



Enhancing Public Safety:

**University of Cincinnati Student,
Faculty, and Staff Survey Report
Fall 2014**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In October and November 2014, 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), and to be administered regularly 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 first administered by UC researchers from the Institute for Policy Research in April of 2014. This report details the findings from the survey's second administration in Fall 2014, and includes comparisons of measured behaviors and attitudes to the previous Spring 2014 (base-line) survey. A third wave of the survey (to be analyzed in a future report) was administered November 2015. 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 and comparisons to previous sample estimates. The survey items measured various aspects of: 1) perceptions of safety, 2) fear of crime, 3) actual victimization experiences both on the UC Uptown campuses and in the nearby 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 campuses.

Of the 30,566 surveys distributed to UC Uptown campus students in the Fall 2014 survey administration, 3,156 students responded (10.3%). Likewise, of the 9,499 surveys distributed to faculty and staff, 1,995 completed the survey (21.0%). Each survey was sent via email and respondents were provided a unique password to log their entries. Respondents were given 20 days to complete the survey after their initial invitation on October 30, 2014. 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.

Statistical analyses were conducted to examine trends across survey topics. In general, estimates from the Fall 2014 survey do not differ from estimates found in the Spring 2014 survey. Specific similarities and differences from the two surveys are discussed at the end of this report. The following executive summary documents the main findings contained within this report.

1. Perceptions of Crime and Safety

- A large proportion of both surveyed students and faculty/staff incorrectly perceived serious crime to have increased on campus (15.0% of students, 26.3% of faculty/staff) and nearby campus (44.4% of students, 60.2% of faculty/staff) over the past three years.
- In contrast, official crime reports have been decreasing over the last four years, both on and nearby campus. Data from the University of Cincinnati Police Department (UCPD) and the Cincinnati Police Department (CPD) indicate that the number of crimes reported during the year prior to the survey (between October 1, 2013 and September 31, 2014) are below the number of crimes reported during the same time frame for the previous three years. This demonstrates that crime has *not* been increasing over the past three years; rather, it has been steadily decreasing.
- Some of the variation in respondents' reported perceptions of crime and safety are correlated with demographic characteristics. In particular, larger percentages of female students believed that serious crime had increased on campus (17.6%) and nearby campus (49.8%) compared to male students (10.8% and 35.8%, respectively). Similar gender differences are reported for faculty/staff.
- A larger percentage of international students (22.6%) perceived an increase in crime on campus compared to American students (14.0%).
- Generally, with each additional year spent at UC, regardless of undergraduate/graduate status, a greater percentage of respondents indicated they believed crime was increasing on and around campus.
- This suggests an exposure effect, indicating that the longer students are at UC the more likely they are to perceive that crime has gotten worse. Reasons for this exposure effect are discussed in the "potential sources of fear" section.
- 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.
- Generally, respondents reported that they felt safer on campus than in the areas nearby. An alarmingly low percentage of students (4.1%) and faculty/staff (4.1%) agreed or strongly agreed that they felt safe in the areas near campus at night.
- Analyses demonstrate the need to continue to educate UC students, faculty and staff about the changes in crime on and around UC—significant proportions do not know that crime has been decreasing. Additionally, low percentages of students, faculty and staff feel safe in the neighborhoods nearby. This suggests more effort to promote feelings of safety off-campus is needed.

2. Victimization Experiences

- The survey asked about criminal victimization during the six-month period prior to the survey's administration. Inquired crimes include assault, burglary, robbery, theft from vehicles, other theft, vandalism, and sexual assault.

- Student respondents reported comparable numbers of victimizations on campus (22.9% of students; 722 victimizations) as around campus (23.5% of students; 741 victimizations). The faculty/staff respondents reported more victimization on campus (13.9% of faculty/staff; 278 victimizations) than in the areas surrounding UC (7.6% of faculty/staff; 152 victimizations).
- On campus, respondents most commonly reported being victims of vandalism (5.4% of students, 5.0% of faculty/staff). The most prevalent crimes nearby campus were vandalism (5.5% of students, 2.4% of faculty/staff) and theft from auto (5.4% of students, 2.9% of faculty/staff).
- The majority of survey respondents did not report their victimization to police; further students were significantly less likely to report victimizations compared to faculty/staff.
 - For example, only 37.7% of student respondents who reported being victimized on campus and 48.2% of students who reported being victimized nearby campus indicated that they had reported that victimization to police.
 - By comparison, 51.4% of all faculty/staff respondents who reported being victimized on campus, and 61.2% of faculty/staff who reported being victimized nearby campus, indicated that they had reported that victimization to police.
- Percentage of victimizations reported to police varied by crime type: Burglary victimizations were most likely to be reported, 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 suggests survey respondents may have 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 crimes which do not match survey questions. Finally, it is also possible that survey respondents are simply being untruthful about their victimization experiences.

3. Fear of Crime

- 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 17.3% and 31.8% of students reported being moderately or very fearful of the seven surveyed crimes on the UC campus,

- whereas between 43.6% and 79.8% 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 15.4% and 33.8% of faculty/staff were moderately or very fearful of crime on campus, while fear of crime around campus ranged from 35.6% to 63.8% and 64.6%.
 - On campus and the areas nearby, students and faculty/staff were the most fearful of robbery. Approximately 80% of students were fearful of robbery nearby campus, and 31.8% were fearful of robbery on campus. Similarly, 63.8% of surveyed faculty/staff reported being fearful of robbery nearby campus and 28.7% were fearful of robbery on campus.
 - Students were the least fearful of vandalism (17.3% on campus, 43.6% nearby campus) and faculty/staff were least fearful of sexual assault (15.4% on campus, 35.6% nearby campus).
 - On campus, 29.6% of students and 27.3% of faculty/staff were classified as “generally fearful”, meaning they indicated they were moderately to very fearful of at least 3 or more different types of crimes. Nearby campus, a majority of students (74.2%) and faculty/staff (60.6%) were generally fearful of crime.
 - Like perceptions of crime, an exposure effect was also found for fear of crime nearby campus, where students who have attended the university for more years are more fearful than those students who have attended the university for fewer years. This effect is not found for fear of crime on campus. Potential reasons for this exposure effect may include UC crime alert emails, which are more frequently sent for crimes which occur off-campus than those which occur on campus.

4. Potential Sources of Fear

- Of the potential sources of fear of crime identified in the survey, the UC Crime Alert emails have the greatest proportion of respondents who agreed that this source increased their fear of crime, regardless of setting (on and nearby campus).
 - 31.0% of students and 36.0% of faculty/staff moderately to very much agreed that the UC Crime Alert emails increased their fear of crime on campus.
 - 45.9% of students and 46.8% of faculty/staff moderately to very much agreed that the UC Crime Alert emails increased their fear of crime nearby campus.
- Other potential sources of fear included media reports, information from family and friends, social media, and personal experiences.
- Importantly, 42.2% and 32.7% of students moderately and very much agreed that the UC safety initiatives *decreased* their fear of crime on campus and nearby campus, respectively.

- Likewise for faculty/staff, 36.9% and 31.0% moderately and very much agreed that the UC safety initiatives *decreased* their fear of crime on campus and nearby campus, respectively.
- 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.
 - 75.7% of student respondents indicated that they pay attention to the crime alert emails and 85.5% of those students noted that they made some changes to their behavior as a result of these emails.
 - 81.8% of faculty/staff indicated they pay attention to the crime alert emails, and 91.6% 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 (57.3% of students, 52.7% of faculty/staff) and avoiding walking alone on campus at night (48.3% of students, 46.2% of faculty/staff).
- Students and faculty/staff also indicated they come to campus less often (12.3% of students, 11.5% of faculty/staff) or change the time they leave campus (27.3% of students, 24.8% of faculty/staff) as a result of the emails, which may negatively impact the development of a thriving campus community.
- 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 which cause people to avoid certain areas (e.g. coming to campus) or avoid certain activities (evening classes). Understanding fear and taking it into consideration is important when planning intervention efforts to enhance public safety.

5. Familiarity with UC Safety Initiatives

- Of the safety initiatives undertaken, student respondents were *most* aware of Night Ride (95.3% of students reporting awareness) and the additional uniformed police officers near campus (80.2% reporting awareness).
- Students reported being *least* aware of Case Watch (16.2%) and trainings provided for students by UCPD and CPD (31.1%).
- Likewise, faculty/staff reported the most awareness for Night Ride (88.9%) and the additional uniformed police officers near campus (80.8%), and the least awareness of Case Watch (15.7%) and the *LiveSafe* mobile app (27.5%).
- Generally, students, faculty and staff were more aware of the surveyed UC safety initiatives in this sample, relative to the spring sample. However this increase was modest (less than 10% for most surveyed initiatives).
- This indicates 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 are needed. Particularly as analysis suggests that familiarity with UC safety initiatives

may reduce the likelihood that a student is fearful (Engel et al., 2015) or reduce the likelihood of violent victimization.

6. Walking Patterns On and Nearby Campus

- A new addition to the fall survey questionnaire was a section detailing student, faculty and staff walking habits in the areas on and around campus.
- The two greatest problems students agreed they faced when walking was avoiding neighborhoods that are considered unsafe (44.6%) and avoiding walking alone on campus at night (44.1%).
- The greatest problem faced by faculty and staff was difficulty in avoiding walking alone on campus at night (30.8%).
- Importantly, 40.1% of students and 21.2% of faculty and staff reported they found it difficult to avoid walking alone in the neighborhoods near campus at night. This is an key 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 sizable proportion of the UC population.

7. Explaining Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Crime, and Violent Victimization

- Several multivariate statistical models were estimated to better understand what specific variables influenced fear of crime, perceptions of increases in 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, perceptions of increased crime, and reported violent victimization.
- Students were more likely to be fearful of crime and more likely to have perceived a crime increase on and nearby campus if they had reported a criminal victimization on campus, were female, or were of international citizenship.
- As sampled students and faculty/staff increased in age, they were significantly more likely to have perceived an increase in crime both on and around campus.
- Although being a victim of crime nearby campus was a predictor of fearfulness for the student sample, this was not found for the faculty and staff sample. This is likely because the faculty and staff sample reported much lower victimizations nearby campus and likely spend less time nearby campus than students.
- Undergraduate students were significantly more likely to have reported a violent victimization on campus compared to graduate students, whereas no significant difference was found between undergraduate and graduate reports of victimization in the areas nearby campus.
- Results indicate that students who engage in behaviors that increase the risk of victimization (e.g. spend time intoxicated in public places) have a significantly increased likelihood of reporting a violent victimization both on and around campus. Particularly for the areas nearby campus, students who were in their fourth year,

- Caucasian, or unfamiliar to the UC safety initiatives were significantly more likely to have reported a violent victimization during the past six months.
- Students who reported that they changed their behavior as a result of the UC Crime Alert emails were 28.8% less likely to have reported a violent victimization on campus and 31.9% less likely to have reported a violent victimization nearby campus than those who do not report making changes to their behavior as a result of the UC Crime Alert emails. This is encouraging evidence, as it indicates that individuals purposively engage in behaviors to reduce their victimization.

8. Policy Implications

- Although there was nearly six months between the administration of the spring 2014 and fall 2014 surveys, and the start of a new cohort, the majority of results do not appear substantially differ.
- Significant percentages of students, faculty, and staff have continued to incorrectly perceive that crime has increased on and around campus. Though these percentages are slightly below those found in the spring 2014 survey, these most recent findings still represent substantial percentages of students, faculty and staff.
- The same fearful populations identified in the spring 2014 survey were also identified in the fall 2014 survey (i.e. females, international students and Asian students), thus efforts to promote accurate perceptions of crime and positive interactions with public safety representatives should continue. Targeted educational efforts for first and second year students at UC (regardless of undergraduate/graduate status), female students, and international students would likely reduce fear and promote accurate information about crime trends.
- Student, faculty and staff victimization trends do not significantly differ between the two samples. Approximately 23.0% of students reported a criminal victimization on campus in the spring 2014 sample, compared to 22.9% in the fall 2014 sample. Faculty and staff differed by a slightly larger margin, decreasing from 17.2% reporting a victimization on campus in the spring 2014 sample to 13.9% in the fall 2014 sample. The same types of crime were also prevalent in victimization reports, where respondents are most commonly victims of vandalism on campus and of vandalism and theft from auto nearby campus in both the spring 2014 and fall 2014 surveys.
- Slightly more students, faculty and staff reported awareness of the surveyed UC public safety initiatives in the fall survey responses compared to the spring responses. For example, awareness of Night Ride increased from 93.2% to 95.3%, and student awareness of additional uniformed police officers near campus increased from 76.8% to 80.2%. While the increases are modest, they are in the desirable direction.
- Knowledge of the UC safety initiatives was found to reduce fear of crime in the Spring 2014 data and to reduce inaccurate perceptions that crime is increasing on

campus. Models based on the Fall 2014 data found familiarity to UC safety initiatives was associated with lower likelihood of violent victimization nearby campus. New initiatives, such as *Live Safe* and Case Watch, should be better promoted to increase the UC community's collective awareness of safety initiatives.

- Current figures show that a higher percentage of students, faculty and staff who reported being a victim on campus or around it indicated that they also reported this victimization to police, compared to the Spring 2014 estimates. This action was advised in the Spring 2014 Enhancing Public Safety Report, but efforts should continue to emphasize the importance of reporting criminal victimization to police.
- Fear of crime and inaccurate perceptions that crime is increasing on and nearby campus are significantly driven by the UC Crime Alerts, media reports (influenced by the emails) and information from social media, friends and family (also likely influenced by the notification emails). This association was demonstrated in both waves of survey data. It is important to balance educating the UC community about specific crimes in the Uptown area—to reduce their potential victimization—with the negative impacts of oversaturation that increase fear and negative perceptions.
- The results of this study suggest that respondents who indicated changing behavior in response to the email alerts were also significantly less likely to have reported a violent victimization on campus and nearby. This relationship is in the opposite direction of the results found from the Spring 2014 survey.
- Due to this previous finding, the Spring 2014 Enhancing Public Safety report recommended that the UC Crime Alert email distribution and their content be further reviewed by the university administration. The association between crime alert emails and lessened victimization may be due, in part, to changes made by the institution relating to crime alert emails. For example, changes were made to the emails including providing geographic images of where crimes occurred and more information about resources available for students walking at night (e.g. Night Ride, UC Ambassadors).

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 run the risk of portraying 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). However it should be noted that the majority of students are *not* victimized during their tenure at college.

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 survey) and provided baseline estimates to compare changes in surveyed attitudes and behaviors over time. This report summarizes the results of the second wave of the survey, administered in fall of 2014.

Report Overview

This report details the results of the survey data gathered from UC students, faculty, and staff. The report is organized into five sections: (1) a description of the methodology used to conduct the survey; (2) an overview of the official crime data on and around campus; (3) student survey results for five 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; (4) faculty and staff survey results for the same six substantive areas, and (5) 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 October and November of 2014. Note that where applicable, comparisons from this Fall 2014 wave are made to the Spring 2014 wave of data.

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 the first of what is intended to be 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 second wave of the online survey was administered from October 30 – November 18, 2014. 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 President Santa Ono asking students, faculty, and staff at UC to continue to aid in the enhancement of public safety efforts by providing information on their experiences with crime on and around campus. This email also 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. President Ono also sent out a reminder to invitees to participate in the survey through his Twitter account on November 11th. No incentive was offered to participants. This process resulted in 3,156 surveys completed by students and 1,995 surveys completed by faculty and staff. This represents 10.3% response rate from students and a 21.0% response rate from faculty and staff, respectively.

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 limits this likelihood (see page 13).

Though this survey is the second wave of data collected from this survey tool, this research is based on a longitudinal panel design. Each wave of data contains participants which may or may not have been invited to complete the previous survey. This survey does *not* track the same individuals over time. A longitudinal panel design is based on repeated observations of the same

population (full-time students and full and part-time faculty and staff) over time. Based on the key demographics listed below, there is no evidence to suspect that this sample differs significantly from the Spring 2014 sample or the UC Uptown population. Estimates of the UC Uptown population demographics were collected from the University of Cincinnati Student Fact Book for Autumn 2014.

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 January 1, 2010 and October 31, 2014. 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 reported offenses allows us to compare official statistics to all victimizations (both reported and unreported) and to compare actual reported crime trends to perceptions of crime trends.

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 35 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 Patrol Area” as identified by the UCPD (formerly known as the “Clery Timely Warning Area”). The UC Patrol 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 Patrol Area (see Figure 36 in the Appendix) serves as the boundary for the 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 Patrol Area boundary. Indeed, these two areas are different, as some parts of the UC Patrol 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 versus surrounding areas will be discussed.

III. STUDENT SURVEY RESULTS

Out of 30,566 invitations sent, 3,156 student surveys were completed, representing a 10.3% response rate. The average age of student respondents was 22.2 years, with approximately 43.7% female, 55.7% male and 0.7% transgender/other respondents. The majority of the respondents were Caucasian (76.0%), followed by 12.9% Asian, 5.1% African-American, 2.6% Hispanic and 3.4% other racial and ethnic origin. This sample slightly underrepresents African-Americans who make up 8.3% of the UC population. This student sample is made up of 11.4% international respondents and 88.6% American respondents. Thus, this sample slightly over represents the International population at UC. Approximately 76.2% of respondents were undergraduates at the time of the survey, while 23.8% were graduate students. The sample was relatively evenly spread in terms of the class year of students. Regardless of undergraduate or graduate status, about 35.6% of respondents were in their first year, 24.0% were in their second year, 19.4% were in their third year, and 21.0% were in their fourth or higher year at UC. Half of the sample lived nearby campus (49.4%), while 20.2% lived on campus and 30.4% commuted to the university. Table 1 presents demographic factors for the 2014 Autumn UC Uptown campus population compared to the survey sample.

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

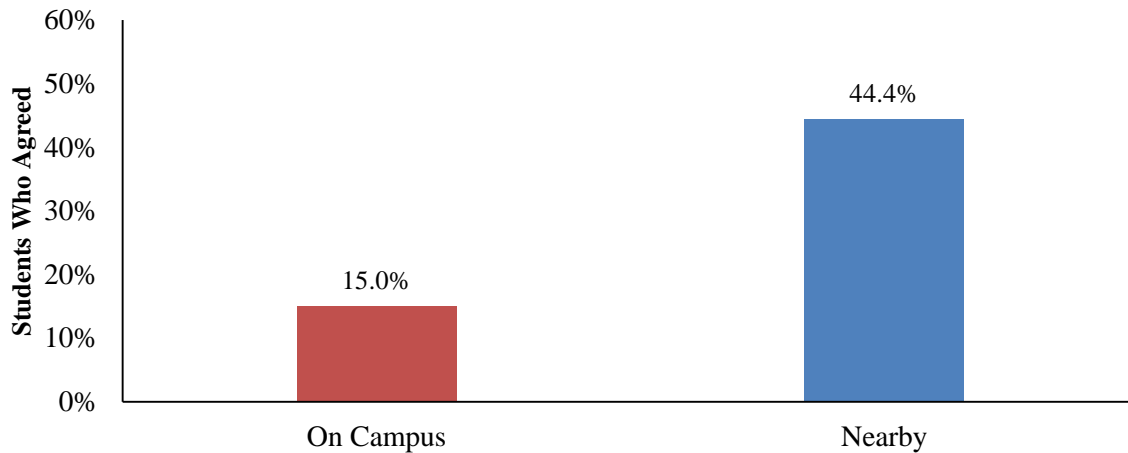
| | Uptown Population (N=26,383) | Fall 2014 Sample (N=3,156) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Female | 48.4% | 43.7% |
| Male | 51.6% | 55.7% |
| Undergraduate | 78.8% | 76.2% |
| Graduate/Professional | 21.2% | 23.8% |
| Freshman/1 Year | 26.7% | 35.6% |
| Sophomore/2 Year | 21.8% | 24.0% |
| Junior/3 Year | 23.1% | 19.4% |
| Senior/4 + Years | 28.3% | 21.0% |
| Average Age* | 21.9 years | 22.2 years |
| Race* | | |
| Asian | 3.0% | 12.9% |
| African American | 8.3% | 5.1% |
| Hispanic | 2.7% | 2.6% |
| Caucasian | 70.2% | 76.0% |
| Other | 2.5% | 3.4% |
| Unknown | 6.1% | -- |
| International* | 7.3% | 11.4% |
| Live on Campus | 19.7% | 20.2% |
| Live Nearby Campus | -- | 49.4% |
| Commute to Campus | -- | 30.4% |

*Uptown-specific statistics for Age, Race and Nationality unavailable, the statistics provided represent the entire University of Cincinnati student population. "International" is categorized as a race by the UC Factbook, but is separate from race in this report's sample demographics.

1. Perceptions of Crime and Safety

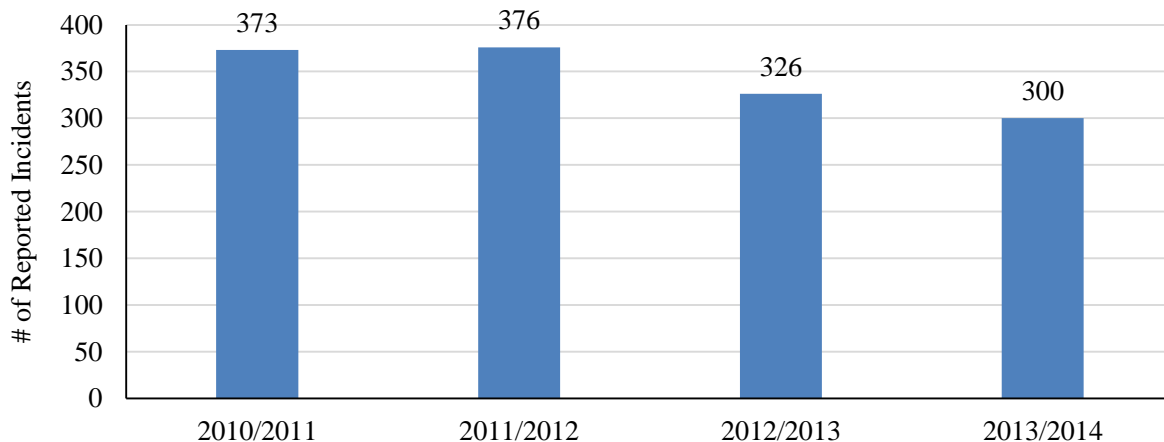
Surveyed students were asked about their perceptions of serious crime and safety for the University and its surrounding areas. Specifically students were asked, "In the last three years has serious crime [i.e., murder, robbery, aggravated assault, rape, burglary, theft, and automobile theft] decreased, 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 15.0% of students perceived crime to be increasing on campus. However, nearly half of the students (44.4%) 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=3,156)



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 October, the 12-month period includes information from October 1, 2013 to September 31, 2014. 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 (2013/2014) 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.

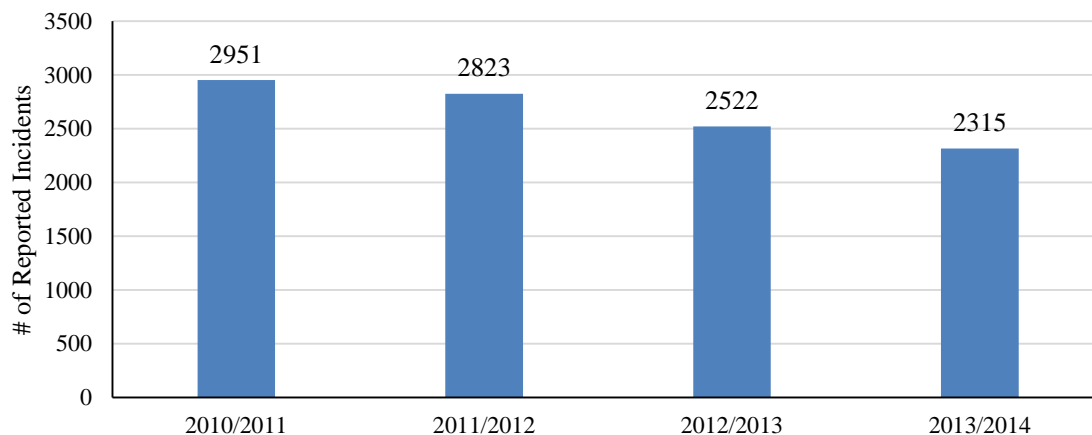
Figure 2. University of Cincinnati Part I Reported Crime Counts, October 1 - September 30



Similar to Figure 2, Figure 3 shows the monthly 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 Patrol 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.” 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 October, the 12-month period includes information from October 1, 2013 to September 31, 2014. 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, October 1 - September 30



However, 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, it becomes clear that 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, 17.6% of females agreed serious crime increased on campus compared to only 10.8% of males, and 49.8% of females agreed serious crime had increased nearby campus compared to 35.8% of males.

Figure 4. Students Who Agreed Serious Crime Increased in the Past Three Years, by Gender (N=3,156)

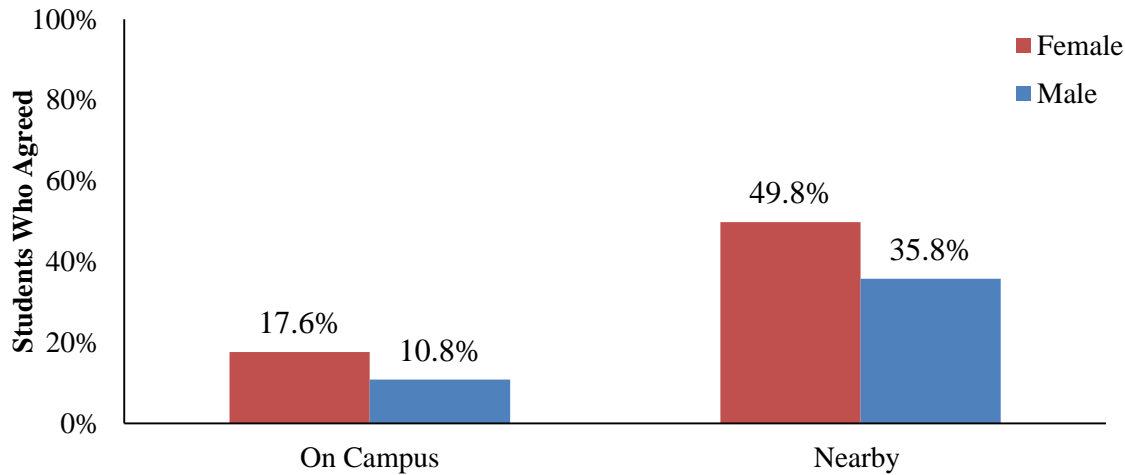


Figure 5 below displays perceptions of serious crime increases by academic status (undergraduate shown in red and graduate shown in blue). Serious crimes include murder, robbery, aggravated assault, rape, burglary, theft, and automobile theft. Specifically, 11.9% of all surveyed undergraduate students agreed serious crime increased on campus compared to 23.7% of graduate students. In reference to the area nearby campus, 42.5% of undergraduate students agreed serious crime increased compared to 47.6% of graduate students. Figure 5 demonstrates that a greater 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=3,156)

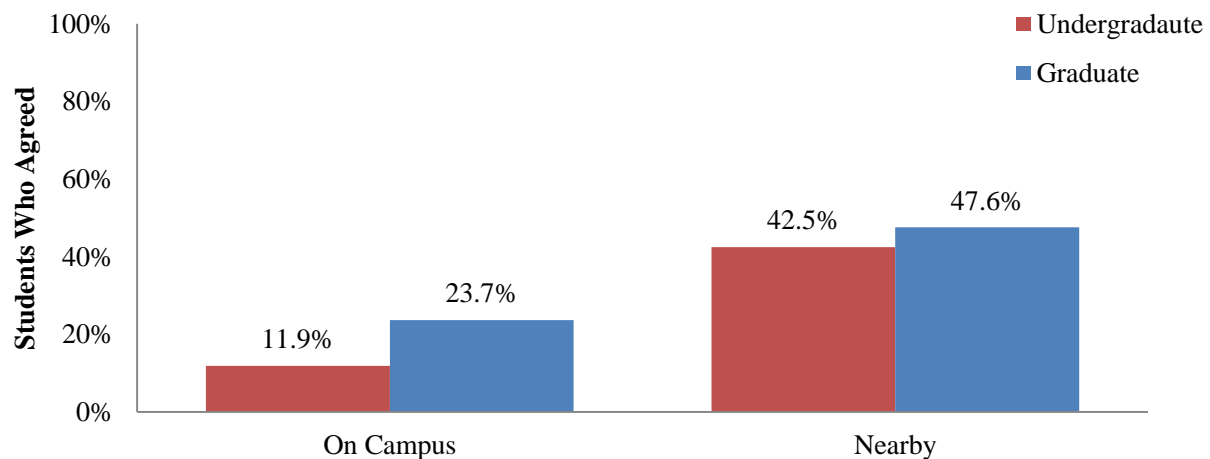


Figure 6 below shows student perceptions of changes in serious crime for both on and around campus disaggregated by demographics. The percentages represent those students who agreed serious crime had increased. Students were collapsed into categories according to their number of years at UC, regardless of undergraduate or graduate status. Generally, as students spend more time at UC, a greater percentage of respondents indicate they believe crime is increasing on campus. Only 32.0% of 1st year students believe crime is increasing nearby, and this number steadily increased for students who have been at UC for more years.

Figure 6. Students Who Agreed Serious Crime Increased in the Past Three Years, by Years of Attendance (N=3,156)

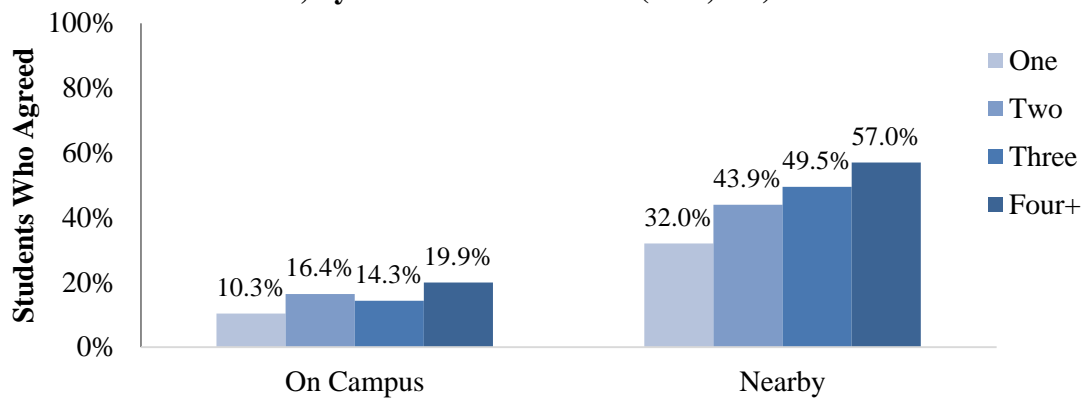


Figure 7 below demonstrates student perceptions of changes in serious crime by race (in alphabetical order). In terms of racial group, 45.5% of African American, 44.0% of Asian, 42.7% of Caucasian, and 48.3% of Hispanic students perceived crime to be increasing nearby campus. On campus, Asians represented the ethnic group with the highest percentage (21.1%) of individuals who perceived crime to be increasing over the past three years. Nearby campus, Hispanics represented the ethnic group with the highest percentage (48.3%) 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=3,156)

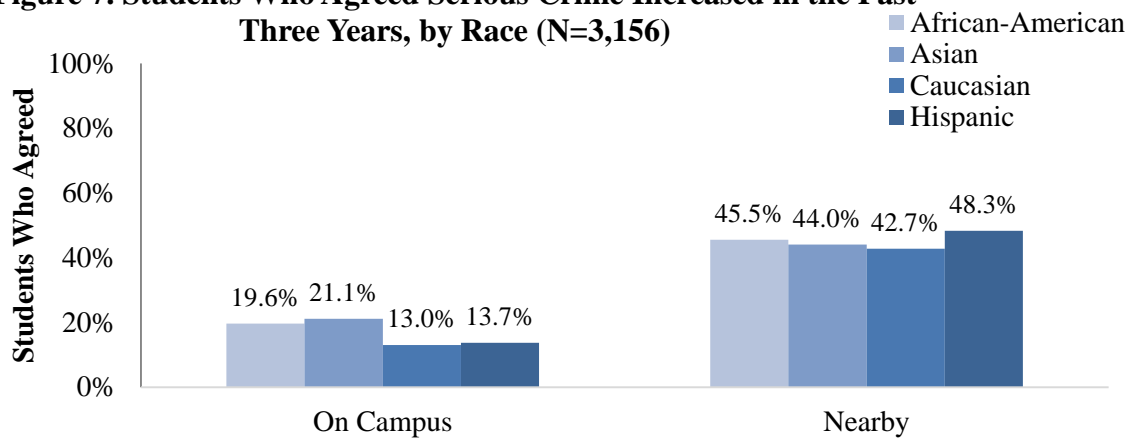
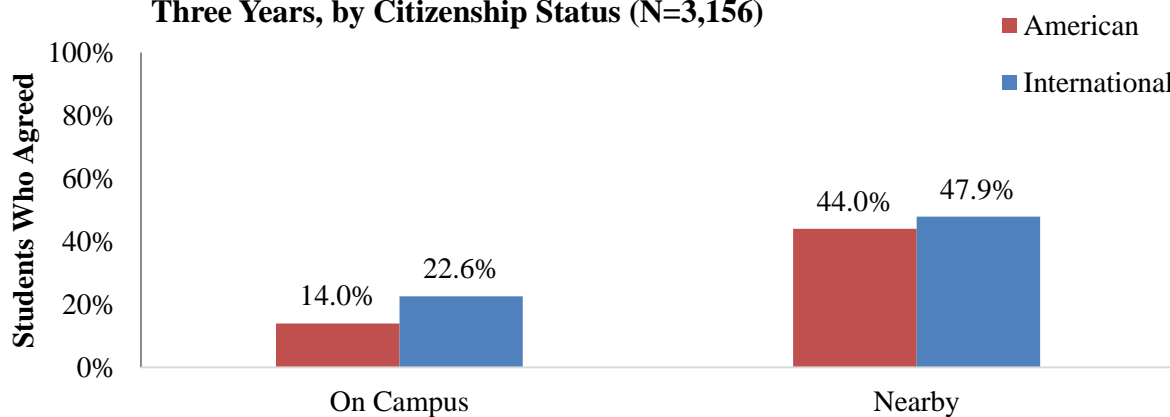


Figure 8 displays students who agreed serious crime increased by citizenship status (American or International). On campus there is a small difference between American and International students in perceptions of crime. Specifically, 22.6% of International students perceived an increase in crime on campus, whereas as only 14.0% of American students perceived an increase. In the areas nearby campus, a slightly higher percentage of International respondents (47.9%) perceived crime to be increasing compared to 44.0% of American respondents.

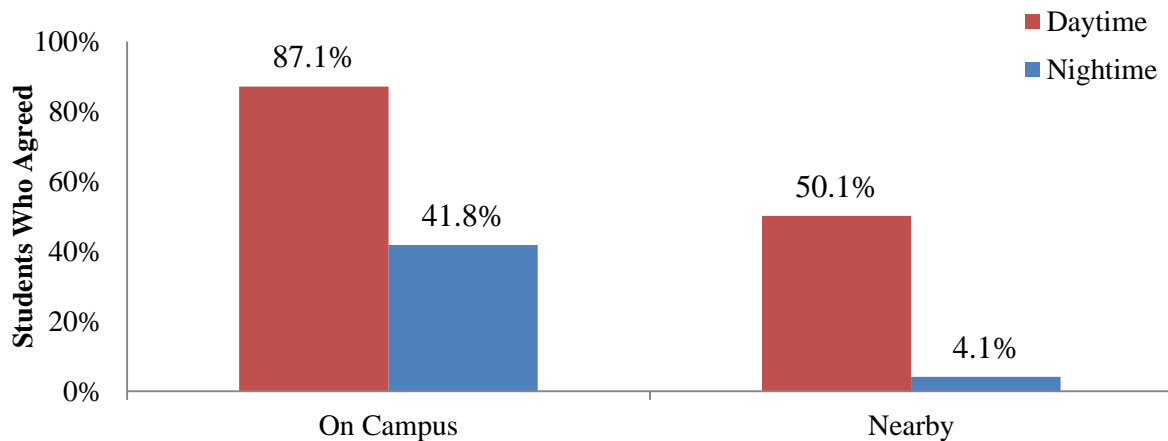
Figure 8. Students Who Agreed Serious Crime Increased in the Past Three Years, by Citizenship Status (N=3,156)



It is important to take time of day into consideration 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, and 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 7 below, 87.1% of students agreed the Uptown campus is a

safe place during the day and 41.8% of students thought that the Uptown campus was safe at night. By comparison, only 50.1% of students thought the nearby areas were safe during the day, and only 4.1% 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=3,156)



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 4.1% of respondents feel that the areas near campus are safe during the night hours. This is important as a majority of students reside in the areas near campus, and spend time in these areas during the evenings. Next, individual 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 15% of students incorrectly believed crime had increased on campus and 44.4% of students incorrectly 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. As shown in Table 2 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 37.7% of all crime victimizations that occurred on campus to police, whereas they reported 48.2% of all crime victimizations occurring nearby campus. These figures range substantially by crime type for both areas. Between 13.6% and 60.7% of victims contacted the police when victimized on the UC campus, and between 12.7% and 73.6% contacted the police when victimized in the nearby areas. For students, robbery and burglary 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 2. Student victimizations reported to police by crime type in the last 6 months

| | On Campus (N=722) | Nearby (N=741) |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Assault | 27.3% | 37.0% |
| Burglary | 60.7% | 73.6% |
| Robbery | 48.7% | 62.5% |
| Theft from Auto | 52.5% | 56.1% |
| Theft | 32.6% | 43.0% |
| Vandalism | 25.3% | 34.9% |
| Sexual Assault | 13.6% | 12.7% |
| Total | 37.7% | 48.2% |

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, 2014 to Oct. 31, 2014) 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 3,156 students. However, by comparing the blue bar to the gray bar, it is evident that there was an alarmingly large gap in what survey respondents indicated was reported to police and what the official reports reflected for all crimes but sexual assault. For example, students indicated that 51 on-campus burglaries were reported to police in the last six months (shown in gray). However, official statistics indicate 11 burglaries were reported on campus in that same six-month period (shown in blue).

Figure 10. On Campus Victimizaion Counts

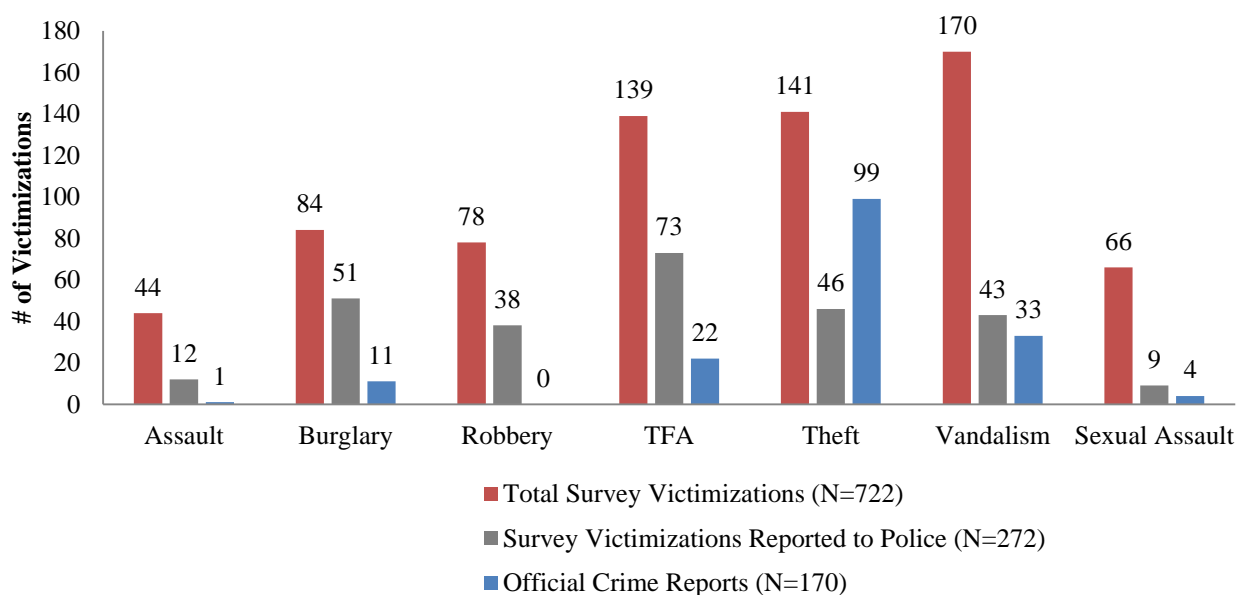
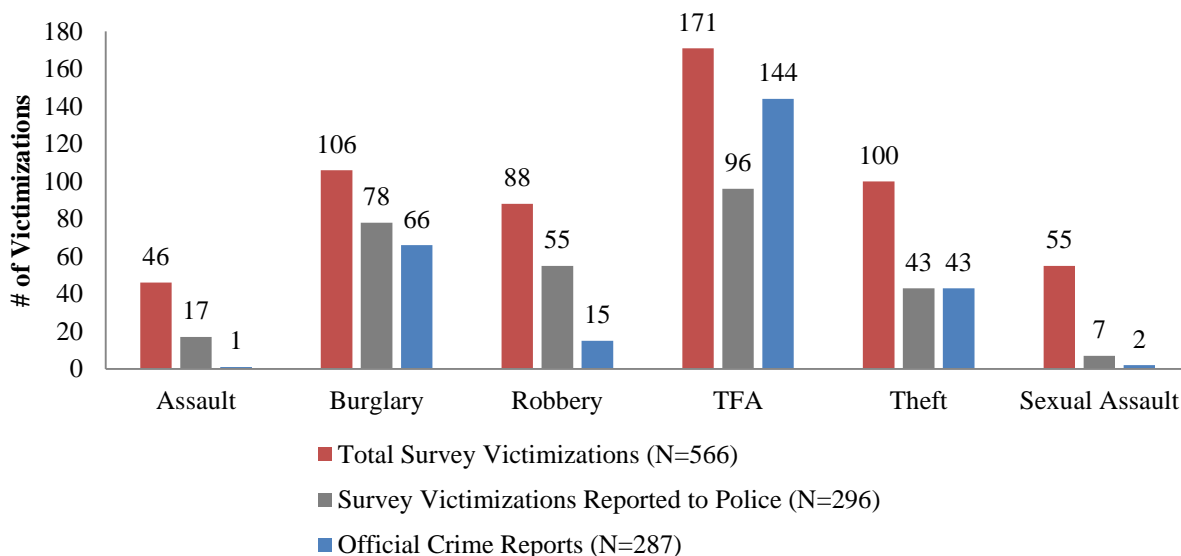


Figure 11 below displays the same information as Figure 10 for the areas near campus. Shown in red, the count of each form of victimization surveyed is displayed. Unlike the results found on campus, this gap was only demonstrated for three of the six crimes examined in the areas nearby campus. Figure 11 shows official crime reports taken by the CPD that involved student victims (in blue) from May 1, 2014 to October 31, 2014, 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,

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

robbery and sexual assault). Unlike Figure 10, there is consistency between the two data sources for property crimes (theft, theft from auto and burglary). It is important to note that there may be some bias to this comparison, because students were asked to approximate the areas that are one-half mile from campus, which may not match the larger UC Patrol Area used by the UCPD. Nonetheless, with the exception of burglary, theft from auto and theft, Figure 11 demonstrates that the incidents indicated by survey respondents 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.

Figure 11. Nearby UC Victimization Counts



In conclusion, 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 UCPD and CPD during the specified time period, with the exception of property crimes which occurred nearby campus. 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 their reporting of these experiences to the police.

Table 3. Student victimizations by percent of total sample (N=3,156)

| | Victimized on Campus | Victimized Near Campus | 2013 National Population Prevalence |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Assault | 1.4% | 1.5% | 1.0% |
| Burglary | 2.7% | 3.4% | 1.9% |
| Robbery | 2.5% | 2.8% | 0.1% |
| Theft from Auto | 4.4% | 5.4% | -- |
| Theft | 4.5% | 3.2% | 7.1% |
| Vandalism | 5.4% | 5.5% | -- |
| Sexual Assault | 2.1% | 1.7% | 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 3 above demonstrates the rate of victimization of all survey respondents. These rates are particularly high, as most other victimization surveys report the prevalence of criminal victimization from 0.1% (robbery) to 7.1% (theft) during one year (Truman, & Langton, 2014). 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 responding to the survey were more likely to have been victimized (selection bias), therefore inflating the percentages reporting victimization.

3. Fear of Crime

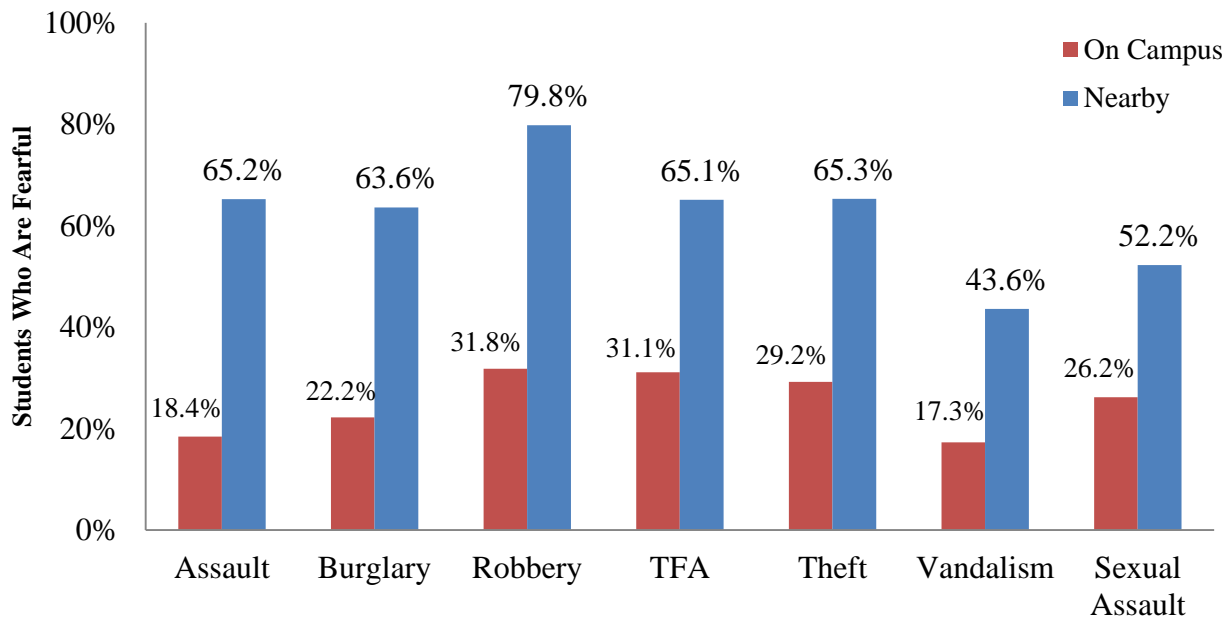
Fear of crime has long been an important factor to consider when planning intervention efforts to enhance public safety (Jackson and Gray, 2010). Fear of crime may result in avoidance of certain areas, avoidance of certain activities, physical changes such as increased heart rate and perspiration, or defensive behaviors such as carrying weapons. People who fear crime and are unable to limit themselves to safe areas can become prisoners in their own home. These have adverse effects on any community. Thus, understanding its various dimensions and sources is important.

Accordingly, our analyses 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 1 (not at all fearful), 2 (a little fearful), 3 (moderately fearful), and 4 (very fearful). The figures below display those who scored a 3 or 4 on each question.

Shown in Figure 12 below, between 17.3% and 31.8% of students reported being moderately to very fearful of crime on the UC campus. In the surrounding areas, however, these percentages

ranged between 43.6% and 79.8% for students. The percentage of students indicating they were fearful varied by crime type. Robbery had the highest amount of fearful students for both on campus (31.8%) and nearby campus (79.8%). Students were the least fearful of vandalism both on campus (17.3%) and nearby campus (43.6%). Also important to note is that students reported similar levels of fear for both violent crime (robbery and assaults) as they did for property crimes (theft from auto, theft, and to a slightly lesser extent burglary). 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=3,156)



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 35.8% of female student respondents were considered “generally fearful” on campus, while 82.6% of female respondents were considered “generally fearful” in the areas nearby campus. In contrast only 20.4% and 62.5% 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=3,156)

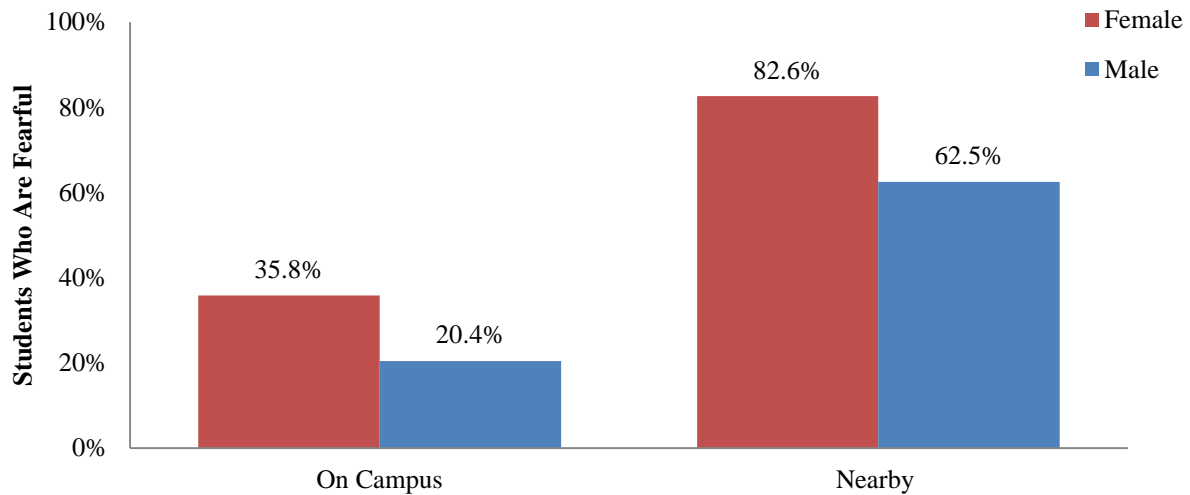


Figure 14 below displays those who were generally fearful of crime by academic status (undergraduate or graduate). Figure 14 shows 26.0% of all surveyed undergraduate students were considered “generally fearful” on campus, compared to 39.2% of graduate students. In the areas nearby campus, 73.7% of undergraduate students and 74.8% of graduate students were generally fearful of crime. Therefore, although there are 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=3,156)

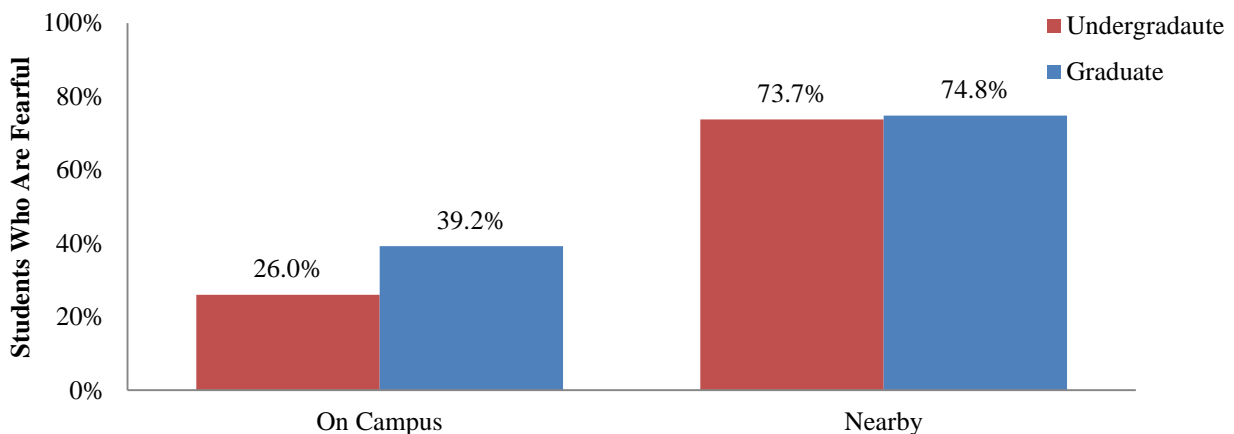


Figure 15 below includes additional demographic differences. Students were collapsed into categories according to the number of years at UC, regardless of undergraduate or graduate

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 generally 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 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. Generally, first year students reside on campus whereas students who have attended the institution for a greater amount of time are more likely to move and reside in the areas around UC.

Figure 15. Students Who Are "Generally Fearful" of Crime, by Years of Attendance (N=3,156)

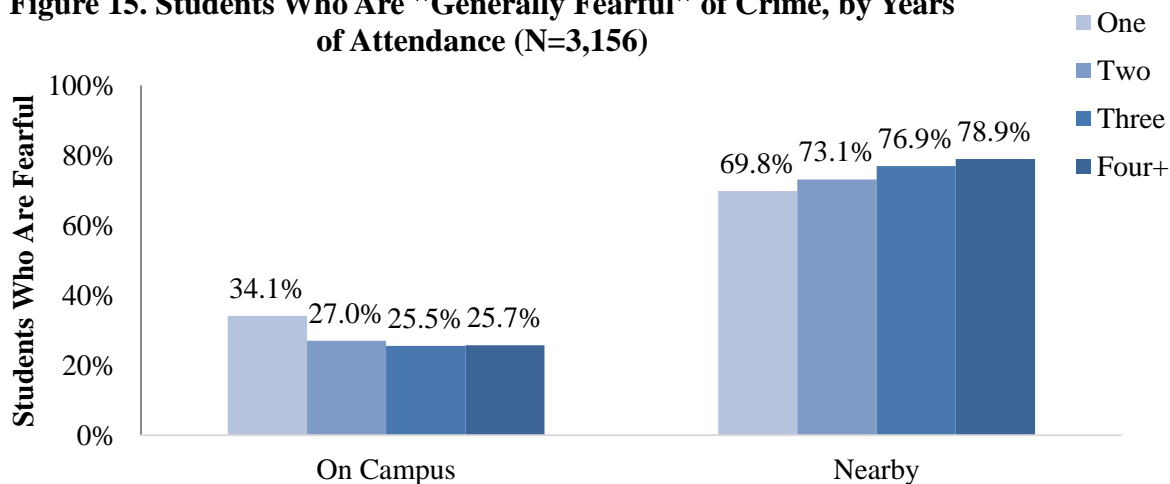


Figure 16 below demonstrates percentages of students who are generally fearful of crime, disaggregated by racial group. Asian students reported being the most fearful of crime compared to other racial groups, both on campus and nearby. Specifically, 48.2% of Asian students were categorized as “generally fearful” on campus compared to 26.8% of African American students, 34.2% of Hispanic students, and 25.4% of Caucasian students. In references to the areas nearby campus, 80.4% of Asian students were classified as “generally fearful” on campus, compared to 73.7% of Caucasian students, 58.9% of Hispanic students and 58.4% of African-American 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=3,156)

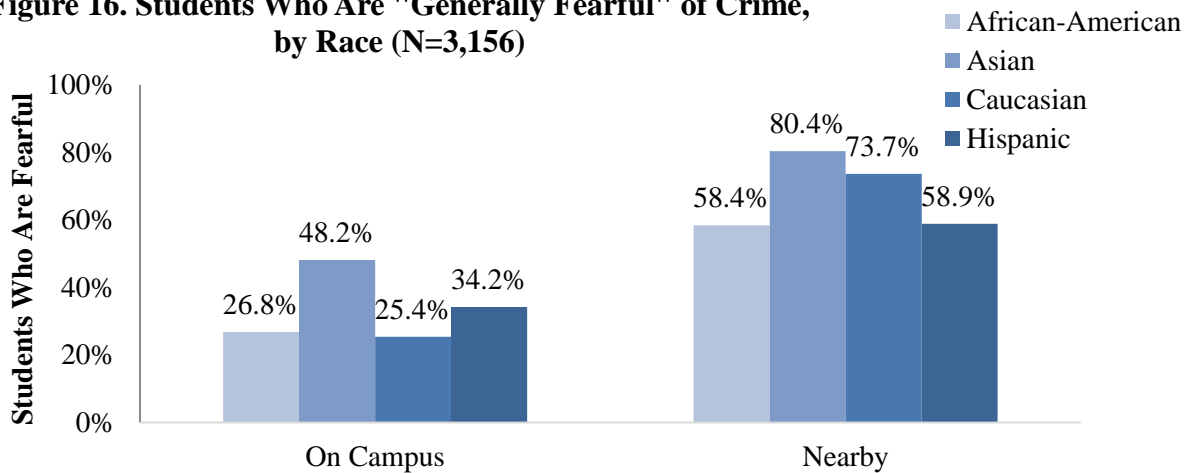
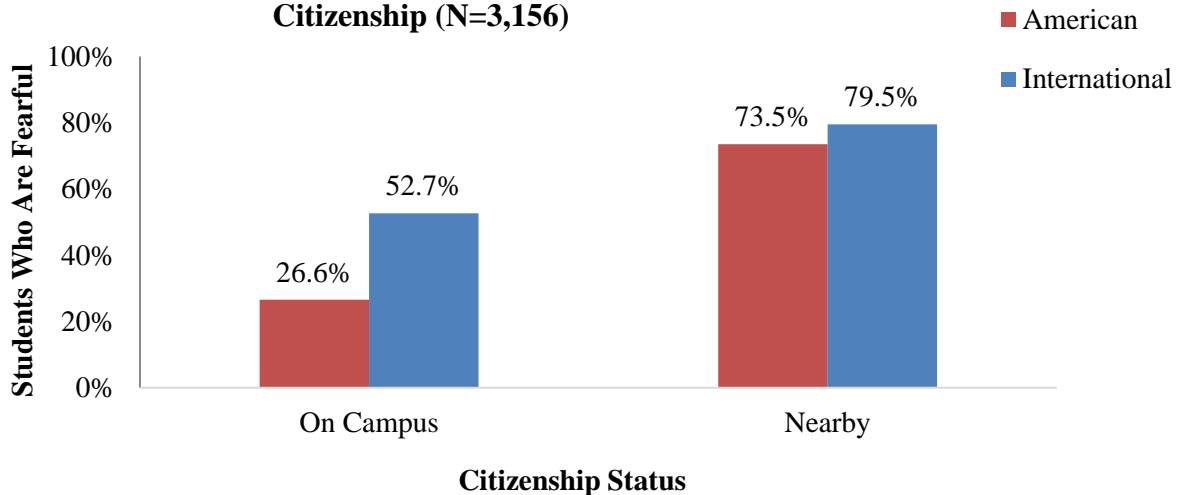


Figure 17 below displays the percentages of students who are generally fearful of crime, by citizenship status. More international students were fearful compared to American students—especially on campus. More than half (52.7%) of the international student respondents reported levels of general fearfulness on campus, compared to only 26.6% of American student respondents. Nearby campus, a majority of students are generally fearful. Specifically, 73.5% of American and 79.5% of International students were categorized as “generally fearful” of crime nearby campus.

Figure 17. Students Who Are "Generally Fearful" of Crime, by Citizenship (N=3,156)



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 for those implementing crime prevention efforts to know 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 were very fearful of crime.

4. Potential Sources of Fear

Citizens' levels of fear of crime are often contingent upon factors that have little or nothing to do with the reality of crime or 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 that we wanted to take into account in our 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 the degree to which multiple sources increased or decreased their fear of crime. These sources are listed on the far left column of Table 4 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 4. These results show that on campus, UC Crime Alert emails influenced the greatest percentage of respondents compared to media reports, personal experiences, social media and information from friends and family. Nearby campus, the UC Crime Alert email was also the factor that increased fear of the respondents for a greater number of students compared to the other categories. In addition, 42.2% of respondents indicated the safety initiatives do, in fact, decrease fear of crime among students on campus, but only 32.7% agreed it decreased their fear nearby campus. These patterns generally held for faculty and staff as well, which will be discussed in the next section of the report.

Table 4. Factors influencing fear of crime for student respondents (N=3,156)*

| | UC | Nearby |
|--|-------|--------|
| UC Crime Alert emails increase fear? | 31.0% | 45.9% |
| Media reports increase fear? | 26.9% | 41.5% |
| Personal experiences increase fear? | 28.7% | 38.9% |
| Information from family/friends increase fear? | 24.6% | 35.5% |
| Information from social media? | 19.6% | 29.9% |
| UC safety initiatives decrease fear? | 42.2% | 32.7% |

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

A vast majority of student respondents (75.7%) indicated that they pay attention to the UC Crime Alert emails and 85.5% of those students noted that they made some changes to their behavior as a result of these emails. Table 5 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 5. Students who reported making various changes to their behavior as a result of the UC Crime Alert emails (N=2,036)*

| | Changed Behavior |
|---|------------------|
| Avoid walking where the crime took place at night | 57.3% |
| Avoid walking alone on campus at night | 48.3% |
| Carry personal safety item | 30.9% |
| Change the time when you leave campus at night | 27.3% |
| Avoid walking where the crime took place during the day | 19.5% |
| Come to campus less often | 12.3% |
| Avoid walking alone on campus during the day | 7.5% |

*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 significantly increased students' reported fear of crime, but also influenced their behavior. These behavioral changes may reduce their risk of victimization (avoid walking in certain areas), however they can also negatively impact routine activities that are important for a vibrant campus life and community (e.g., avoid coming to campus, changing times when leaving campus).

5. Familiarity with Crime Reduction Initiatives

In 2013, UC Administrators created the Campus Crime Reduction Committee. This committee is a working group that includes executives, experts and academics from the UC Office of Administration and Finance, UCPD, CPD, and the UC Institute of Crime Science (ICS). While a detailed report of this Committee's activities can be found in Engel et al. (2014), one of the Committee's key tasks was to set forth a number of crime reduction initiatives. The 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 ranged from 1 (not at all familiar), 2 (somewhat familiar) and 3 (very familiar). Responses displayed in Table 6 represent the percentage of respondents who answered with a score of 2 or 3 for each of the initiatives listed on the left-hand column.

The results from the respondents compiled in Table 6 below show student awareness of crime reduction initiatives varied dramatically across types. The most awareness was reported for Night Ride (95.3% of students reporting awareness) and the additional uniformed police officers near campus (80.2% 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 (burglary tips on residence doors and theft from automobiles report cards) have been used for several years. Note that a larger percentage of students were aware of each initiative compared to the percentages of students from the Spring 2014 survey.

Table 6. Percent of students who reported being somewhat to very familiar with various crime reduction initiatives (N=3,156)

| | Aware of Initiative |
|--|---------------------|
| Night Ride | 95.3% |
| Additional uniformed patrol officers near campus | 80.2% |
| Increased lighting in neighborhoods near campus | 64.4% |
| Be Smart Be Safe | 59.8% |
| UC Ambassadors | 57.8% |
| Burglary tips on residence doors | 45.3% |
| Theft from automobile report cards left on windshields | 45.3% |
| <i>Live Safe</i> Mobile App | 39.7% |
| The installation of cameras in neighborhoods near UC | 34.8% |
| Student trainings taught by UCPD and CPD | 31.1% |
| Case Watch | 16.2% |

6. Walking Patterns

One of the additions made to the fall questionnaire that differed from the previous version was a section inquiring about student walking habits on and off campus. Specially, students 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...” These statements are displayed on the left column of Table 7. Responses displayed in Table 7 represent those who answered with a score of 4 or 5, indicating they agree or strongly agree to the phrases in the left-hand column of Table 7. Nearly 45% of students agreed that they find it difficult to avoid walking in neighborhoods that are considered unsafe, and 40% also find it difficult to avoid walking alone in the neighborhoods near campus at night. Importantly, it is clear that significant percentages of students reported they find it difficult to avoid walking alone on campus or the areas near campus at night.

Table 7. Percent of Students who Agreed or Strongly Agreed To Walking Pattern Statements (N=3,156)

| “I find it difficult to avoid walking...” | Agree or Strongly Agree |
|---|-------------------------|
| ...in neighborhoods that are considered unsafe. | 44.6% |
| ...alone on campus at night. | 44.1% |
| ...alone in the neighborhoods near campus at night. | 40.1% |
| ...in areas on campus that I am concerned are unsafe. | 25.9% |

7. Explaining Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Increases in Crime and Violent Victimization

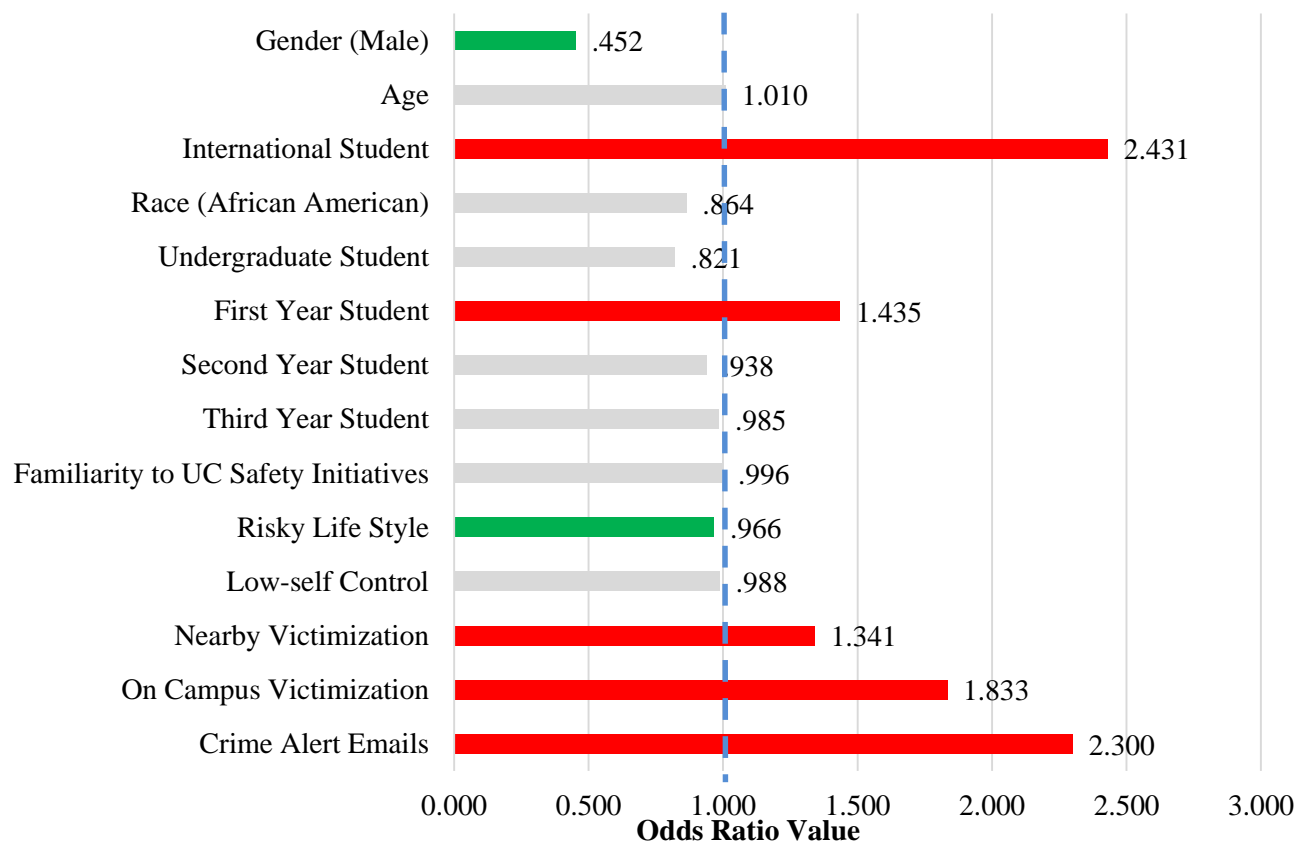
This section of the report contains binary logistic regression models to estimate what influenced fear of crime, perceptions of crime increases, and violent victimization for survey respondents. Logistic regression models estimate the probability of an event occurring compared to the event not occurring. It is used to estimate phenomena that are dichotomous in nature, such as whether a person is fearful or not. Logistic regressions are useful because they can determine how much a single factor influences the event under analysis, while holding all other factors/variables constant. In other words, it can explain what factors (in the survey) are best to explain fear of crime, perceptions of crime increases, and violent victimization. The tables containing original regression estimates, model fit indexes and their errors are in the appendix of this report for each of the six models described below.

i. Explaining Fear of Crime

Up to this point, this report has described different nuances in fear of crime. A relevant question, when taking everything together, is what influences fear of crime the most. In the model shown in Figure 18, the probability of an individual indicating they are “Fearful on Campus” is being estimated. This index was created to include all individuals who responded that they are moderately or very fearful of three or more crime types on campus—thus, these individuals were generally fearful. Those who were only fearful of two or fewer crime types on campus were coded as not generally fearful. Odds ratio statistics are also reported. These statistics allows us to compare the odds of being fearful for different groups of people. The odds ratio number indicates the effect of a one-unit change in the factor (e.g. age, race) in the predicted odds ratio, or the odds of being fearful on campus (compared to not being fearful). A separate odds ratio is calculated for each of the explanatory factors investigated in the analyses below.

The bar charts below graph odds ratios for each of the factors estimated to influence fear of crime. Bars in red are factors that significantly increase the fear of crime. Bars in green are those that significantly decrease the 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 compared 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 as the independent variable increases by one unit.

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



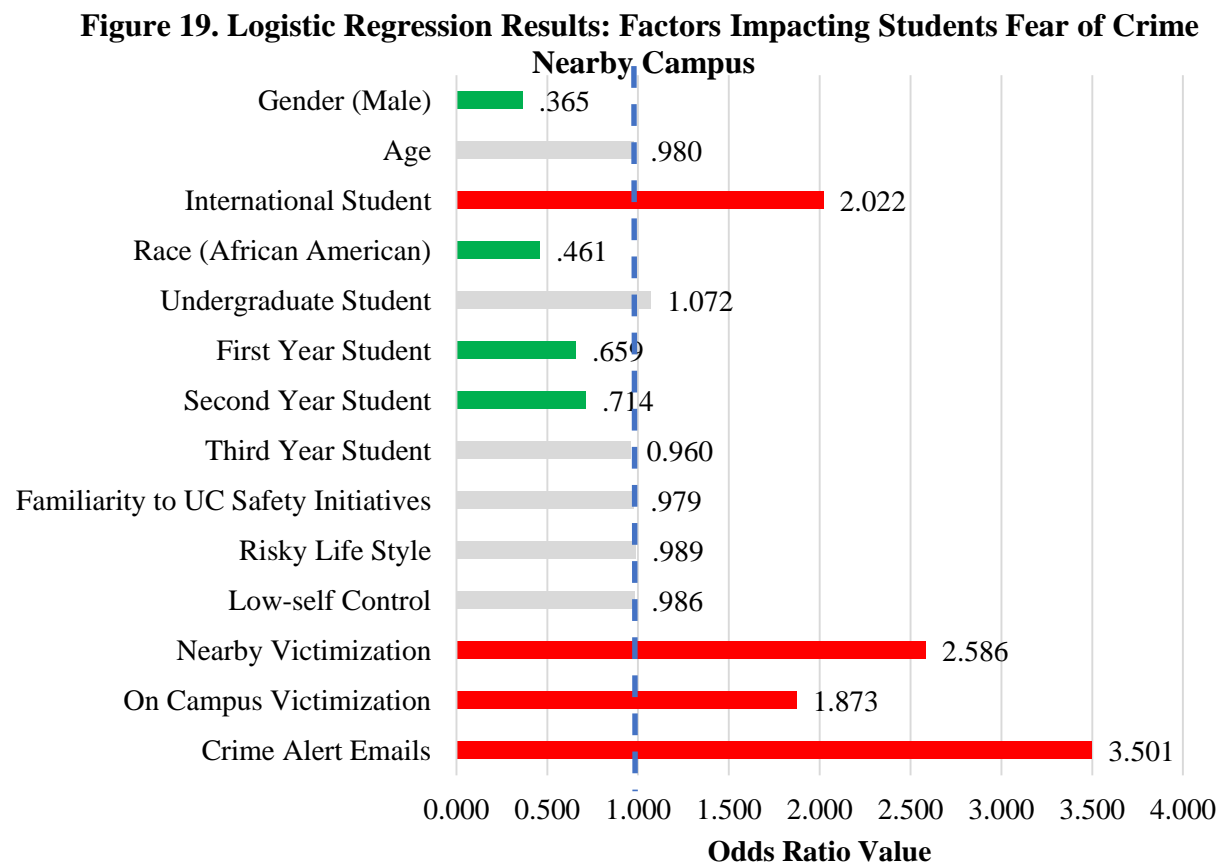
Based on these analyses, some important information on the sources of fear of crime are highlighted in Figure 18. There are two significant factors which **decrease** the likelihood that a student is fearful on campus: (1) being Male; and (2) engaging in a “Risky Lifestyle.” There are five significant factors which **increase** the likelihood that a student is fearful on campus: (1) being an international student; (2) being a first year student; (3) nearby victimization; (4) on campus victimization; and (5) crime alert emails.

The odds of fear of crime for males are 54.8% less than for females—females were more likely to be fearful of crime on campus. The risky lifestyle index was based on seven questions that gauged a student’s participation in social behaviors which may increase their likelihood of victimization. Higher scores indicated a respondent was more often in proximity to potential offenders (hang around people who frequently break the law), unlikely to have suitable guardianship (walk home alone at night from a bar or party) or was a vulnerable target for crime (spend time intoxicated in public places). Students who engaged in risky lifestyles were less likely to be fearful on campus than those who had lower scores on a risky lifestyle index.

The logistic regression estimates indicate that international students were two-and-a-half times (odds ratio = 2.43) more likely to be fearful on campus than American students. Additionally, if

the student was in their first year of school, they were more likely to be fearful of crime on campus than those in their fourth year or higher (odds ratio= 1.44)³. Results show that if the student was a victim of any crime on campus or a victim of any crime nearby campus, they were more likely to have an increased level of fear, compared to those who were not victimized during the past 6 months. Finally, the crime alert emails variable was also associated with an increased fear of crime. This variable ranged from a score of 1 to 10, indicating that the UC Crime Alert emails specifically increased student fear of crime a little to very much. The UC Crime Alert emails significantly increased the likelihood that a student was fearful of crime on campus.

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



³ All class year comparisons listed in regression results use reference groups of 4 or more years.

Important results from this figure show that there were four factors that significantly **decreased** the likelihood a student was fearful of crime nearby campus: (1) being Male; (2) Being African American; (3) being a first year student; and (4) being a second year student. These are shown in the green bars above. There were four factors that significantly **increased** the likelihood that a student was fearful of crime nearby campus: (1) International Citizenship; (2) on campus victimization; (3) nearby victimization; and (4) crime alerts emails. These are shown in the red bars above. Bars shown in gray were not significantly related to fear of crime in the areas nearby campus.

Students in their first year were 34.1% less likely to be fearful compared to fourth year or higher students. Similarly, second year students were 28.6% less likely to be fearful compared to fourth year or higher students. This indicates that students who had been at UC for less time were less fearful than those who had attended the university longer. Male students were 63.5% less likely to be fearful of crime nearby campus compared to female students. African American students were 53.9% less likely to be fearful of crime nearby campus, compared to Caucasian student peers.⁴

The results also provide evidence that students who reported being a victim of any crime on campus or in the surrounding area were significantly more likely to be generally fearful nearby campus. Victims of crimes that occurred nearby were 2.59 times more likely to be fearful, and victims of on-campus crimes were 1.87 times more fearful than those who were not victims of crime. Second, the crime alert emails variable significantly increased the likelihood that a student is fearful of crime nearby UC. Finally, students who were of international citizenship were twice as likely (odds ratio=2.022) to be generally fearful of crime nearby campus compared to American students.

There are some interesting similarities and differences between the sources of fear on campus and nearby. 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 & 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 at different years in their program spend their time. First or second year students are more likely to live on campus whereas students in their third or fourth year likely live off campus. Previous victimization, both on campus and nearby, is associated with a significantly higher level of fear of crime for students on campus and in the areas nearby campus.

ii. Explaining Perceptions of Crime

As discussed earlier, 15% of students believed that crime increased on campus in the past three years. As for the areas near UC, nearly half (44.4%) of the surveyed students thought that crime

⁴ All racial comparisons use Caucasians as the reference group.

increased over the last three years. This section of the study will focus on what factors drive student perceptions of crime.

As above, logistic regression analyses were conducted to identify the specific factors that explain perceptions of increased fear of crime on campus and around it. The resulting odds ratio values are presented in Figure 20 below. Green bars show factors that reduced the likelihood that a respondent agreed that crime had increased on campus in the past three years. Red bars represent factors that increased the likelihood that a respondent agreed that crime had increased on campus in the past three years. Bars shown in gray highlight factors that were not significantly related to this concept.

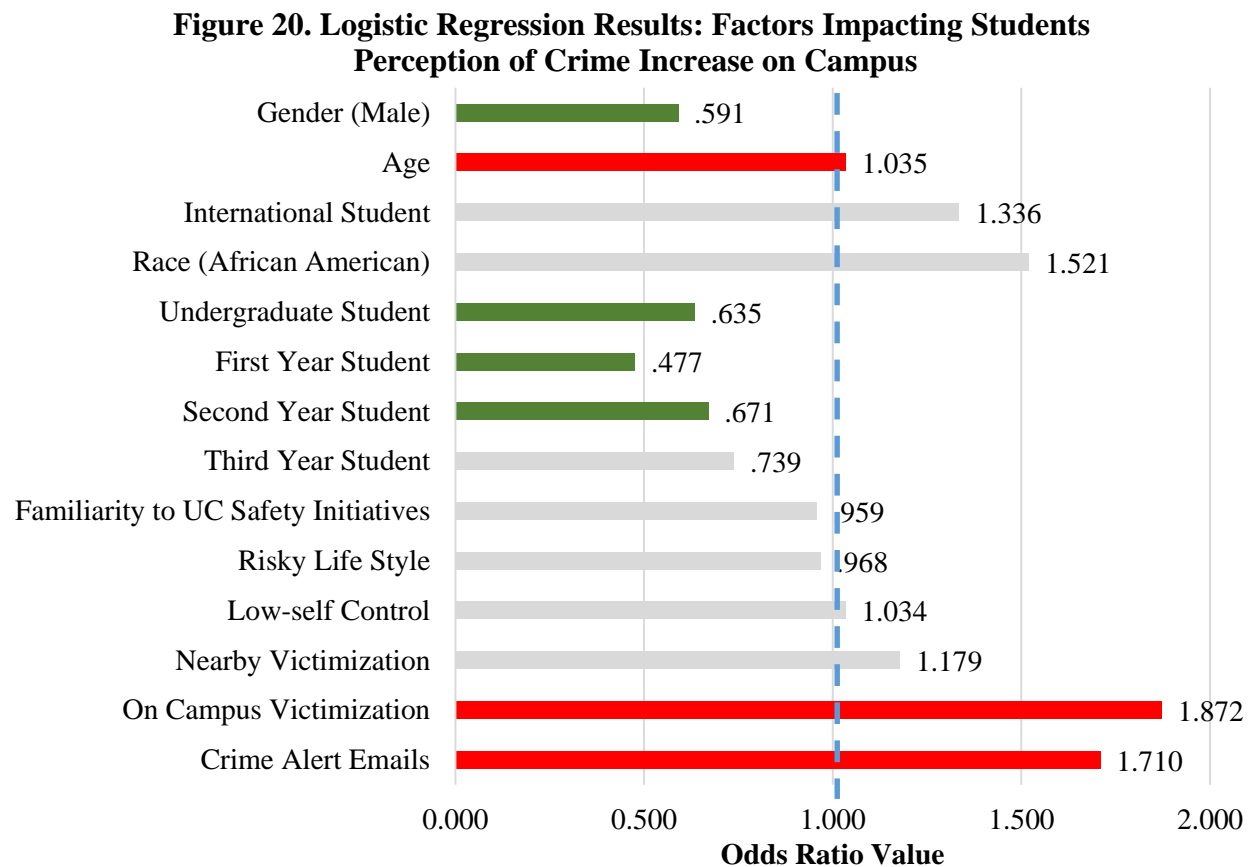


Figure 20 suggests four factors **decrease** the likelihood of a perception of a crime increase on campus: (1) being a male student; (2) undergraduate status; (3) being a first year student; and (4) being a second year student. Three factors significantly **increase** the likelihood of a perception of a crime increase on campus: (1) increased age; (2) on campus victimization; and (3) crime alerts.

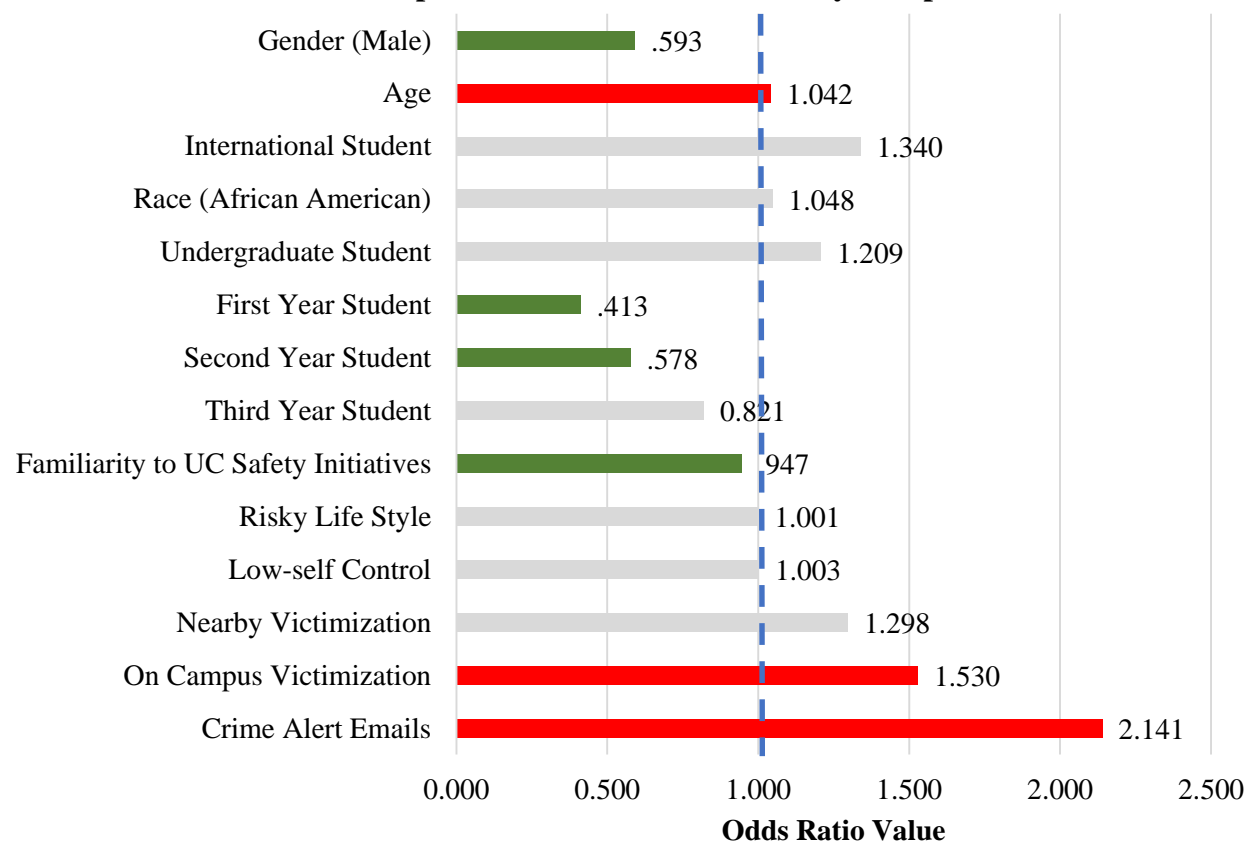
Male students were 40.9% less likely to have perceived crime increases on campus compared to female students. Likewise, undergraduate students were 36.5% less likely to have perceived a

crime increase compared to graduate students. Finally, students who were in their first or second year were significantly less likely to have perceived an increase in crime on campus, compared to fourth year students.

In terms of age, older students were significantly more likely to have perceived a crime increase on campus in the past three years, compared to their younger counterparts. Those who reported being a victim of a crime on campus in the past six months were 87.2% more likely to indicate they believed crime has been increasing on campus in the past three years. Finally, as students' scores on fear of crime from crime alert emails increased, they were significantly more likely to perceive an increase in crime on campus during the past three years (odds ratio= 1.710).

Figure 21 provides the odds ratio statistics for estimating the likelihood that a respondent perceived crime to be increasing in the areas nearby campus. Recall that nearly half of the sample believed this to be the case. Bars shown in red indicate factors that significantly increase the likelihood, while bars shown in green indicate factors that significantly decrease the likelihood. Bars shown in gray are not significantly related to the odds that an individual perceives crime to be increasing the areas nearby campus.

Figure 21. Logistic Regression Results: Factors Impacting Students Perception of Crime Increase Nearby Campus



As Figure 21 above suggests, there are four factors that significantly **decrease** the likelihood that an individual perceives crime to have increased in the areas nearby campus in the past three years: (1) being a male student; (2) being a first year student; (3) being a second year student; and (4) familiarity with UC safety initiatives. In turn, there are three variables that **increase** the likelihood a student agreed that crime has increased in the past three years: (1) age; (2) being a victim of any crime on campus; (3) and crime alert emails.

Results from Figure 21 indicate that if students were in their first or second year, the likelihood they have perceived an increase in serious crime was reduced by 58.7% and 42.2% compared to fourth year or higher students, respectively. Similar to the results of the previous regressions, male students were significantly less likely to have perceived an increase in crime in the areas surrounding UC in comparison to females. In addition, as students had greater familiarity with the UC safety initiatives, the likelihood they perceived an increase in serious crime was reduced by 5%.

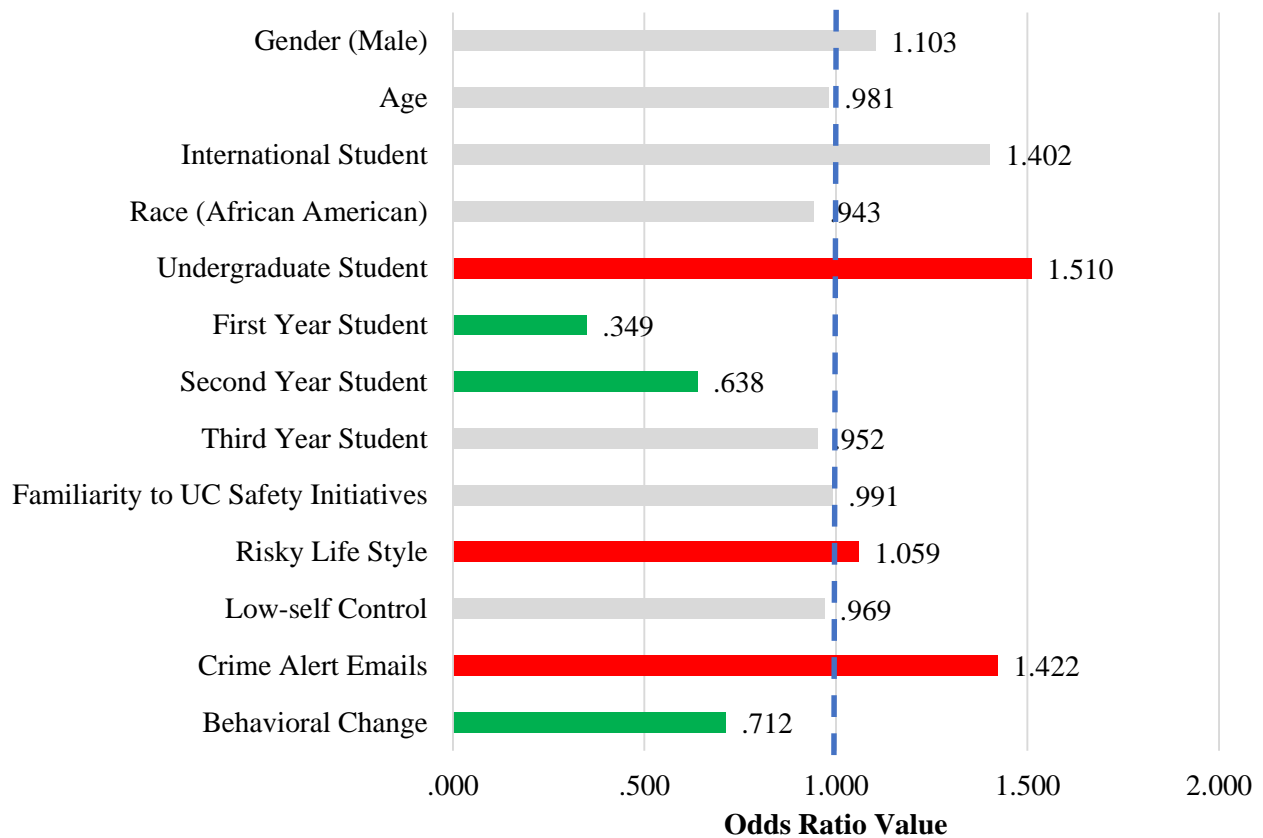
In contrast, previous victimization on campus during the past six months substantially increased perceptions of crime in the surrounding area. In fact, those who were victimized on campus were 53% more likely to have agreed that serious crime increased nearby campus in the past three years than those who did not report a victimization on campus. Similar to the regression results explaining perceptions of crime increases on campus, older students were more likely perceive crime increase in the nearby area compared to younger students. Finally, the crime alert variable significantly increased perceptions of crime increases nearby campus. This indicates that as a person responded that the UC Crime Alert emails increased their fear of crime, they were also significantly more likely to have believed that crime increased in the areas nearby campus.

iii. Explaining Violent Crime Victimization

Up to this point, the possible sources of fear of crime and perceptions of crime increases have been discussed. The UC Crime Alerts, gender, familiarity to UC safety initiatives, and age seem to be consistent predictors of fear of crime and perceptions of crime increases. However, the ultimate goal of the Crime Reduction Committee is to prevent student victimization on and around the campus. 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. Specifically this includes assault, robbery, and sexual assault crimes. These violent offenses were selected for analysis as they often result in the dissemination of UC Crime Alert emails, a major topic of discussion in this report.

Figure 22 below suggests that three factors **decrease** the likelihood of violent victimization: (1) being a first year student; (2) being a second year student; and (3) behavioral changes. In contrast, the results indicate that three factors **increase** the likelihood of violent crime victimization: (1) being an undergraduate student; (2) risky life style and (3) UC Crime Alert emails.

Figure 22. Logistic Regression Results: Factors Impacting Violent Victimization on Campus for Students



First, students who were in the first or second year were significantly less likely to be victims of violent crime in this sample, compared to fourth year or higher students (odds ratio=.349 and .638, respectively). Additionally, those who reported making changes to their behavior as a result of the UC Crime Alert emails were 28.8% less likely to have reported a violent crime victimization during the past six months. According to descriptive statistics above, more than 85% of students declared that they changed their behavioral patterns (i.e., avoid walking alone during the night) as a result of UC Crime Alert emails. Thus, the Behavioral Change variable indicates that a person purposively partakes in behaviors to reduce their victimization.

In turn, an increase in risky life style (i.e., stay out drinking after 10 pm, hanging out with people who frequently break the law) corresponded with a statistically significant increase in the likelihood of on-campus violent crime victimization. The second significant association with violent victimization is being an undergraduate student. Undergraduate students were 51% more likely to have reported a violent victimization on campus compared to graduate students. Finally, the UC Crime Alert emails significantly increased the chance of violent victimization on campus.

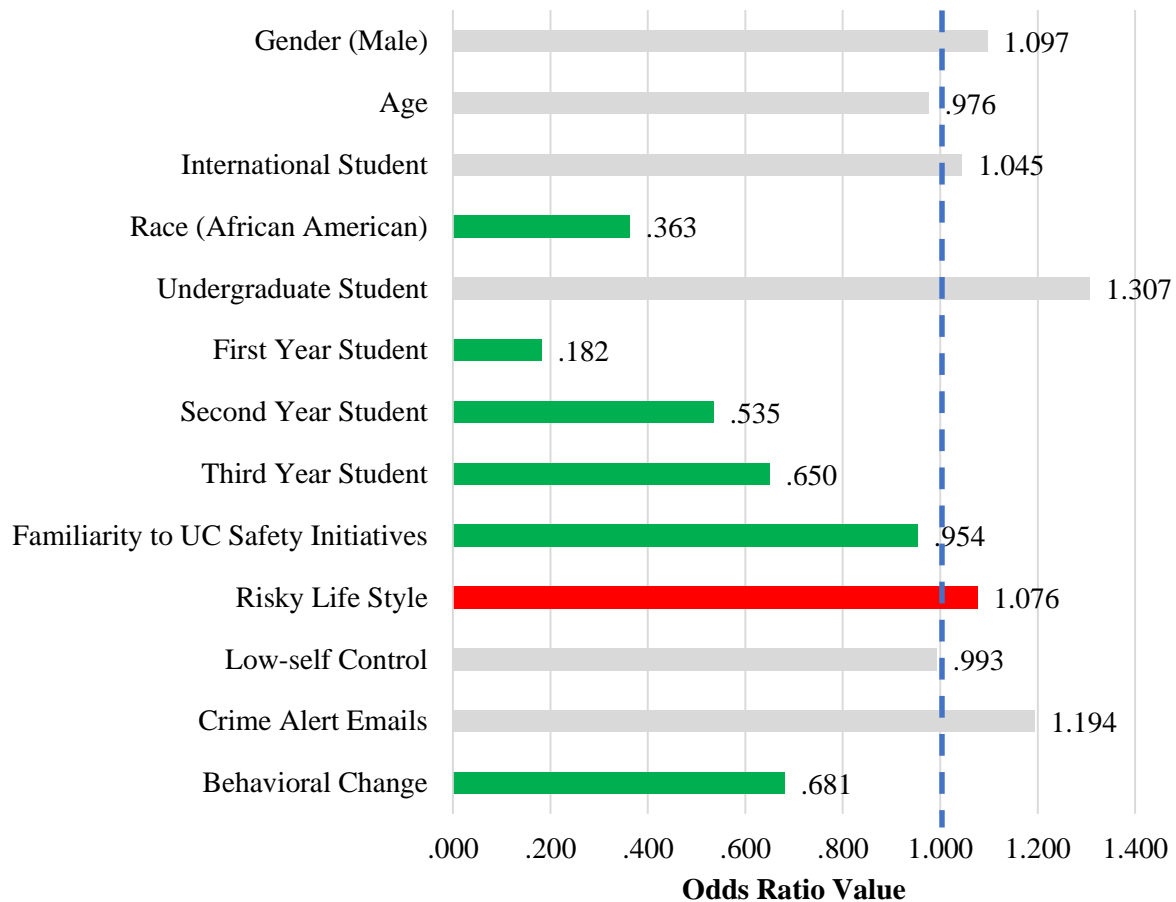
Those students who indicated they were more fearful of crime due to the crime alert emails were also more likely to have reported a violent victimization on campus.

Figure 23 below shows the logistic regression results for predicting the likelihood of violent victimization off-campus. Results suggest that six factors significantly **decrease** the chance of violent crime victimization: (1) being African-American; (2) being a first year student; (3) being a second year student; (4) being a third year student; (5) familiarity with the UC safety initiatives; and (6) behavioral changes due to the UC crime alert emails. Figure 23 suggests only one factor **increases** the likelihood that an individual is violent victimized nearby campus: (1) risky lifestyle.

It appears that students in their first, second or third year at UC are significantly less likely to have reported 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 81.1% less likely to be violently victimized nearby campus in comparison to fourth year students, second year students were 46.5% less likely and third year students were 35% less likely to be violently victimized. Reasons for this inverse relationship include the young age of first and second year students is not generally conducive to a “risky life style” (i.e., 1st year students cannot stay out late drinking since they are under the age of 21) and that they typically live on campus. Figure 23 also suggests that African-American students were 63.7% less likely to have reported a violent victimization in the areas nearby campus relative to their Caucasian counterparts. National victimization surveys typically report that the rate of Caucasian college students’ serious violent victimization is less than their African-American counterparts (Hart, 2003). However, these surveys, like the National Crime Victimization Survey, do not differentiate between full and part time students, or between students attending private or public institutions. Reasons for this opposite significant relationship found here are not clear, but may include differences in sample parameters, biased victimization responses by those who chose to answer the survey, or untruthful reporting.

Students who reported greater familiarity with the UC safety initiatives were significantly less likely to have reported a violent victimization near UC (odds ratio = .954). Finally, students who reported that they changed their behavior as a result of the UC Crime Alert emails were 31.9% less likely to be violently victimized nearby campus than those who do not make changes to their behavior as a result of the UC Crime Alert emails. This is encouraging evidence, as this relationship is in the opposite direction of the results found from the Spring 2014 survey.

Figure 23. Logistic Regression Results: Factors Impacting Violent Victimization Nearby Campus for Students



Logistic regressions for faculty and staff respondents were conducted to determine what factors are driving fear of crime and perceptions of crime increases on campus and in the areas nearby. Each regression and its results are located in the appendix of this report. In general, the same significant predictors were found for both faculty and staff as for students. Thus, the takeaway point is the same too — the influence from crime alert emails, as well as being a victim of crime on campus, substantially increased the likelihood that an individual was fearful or perceived an increase in crime, regardless of setting. In general, age, gender, and familiarity with UC safety initiatives were significant predictors for fear of crime and perceptions of crime increase. While being a victim of crime nearby campus was a predictor of fearfulness and agreement to crime increases, this was not found for the faculty and staff sample. This is likely because the faculty and staff sample reported much lower victimizations nearby campus than on campus and likely spend less time nearby campus than students.

In order to determine differences in the impacts of factors on students and faculty and staff, ICS researchers conducted slope difference tests for fear of crime (on and near campus) and

perceptions of crime increases (on and near campus). These results are also shown in Tables 24 through 27 in the Appendix. Unlike the student sample, for whom the relationship was not significant, reported “Familiarity to UC Safety Initiatives” significantly decreased the likelihood that a faculty or staff member was fearful of crime on campus (odds ratio=.932). The relationship between gender and fear of crime was more profound for students than for faculty and staff. For example, male students were 54.8% less likely to be fearful on campus than female students, whereas male faculty/staff were 37.3% less likely to be fearful on campus than female faculty/staff. In reference to fear of crime nearby campus, there was no gender difference between male and female students but male faculty/staff were significantly less likely (28.4%) to be fearful than female faculty/staff. Additionally, though the Crime Alert emails were significantly associated with fear of crime for students, faculty and staff both on and nearby campus, this relationship was stronger for students nearby campus than for faculty/staff nearby campus.

In testing the differences between students, faculty and staff for the sources of perceptions of crime increases, there was one significant difference according to slope difference tests. For the sources of on campus perceptions, results for the faculty and staff sample demonstrated a significant association between low self-control and likelihood a respondent perceived an increase in crime during the past three years. Specifically, faculty and staff with a higher score on the self-control scale were less likely to have perceived an increase in crime on campus. This association was not found for the student sample. Ultimately, there are numerous similarities and few differences between sampled students and faculty/staff in attitudes and experiences related to public safety at and around UC. Results from the faculty and staff respondents are discussed next, followed by policy implications.

IV. RESULTS FOR FACULTY AND STAFF

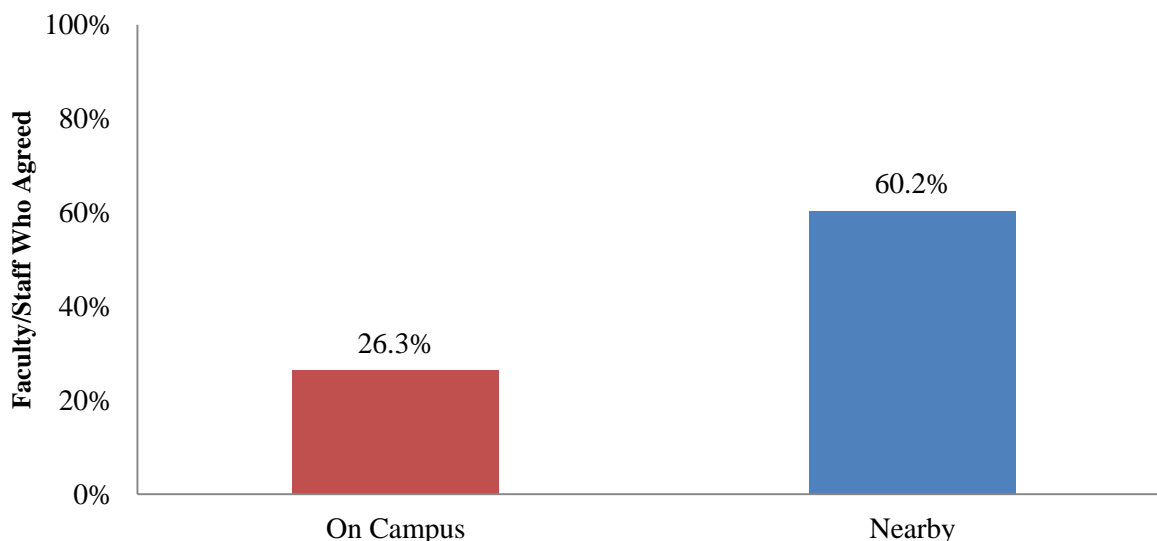
In total, 1,995 faculty and staff surveys were completed out of 9,499 invitations sent to UC emails, resulting in a 21.0% response rate. The average age of this group was 48.1 years, with approximately 56.0% female, 43.8% male respondents and 0.3% transgender or other. The majority of the respondents were Caucasian (81.6%), followed by African-American (8.1%), Asian (5.4%), Hispanic (1.8%) and 3.1% were of another racial or ethnic origin. The majority of the respondents (49.5%) had worked at UC for ten or more years. Approximately 58.9% were classified as staff while 41.1% were classified as faculty. The majority (90.2%) of these faculty and staff commute to work and only 9.8% live near UC.

1. Perceptions of Crime and Safety

Faculty and staff were asked about their perceptions of changes in serious crime and the safety of the university and its surrounding areas. Specifically, faculty and staff 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 faculty and staff for the areas nearby campus. As stated earlier, respondents were told to define the areas near campus as the residential and commercial areas within approximately a half-mile radius of campus. Figure 24 shows the percentage of faculty and staff who agreed that serious crime has increased on and nearby campus in the past three years. Approximately 26.3% of faculty and staff perceived crime to be increasing on campus, and 60.2% perceived crime to have increased nearby in the last three years. Compared to the student respondents, a greater percentage of faculty and staff perceived an increase in crime on campus and an increase in crime near campus. It is evident that a significant percentage of faculty and staff have misconceptions of changes in serious crime on campus and nearby. As shown in the official (reported) crime section of this report, serious crime on campus and in the areas nearby has been stable or decreasing during the past three years.

Figure 24. Faculty/Staff who Agreed Serious Crime Increased in the Past Three Years (N=1,995)



Figures 25-27 below show the perceptions of changes in serious crime (i.e. murder, robbery, aggravated assault, rape, burglary, theft, and automobile theft) disaggregated by age, race, and gender demographics. The percentages represent faculty and staff that agreed that serious crime had increased. On campus, 30.7% of female respondents perceived that serious crime had increased on campus, compared to only 20.1% of their male counterparts. Nearby UC, 65.3% of female respondents perceived that serious crime had increased in the past three years compared to only 54.5% of male respondents.

Figure 25. Faculty/Staff Who Agreed Serious Crime Increased in the Past Three Years, by Gender (N=1,995)

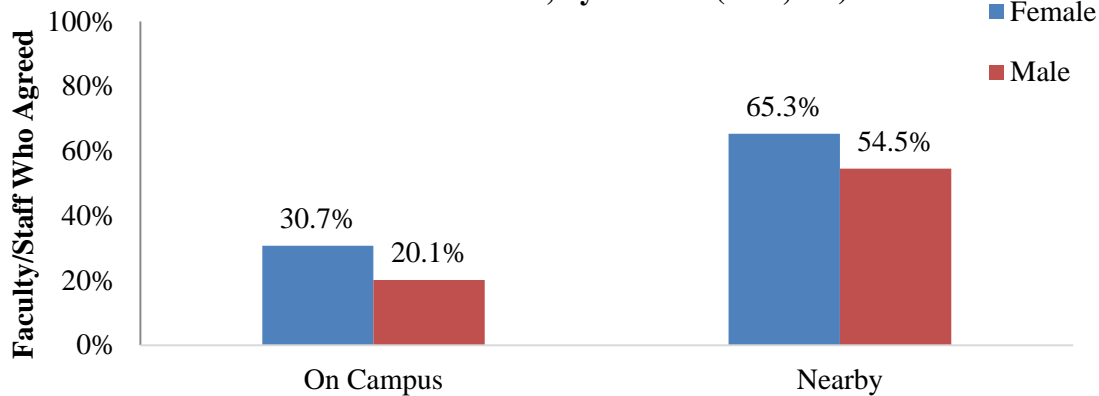


Figure 26 below displays Faculty and Staff who agreed serious crime had increased in the past three years, disaggregated by age in years. It appears that older faculty and staff are generally more likely to perceive that crime has increased both on the UC campus and nearby. For example, 28.3% of Faculty/Staff over the age of 60 agreed crime had increased on campus, compared to only 17.6% of Faculty/Staff aged 22 to 30 years old. Referring to the area nearby UC, 63.0% of Faculty/Staff over the age of 60 agreed crime increased during the past three years, compared to only 46.5% of Faculty/Staff aged 22 to 30 years old.

Figure 26. Faculty/Staff Who Agreed Serious Crime Increased in the Past Three Years, by Age (N=1,995)

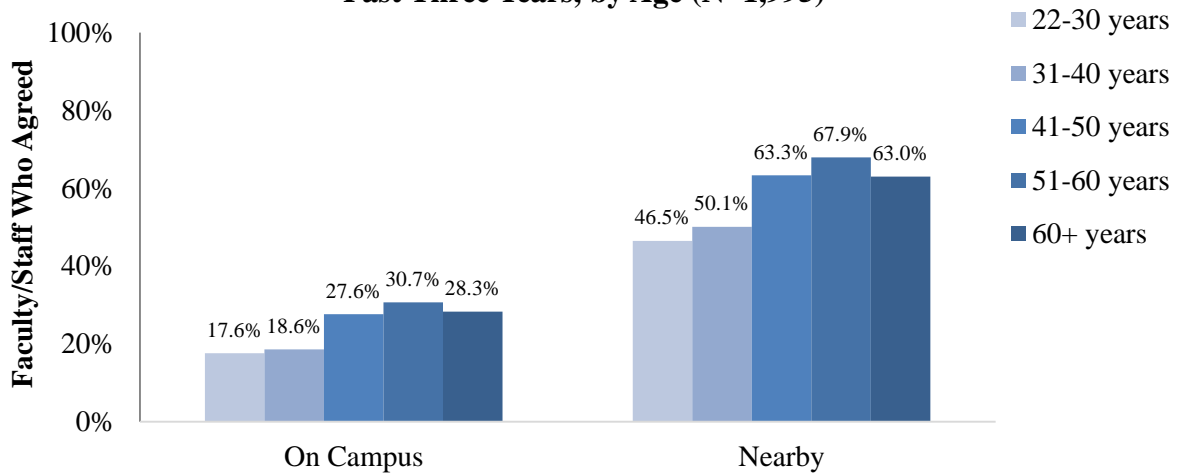
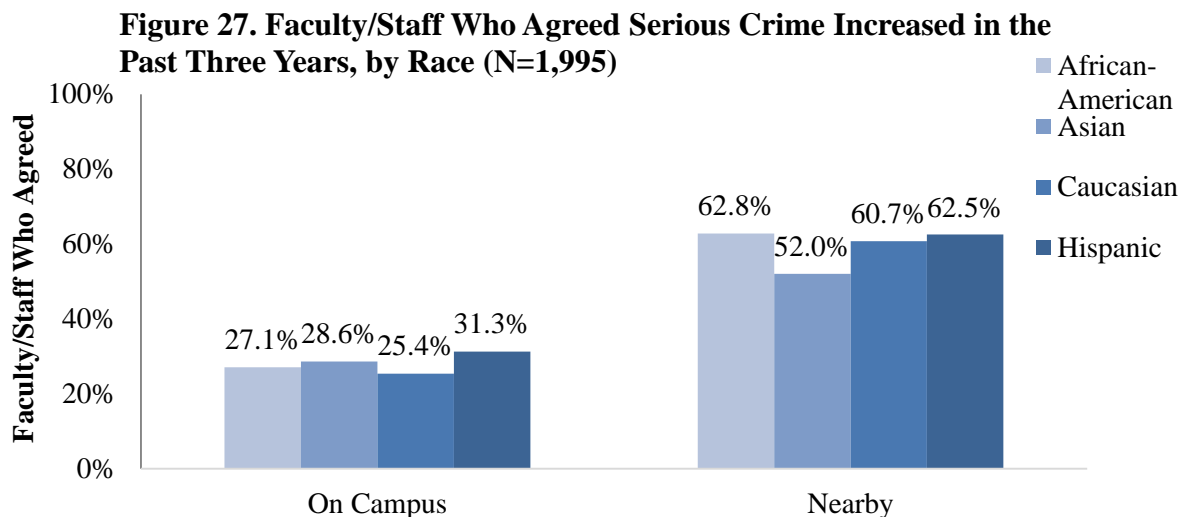
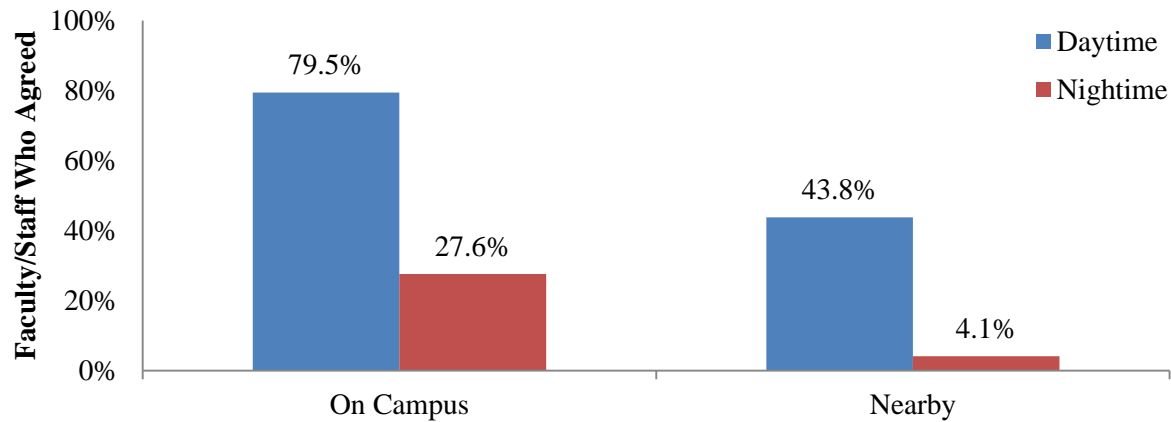


Figure 27 displays Faculty and Staff respondents who agreed that serious crime had increased during the past three years, disaggregated by racial group. In terms of racial differences on perceptions of crime on campus, 31.3% percent of Hispanic respondents believed crime had increased, compared to 28.6% of Asian respondents, 27.1% of African-American respondents and 25.4% of Caucasian respondents. In the areas nearby UC, African-American respondents had the greatest percentage to perceive that crime had increased (62.8%), and Asian respondents had the lowest percentage (52.0%) of the racial/ethnic group comparisons.



As for perceptions of safety, there are major differences between the day and night. 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 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 28 displays those who answered with a score of 4 or 5, indicating they agreed or strongly agreed. Figure 28 demonstrates that in general, faculty and staff felt safer during the day than at night. Nearly 80% of respondents felt safe on campus during the day and 43.8% felt safe nearby campus during the day. In contrast, only 27.6% felt safe on campus at night, and 4.1% felt safe nearby campus at night. It is important to highlight that less than 5% of both students and faculty/staff respondents agreed that they felt safe in the areas nearby campus at night.

Figure 28. Faculty/Staff Perceptions of Safety on Campus and Nearby during the Day and Night (N=1,995)



2. Victimization Experiences

Like 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” if they were a victim of any one of a series of crimes 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 time was given to respondents on the survey and is included in the Appendix at the end of this report.

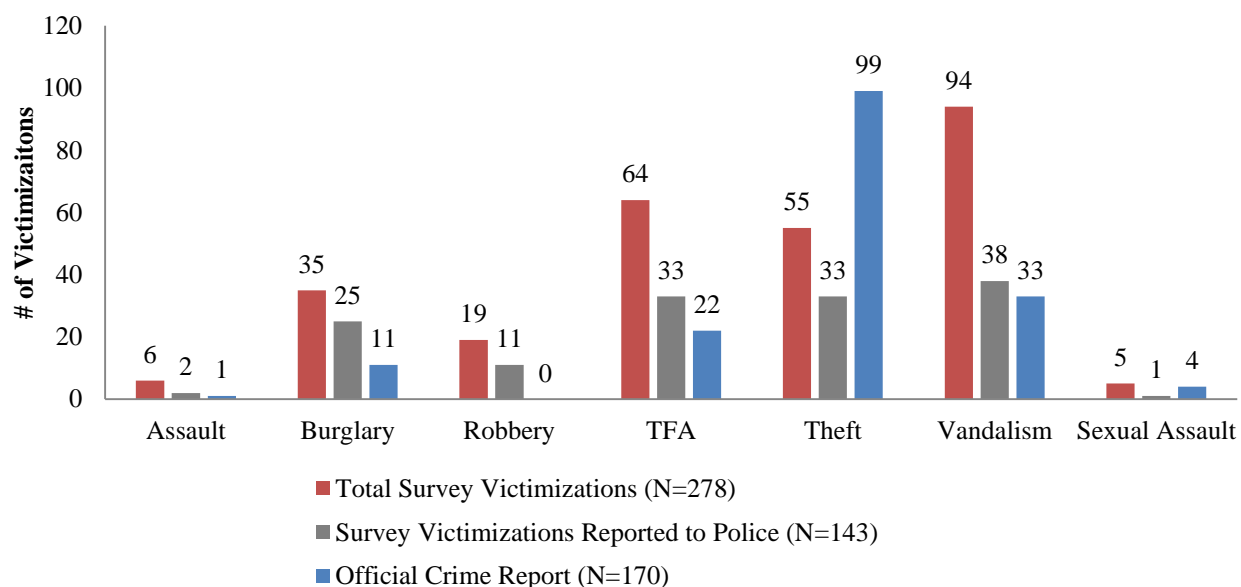
As discussed earlier, research has shown that 58% of all criminal victimizations are not reported to the police (Langton et al., 2012). Table 8 shows the percentages of surveyed faculty and staff that were victimized and reported that victimization to police. These percentages vary by crime type. Of the 278 faculty and staff victimizations that occurred on campus, 143 (51.4%) were reported to police. Of the 152 faculty and staff victimizations that occurred nearby campus, 93 (61.2%) were reported to police. Faculty and staff were more likely to report victimizations occurring nearby campus than victimizations occurring on campus. Burglary was the crime most likely to be reported, accounting for 71.4% of reported cases on campus and 90.0% of cases nearby. One sexual assault involving a faculty/staff victim that occurred on campus was reported to the police, although the survey found that 5 victimizations occurred during the six-month reference period.

Table 8. Percentage of faculty and staff victimizations reported to the police by crime type

| | On Campus (N=278) | Nearby (N=152) |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Assault | 33.3% | 40.0% |
| Burglary | 71.4% | 90.0% |
| Robbery | 57.9% | 58.3% |
| Theft from Auto | 51.6% | 61.5% |
| Theft | 60.0% | 79.0% |
| Vandalism | 40.4% | 43.1% |
| Sexual Assault | 20.0% | -- |
| Total | 51.4% | 61.2% |

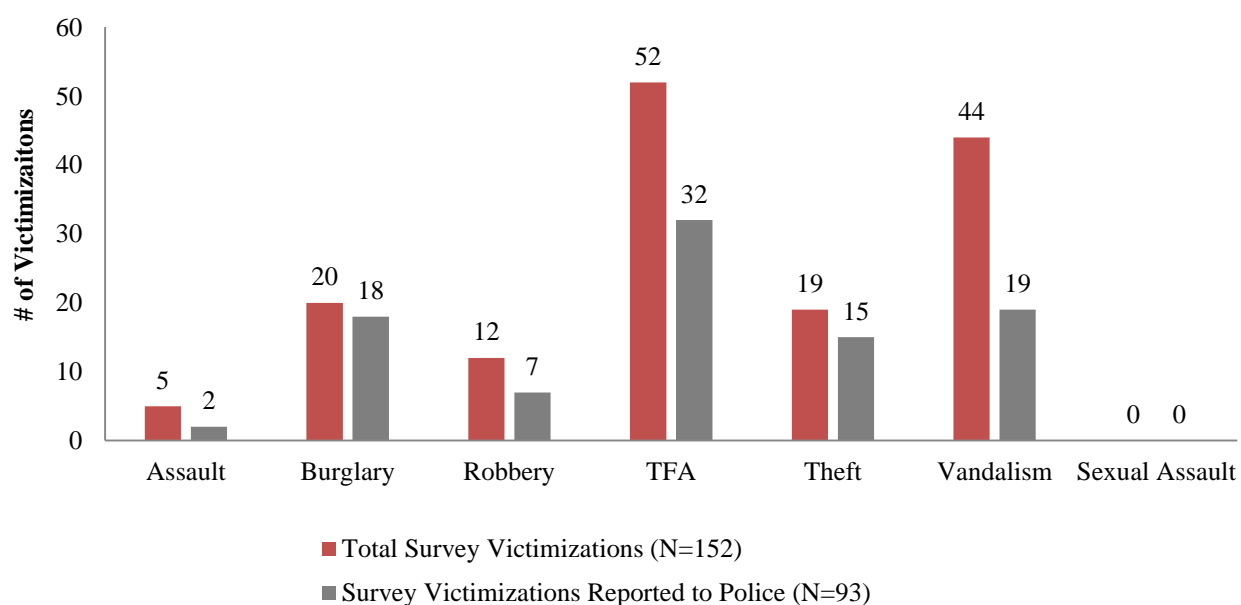
The results of the analyses conducted on faculty and staff surveys indicate that the number of reported victimizations by survey respondents on the UC campus were much higher than actual reported crime, except for the crime of theft. Figures 29 and 30 graphically display these differences. The red bars 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 (94 victimizations) and least commonly victims of sexual assault (5 victimizations). The blue bars represent the number of official crime reports recorded for 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 student 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 29 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 (except for theft and sexual assault). As evidenced in Figure 29, most gray bars are higher than their blue counterparts. For example, faculty and staff indicated that they reported 25 burglaries occurring on campus to the police. Reported crimes based on UCPD statistics indicate that only 11 burglaries occurred during the same reference period. Like the student sample, this gap between reported crimes based on survey data and reported crimes based on official police data was found for most of the crime types.

Figure 29. On Campus Victimitizations of Faculty and Staff



Nearby campus, faculty and staff were most commonly victims of theft from automobile (52 victimizations), followed closely by vandalism (44 victimizations), shown in Figure 30. Faculty and staff respondents experienced zero sexual assaults nearby campus in the last six months. Because crimes off-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 experience victimization on campus than nearby.

Figure 30. Nearby Campus Victimitizations of Faculty and Staff



A final concern is the rate of victimization that was reported on this survey. While Figures 29 and 30 show the raw number of incidents reported, Table 9 below shows the rate of victimization of all survey respondents. Like the student population, some of these figures are rather high. For example, 1.1% of faculty and staff reported they were robbed on campus during the last six months compared to the 0.1% national prevalence of robbery victimizations. Reasons for this may include a misinterpretation of the crime, telescoping, or untruthfulness.

Table 9. Faculty and Staff victimizations by percent of total sample (N=1,995).

| | Victimized On Campus | Victimized Near Campus | 2013 National Population Prevalence |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Assault | 0.5% | 0.3% | 1.0% |
| Burglary | 2.0% | 1.1% | 1.9% |
| Robbery | 1.1% | 0.7% | 0.1% |
| Theft from Auto | 3.5% | 2.9% | -- |
| Theft | 3.0% | 1.1% | 7.1% |
| Vandalism | 5.0% | 2.4% | -- |
| Sexual Assault | 0.5% | 0.1% | 0.1% |

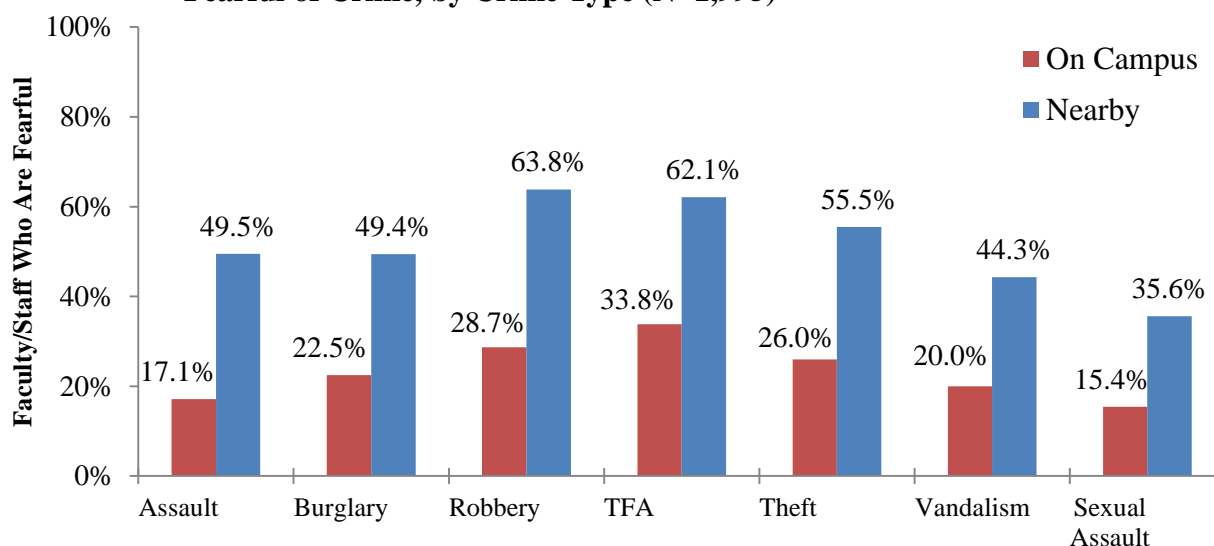
One additional noteworthy issue concerns the different pattern of results between the student and faculty/staff surveys. In particular, for students, while the absolute levels of victimization were low, they were generally higher in the nearby surrounding areas than they were on the UC campus. Alternatively, for faculty and staff the opposite was true, as their rates of victimization were higher on campus. Second, faculty and staff were more likely to report incidents occurring on campus whereas students were more likely to report incidents occurring nearby campus. These same patterns were demonstrated in the Spring 2014 Enhancing Public Safety Survey. Ultimately, 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 respondents (e.g., faculty and staff; see 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. Specifically, 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 1 (not at all fearful), 2 (a little fearful), 3 (moderately fearful), and 4 (very fearful). Figures 31-34 below display those who scored a 3 or 4 on each question. Figure 31 shows the percentage of faculty and staff who were moderately to very fearful of each crime type. As shown, between 15.4% and 33.8% of surveyed respondents

indicated they were fearful of crime on the UC campus. In the surrounding areas, however, these percentages ranged between 35.6% and 63.8%. Respondents were least fearful of sexual assault in both areas of interest. On campus, faculty and staff were most fearful of robbery, followed closely by theft from auto. In contrast, in the areas nearby campus, faculty and staff were most fearful of theft from auto crimes.

Figure 31. Percent of Faculty and Staff who were Moderately to Very Fearful of Crime, by Crime Type (N=1,995)



Although fear of crime was rather prevalent, particularly in the areas nearby campus, certain differences based on demographics arise in the faculty and staff sample. Figures 32-34 show the percentages of those faculty and staff who were “generally fearful,” meaning those who were moderately to very fearful of three or more different types of crime in each area of interest. 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, 64.6% of female respondents were fearful of nearby campus whereas only 55.9% 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 32. Faculty/Staff Who Are "Generally Fearful" of Crime, by Gender (N=1,995)

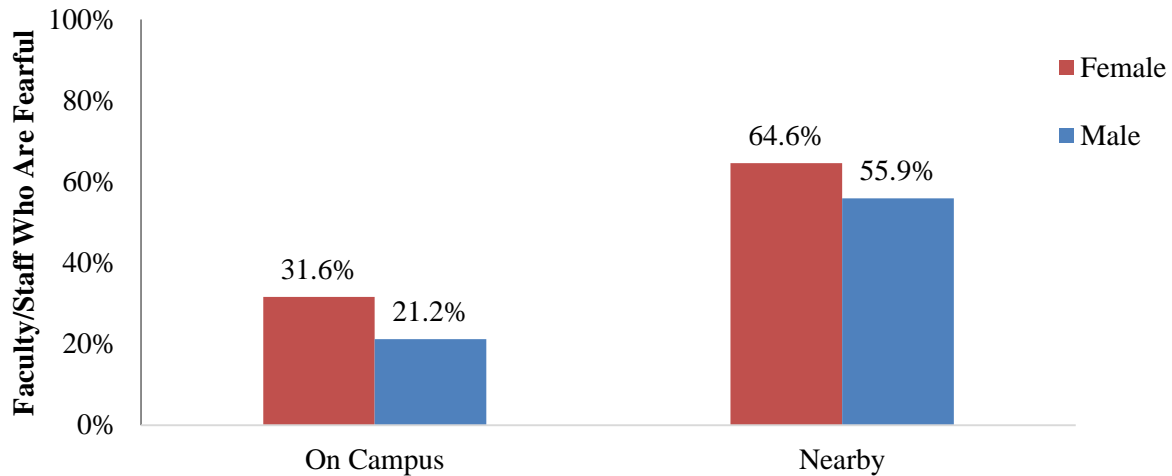


Figure 33 displays the percentages of faculty and staff who are generally fearful of crime, disaggregated by racial group. Similar to the racial differences for students, Asians had the highest percentage of respondents who were fearful of crime. Results indicate this difference is more pronounced on campus, where 46.9% of Asians are generally fearful, compared to only 28.8% of African-Americans, 25.5% of Caucasians, and 25.0% of Hispanics. Nearby campus, 81.4% of Asian respondents were fearful of crime, compared to 46.2% of African Americans, 60.3% of Caucasians, and 64.5% of Hispanics.

Figure 33. Faculty/Staff Who Are "Generally Fearful" of Crime, by Race (N=1,995)

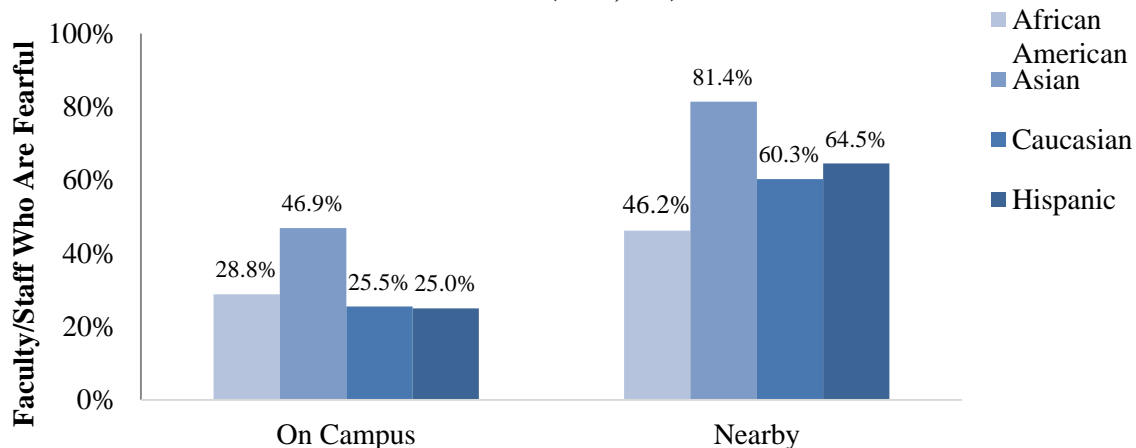
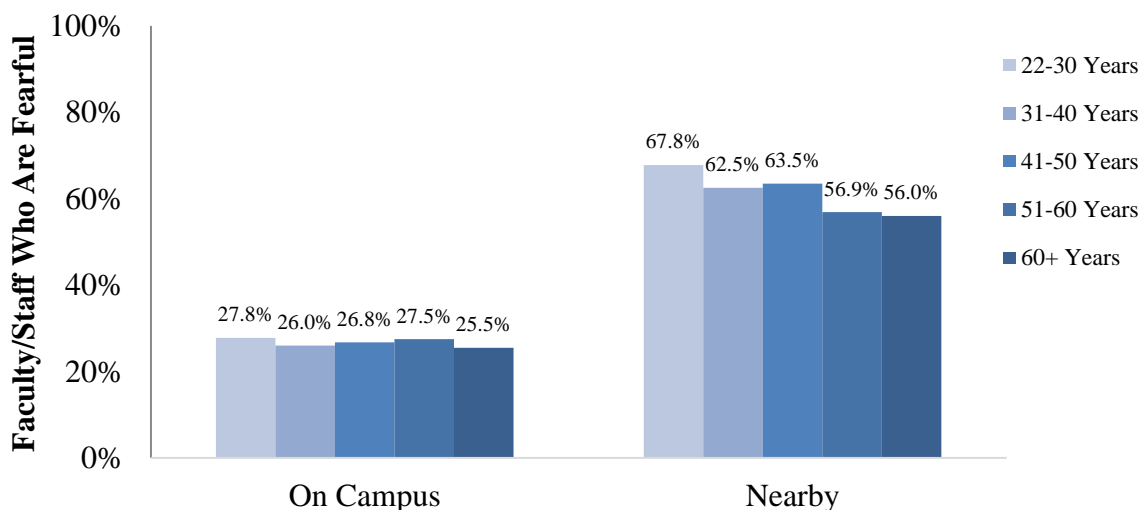


Figure 34 displays faculty and staff who are generally fearful of crime, disaggregated by age. Interestingly, younger faculty and staff were more fearful in the areas nearby campus, compared

to their older counterparts. This pattern does not hold on campus, where the percentages of faculty/staff who are generally fearful does not substantially differ by age. It is important to highlight that despite the demographic patterns, the majority of respondents are generally fearful in the areas nearby campus.

Figure 34. Faculty/Staff Who Are "Generally Fearful" of Crime, by Age (N=1,995)



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 who would benefit most from more knowledge about strategies UC has undertaken to increase public safety. Importantly, the majority of faculty and staff are generally fearful in the areas nearby campus.

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 10 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 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 10. Results indicate that on campus, about 36% of faculty and staff both agreed that media reports and the UC Crime Alert emails increased their fear of crime. Nearly half (46.8%) of faculty and staff agreed that UC Crime Alerts increased their fear of crime nearby campus. For both crime on campus and nearby, information from family and friends, personal experiences and social media increased fear of crime for a relatively small percentage of respondents. Finally, UC safety initiatives decreased the respondent's fear of crime in 36.9% and 31.0% of the sample for crime on campus and nearby, respectively. This

differs from the student respondents in that the UC safety initiatives decreased fear of crime on campus for 42.2% of that sample.

Table 10. Factors influencing fear of crime for faculty and staff respondents (N=1,995)

| | UC | Nearby |
|--|-------|--------|
| UC Crime Alert emails increase fear? | 36.0% | 46.8% |
| Media reports increase fear? | 35.9% | 46.3% |
| Personal experiences increase fear? | 24.9% | 28.5% |
| Information from family/friends increase fear? | 19.5% | 24.6% |
| Information from social media? | 16.9% | 20.1% |
| UC safety initiatives decrease fear? | 36.9% | 31.0% |

Survey respondents were asked, “Do you pay attention to the safety tips when they are included in the UC Crime Alert emails?” Results indicated 81.8% of faculty and staff pay attention to the UC Crime Alert emails. Additionally, 91.6% of those faculty and staff noted that they 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 11. 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 11. Faculty and staff 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 | 52.7% |
| Avoid walking alone on campus at night | 46.2% |
| Change the time when you leave campus at night | 24.8% |
| Avoid walking where the crime took place during the day | 23.6% |
| Carry Personal Safety | 14.4% |
| Come to campus less often | 11.5% |
| Avoid walking alone on campus during the day | 8.8% |

*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 faculty and staff reported fear of crime, but also impacted 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 1 (not at all familiar), 2 (somewhat familiar) and 3 (very familiar). Responses displayed in Table 12 represent the percentage of respondents who answered with a score of 2 or 3 for each of the initiatives listed in the far left column. The results presented in Table 12 show that faculty and staff were generally unaware of most crime reduction initiatives undertaken at UC. The exception to this trend is for additional police officers near campus, UC Ambassadors, and the Night Ride program. The most awareness was reported for Night Ride (88.9%) and the additional uniformed police officers near campus (80.8%). Faculty and staff reported being the least aware of Case Watch (15.7%) and the *Live Safe* Mobile App (27.5%). Less than half of the surveyed faculty and staff were aware of seven of the eleven safety initiatives provided.

Table 12. Percentage of faculty and staff who reported being somewhat to very familiar with various crime reduction initiatives (N=1,995).

| | Aware of Initiative |
|--|---------------------|
| Night Ride | 88.9% |
| Additional uniformed patrol officers near campus | 80.8% |
| UC Ambassadors | 60.1% |
| Increased lighting in neighborhoods near campus | 69.2% |
| The installation of cameras in neighborhoods near UC | 48.2% |
| Theft from automobile report cards left on windshields | 40.6% |
| Be Smart Be Safe | 39.8% |
| Burglary tips on residence doors | 38.0% |
| Student trainings taught by UCPD and CPD | 32.8% |
| <i>Live Safe</i> Mobile App | 27.5% |
| Case Watch | 15.7% |

6. Walking Patterns

Discussed in the student data section, one addition made to the fall questionnaire from the previous version was a section detailing walking habits on and off 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 13. Responses displayed in Table 13 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 (30.8%). Importantly, 21.2% of faculty and staff found it difficult to avoid walking alone in neighborhoods near campus at night.

Table 13. Percent of Faculty/Staff who Agreed or Strongly Agreed To Walking Pattern Statements (N=1,995)

| "I find it difficult to avoid walking..." | Agree or Strongly Agree |
|---|-------------------------|
| ...in neighborhoods that are considered unsafe. | 25.6% |
| ...alone on campus at night. | 30.8% |
| ...alone in the neighborhoods near campus at night. | 21.2% |
| ...in areas on campus that I am concerned are unsafe. | 23.8% |

V. POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Significant percentages of students, faculty, and staff have continued to incorrectly perceive that crime has increased on and around campus. Though these percentages are slightly below those found in the Spring 2014 survey, the most recent findings still represent a large percentage of students, faculty and staff. Based on official crime reports, reported crime counts on campus and nearby have been lower than in previous years. In general, students, faculty, and staff report feeling safer on campus than in the areas nearby. 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 were also demonstrated in the Spring 2014 survey, as the same fearful groups populations were identified previously. Thus, efforts to promote accurate perceptions of crime and positive interactions with public safety representatives should continue.

Although there were nearly six months between the two survey samples, the majority of results do not appear to differ between the spring sample and fall samples of students, faculty, and staff. Estimates related to perceptions of crime changes, feelings of safety and fear of crime do not differ significantly in the fall sample compared to the Spring 2014 survey.

Additionally, student, faculty and staff victimization figures do not greatly differ between the two samples. Approximately 22.9% of students reported a criminal victimization on campus in the Fall 2014 sample, compared to 23.0% in the spring 2014 sample. Differing slightly, 13.9% of faculty and staff reported a victimization on campus in the fall 2014 sample while 17.2% of the Spring 2014 sample did. The same types of crime were prevalent in victimization reports, where respondents reported most commonly being victims of vandalism on campus, and of vandalism and theft from auto near campus. Similar to the results from the Spring 2014 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 (with the exception of property crimes reported by students nearby campus). This continues to call into question the validity of some of the victimization responses.

One of the actions advised in the Spring 2014 report is to encourage members of the UC community to report criminal victimization to police. Current figures show that a slightly higher

percentage of students, faculty and staff who reported being a victim on campus or nearby indicated that they also reported this victimization to police, compared to the Spring 2014 estimates. For example, student reporting to police increased from 43.4% to 48.2% percent of all students who indicated they were a victim of a crime nearby UC during the past six months. Faculty and staff reporting to police increased from 41.6% to 61.2% of all respondents who indicated they were victimized during the past six months. It is encouraging that these figures are higher, as reporting crimes to the police provide information for more strategic crime reduction efforts that can ultimately make areas on and around campus safer. These efforts should continue to emphasize that reporting needs to occur immediately after the crime in order to increase the likelihood of apprehending the offender(s).

Knowledge of the UC safety initiatives was found to consistently reduce fear of crime and inaccurate perceptions that crime is increasing on and nearby campus. One difference found between the two waves of data is that slightly more students, faculty and staff reported awareness of the surveyed UC public safety initiatives in the fall compared to the earlier spring survey. For example, student awareness of Night Ride increased from 93.2% to 95.3%, and student awareness of additional uniformed police officers near campus increased from 76.8% to 80.2%. While the increases are modest, they are in the right direction and indicate that students, faculty and staff are becoming more familiar with UC safety initiatives than they were in the past.

Another significant difference is the relationship between changes made to behavior as a result of the UC Crime Alert emails and reported violent victimization. The Spring 2014 survey report discovered that student who made changes to behavior as a result of the UC Crime Alert emails were more likely to have reported a violent victimization on campus and nearby. Due to this previous finding, the Spring 2014 Enhancing Public Safety report recommended that the UC Crime Alert email distribution and their content be further reviewed by the university administration. However, current results indicate students who reported that they changed their behavior as a result of the UC Crime Alert emails were 28.8% *less* likely to have reported a violent victimization on campus and 31.9% *less* likely to have reported a violent victimized nearby campus than those who do not make changes to their behavior as a result of the UC Crime Alert emails. This is encouraging evidence, as this variable indicates that students, faculty and staff may actively engage in behaviors to reduce their victimization. The association between crime alert emails and lessened victimization may be due, in part, to changes made by the institution relating to crime alert emails. For example, emails began to contain geographic images of where crimes occurred, and provide more information about resources available for students walking at night (e.g. Night Ride, UC Ambassadors). Note however, that temporal ordering could not be established with this survey. Since the survey is cross-sectional, it cannot be determined that behavioral changes due to emails preceded reductions in violent victimization, or vice versa.

A new section concerning student faculty and staff walking habits in the areas on and around campus found that significant portions of the population 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 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 sizable subsection of the population.

VI. ONGOING ACTIVITIES AND FUTURE STEPS

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 as a second wave to compare changes in these topics with the baseline (spring wave) data and additional survey samples over time.

A third survey will be administered in the fall of 2015. It is recommended that UC students, faculty, and staff continue to be surveyed annually to assess progress in key areas related to enhancing public safety for the entire 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.

VII. APPENDIX

Figure 35. University of Cincinnati Uptown Campuses with Half-mile Buffer Area

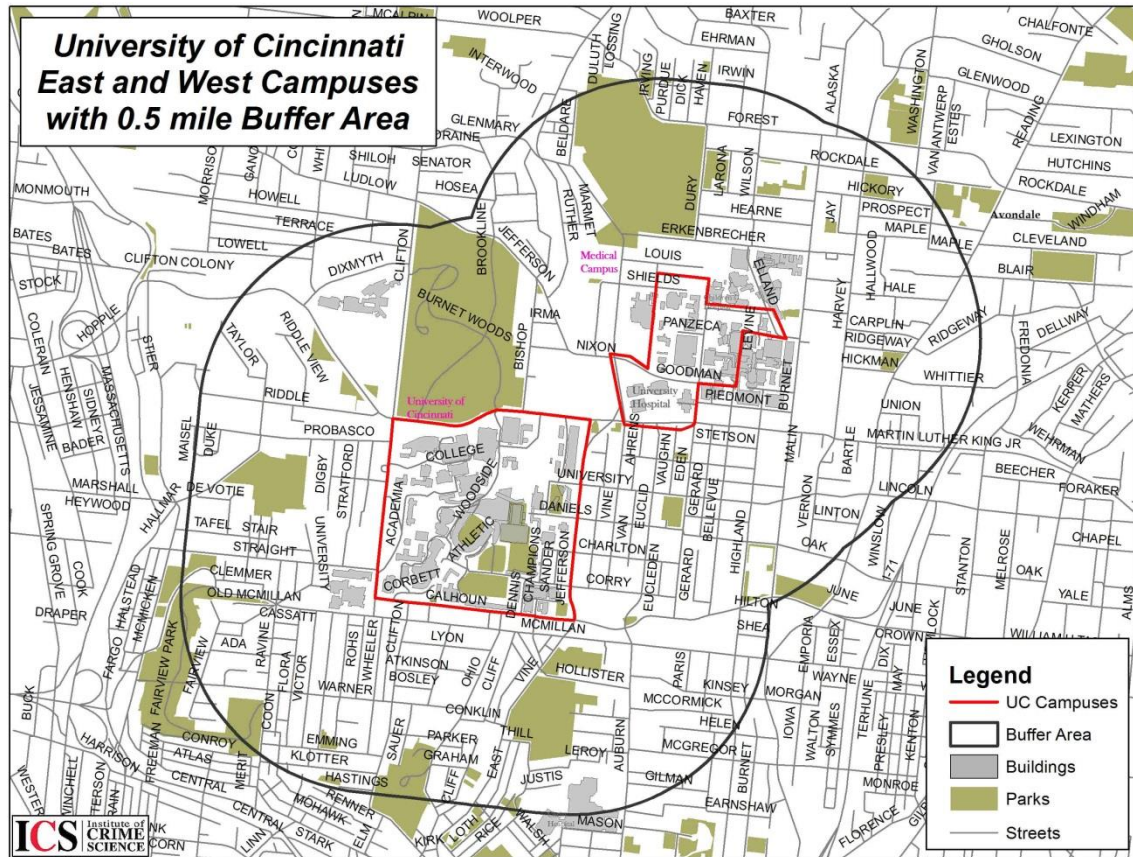
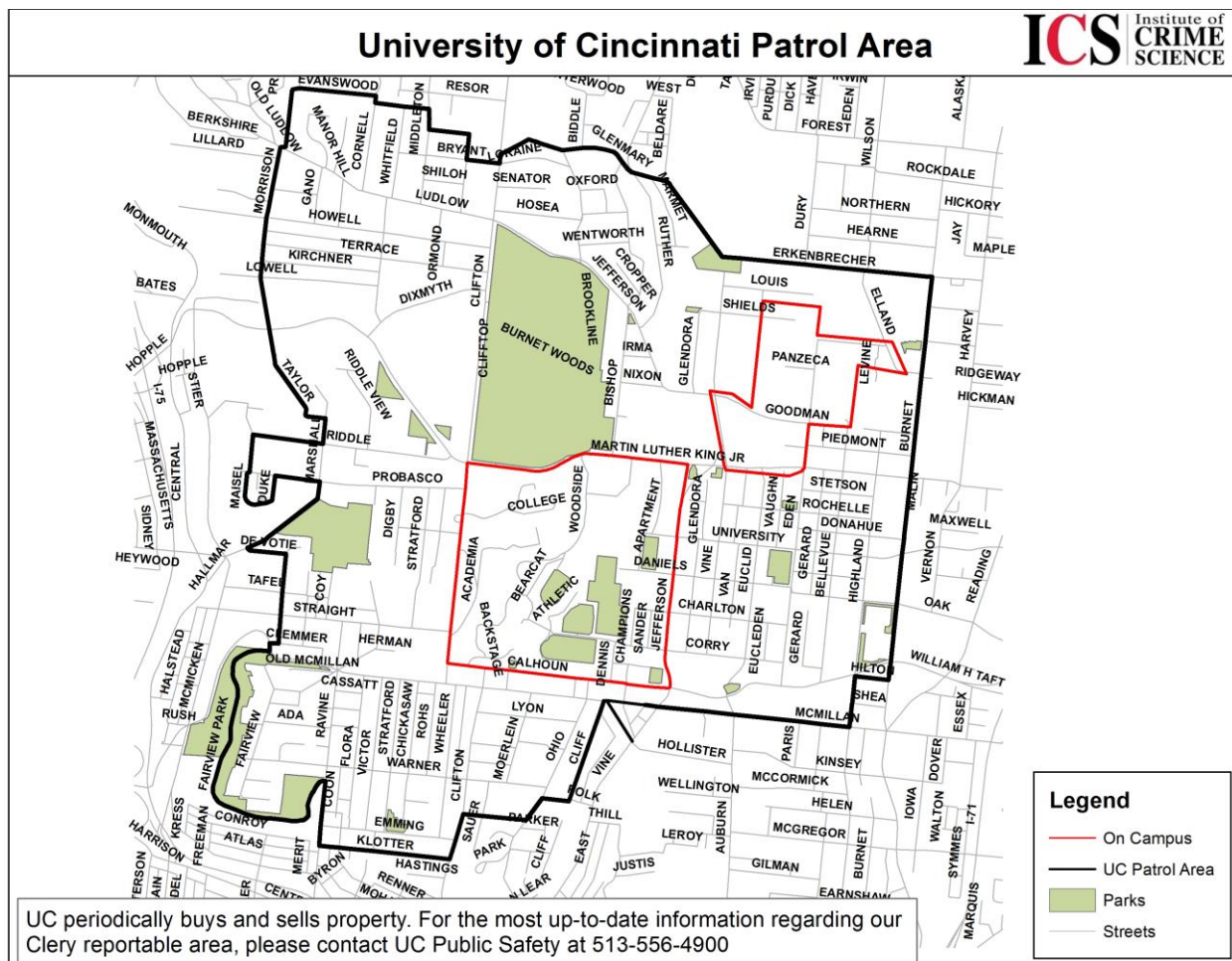


Figure 36. University of Cincinnati Patrol Area



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 14. Part I and II Crimes Reported on the UC Uptown Campus, May 1 - Oct. 31, 2014

| | Number of Crimes |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Assault | 1 |
| Burglary | 11 |
| Robbery | 0 |
| Theft from Auto | 22 |
| Theft | 99 |
| Vandalism | 33 |
| Sexual Assault ⁵ | 4 |
| Total | 170 |

Official Reported Crime from the Cincinnati Police Department

Table 15. Part I Crime Involving UC Student Victims Reported in the UC Clergy Timely Warning Area, May 1 – Oct. 31, 2014⁶

| | Number of Student Victims |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Assault | 1 |
| Burglary | 66 |
| Robbery | 15 |
| Theft from Auto | 144 |
| Theft | 43 |
| Sexual Assault | 2 |
| Total | 271 |

⁵ “Sexual Assault” here includes forcible completed and attempted rapes.

⁶ 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 16. Logistic Regression Results: Sources of On-Campus Fear of Crime for Students

| | B | S.E. | p-value | Odds Ratio |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Gender (Male) | -.794 | .104 | .000 | .452* |
| Age | .010 | .010 | .319 | 1.010 |
| International Student | .888 | .163 | .000 | 2.431* |
| Race (African American) | -.146 | .222 | .510 | .864 |
| Undergraduate Student | -.197 | .138 | .153 | .821 |
| First Year Student | .361 | .140 | .010 | 1.435* |
| Second Year Student | -.064 | .147 | .667 | .938 |
| Third Year Student | -.015 | .155 | .921 | .985 |
| Familiarity to UC Safety Initiatives | -.004 | .018 | .809 | .996 |
| Risky Life Style | -.034 | .015 | .021 | .966* |
| Low-self Control | -.012 | .026 | .653 | .988 |
| Crime Alert Emails | .833 | .100 | .000 | 1.341* |
| On Campus Victimization | .606 | .148 | .000 | 1.833* |
| Nearby Victimization | .293 | .148 | .048 | 2.300* |

*=p<.05; Nagelkerke R Square =.159

Table 17. Logistic Regression Results: Sources of Nearby Fear of Crime for Students

| | B | S.E. | p-value | Odds Ratio |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Age | -.020 | .010 | .055 | .980 |
| Gender (Male) | -1.009 | .105 | .000 | .365* |
| International Student | .704 | .197 | .000 | 2.022* |
| Race (African American) | -.775 | .218 | .000 | .461* |
| Undergraduate Student | .069 | .151 | .647 | 1.072 |
| First Year Student | -.418 | .151 | .006 | .659* |
| Second Year Student | -.337 | .158 | .033 | .714* |
| Third Year Student | -.041 | .171 | .809 | .960 |
| Familiarity to UC Safety Initiatives | -.021 | .019 | .263 | .979 |
| Risky Life Style | -.011 | .015 | .450 | .989 |
| Low-self Control | -.014 | .027 | .607 | .986 |
| Nearby Victimization | .950 | .201 | .000 | 2.586* |
| On Campus Victimization | .628 | .198 | .002 | 1.873* |
| Crime Alert Emails | 1.253 | .112 | .000 | 3.501* |

*=p<.05; Nagelkerke R Square =.217

Table 18. Logistic Regression Results: Sources of On-Campus Perception of Crime Increases for Students

| | B | S.E. | p-value | Odds Ratio |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Gender (Male) | -.526 | .132 | .000 | .591* |
| Age | .034 | .011 | .002 | 1.035* |
| International Student | .290 | .202 | .152 | 1.336 |
| Race (African American) | .419 | .255 | .100 | 1.521 |
| Undergraduate Student | -.455 | .160 | .004 | .635* |
| First Year Student | -.741 | .174 | .000 | .477* |
| Second Year Student | -.399 | .169 | .018 | .671* |
| Third Year Student | -.302 | .178 | .090 | .739 |
| Familiarity to UC Safety Initiatives | -.042 | .024 | .073 | .959 |
| Risky Life Style | -.033 | .020 | .096 | .968 |
| Low-self Control | .033 | .033 | .315 | 1.034 |
| Nearby Victimization | .165 | .177 | .351 | 1.179 |
| On Campus Victimization | .627 | .173 | .000 | 1.872* |
| Crime Alert Emails | .537 | .126 | .000 | 1.710* |

*=p<.05; Nagelkerke R Square =.107

Table 19. Logistic Regression Results: Sources of Nearby Perception of Crime Increases for Students

| | B | S.E. | p-value | Odds Ratio |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Gender (Male) | -.523 | .091 | .000 | .593* |
| Age | .041 | .010 | .000 | 1.042* |
| International Student | .292 | .163 | .072 | 1.340 |
| Race (African American) | .047 | .201 | .814 | 1.048 |
| Undergraduate Student | .190 | .130 | .143 | 1.209 |
| First Year Student | -.885 | .128 | .000 | .413* |
| Second Year Student | -.548 | .129 | .000 | .578* |
| Third Year Student | -.198 | .135 | .143 | .821 |
| Familiarity to UC Safety Initiatives | -.054 | .017 | .001 | .947* |
| Risky Life Style | .001 | .013 | .948 | 1.001 |
| Low-self Control | .003 | .024 | .894 | 1.003 |
| Nearby Victimization | .261 | .135 | .054 | 1.298 |
| On Campus Victimization | .425 | .141 | .003 | 1.530* |
| Crime Alert Emails | .761 | .089 | .000 | 2.141* |

*=p<.05; Nagelkerke R Square =.161

Table 20. Logistic Regression Results: Sources of On-Campus Violent Crime Victimization for Students

| | B | S.E. | p-value | Odds Ratio |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Gender (Male) | .098 | .127 | .442 | 1.103 |
| Age | -.019 | .017 | .256 | .981 |
| International Student | .338 | .242 | .162 | 1.402 |
| Race (African American) | -.058 | .287 | .839 | .943 |
| Undergraduate Student | .412 | .199 | .038 | 1.510* |
| First Year Student | -1.054 | .182 | .000 | .349* |
| Second Year Student | -.449 | .170 | .008 | .638* |
| Third Year Student | -.049 | .166 | .766 | .952 |
| Familiarity to UC Safety Initiatives | -.009 | .024 | .712 | .991 |
| Risky Life Style | .057 | .017 | .001 | 1.059* |
| Low-self Control | -.032 | .032 | .330 | .969 |
| Crime Alert Emails | .352 | .131 | .007 | 1.422* |
| Behavioral Change | -.340 | .151 | .025 | .712* |

*=p<.05; Nagelkerke R Square =.065

Table 21. Logistic Regression Results: Sources of Nearby Violent Crime Victimization for Students

| | B | S.E. | p-value | Odds Ratio |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Gender (Male) | .093 | .124 | .454 | 1.097 |
| Age | -.024 | .017 | .158 | .976 |
| International Student | .044 | .258 | .866 | 1.045 |
| Race (African American) | -1.014 | .399 | .011 | .363* |
| Undergraduate Student | .268 | .188 | .154 | 1.307 |
| First Year Student | -1.704 | .189 | .000 | .182* |
| Second Year Student | -.625 | .157 | .000 | .535* |
| Third Year Student | -.431 | .160 | .007 | .650* |
| Familiarity to UC Safety Initiatives | -.047 | .024 | .048 | .954* |
| Risky Life Style | .073 | .017 | .000 | 1.076* |
| Low-self Control | -.007 | .031 | .827 | .993 |
| Crime Alert Emails | .177 | .121 | .143 | 1.194 |
| Behavioral Change | -.384 | .148 | .010 | .681* |

*=p<.05; Nagelkerke R Square =.125

Logistic Regressions for Faculty and Staff

Table 22. Logistic Regression Results: Sources of On-Campus Fear of Crime for Faculty/Staff

| | B | S.E. | p-value | Odds Ratio |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Age | .003 | .005 | .603 | 1.003 |
| Gender (Male) | -.468 | .124 | .000 | .627* |
| Race (African American) | -.032 | .222 | .886 | .969 |
| Familiarity to UC Safety Initiatives | -.070 | .021 | .001 | .932* |
| Risky Life Style | -.117 | .128 | .360 | 1.124 |
| Low-self Control | -.072 | .028 | .010 | .931* |
| Nearby Victimization | .533 | .245 | .029 | 1.705 |
| On-Campus Victimization | .811 | .194 | .000 | 2.250* |
| Crime Alert Emails | .799 | .121 | .000 | 2.224* |

*=p<.05; Nagelkerke R Square =.102

Table 23. Logistic Regression Results: Sources of Nearby Fear of Crime for Faculty/Staff

| | B | S.E. | p-value | Odds Ratio |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Gender (Male) | -0.334 | 0.11 | .002 | 0.716* |
| Age | -0.013 | 0.005 | .004 | 0.987* |
| Race (African American) | -0.736 | 0.201 | .000 | 0.479* |
| Familiarity to UC Safety Initiatives | -0.054 | 0.019 | .004 | 0.947* |
| Risky Life Style | 0.04 | 0.121 | .738 | 1.041 |
| Low-self Control | -0.02 | 0.025 | .423 | 0.98 |
| Nearby Victimization | 0.461 | 0.261 | .077 | 1.585 |
| On-Campus Victimization | 0.661 | 0.209 | .002 | 1.936* |
| Crime Alert Emails | 0.725 | 0.11 | .000 | 2.065* |

*=p<.05; Nagelkerke R Square =.093

Table 24. Logistic Regression Results: Sources of On Campus Perception of Crime Increases for Faculty/Staff

| | B | S.E. | p-value | Odds Ratio |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Gender (Male) | -0.561 | 0.128 | .000 | 0.571* |
| Age | 0.026 | 0.005 | .000 | 1.026* |
| Race (African American) | -0.082 | 0.232 | .723 | .921 |
| Familiarity to UC Safety Initiatives | -0.098 | 0.022 | .000 | 0.906* |
| Risky Life Style | -0.063 | 0.159 | .0691 | 0.939 |
| Low-self Control | -0.102 | 0.029 | .001 | 0.903* |
| Nearby Victimization | 0.358 | 0.262 | .171 | 1.431 |
| On-Campus Victimization | 0.128 | 0.208 | .538 | 1.137 |
| Crime Alert Emails | 0.705 | 0.125 | .000 | 2.025* |

*=p<.05; Nagelkerke R Square =.105

Table 25. Logistic Regression Results: Sources of Nearby Perception of Crime Increases for Faculty/Staff

| | B | S.E. | p-value | Odds Ratio |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Gender (Male) | -0.432 | 0.11 | .000 | 0.649* |
| Age | 0.026 | 0.005 | .000 | 1.027* |
| Race (African American) | 0.103 | 0.208 | .621 | 1.108 |
| Familiarity to UC Safety Initiatives | -0.034 | 0.019 | .074 | 0.966 |
| Risky Life Style | -0.142 | 0.117 | .224 | 0.868 |
| Low-self Control | -0.061 | 0.025 | .013 | 0.941 |
| Nearby Victimization | 0.412 | 0.251 | .100 | 1.510 |
| On-Campus Victimization | 0.459 | 0.205 | .025 | 1.583* |
| Crime Alert Emails | 0.772 | 0.111 | .000 | 2.165* |

*=p<.05; Nagelkerke R Square =.105

Table 26. Slope Difference Test between Students and Faculty/Staff on the Sources of On-Campus Fear of Crime

| | Students | | | Faculty/Staff | | | z-test |
|--------------------------------------|----------|------|------------|---------------|-------|------------|--------------------------------|
| | B | S.E. | Odds Ratio | B | S.E. | Odds Ratio | b ₁ -b ₂ |
| Gender (Male) | -.794 | .104 | .452 | -0.468 | 0.124 | 0.627 | -2.011* |
| Age | .010 | .010 | 1.010 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 1.003 | 0.633 |
| International Student | .888 | .163 | 2.431 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Race (African American) | -.146 | .222 | .864 | -0.032 | 0.222 | 0.969 | -0.363 |
| Undergraduate Student | -.197 | .138 | .821 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| First Year Student | .361 | .140 | 1.435 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Second Year Student | -.064 | .147 | .938 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Third Year Student | -.015 | .155 | .985 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Familiarity to UC Safety Initiatives | -.004 | .018 | .996 | -0.07 | 0.021 | 0.932 | 2.366* |
| Risky Life Style | -.034 | .015 | .966 | 0.117 | 0.128 | 1.124 | -1.175 |
| Low-self Control | -.012 | .026 | .988 | -0.072 | 0.028 | 0.931 | 1.579 |
| Nearby Victimization | .293 | .148 | 1.341 | 0.533 | 0.245 | 1.705 | -0.838 |
| On Campus Victimization | .606 | .148 | 1.833 | 0.811 | 0.194 | 2.25 | -0.840 |
| Crime Alert Emails | .833 | .100 | 2.300 | 0.799 | 0.121 | 0.588 | 0.216 |

Table 27. Slope Difference Test between Students and Faculty/Staff on the Sources of Nearby Fear of Crime

| | Students | | | Faculty/Staff | | | z-test |
|--------------------------------------|----------|------|------------|---------------|-------|------------|--------------------------------|
| | B | S.E. | Odds Ratio | B | S.E. | Odds Ratio | b ₁ -b ₂ |
| Gender (Male) | -1.009 | .105 | .365 | -0.334 | 0.11 | 0.716 | -4.443* |
| Age | -.020 | .010 | .980 | -0.013 | 0.005 | 0.987 | -0.609 |
| International Student | .704 | .197 | 2.022 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Race (African American) | -.775 | .218 | .461 | -0.736 | 0.201 | 0.479 | -0.130 |
| Undergraduate Student | .069 | .151 | 1.072 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| First Year Student | -.418 | .151 | .659 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Second Year Student | -.337 | .158 | .714 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Third Year Student | -.041 | .171 | .960 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Familiarity to UC Safety Initiatives | -.021 | .019 | .979 | -0.054 | 0.019 | 0.947 | 1.224 |
| Risky Life Style | -.011 | .015 | .989 | 0.04 | 0.121 | 1.041 | -0.420 |
| Low-self Control | -.014 | .027 | .986 | -0.02 | 0.025 | 0.98 | 0.167 |
| Nearby Victimization | .950 | .201 | 2.586 | 0.461 | 0.261 | 1.585 | 1.484 |
| On Campus Victimization | .628 | .198 | 1.873 | 0.661 | 0.209 | 1.936 | -0.116 |
| Crime Alert Emails | 1.253 | .112 | 3.501 | 0.725 | 0.11 | 2.065 | 3.356* |

Table 28. Slope Difference Test between Students and Faculty/Staff on the Sources of On-Campus Perception of Crime

| | Students | | | Faculty/Staff | | | z-test |
|--------------------------------------|----------|------|------------|---------------|-------|------------|--------------------------------|
| | B | S.E. | Odds Ratio | B | S.E. | Odds Ratio | b ₁ -b ₂ |
| Gender (Male) | -.526 | .132 | .591 | -0.561 | 0.128 | 0.571 | 0.188 |
| Age | .034 | .011 | 1.035 | 0.026 | 0.005 | 1.026 | 0.692 |
| International Student | .290 | .202 | 1.336 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Race (African American) | .419 | .255 | 1.521 | -0.082 | 0.232 | 0.921 | 1.454 |
| Undergraduate Student | -.455 | .160 | .635 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| First Year Student | -.741 | .174 | .477 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Second Year Student | -.399 | .169 | .671 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Third Year Student | -.302 | .178 | .739 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Familiarity to UC Safety Initiatives | -.042 | .024 | .959 | -0.098 | 0.022 | 0.906 | 1.735 |
| Risky Life Style | -.033 | .020 | .968 | -0.063 | 0.159 | 0.939 | 0.189 |
| Low-self Control | .033 | .033 | 1.034 | -0.102 | 0.029 | 0.903 | 3.078* |
| Nearby Victimization | .165 | .177 | 1.179 | 0.358 | 0.262 | 1.431 | -0.611 |
| On Campus Victimization | .627 | .173 | 1.872 | 0.128 | 0.208 | 1.137 | 1.843 |
| Crime Alert Emails | .537 | .126 | 1.710 | 0.705 | 0.125 | 2.025 | -0.950 |

Table 29. Slope Difference Test between Students and Faculty/Staff on the Sources of Nearby Perception of Crime

| | Students | | | Faculty/Staff | | | z-test |
|--------------------------------------|----------|------|------------|---------------|-------|------------|--------------------------------|
| | B | S.E. | Odds Ratio | B | S.E. | Odds Ratio | b ₁ -b ₂ |
| Gender (Male) | -.523 | .091 | .593 | -0.432 | 0.11 | 0.649 | -0.636 |
| Age | .041 | .010 | 1.042 | 0.026 | 0.005 | 1.027 | 1.340 |
| International Student | .292 | .163 | 1.340 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Race (African American) | .047 | .201 | 1.048 | 0.103 | 0.208 | 1.108 | -0.193 |
| Undergraduate Student | .190 | .130 | 1.209 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| First Year Student | -.885 | .128 | .413 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Second Year Student | -.548 | .129 | .578 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Third Year Student | -.198 | .135 | .821 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Familiarity to UC Safety Initiatives | -.054 | .017 | .947 | -0.034 | 0.019 | 0.966 | -0.797 |
| Risky Life Style | .001 | .013 | 1.001 | -0.142 | 0.117 | 0.868 | 1.213 |
| Low-self Control | .003 | .024 | 1.003 | -0.061 | 0.025 | 0.941 | 1.866 |
| Nearby Victimization | .261 | .135 | 1.298 | 0.412 | 0.251 | 1.51 | -0.530 |
| On Campus Victimization | .425 | .141 | 1.530 | 0.459 | 0.205 | 1.583 | -0.137 |
| Crime Alert Emails | .761 | .089 | 2.141 | 0.772 | 0.111 | 2.165 | -0.076 |

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