn UC Uptown campus faculty and staff population compared to the survey sample.

Table 10. Demographics of Faculty and Staff at the UC Uptown Campus

	Uptown Faculty & Staff* (N=5,780)	Fall 2015 Sample (N=1,872)
Male**	49.3%	43.6 %
Female**	50.7%	56.1 %
Transgender/No Answer	--	0.3%
Faculty	36.9%	41.1 %
Staff	63.1%	58.9 %
Average Age	--	47.3
Race		
Asian	5.8%	5.5%
African American	11.2%	6.7%
Hispanic	1.5%	1.1%
Caucasian	70.2%	78.3%
Other***	0.8%	4.6%
Unknown	4.8%	3.8%
Non-Resident Alien	5.7%	--
Live Nearby Campus	--	9.5%
Commute to Campus	--	90.5%

* All Uptown percentages are based on all Full-time faculty and staff.

** Uptown-specific information for gender unavailable; % based on all UC full-time faculty and staff

*** "Other" includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Pacific Islander and those of two or more races.

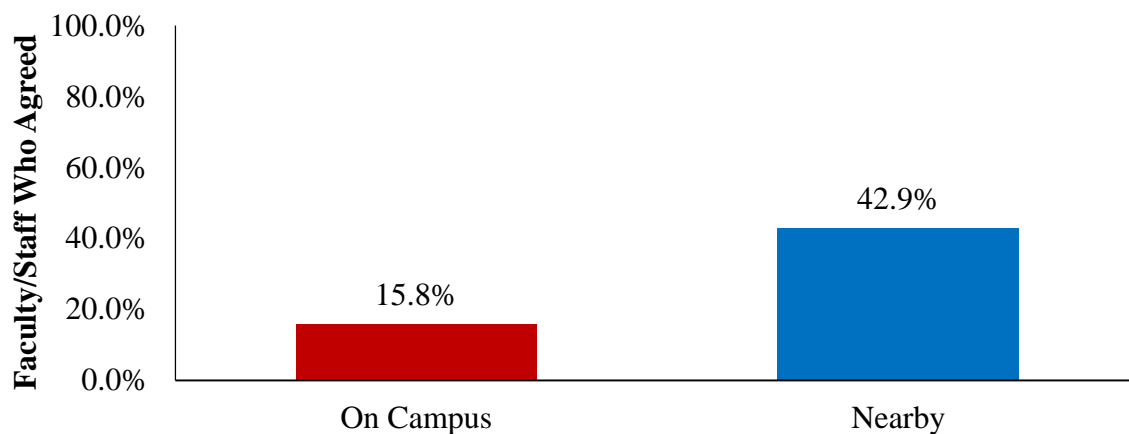
1. Perceptions of Crime and Safety

As part of the survey, faculty and staff were asked about their perceptions of changes in serious crime and the safety at the university. Specifically, they were asked, "In the last three years, has serious crime (i.e. murder, robbery, aggravated assault, rape, burglary, theft, and automobile theft) decreased, increased, or stayed about the same on campus?" This question was also asked about the areas nearby campus (i.e. residential and commercial areas within approximately a half-mile radius of campus). Figure 22 shows the percentage of faculty and staff who agreed that serious crime has increased on and nearby campus in the past three years. Approximately 15.8%

of faculty and staff perceived crime to be increasing on campus, while 42.9% perceived crime to have increased nearby campus in the last three years.

As with last year's survey, a greater percentage of faculty and staff perceived an increase in crime both on and nearby campus than did student respondents. A large proportion of faculty and staff have misconceptions about the trends in serious crime on campus and nearby. Indeed, official crime statistics indicate that serious crime has been decreasing or stable in these areas over the past three years. Importantly however, faculty and staff responses were 10.5% (for perceived crime on campus) and 17.3% (for perceived crime nearby campus) lower in response to the same questions asked in last year's survey, indicating that perceptions are becoming more consistent with reality over time.

Figure 22. Faculty/Staff who Agreed Serious Crime Increased in the Past Three Years (N=1,872)



Figures 23-25 below disaggregate the responses in Figure 22 by the age, race, and gender of respondents. The percentages presented in the charts represent faculty and staff that agreed that serious crime has increased over the past three years. Almost 19% of female respondents reported believing that serious crime has increased on campus, and more than double that (47.4%) reported believing it has increased nearby campus. Comparatively, only 12.0% and 36.9% of males reported believing crime has increased on and nearby campus, respectively.

Figure 23. Faculty/Staff Who Agreed Serious Crime Increased in the Past Three Years, by Gender (N=1,872)

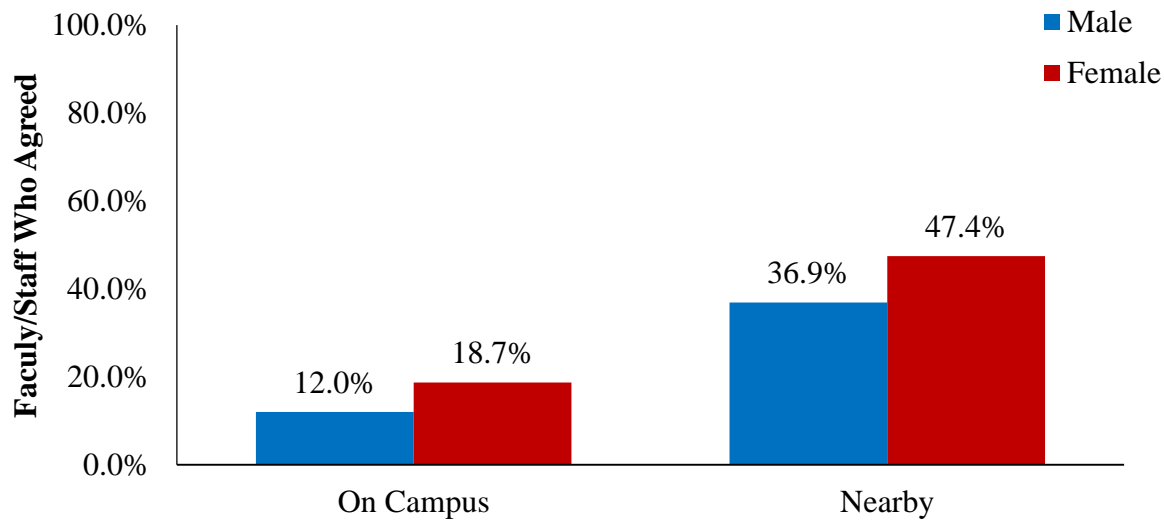


Figure 24 below displays faculty and staff who agreed serious crime has increased in the past three years, disaggregated by age in years. Older faculty and staff were more likely to perceive that crime has increased both on and nearby the UC campus than their younger counterparts. For example, only 7.8% of respondents 20-30 years old reported believing that serious crime has increased on campus, while 21.5% of respondents aged 61 or greater reported the same. Similarly, 27.4% of respondents 20-30 years old think crime has increased near campus compared to 53.4% of respondents aged 61 or greater.

Figure 24. Faculty/Staff Who Agreed Serious Crime Increased in the Past Three Years, by Age (N=1,872)

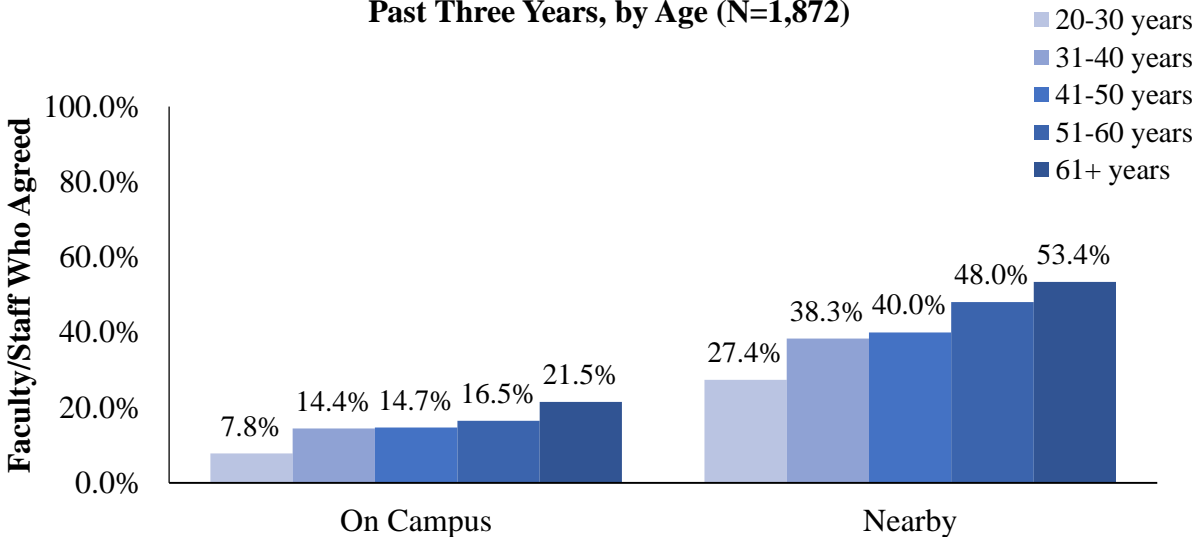
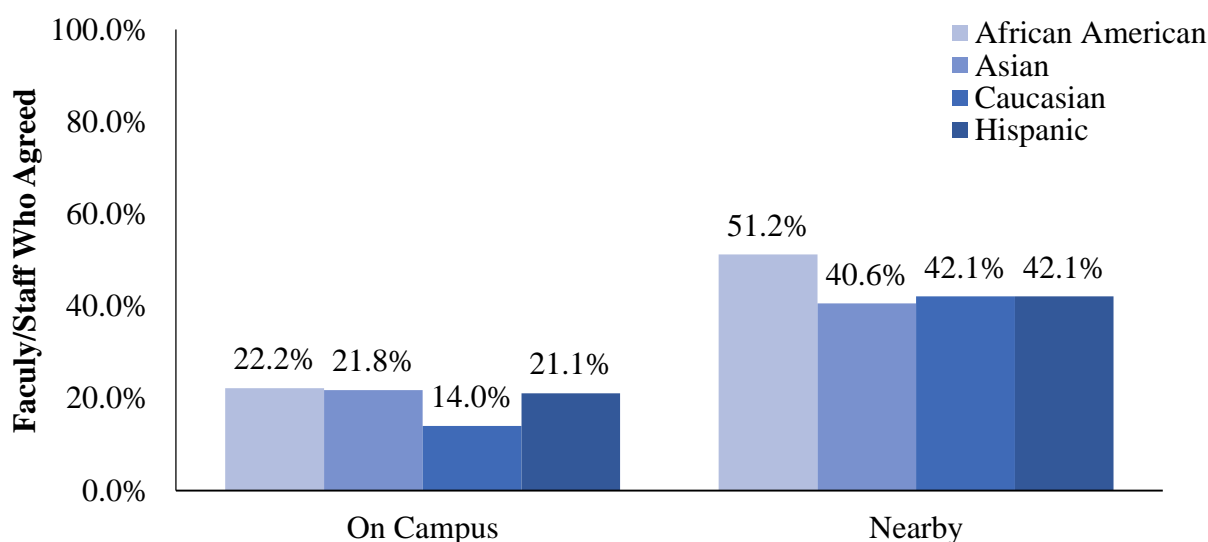


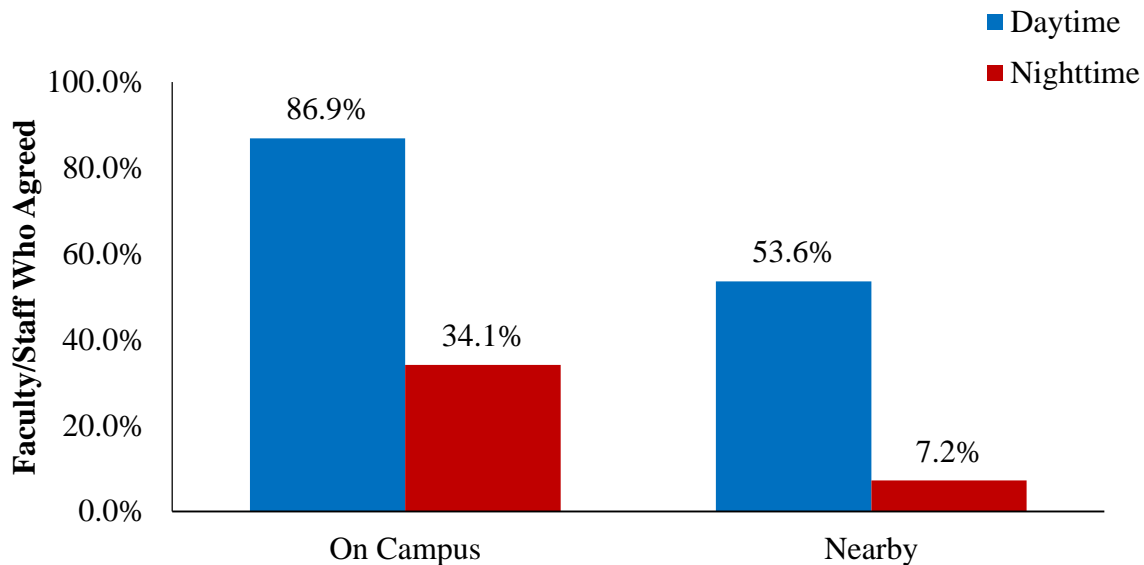
Figure 25 displays Faculty and Staff respondents who agreed that serious crime has increased over the past three years, disaggregated by racial group. Caucasians were the least likely (14.0%) to believe that crime has increased on campus, while the remaining racial groups ranged from 21.8% to 22.2%. In contrast, Asians were the least likely (40.6%) to believe that crime has increased nearby campus, while African-Americans were the most likely (51.2%).

Figure 25. Faculty/Staff Who Agreed Serious Crime Increased in the Past Three Years, by Race (N=1,872)



With respect to perceptions of safety on and nearby campus, responses differ greatly by time of day. The survey asked, “To what extent would you agree with the following statement: “The University of Cincinnati Uptown campus is a safe place during the day.” This question was altered to ask about perceptions of the campus at night, and perceptions for the nearby area during the day and the night. Faculty and staff could answer with a score of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Figure 26 displays those who answered with a score of 4 or 5, indicating they agreed or strongly agreed. Overall, faculty and staff reported feeling safer during the day than at night. Nearly 87% of respondents felt safe on campus during the day while only 34.1% did at night. Similarly, 53.6% felt safe nearby campus during the day, while only 7.2% did at night. Importantly, compared to last year’s survey, a higher proportion of respondents reported feeling safer on and nearby campus, both during the day and at night.

Figure 26. Faculty/Staff Perceptions of Safety on Campus and Nearby during the Day and Night (N=1,872)



2. Victimization Experiences

As with the student population, faculty and staff can experience criminal victimizations both on and nearby campus. Faculty and staff were asked to respond “yes” or “no” to a series of questions indicating if they were a victim of crime on or nearby campus during the past six months. The surveyed crimes included assault, burglary, robbery, theft from auto, theft, vandalism, and sexual assault. The specific definition for each crime time was given to respondents in the survey, and is included in the Appendix at the end of this report.

In total, 9.4% of faculty/staff respondents reported at least one victimization on campus, while 5.5% reported at least one victimization nearby campus. Furthermore, a small portion of faculty/staff experienced multiple victimizations. Table 11 below presents faculty and staff who reported multiple types of crime victimizations. Specifically, 3.3% of faculty/staff reported experiencing 2 or more victimizations on campus in the six months prior to the survey, while 1.7% reported experiencing 2 or more victimizations nearby campus in the same time frame. When considering multiple crime victimizations regardless of the location, 7.1% of faculty/staff reported experiencing one type of victimization, and 5.2% of faculty/staff reported experience 2 or more types of victimization.

Table 11. Percent of Faculty/Staff Reporting Multiple Crime Victimization (N=1,872)

Location	# of victimizations per location			
	0	1	2	3+
On Campus	90.6%	6.1%	2.3%	1.0%
Nearby Campus	94.5%	3.8%	1.1%	0.7%
On or Nearby Campus	87.7%	7.1%	3.2%	2.0%

As discussed earlier, research has shown that 58% of all criminal victimizations are not reported to the police (Langton et al., 2012). Table 12 shows the percentages of surveyed faculty and staff that were victimized and reported that victimization to police. These percentages vary by crime type. Of the 277 faculty and staff victimizations that occurred on campus, 140 (50.5%) were reported to police. Of the 157 faculty and staff victimizations that occurred nearby campus, 64 (40.8%) were reported to police. Thus, faculty and staff were more likely to report victimizations occurring on campus than those occurring nearby campus.

Burglary was the crime most likely to be reported with an 83.3% reporting rate on campus and an 80.0% reporting rate nearby campus. Two sexual assaults occurring on campus and involving a faculty/staff victim were reported to the police, although the survey found that 5 victimizations occurred during the six-month reference period.

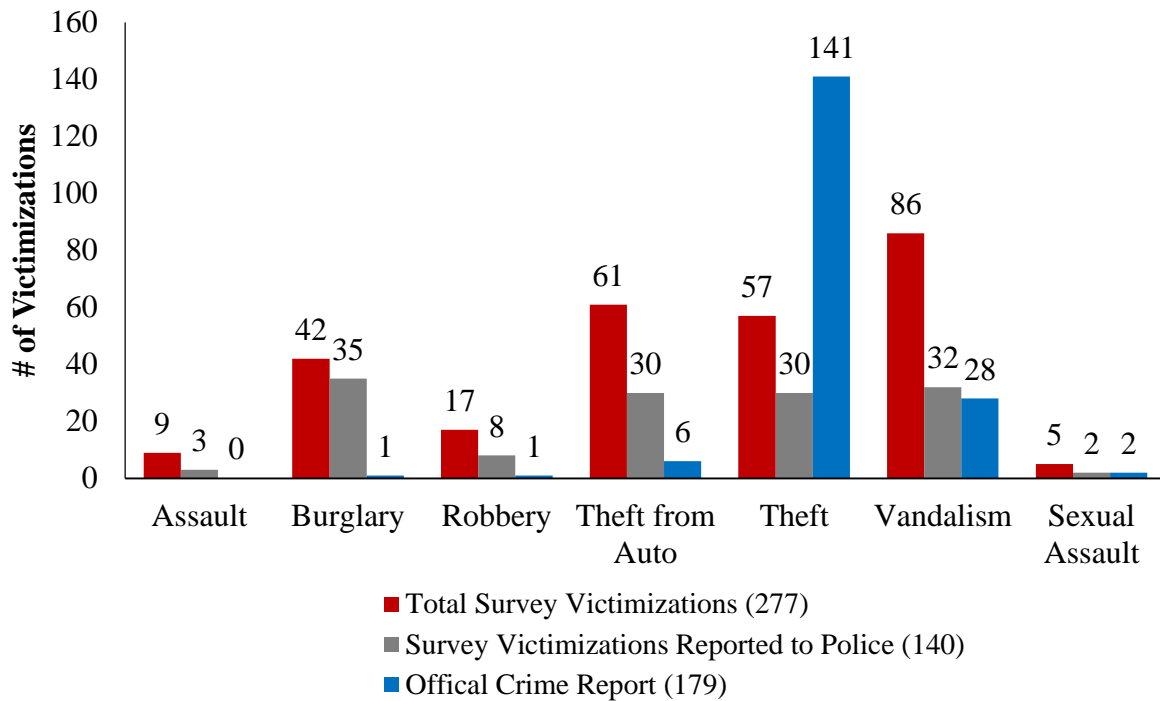
Table 12. Percent of Faculty/Staff Victimizations Reported to the Police by Crime Type

	On Campus (N=277)	Nearby (N=157)
Assault	33.3%	0.0%
Burglary	83.3%	80.0%
Robbery	47.1%	30.0%
Theft from Auto	49.2%	44.4%
Theft	52.6%	38.1%
Vandalism	37.2%	33.3%
Sexual Assault	40.0%	0.0%
Total	50.5%	40.8%

The results of the analyses conducted on faculty and staff surveys indicate that the number of reported victimizations on the UC campus was much higher than actual reported crime. Figures 27 and 28 graphically display these differences. The red bars represent the number of victimizations reported by survey respondents occurring in the past six months on campus. The gray bars represent the number of victimizations that respondents indicated they reported to the police. On campus, faculty and staff were most commonly victims of vandalism (86 victimizations) and least commonly victims of sexual assault (5 victimizations).

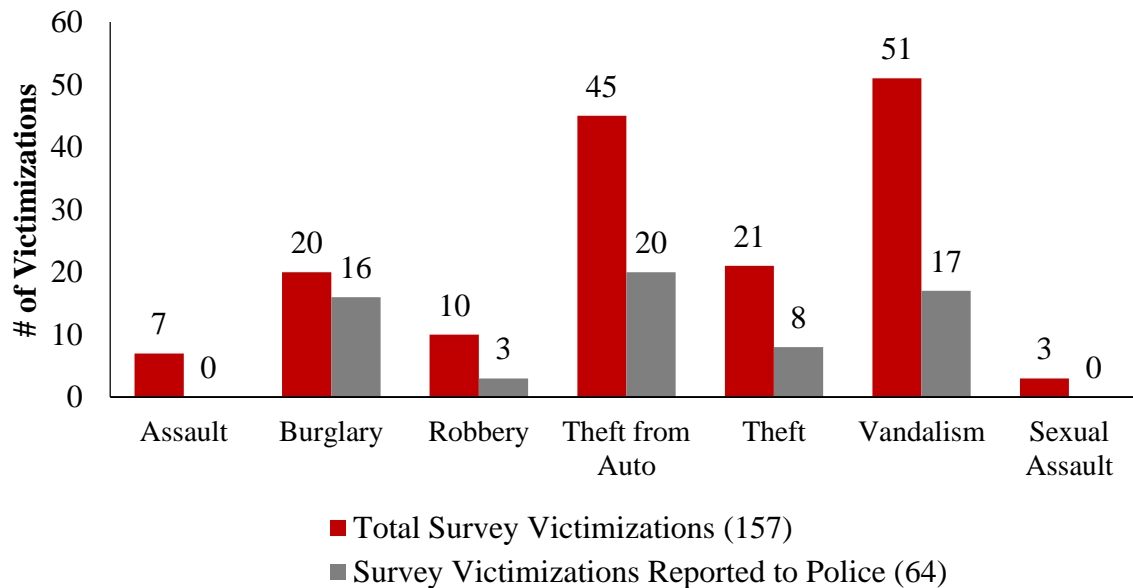
The blue bars represent the number of official crime reports recorded by the police during the approximate 6-month period prior to the survey's administration. Recall that this information was included in the discussion of student victimization experiences. Crimes reported by the UCPD may involve students or faculty/staff victims. As discussed earlier, the number of official reports for the population of UC (as captured by official data in blue) should exceed those in a sample (shown in gray). However, an important fact highlighted by Figure 27 is that the number of crimes respondents indicated that they reported to police in the last six months was much higher than the official crime counts for most crimes. For example, faculty and staff indicated that they reported 30 thefts from auto occurring on campus to the police, while UCPD crime statistics indicate that only 6 thefts from auto were reported during the same time period. This gap between reported crimes based on survey data and reported crimes based on official police data was found for all crime types, except for theft and sexual assault.

Figure 27. On Campus Victimization of Faculty and Staff



Nearby campus, faculty and staff were most commonly victims of vandalism (51 victimizations), followed closely by theft from auto (45 victimizations), as shown in Figure 28. Because crimes nearby campus involving specific UC faculty and staff victims are unavailable through official records, a direct comparison for the gap between faculty/staff victimizations reported to police and official CPD data is unavailable. Ultimately, the survey demonstrates that faculty and staff were more likely to report experiencing victimization on campus than nearby.

Figure 28. Nearby Campus Victimizations of Faculty and Staff



A final concern is the rate of victimization that was reported on this survey. While Figures 27 and 28 show the raw number of incidents reported, Table 13 below shows the rate of victimization of all survey respondents. Like the student population, some of these figures are rather high. For example, 0.9% of surveyed faculty and staff reported they were robbed on campus during the last six months compared to the 0.2% national population prevalence of robbery victimizations. Similarly, 2.3% of faculty reported being burgled on campus in the past six months compared to the 1.7% national prevalence of burglary victimizations.

Table 13. Faculty and Staff victimizations by percent of total sample (N=1,872).

	Victimized On Campus	Victimized Near Campus	2014 National Population Prevalence
Assault	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%
Burglary	2.3%	1.1%	1.7%
Robbery	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%
Theft from Auto	3.3%	2.4%	--
Theft	3.1%	1.1%	6.4%
Vandalism	4.6%	2.8%	--
Sexual Assault	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%

As with previous surveys, there is a different pattern of results between the student and faculty/staff responses. Specifically, students tend to report a higher number of victimizations in the area nearby the UC campus, while faculty report a higher number of victimizations on campus. Second, faculty and staff were more likely to report incidents occurring on campus to the police whereas students were more likely to report incidents occurring nearby campus. These

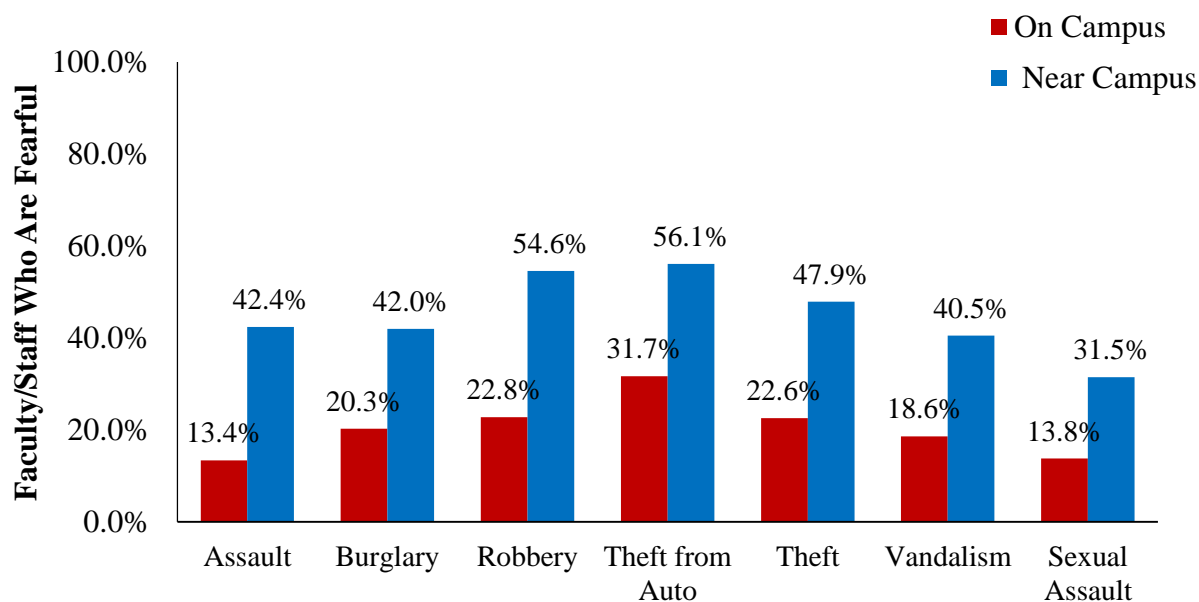
same patterns were found in previous iterations of the *Enhancing Public Safety Survey*. These differences may stem from different behavioral patterns adopted by both groups. These behavioral patterns are likely tied to differences in age, where younger people (e.g. students) are more likely to have certain routine activities that place them in closer proximity to potential offenders than the older faculty and staff respondents (Reisig and Holtfreter, 2013).

3. Fear of Crime

Understanding the various dimensions of the fear of crime and its sources for faculty and staff is important for creating a safe and comfortable working environment. In the survey, faculty and staff were asked to, “Indicate how fearful you are of being victimized in the following ways by choosing one response for each form of victimization.” Faculty and staff were asked about each of the seven crimes analyzed in this survey, using a reference area of the Uptown campus or the areas near campus. Response options included not at all fearful, a little fearful, moderately fearful and very fearful. Figures 29-32 below display the sum of those who indicated they were either moderately or very fearful on each question.

Figure 29 shows the percentage of faculty and staff who were moderately to very fearful of each crime type. As shown, between 13.4% and 31.7% of surveyed respondents indicated they were fearful of crime on the UC campus. In the surrounding areas, however, these percentages ranged between 31.5% and 56.1%. Respondents were least fearful of assault on campus and sexual assault nearby campus. Both on and nearby campus, faculty and staff reported being most afraid of theft from auto. Importantly, reported fear was lower for every category of crime, both on and nearby campus, in this wave of the survey compared to the last.

Figure 29. Percent of Faculty and Staff who were Moderately to Very Fearful of Crime, by Crime Type (N=1,872)



There are differences in reported fear of crime across demographic categories in the faculty and staff sample. Figures 30-32 below show the percentages of those faculty and staff who were “generally fearful,” meaning that they were moderately to very fearful of three or more different types of crime in each area of interest (i.e. on campus and nearby campus). Recall that this variable was also used to describe student differences in fear based on demographics earlier in the report. Results indicate that more female faculty and staff were fearful of crime in both areas. For example, 57.0% of female respondents were fearful of crime nearby campus whereas only 47.3% of males were fearful. This is consistent with literature that finds that females are generally more fearful of crime than males (Fisher and May, 2009).

Figure 30. Faculty/Staff Who Are "Generally Fearful" of Crime, by Gender (N=1,872)

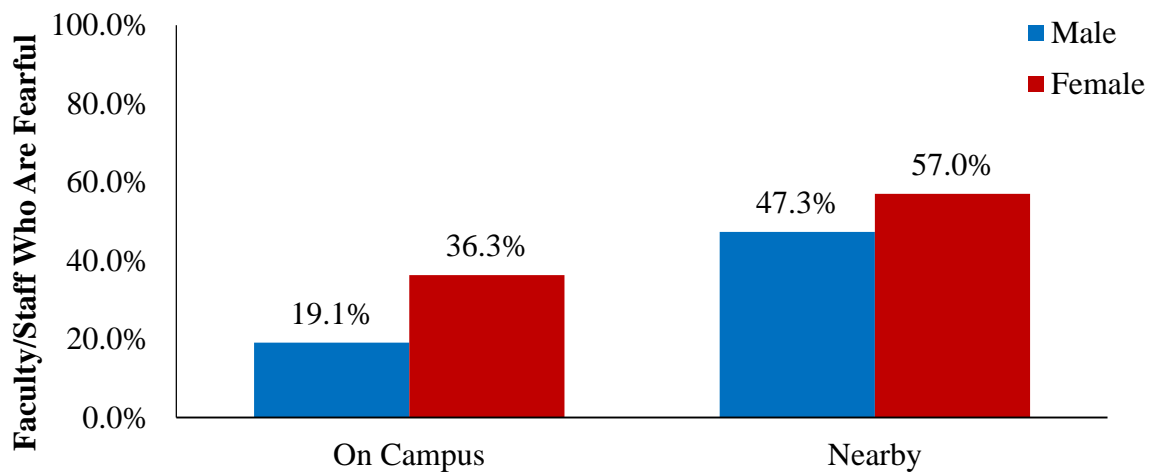


Figure 31 displays the percentages of faculty and staff who are generally fearful of crime, disaggregated by racial group. As with the last survey, Asians had the highest percentage of respondents who were fearful of crime. Specifically, 50.5% of Asians are generally fearful on campus, compared to 20.3% of African-Americans, 21.2% of Caucasians, and 45.0% of Hispanics. Nearby campus, 71.1% of Asian respondents were fearful of crime, compared to 40.2% of African Americans, 52.5% of Caucasians, and 50.0% of Hispanics.

Figure 31. Faculty/Staff Who Are "Generally Fearful" of Crime, by Race (N=1,872)

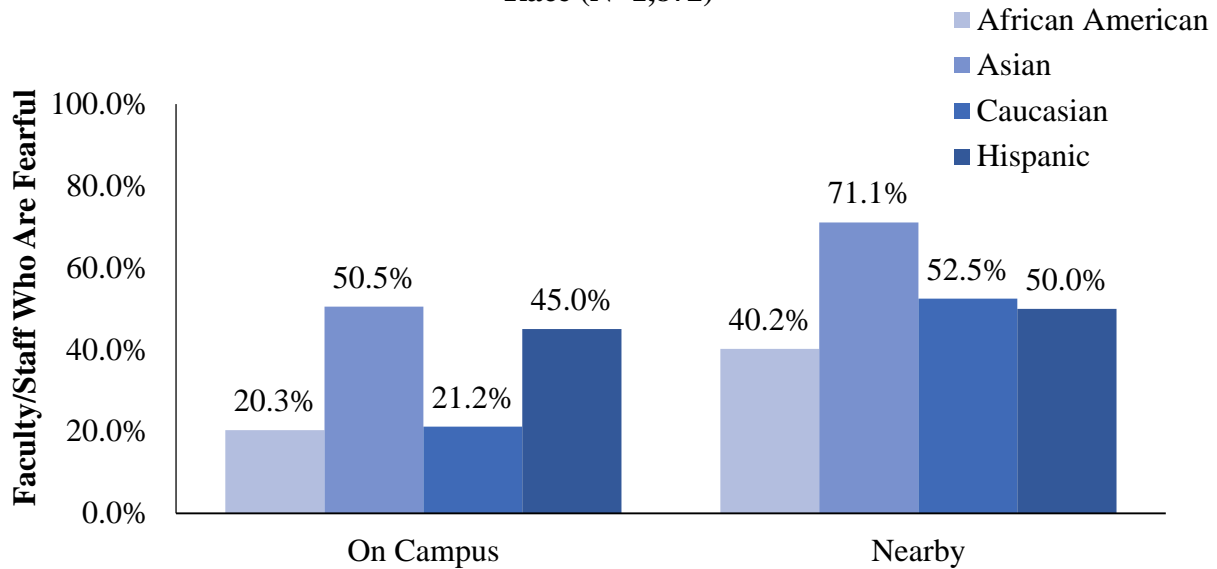
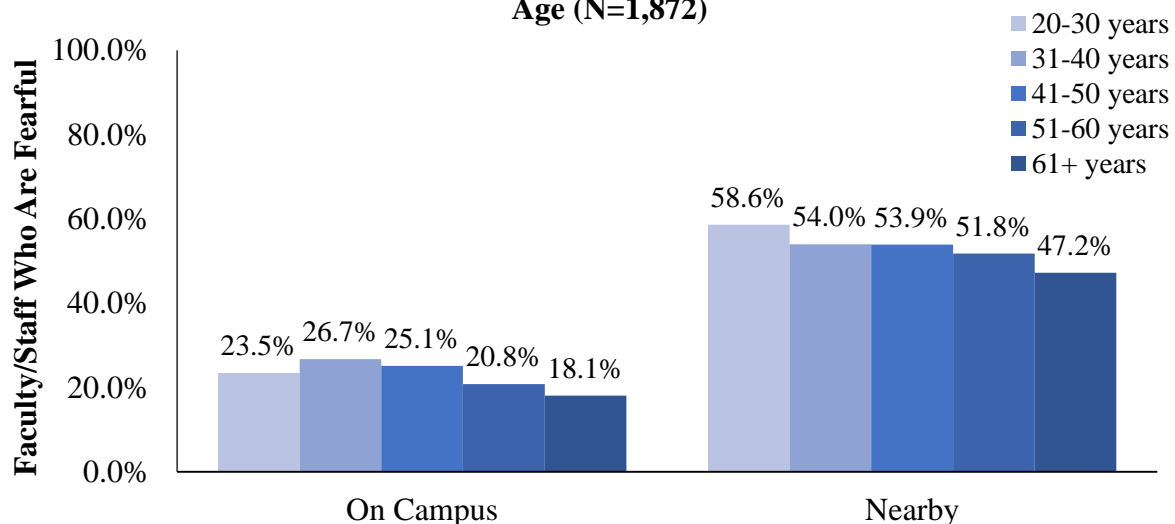


Figure 32 displays faculty and staff who are generally fearful of crime, disaggregated by age. Similar to the last survey, younger faculty and staff were more fearful in the areas nearby campus, compared to their older counterparts. This pattern holds on campus, with the exception of the youngest group of faculty and staff. Importantly, the majority of respondents are generally fearful in the areas nearby campus, with the exception of those 61+ years in age.

Figure 32. Faculty/Staff Who Are "Generally Fearful" of Crime, by Age (N=1,872)



Collectively, these analyses reveal that faculty and staff were more fearful of crime in the areas surrounding campus than on campus. However, important differences arise based on demographics in fear of crime. These differences identify the groups that might benefit most from more knowledge about strategies UC has undertaken to increase public safety.

4. Factors Influencing Fear of Crime

To examine the various potential factors that influence fear of crime both on campus and in the nearby areas, faculty and staff respondents were asked the degree to which multiple sources increased or decreased their fear of crime. These sources are listed on the far left column of Table 14 below, in rank order. Responses ranged from 1 (not at all) to 10 (very much).

Responses were recoded to reflect those who moderately to very much agreed that each factor increased or decreased their fear of crime (i.e., scores of 7, 8, 9 or 10). These responses are included in the percentages listed in Table 14.

Both on and nearby campus, faculty and staff were most likely to indicate that media reports increased their fear of crime, and least likely to indicate that social media had an impact. Respondents also indicated that UC safety initiatives decreased their fear of crime. Specifically, 40.7% reported that the initiatives decreased their fear of crime on campus, while 32.0% indicated they did so nearby campus.

Table 14. Factors influencing fear of crime for faculty and staff respondents (N=1,872)

	UC	Nearby
Media reports increase fear?	33.6%	43.0%
UC Crime Alert emails increase fear?	28.3%	35.4%
Personal experiences increase fear?	24.4%	27.9%
Information from family/friends increase fear?	17.8%	22.6%
Information from social media?	14.3%	18.4%
UC safety initiatives decrease fear?	40.7%	32.0%

Survey respondents were asked, “Do you pay attention to the safety tips when they are included in the UC Crime Alert emails?” Results indicated 80.1% of faculty and staff pay attention to the UC Crime Alert emails, and that 74.8% of those faculty/staff make changes to their behavior as a result of these emails to reduce their potential risk of victimization. The percentages of faculty and staff that made certain changes to their behaviors are listed in Table 15. The most common changes included avoiding walking at night in the area where the crime occurred and avoiding walking alone on campus at night.

Table 15. Faculty and staff who reported making various changes to their behavior as a result of the UC Crime Alert emails (N=1,118)*

	Changed Behavior
Avoid walking where the crime took place at night	48.6%
Avoid walking alone on campus at night	42.7%
Change the time when you leave campus at night	22.4%
Avoid walking where the crime took place during the day	21.5%
Carry Personal Safety	14.4%
Come to campus less often	10.1%
Other	7.9%
Avoid walking alone on campus during the day	7.3%

*Based on those who agreed they make changes to their behavior as a result of the UC Crime Alerts

The conclusion from these analyses is that the UC Crime Alerts increased faculty and staff reported fear of crime, but also had an impact on their behavior. UC Crime Alerts are useful in that they encourage faculty and staff to take preventive measures to avoid potential victimization. However, like the student sample, some behavioral changes due to the UC Crime Alert emails (such as coming to campus less often) may have a negative impact on maintaining a prosperous campus community.

5. Familiarity with UC Safety Initiatives

As stated previously, the Campus Crime Reduction Committee has undertaken a number of initiatives to increase public safety in and around campus during the past year. This section of the report contains information on faculty and staff awareness of recent safety initiatives. Specifically, respondents were asked to “indicate how familiar you are with each initiative by choosing one number for each.” Response categories ranged from not at all familiar, somewhat familiar and very familiar. Responses displayed in Table 15 represent the percentage of respondents who answered they were somewhat or very familiar for each of the initiatives listed in the far left column.

The results presented in Table 16 show that the majority of faculty and staff were aware of only 5 of the 11 crime reduction initiatives undertaken at UC, with the vast majority (92.7%) being aware of the Night Ride program. Faculty and staff reported being the least aware of Case Watch (15.4%) and the *Live Safe* Mobile App (31.7%).

Table 16. Percentage of faculty and staff who reported being somewhat to very familiar with various crime reduction initiatives (N=1,872).

	Aware of Initiative
Night Ride	92.7%
Additional uniformed patrol officers near campus	79.7%
Increased lighting in neighborhoods near campus	68.5%
UC Ambassadors	62.6%
Be Smart Be Safe	61.8%
The installation of cameras in neighborhoods near UC	42.9%
Theft from automobile report cards left on windshields	39.6%
Burglary tips on residence doors	38.8%
Student trainings taught by UCPD and CPD	32.4%
<i>Live Safe</i> Mobile App	31.7%
Case Watch	15.4%

6. Walking Patterns

As was mentioned in the student data section above, one addition made to the last wave of the questionnaire was a section detailing walking habits on and nearby campus. Specially, faculty and staff were asked to respond with a score from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) to four separate statements. These statements began with “I find it difficult to avoid walking...”,

and are displayed in the left column of Table 17. Responses displayed in Table 15 represent those who answered with a score of 4 or 5, indicating they agree or strongly agree to the phrases.

The largest percentage of faculty and staff agreed they found it difficult to avoid walking alone on campus at night (29.8%), and 22.6% found it difficult to avoid walking alone in neighborhoods near campus at night. Importantly, 26.6% reported finding it difficult to avoid walking in neighborhoods they considered unsafe, and 19.3% reported finding it difficult to avoid walking in areas on campus they considered unsafe.

Table 17. Percent of Faculty/Staff who Agreed or Strongly Agreed To Walking Pattern Statements (N=1,872)

"I find it difficult to avoid walking..."	Agree or Strongly Agree
...alone on campus at night.	29.8%
...in neighborhoods that are considered unsafe.	26.6%
...alone in the neighborhoods near campus at night.	22.6%
...in areas on campus that I am concerned are unsafe.	19.3%

7. Open-Ended Faculty/Staff Recommendations

As with the students, faculty and staff were asked an open-ended question about improving safety on and around campus as part of their survey. Specifically, they were asked, "What do you think is the most important thing the University of Cincinnati can do to increase safety on or around campus?" Respondents were able to freely type a response in a text box with no word limit. A total of 1,357 responses were given, which ranged from 1 to 627 words.

The process used to code faculty/staff responses drew on that used for students, outlined above (see page 34). Specifically, to code faculty/staff responses, the themes developed while assessing the student responses were used to guide the categorization of faculty/staff answers. When new codes appeared that did not exist in the student themes, they were added to the list.

In total, 1,830 suggestions were made across 1,357 responses, and the average response had 1.3 themes present. Table 18 below presents a summary of the most commonly suggested themes, along with their frequency.

Table 18. Count of Unique Themes in Open-Ended Student Responses (N=1,357)

Theme	Frequency	% of All Respondents
More police/more patrols	656	48.3%
Other	438	32.3%
Increase knowledge/awareness	320	23.6%
Improve lighting	176	13.0%
Situational Crime Prevention	97	7.1%
Community partnerships or engagement	85	6.3%
Night Ride/walking escorts/shuttle service	58	4.3%

The most common suggestion was to increase police officers and police patrols, with over 48% of faculty and staff respondents suggesting that this strategy be used. The next most frequently

discussed category was “other”, which includes a wide variety of themes. For example, some respondents recommended drawing on UC’s health care expertise to better address the mental health aspects of crime, and others recommended buying buildings in the neighborhoods surrounding campus and converting them to student housing.

Increasing student and faculty/staff knowledge and awareness was suggested in 23.6% of responses. This included recommendations such as educating individuals on minimizing their chances of becoming a victim and continuing communicating with the UC community when criminal events occur on or around campus.

Improving lighting and implementing situational crime prevention measures, such as installing cameras or requiring key card access to buildings, were suggested in 13.0% and 7.1% of responses, respectively. Next, community partnerships and the engagement of the community surrounding the university was mentioned in 6.3% of responses. This included responses suggesting a community policing strategy be adopted by UC.

Lastly, improved access to safe means of travel was mentioned in 4.3% of responses. This included the expansion of UC’s shuttle service and the nighttime drive home program, Night Ride, as well as the creation of a walking escort program for those who would like to be accompanied as they walk to their car or homes on and nearby campus.

In their responses, some faculty/staff made recommendations involving specific policing agencies. The University of Cincinnati Police Department was mentioned in 9.3% of responses, and the Cincinnati Police Department was mentioned in 6.6% of responses.

8. Explaining Fear of Crime and Violent Victimization

Logistic regressions for faculty and staff respondents were conducted to determine what factors are driving fear of crime and victimization on campus and in the areas nearby. Each regression and its results are located in the appendix of this report. Additionally, in order to determine differences in the impacts of factors on students and faculty/staff, ICS researchers conducted slope difference tests for fear of crime (on and near campus). These results are also shown in Tables 29 and 30 in the Appendix.

In general, the same significant predictors were found for both faculty and staff as were found for students. For instance, the influence of being a victim of crime on or nearby campus substantially increased the likelihood that an individual was fearful of crime and the odds that they were victimized. Additionally, information from family and friends, media reports, and personal experiences were significantly and positively related to fear of crime for both faculty/staff and students, while gender and familiarity with UC safety initiatives significantly reduced fear of crime.

V. IMPACT OF THE OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTING

Surveying UC students, faculty, and staff about their Public Safety experiences and perceptions has been a primary objective for the Campus Crime Committee since its inception in 2013. However, the University of Cincinnati's Public Safety focus has shifted since a former UC Police officer shot and killed an unarmed Black motorist during a traffic stop last year. Since this officer-involved shooting in July 2015, substantial national and local attention has been paid to the University and its efforts towards Public Safety. The Enhancing Public Safety Survey was launched prior to this officer-involved shooting--designed as a method to gather UC student, faculty and staff input regarding perceptions of public safety and crime victimization experiences in and around the University of Cincinnati. Although familiarity with police patrols and crime reporting to police are addressed in this survey, specific questions on perceptions and experiences regarding policing by the University of Cincinnati Police Department (UCPD) were not addressed in this survey. Understanding police-specific perceptions is now paramount to future plans for the police department at UC. To that end, UC has launched a separate *Perceptions of Policing Survey* in February 2016, which addresses the performance of the UCPD and attitudes regarding the officer-involved shooting and the University's responses since that time. A report summarizing this survey and its findings will be available later in 2016.

Although the police-specific survey report is not yet available, there is important information found in the current survey regarding the impact of the officer-involved shooting. First, it is clear that the officer-involved shooting event did *not* increase levels of fear of crime compared to results from before the shooting. Survey results from April 2014 (the first time the survey was given) indicated that approximately 29% of students were "generally fearful" on campus, and 72.3% were generally fearful nearby campus. In contrast, the most recent survey results (after the officer-involved shooting) indicated the population of students who are generally fearful of crime has decreased from previous results with the most recently surveyed students indicating 25.7% were fearful on campus and 65.3% were fearful nearby campus. Thus, it does not appear that the officer-involved shooting increased the fear of students for the surveyed crime types.

Further, the officer-involved shooting does not appear to have impacted student's favorability of additional police patrols in and around campus. The open-ended results discussed previously in this report indicate that students are supportive of the university increasing the police presence around campus, and furthermore, they are generally supportive of that work being conducted by the University of Cincinnati Police Department. In fact, increasing the police presence was the top recommendation suggested by students for how UC can increase safety in and around UC. Thus, it does not appear that the shooting diminished the favorability of the UCPD for student respondents.

VI. REPORT TRENDS OVER TIME

This section of the report will discuss general trends of the Enhancing Public Safety Survey findings across the three waves of the survey's administration. The survey was first given in April 2014 (referred to as the "first wave" or "baseline"), and has been administered two other times--Fall 2014 (referred to as the "second wave") and Fall 2015 (referred to as the "third wave"). It is recommended that this survey continue to be administered annually during the Fall semester to UC students, faculty, and staff.

Since the baseline survey, students, faculty and staff have continued to inaccurately perceive that crime has increased on and around campus. However, the percentages of students and faculty/staff with this inaccurate perception have decreased over time. Specifically, in the first wave survey, 44.4% of students and 60.2% of faculty/staff inaccurately perceived crime increases nearby campus. By the third wave of the survey, only 26.8% of students and 42.9% of faculty/staff inaccurately perceived crime increases nearby campus. Similar reductions are demonstrated for perceptions of crime increases on campus. Specifically, reductions in the percentages of students, faculty, and staff who believed crime was increasing were observed in the third wave survey compared to the baseline survey. Possible reasons for the reduction in the percentages of students, faculty, and staff perceiving an increase in crime on or nearby campus include better messaging about crime changes by the university as well as more awareness of students, faculty, and staff towards public safety in general. It should be noted that based on official crime reports, reported crime counts on campus and nearby have generally continued to drop over the past decade.

Students, faculty, and staff have continued to report that they feel safer on campus than in the areas nearby. However, the percentage of respondents that agreed to feeling safe have generally increased between the baseline survey and the current survey results. The first two waves of the survey indicated approximately 4% of both students and faculty/staff reported feeling safe in the areas around campus. These results were quite similar between the first and second wave, which is not surprising given that they were administered five months apart. In comparison, the third wave survey indicates this percentage has increased to approximately 10% of students and 7% of faculty/staff reported feeling safe nearby campus. Although this is still a low proportion of UC respondents, it is promising that this percentage has increased in a single year.

The percentage of respondents who have reported being criminally victimized during the past 6 months has generally decreased across reports. The baseline survey found 23% of students reported experiencing victimization either on campus or in the areas nearby. Approximately 17% of faculty/staff reported victimizations on campus, and only 8.7% of faculty/staff reported some form of victimization nearby campus. These percentages dropped across waves, as the third wave survey shows approximately 12% of students reported experiencing some form of victimization on campus and 12% reported a victimization experience in the areas nearby campus. This represents a general reduction of 11% in crime victimizations reported by students across one and a half years. Approximately 9% of faculty/staff reported an on campus victimization and 5.5% reported experiencing victimization nearby campus. Thus, the percentage of faculty/staff victimized on campus dropped 8%, and the percentage victimized nearby campus dropped 3.2% from the baseline survey to the third wave survey. The reductions in victimization reported in the survey are consistent with the reductions in officially reported crime over the past years as well. These reductions in criminal victimization provide additional encouragement that crime prevention efforts are having an impact on UC student, faculty and staff populations.

Trends for reported fear of crime show encouraging changes as well. Respondents appear to have become less fearful over the past year and a half. Generally, the percentages of students, faculty, and staff who reported being fearful of crime has declined from the baseline survey to the third wave survey. The decline in students, faculty, and staff who reported feeling “generally fearful” (i.e. moderately to very fearful of or more crimes) was slightly more dramatic when looking at the areas nearby campus compared to on campus. For example, the percent of students who reported feeling generally fearful on campus has slightly declined from 29.0% to 25.7% from the baseline survey to the most recent results. For the areas nearby campus, the percentage of students who were categorized as generally fearful dropped from 72.3% at baseline to 65.3% at the third wave of the survey. Similar reductions were seen for faculty and staff respondents for fear of crime on campus and in the areas nearby.

A final topic to discuss in considering changes across reports considers the influence of surveyed factors on fear of crime for students, faculty, and staff. In the baseline survey, the greatest proportion of respondents indicated that the crime alert emails had increased their fear of crime, both on campus and nearby campus. The third wave survey suggests that this has changed. Rather, students were most likely to agree that personal experiences (36.7%) increased their fear of crime on campus, and that media reports (38.8%) increased their fear of crime nearby campus. Faculty and staff were most likely to agree that media reports increased their fear of crime, both on campus (33.6%) and nearby campus (43.0%). A possible reason for fewer respondents indicating crime alert emails influenced their fear of crime is that UC made an effort to be more selective in criteria for sending crime alert emails. With this change in selectivity, fewer crime alerts were sent in 2015 than in previous years (i.e. approximately 80 were sent in 2012, around 60 were sent in each of 2013 and 2014, and less than 30 were sent in 2015).

In sum, a comparison of the three waves of survey data collected indicate that while a sizable proportion of students, faculty, and staff are still fearful of crime, the proportion of fearful respondents has declined over time. Further, fewer respondents agreed that crime has increased in past years, indicating that there may be better awareness among UC students, faculty, and staff about trends in public safety. These preliminary changes across survey waves shows promise that the continued efforts towards the engagement and education of the UC population will help to better inform the population and enhance public safety in and around UC.

VII. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE STEPS

In general, students, faculty and staff report feeling safer on campus than in the areas nearby, and safer during the day than at night. Additionally, respondents consistently reported that the UC Safety Initiatives reduced their fear of crime. However, there are some clear demographic differences related to feelings of safety. In general, a smaller percentage of females reported feeling safe compared to males, and a smaller percentage of international students reported feeling safe on campus compared to American students. These trends have persisted over time, across each of the previous waves of the survey. Thus, efforts to promote accurate perceptions of crime and engagement with public safety representatives should continue.

Respondents were most commonly victims of vandalism, theft, and theft from auto. Similar to the results from previous iterations of the survey, the raw number of survey respondents who indicated they reported their victimizations to police greatly exceeded the actual number of reported crimes from CPD and UCPD for most crime categories. This continues to call into question the validity of some of the victimization responses.

As with the previous survey, a sizable proportion of students and faculty/staff reported that they find it difficult to avoid walking alone in the neighborhoods near campus at night. This is an important finding, as one of the main safety tips given in Crime Alert emails is to encourage individuals to walk in groups. It appears that this tip may be difficult to implement for a subset of the UC population, and as such, UC should further encourage the use of NightRide.

Finally, the results of the logistic regression analyses discussed above indicate that there may be a subset of the student and faculty/staff population that are experiencing multiple victimizations. It is important to identify this group of individuals and provide information to them regarding the UC safety programs available to them, as they would likely benefit from this information more than the average student or faculty/staff member.

In sum, this survey provides valuable information about student, faculty and staff: 1) perceptions of safety; 2) fear of crime; 3) victimization experiences; both on the UC Uptown (East and West) campuses and in the surrounding area; 4) factors influencing fear of crime; 5) respondents' familiarity with various UC crime reduction initiatives; and 6) walking patterns on and around the UC Uptown campus. This information should be used to compare changes in these topics with the baseline (spring 2014 wave) data and additional survey samples over time.

A fourth survey will be administered in Fall of 2016. It is recommended that UC students, faculty and staff continue to be surveyed on an annual basis to monitor progress in key areas of public safety for the UC community. In addition, as new crime reduction initiatives are implemented, and as events unfold that may influence the way people respond to questions about public safety (e.g. high profile national events on college/university campuses where safety is compromised), potential changes in perceptions of safety could be assessed and tracked.

Figure 33. University of Cincinnati Uptown Campuses with Half-mile Buffer Area

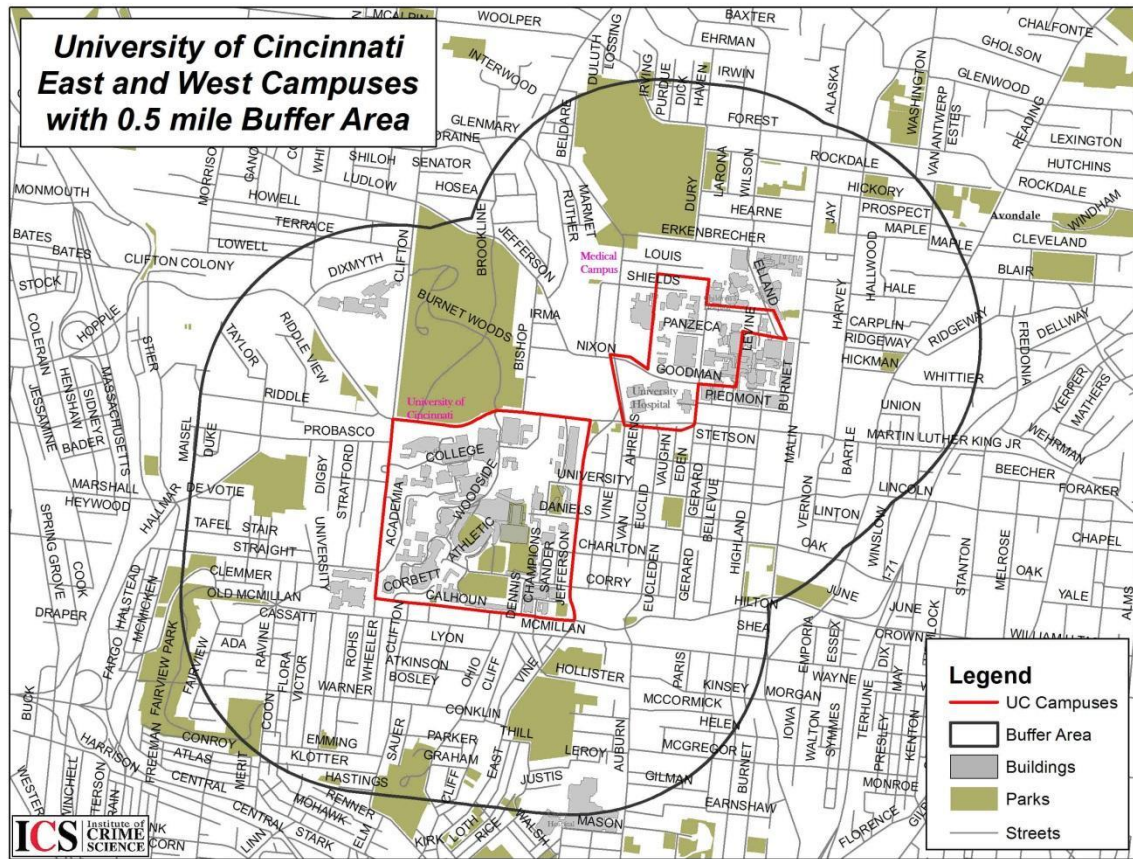
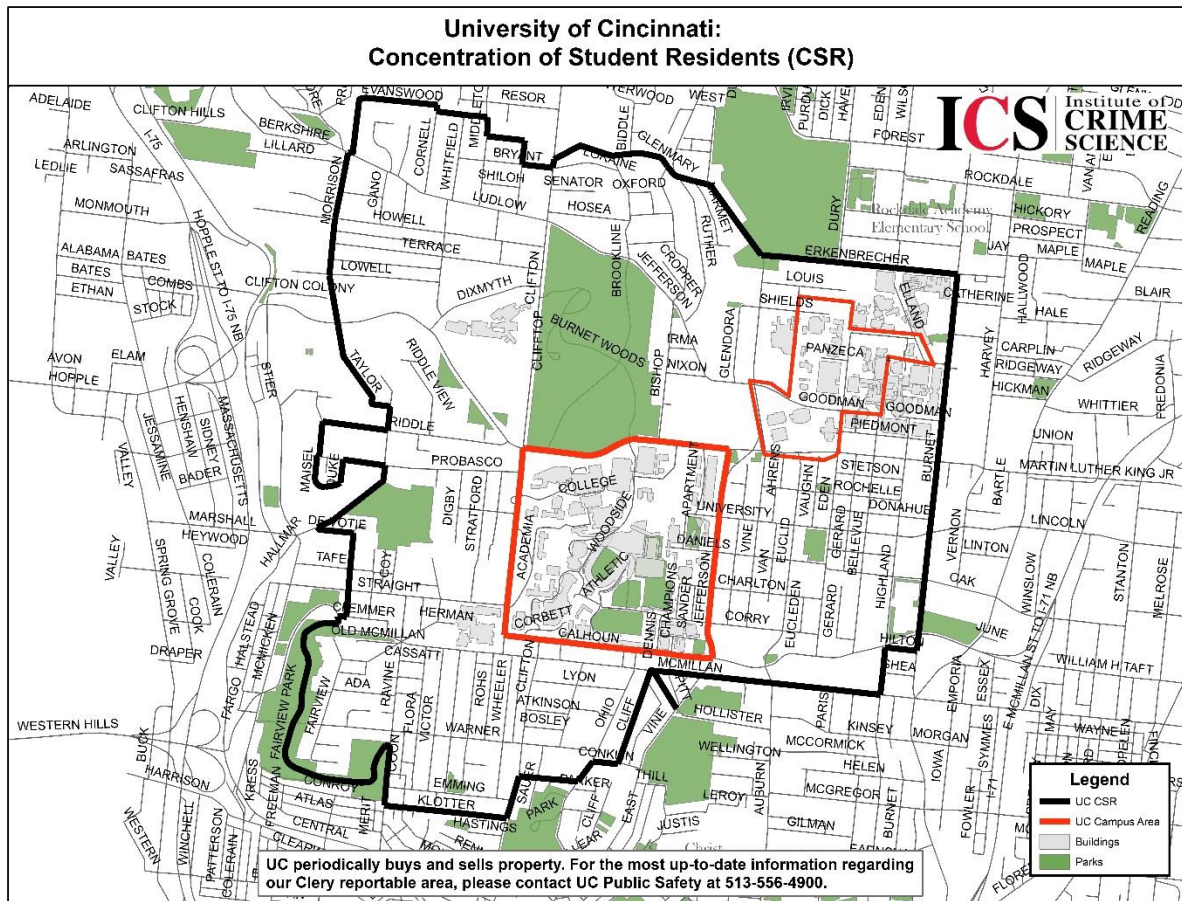


Figure 34. University of Cincinnati Concentration of Student Residents (CSR) Area



Surveyed crimes and their definitions:

- 1) **Assault:** an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting injury
- 2) **Burglary:** the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a crime
- 3) **Robbery:** taking or attempting to take another's property through force or threat of force
- 4) **Theft from an Automobile:** the unlawful taking of property from another's automobile
- 5) **Other Theft:** the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another
- 6) **Vandalism:** the destruction, disfigurement, or defacement of property without the consent of the owner
- 7) **Sexual Assault:** threatening, coercing, or forcing someone to engage in a sexual act against their will

Official Reported Crime from the University of Cincinnati Police Department

Table 19. Part I and II Crime Incidents Reported on the UC Uptown Campus, May 1 - Oct. 31, 2015

	Number of Crimes
Assault	0
Burglary	1
Robbery	1
Theft from Auto	6
Theft	141
Vandalism	28
Sexual Assault ³	0
Total	177

Official Reported Crime from the Cincinnati Police Department

Table 20. Part I Crime Incidents Involving UC Student Victims Reported in the UC Clery Timely Warning Area, May 1 – Oct. 31, 2015⁴

	Number of Student Victims
Assault	1
Burglary	64
Robbery	5
Theft from Auto	49
Theft	42
Sexual Assault	5
Total	166

³ “Sexual Assault” here includes forcible completed and attempted rapes.

⁴ Crimes of Vandalism and sexual assault (other than rape) were not included as they are not Part I offenses and thus are not geo-coded for use by ICS researchers

Logistic Regressions of Students

Table 21. Logistic Regression Results: Factors Impacting Student Fear of Crime on Campus

	B	S.E.	p-value	Odds
Gender (Male)	-.806	.131	.000	.447*
Age	.016	.014	.227	1.017
International Student	.548	.234	.019	1.730*
Race (African American)	-.035	.299	.907	.966
Race (Hispanic)	.176	.399	.659	1.192
Race (Asian)	.535	.214	.012	1.707*
Race (Other)	-.383	.264	.147	.682
Undergraduate Student	.039	.171	.820	1.040
First Year Student	.493	.177	.005	1.637*
Second Year Student	.133	.189	.481	1.143
Third Year Student	-.057	.202	.776	.944
Familiarity to UC Safety Initiatives	-.141	.137	.304	.869
Media Reports	.355	.165	.031	1.427*
Crime Alert Emails	.476	.162	.003	1.610*
Social Media	-.065	.181	.719	.937
Info from Family and Friends	.395	.158	.013	1.485*
Personal Experiences	.432	.140	.002	1.541*
UC Safety Initiatives	-.399	.128	.002	.671*
On Campus Victimization	.747	.187	.000	2.110*
Nearby Victimization	.268	.199	.179	1.307
Perception of Crime Increase On Campus	.889	.225	.000	2.434*
Perception of Crime Increase Nearby Campus	.205	.138	.138	1.228
Constant	-1.997	.456	.000	.136

*=p<.05; Nagelkerke R Square =.227

Table 22. Logistic Regression Results: Factors Impacting Student Fear of Crime Nearby Campus

	B	S.E.	p-value	Odds Ratio
Gender (Male)	-.652	.113	.000	.521*
Age	-.009	.013	.495	.991
International Student	.278	.238	.243	1.320
Race (African American)	-.149	.282	.598	.862
Race (Hispanic)	-.642	.403	.111	.526
Race (Asian)	.185	.216	.390	1.204
Race (Other)	-.086	.221	.696	.918
Undergraduate Student	.024	.163	.883	1.024
First Year Student	-.359	.164	.028	.698*
Second Year Student	-.224	.169	.185	.799
Third Year Student	.127	.179	.479	1.135
Familiarity to UC Safety Initiatives	.134	.129	.298	1.143
Media Reports	.504	.160	.002	1.656*
Crime Alert Emails	.173	.161	.282	1.189
Social Media	.251	.181	.166	1.285
Info from Family and Friends	.714	.160	.000	2.041*
Personal Experiences	.594	.141	.000	1.810*
UC Safety Initiatives	-.254	.120	.033	.775*
On Campus Victimization	.530	.204	.009	1.700*
Nearby Victimization	.602	.209	.004	1.825*
Perception of Crime Increase On Campus	.047	.255	.855	1.048
Perception of Crime Increase Nearby Campus	.432	.144	.003	1.540*
Constant	.410	.435	.346	1.507

*=p<.05; Nagelkerke R Square =.226

Table 23. Logistic Regression Results: Factors Impacting Violent Victimization on Campus for Students

	B	S.E.	p-value	Odds Ratio
Gender (Male)	.081	.163	.621	1.084
Age	-.028	.026	.283	.972
International Student	-.088	.336	.792	.915
Race (African American)	-.219	.475	.644	.803
Race (Hispanic)	.684	.500	.171	1.982
Race (Asian)	.666	.278	.017	1.947*
Race (Other)	.343	.304	.259	1.409
Undergraduate Student	.016	.247	.948	1.016
First Year Student	-.280	.242	.246	.755
Second Year Student	-.001	.239	.998	.999
Third Year Student	-.050	.235	.831	.951
Familiarity with UC Safety Initiatives	-.196	.183	.283	.822
Risky Lifestyle	.045	.019	.017	1.046*
Behavioral Change	-.042	.182	.816	.959
Pays Attention to Safety Tips	.007	.205	.973	1.007
Victimization Nearby Campus	2.454	.173	.000	11.636*
Constant	-2.351	.839	.005	.095

*=p<.05; Nagelkerke R Square =.249

Table 24. Logistic Regression Results: Factors Impacting Violent Victimization Nearby Campus for Students

	B	S.E.	p-value	Odds Ratio
Gender (Male)	.124	.166	.457	1.132
Age	-.007	.024	.779	.993
International Student	.080	.373	.831	1.083
Race (African American)	-.141	.452	.755	.869
Race (Hispanic)	-.053	.596	.929	.948
Race (Asian)	-.094	.312	.764	.910
Race (Other)	-.046	.321	.887	.955
Undergraduate Student	.023	.244	.926	1.023
First Year Student	-1.154	.245	.000	.315*
Second Year Student	-.800	.242	.001	.449*
Third Year Student	-.051	.219	.816	.950
Familiarity with UC Safety Initiatives	.120	.193	.535	1.128
Risky Lifestyle	.105	.019	.000	1.110*
Behavioral Change	.221	.190	.245	1.248
Pays Attention to Safety Tips	.302	.217	.165	1.353
Victimization On Campus	2.458	.173	.000	11.678*
Constant	-3.657	.786	.000	.026

*=p<.05; Nagelkerke R Square =.302

Logistic Regressions for Faculty and Staff

Table 25. Logistic Regression Results: Sources of Fear of Crime for Faculty/Staff On Campus

	B	S.E.	p-value	Odds Ratio
Age	-.009	.005	.052	.991
Gender (Male)	-.311	.117	.008	.733
Race (African American)	-.178	.273	.515	.837
Race (Hispanic)	.687	.537	.201	1.987
Race (Asian)	1.287	.270	.000	3.621
Race (Other)	-.163	.372	.662	.850
Familiarity with UC Safety Initiatives	-.089	.143	.534	.915
Nearby Victimization	-.278	.307	.364	.757
On-Campus Victimization	.905	.220	.000	2.472
Media Reports	.586	.180	.001	1.797
Crime Alert Emails	.267	.184	.147	1.306
Social Media	-.202	.216	.349	.817
Info from Family and Friends	.766	.190	.000	2.151
Personal Experiences	.529	.160	.001	1.697
UC Safety Initiatives	-.529	.151	.000	.589
Perception of Crime Increase On Campus	.137	.185	.457	1.147
Perception of Crime Increase Nearby Campus	.781	.130	.000	2.184
Constant	-.126	.249	.612	.881

*=p<.05; Nagelkerke R Square =.231

Table 26. Logistic Regression Results: Sources of Fear of Crime for Faculty/Staff Nearby Campus

	B	S.E.	p-value	Odds Ratio
Age	-.009	.005	.052	.991
Gender (Male)	-.311	.117	.008	.733
Race (African American)	-.825	.233	.000	.438
Race (Hispanic)	-.445	.525	.397	.641
Race (Asian)	.629	.284	.027	1.876
Race (Other)	.188	.284	.507	1.207
Familiarity with UC Safety Initiatives	-.180	.121	.139	.836
Nearby Victimization	.540	.281	.054	1.717
On-Campus Victimization	.726	.217	.001	2.067
Media Reports	.694	.151	.000	2.002
Crime Alert Emails	.038	.155	.809	1.038
Social Media	-.115	.196	.558	.892
Info from Family and Friends	.568	.178	.001	1.764
Personal Experiences	.763	.146	.000	2.146
UC Safety Initiatives	-.294	.130	.024	.745
Perception of Crime Increase On Campus	.137	.185	.457	1.147
Perception of Crime Increase Nearby Campus	.781	.130	.000	2.184
Constant	-.126	.249	.612	.881

*=p<.05; Nagelkerke R Square =.226

Table 27. Logistic Regression Results: Factors Impacting Violent Victimization On Campus for Faculty/Staff

	B	S.E.	p-value	Odds Ratio
Gender (Male)	.296	.186	.112	1.345
Age	.006	.008	.490	1.006
Race (African American)	.192	.342	.574	1.212
Race (Hispanic)	-.313	1.038	.763	.731
Race (Asian)	.041	.412	.920	1.042
Race (Other)	.037	.440	.933	1.038
Familiarity with UC Safety Initiatives	.287	.201	.153	1.333
Risky Lifestyle	-.018	.049	.716	.982
Behavioral Change	.355	.213	.095	1.426
Pays Attention to Safety Tips	.011	.275	.967	1.011
Victimization Nearby Campus	2.445	.243	.000	11.527*
Constant	-3.245	.699	.000	.039

*=p<.05; Nagelkerke R Square =.138

Table 28. Logistic Regression Results: Factors Impacting Violent Victimization Nearby Campus for Faculty/Staff

	B	S.E.	p-value	Odds Ratio
Gender (Male)	.199	.243	.413	1.221
Age	-.003	.010	.770	.997
Race (African American)	.187	.439	.670	1.206
Race (Hispanic)	-17.754	9222.231	.998	.000
Race (Asian)	.257	.516	.619	1.293
Race (Other)	.247	.524	.638	1.280
Familiarity with UC Safety Initiatives	.142	.261	.586	1.153
Risky Lifestyle	.150	.049	.002	1.161*
Behavioral Change	.266	.275	.335	1.304
Pays Attention to Safety Tips	.881	.425	.038	2.414*
Victimization On Campus	2.446	.243	.000	11.541*
Constant	-5.712	.891	.000	.003

*=p<.05; Nagelkerke R Square =.202

Slope Difference Tests

Table 29. Slope Difference Test between Students and Faculty/Staff on the Sources of Fear of Crime On Campus

	Students			Faculty/Staff			z-test
	B	S.E.	Odds	B	S.E.	Odds	b1-b2
Gender (Male)	-.806	.131	.447	-0.402	0.144	0.669	-2.070
Age	.016	.014	1.017	-0.012	0.006	0.988	1.904
Undergraduate Student	.039	.171	1.040	--	--	--	--
UC Safety Initiatives	-.399	.128	.671	-0.529	0.151	0.589	0.660
Personal Experiences	.432	.140	1.541	0.529	0.160	1.697	-0.455
Info from Family and Friends	.395	.158	1.485	0.766	0.190	2.151	-1.497
Social Media	-.065	.181	.937	-0.202	0.216	0.817	0.486
Crime Alert Emails	.476	.162	1.610	0.267	0.184	1.306	0.852
Media Reports	.355	.165	1.427	0.586	0.180	1.797	-0.948
Victimization Nearby Campus	.268	.199	1.307	-0.278	0.307	0.757	1.492
Victimization On Campus	.747	.187	2.110	0.905	0.220	2.472	-0.548
Third Year Student	-.057	.202	.944	--	--	--	--
Second Year Student	.133	.189	1.143	--	--	--	--
First Year Student	.493	.177	1.637	--	--	--	--
International Student	.548	.234	1.730	--	--	--	--
Race (Other)	-.383	.264	.682	-0.163	0.372	0.850	-0.483
Race (Asian)	.535	.214	1.707	1.287	0.270	3.621	-2.182
Race (Hispanic)	.176	.399	1.192	0.687	0.537	1.987	-0.763
Race (African American)	-.035	.299	0.966	-0.178	0.273	0.837	0.353
Perception of Crime Increase Nearby Campus	.205	.138	1.228	0.601	0.153	1.824	-1.918
Perception of Crime Increase On Campus	.889	.225	2.434	0.592	0.186	1.807	1.019
Familiar with UC Safety Initiatives	-.141	.137	0.869	-0.089	0.143	0.915	-0.261

Table 30. Slope Difference Test between Students and Faculty/Staff on the Sources of Fear of Crime Nearby Campus

	Students			Faculty/Staff			z-test
	B	S.E.	Odds	B	S.E.	Odds	b1-b2
Gender (Male)	-.652	.113	.521	-0.311	0.117	0.733	-2.103
Age	-.009	.013	0.991	-0.009	0.005	0.991	0.014
Undergraduate Student	.024	.163	1.024				--
UC Safety Initiatives	-.254	.120	.775	-0.294	0.130	0.745	0.225
Personal Experiences	.594	.141	1.810	0.763	0.146	2.146	-0.836
Info from Family and Friends	.714	.160	2.041	0.568	0.178	1.764	0.608
Social Media	.251	.181	1.285	-0.115	0.196	0.892	1.370
Crime Alert Emails	.173	.161	1.189	0.038	0.155	1.038	0.606
Media Reports	.504	.160	1.656	0.694	0.151	2.002	-0.863
Victimization Nearby Campus	.602	.209	1.825	0.540	0.281	1.717	0.175
Victimization On Campus	.530	.204	1.700	0.726	0.217	2.067	-0.659
Third Year Student	.127	.179	1.135	--	--	--	--
Second Year Student	-.224	.169	.799	--	--	--	--
First Year Student	-.359	.164	0.698	--	--	--	--
International Student	.278	.238	1.320	--	--	--	--
Race (Other)	-.086	.221	0.918	0.188	0.284	1.207	-0.763
Race (Asian)	.185	.216	1.204	0.629	0.284	1.876	-1.246
Race (Hispanic)	-.642	.403	.526	-0.445	0.525	0.641	-0.298
Race (African American)	-.149	.282	0.862	-0.825	0.233	0.438	1.850
Perception of Crime Increase Nearby Campus	.432	.144	1.540	0.781	0.130	2.184	-1.796
Perception of Crime Increase On Campus	.047	.255	1.048	0.137	0.185	1.147	-0.288
Familiar with UC Safety Initiatives	.134	.129	1.143	-0.180	0.121	0.836	1.772

Table 31. Slope Difference Test between Students and Faculty/Staff on Victimization On Campus

	Students			Faculty/Staff			z-test
	B	S.E	Odds	B	S.E.	Odds	b1-b2
Gender (Male)	.081	.163	1.084	0.29	0.186	1.345	0.533
Age	-.028	.026	0.972	0.00	0.008	1.006	-1.228
Undergraduate	.016	.247	1.016	--	--	--	--
Victimization Nearby Campus	2.454	.173	11.636	2.44	0.243	11.52	0.031
Third Year Student	-.050	.235	.951	--	--	--	--
Second Year Student	-.001	.239	.999	--	--	--	--
First Year Student	-.280	.242	.755	--	--	--	--
International Student	-.088	.336	.915	--	--	--	--
Race (Other)	.343	.304	1.409	0.03	0.440	1.038	0.573
Race (Asian)	.666	.278	1.947	0.04	0.412	1.042	1.257
Race (Hispanic)	.684	.500	1.982	-	1.038	0.731	0.865
Race (African American)	-.219	.475	.803	0.19	0.342	1.212	-0.703
Familiarity with UC Safety Initiatives	-.196	.183	.822	0.28	0.201	1.333	-1.779
Pays Attention to Safety Tips	.007	.205	1.007	0.01	0.275	1.011	-0.013
Behavioral Change	-.042	.182	0.959	0.35	0.213	1.426	-1.418
Risky Lifestyle	.045	.019	1.046	-	0.049	0.982	1.196

**Table 32. Slope Difference Test between Students and Faculty/Staff on Victimization
Nearby Campus**

	Students			Faculty/Staff			z-test
	B	S.E.	Odds	B	S.E.	Odds	b1-b2
Gender (Male)	.124	.166	1.132	0.199	0.243	1.221	0.533
Age	-.007	.024	0.993	-0.003	0.010	0.997	-0.144
Undergraduate	.023	.244	1.023	--	--	--	--
Victimization On Campus	2.458	.173	11.67	2.446	0.243	11.54	0.040
Third Year Student	-.051	.219	.950	--	--	--	--
Second Year Student	-.800	.242	.449	--	--	--	--
First Year Student	-1.154	.245	.315	--	--	--	--
International Student	.080	.373	1.083	--	--	--	--
Race (Other)	-.046	.321	0.955	0.247	0.524	1.280	-0.476
Race (Asian)	-.094	.312	.910	0.257	0.516	1.293	-0.581
Race (Hispanic)	-.053	.596	.948	-	.9222.	0.000	0.002
Race (African American)	-.141	.452	.869	0.187	0.439	1.206	-0.521
Familiarity with UC Safety Initiatives	.120	.193	1.128	0.142	0.261	1.153	-0.068
Pays Attention to Safety Tips	.302	.217	1.353	0.881	0.425	2.414	-1.214
Behavioral Change	.221	.190	1.248	0.266	0.275	1.304	-0.133
Risky Lifestyle	.105	.019	1.110	0.150	0.049	1.161	-0.859

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