

Creating a Safe Campus Culture

Results from the 2009 Safety Survey

JULY 19, 2010

Executive Summary

The University of Arizona (UA) Safety Survey was conducted by the Dean of Students Office in the spring semester of 2009. With 438 complete responses from undergraduate and graduate students, the survey yielded numerous important findings that may be used to guide internal decision making and planning:

- Most (87 percent) respondents indicated that they “generally feel safe on campus,” but these findings seem to apply primarily to daylight hours. Being on campus after dark was the most commonly listed personal safety concern, with a particular emphasis on walking to and from vehicles at night. In no campus location did the majority of respondents indicate that they felt safe after dark. Female, non-white, graduate student, and commuter student respondents were all less likely than their male, white, undergraduate, and campus resident respondents to feel safe in specific campus locations at night.
- Overall, 87 percent of respondents reported that they were satisfied with the measures the University has taken to ensure student safety, and 85 percent agreed that the quality of safety resources on campus was good.
- Overall, female, non-white, and graduate student respondents were more likely to be concerned about personal safety on campus than their male, white, and undergraduate counterparts. Although only slightly less likely to feel safe on campus, female respondents, in particular, were far more likely than their male counterparts to take responsibility for their safety on campus by employing personal safety strategies.
- The percentage of respondents who have actually been the victim of crimes or threatening events on campus was below 20 percent, lower than national averages.
- Almost all (95 percent) of respondents indicated that they did not carry weapons on campus.
- The vast majority (95 percent) of respondents agreed that they were responsible for knowing the policies of the UA, yet only 76 percent indicated that they actually knew campus policies.
- Virtually all (95 percent) of respondents did not think it acceptable to have sex with someone who was severely intoxicated. However, male, non-white, and undergraduate respondents were all far more likely than their female, white, and graduate student counterparts to agree that it was acceptable to have sex with an extremely intoxicated person.

To address the dominant safety concerns highlighted by the 2009 Safety Survey, steps may be taken to increase perceptions of safety at night, particularly with respect to improving campus lighting, having more visible police and/or security presence (particularly through foot or bike patrols), and increased safety measures in parking areas. Respondents who are females, non-whites, graduate students, and commuter students often feel more vulnerable on campus, and may benefit from additional information on how to increase their personal safety. Findings from the 2009 Safety Survey also suggest that there is an ongoing need to educate students on identifying dangerous situations and helping one another, as well as the importance of reporting suspicious activity and crime. Primary prevention efforts to reduce sexual assault should be continued, with an emphasis on improved understanding of what constitutes sexual assault. Future studies should focus on obtaining a more representative sample so that results can be generalized to the student population as a whole. In terms of research questions, further exploration of the disparity between high rates of feelings of safety on campus and high rates of concerns over personal safety is warranted. Differences between groups in perceptions of safety, approaches to safety, and victimization should also be further investigated.

Background

The University of Arizona (UA) Safety Survey was conducted by the Dean of Students Office in the spring semester of 2009. A hyperlink was sent via email to a random sample of 30 percent of all graduate and undergraduate students at the UA, a total of approximately 11,600 students. Of the 583 students who responded, 63 students (11 percent) completed only the demographic questions and stopped responding once they were asked questions pertaining to safety. Of the 520 who continued with the survey, 438 respondents completed the survey in its entirety for a final response rate of approximately four percent (438/11,600). The entire survey instrument can be found in Appendix A.

Demographics

Table 1 describes the demographic characteristics of the survey respondents as compared to the UA student population at the time. Compared to the entire student population at the UA in Fall 2008 (UA Factbook 2008-2009), the survey sample over-represented females, whites and Asian American/Pacific Islanders, students age 25 and older, and graduate students. The survey sample under-represented male and undergraduate students.

Limitations

Results from the 2009 Safety Survey may be used to guide internal decision making and planning, but cannot be generalized to the entire student population because the sample was not representative of all students. It is possible that some bias exists among the small minority of students in the sample who chose to respond to the survey which differentiates them in some significant way from the majority who chose not to respond.

Results

Most (87 percent) of the 2009 Safety Survey respondents indicated that they “moderately agreed” or “strongly agreed” with the statement, “I generally feel safe on campus.” Nonetheless, the majority (72 percent) of respondents also indicated that they were “somewhat concerned” or “very concerned” about personal safety on campus. While these findings may appear to be contradictory, the Safety Survey results in their entirety reveals that perceptions of safety are multifaceted, incorporating a number of factors that are influenced by the University, the surrounding community, and students themselves. This report will present the results of the 2009 Safety Survey, organized by the dominant themes: perceptions of safety; safety concerns; victimization; perceptions of crime rates; respondent strategies for increasing safety; knowledge and satisfaction with campus safety services and features; UA policies; weapons on campus; sexual violence; and respondent suggestions to improve safety on campus. For select items, statistically significant results showing differences among key respondent groups will be presented. Following a review of the results, recommendations will describe how survey findings can be incorporated into practice and how future assessment of safety issues can be improved.

Table 1. Respondent demographics compared to 2008-2009 UA Student Population

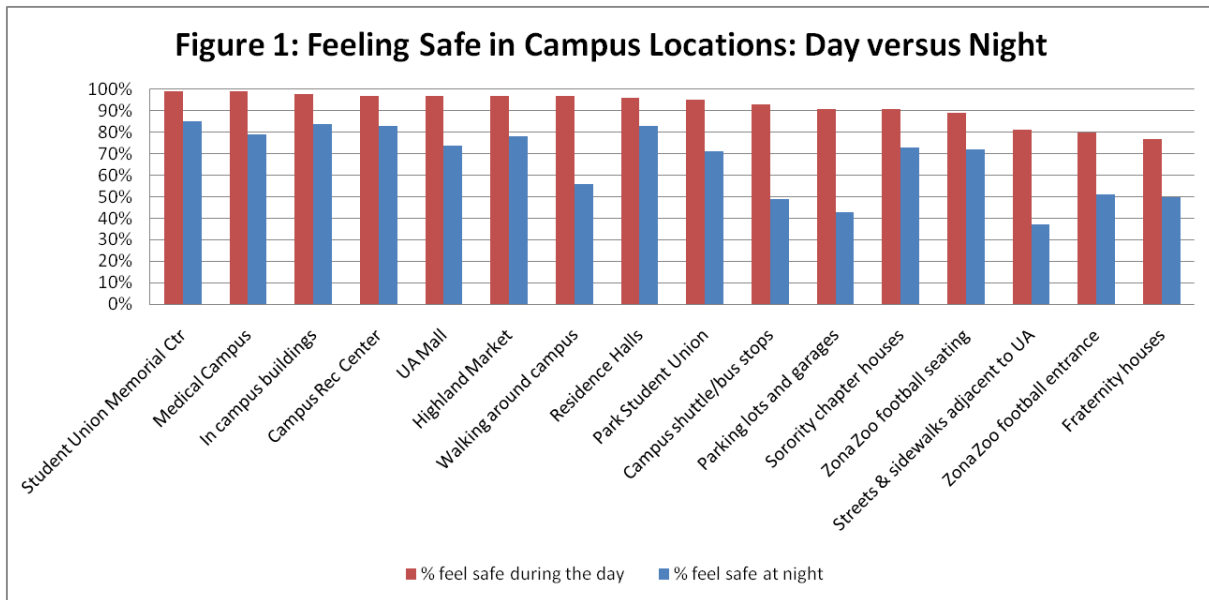
		Percent*	
		Survey Respondents N=520	2008-2009 UA Students N=38,057
Gender	Female	67	53
	Male	33	47
	Transgender	<1	--
	Other	<1	--
Race/Ethnicity	African American/Black	2	3
	Asian/Pacific Islander	10	7
	Hispanic/Latino	15	16
	Multiracial	4	--
	Native American/American Indian	2	3
	White	74	65
	Other	2	--
Age	Under 25	76	90
	Age 25 and older	24	10
Class Level	Undergraduate	73	78
	Graduate	27	22
Current Residence	Living at home with parents	10	--
	Residence hall	19	20
	Greek housing	1	--
	Off-campus housing	69	--
Residential Status	In-state	65	57
	Out-of-state	35	31
	International	9	6

Sources: 2009 Safety Survey; 2008-2009 UA Fact Book; 2008-2009 Common Data Set

*Column percents for each demographic might not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Night and Day: Perceptions of Safety on Campus

As can be seen in Figure 1, respondent perceptions of safety on campus vary considerably from day to night. **Almost all respondents felt “moderately safe” to “very safe” in most locations on campus during the day.** However, in no campus location did the majority of respondents indicate they felt **“very safe” at night.** Several locations had sizeable disparities in students’ perceptions of safety from day to night, including streets and sidewalks adjacent to campus, parking lots and garages, campus shuttle/bus stops, walking around campus, and inside campus buildings.



Perceptions of safety in campus locations during the day did not vary significantly between males and females or between whites and non-whites, but differences were apparent in perceptions of safety at night. Overall, female respondents were significantly less likely to feel safe in outdoor campus locations at night, including in parking garages, streets and sidewalks, on the UA Mall, walking around campus, at campus shuttle and bus stops, and at the Zona Zoo football entrance. Non-white respondents were also significantly less likely to feel safe in select outdoor campus locations at night, including the Zona Zoo football entrance and seating, and on streets and sidewalks adjacent to campus.

Graduate student respondents and respondents living off-campus were significantly less likely than undergraduate respondents to feel safe during both the day and night in locations primarily occupied by undergraduate students, such as Greek housing, residence halls, and the Zona Zoo football seating. The Highland Market and Park Student Union were also locations that were perceived to be less safe at night by graduate student respondents and respondents living off-campus than by undergraduate respondents. It is important to note that 94 percent of graduate student responding to the Safety Survey lived off-campus, contributing to the corresponding findings.

Three open ended questions were asked on the survey to elicit greater details about perceptions of safety:

“Where do you feel the most safe on campus and why?”

“Where do you feel the least safe on campus and why?”

“What personal safety issues are you most concerned about and why?”

Of the 325 students who responded to the open-ended question, “Where do you feel the most safe on campus and why?” most (67 percent) indicated that they felt safest inside buildings on campus. Of those who felt safest indoors, 35 percent specifically identified the unions (primarily the Student Union Memorial Center). Other specific locations listed included libraries, classrooms, residence halls, Greek housing, laboratories, ILC, and Highland Market. Reasons given for feeling safe inside buildings were

Factors engendering feelings of safety in campus locations:

- Indoors
- Daylight
- Well-populated
- Bright lighting

that they are well-populated, can be locked or have other security measures, are familiar spaces, are well-lit, have authority figures present (UAPD, faculty, staff), offer physical protection, and have no bicycle traffic or skateboards.

Aside from buildings, nearly half (46 percent) of respondents specified that they felt safest in campus locations that are well-populated. Another 18 percent of respondents indicated that they felt safest on the Mall, because it is well-populated, well-lit, and an open space with high visibility.

Being on campus after dark was the most commonly listed personal safety concern, mentioned by 46 percent of all respondents who answered the open-ended question, “What personal safety issues are you most concerned about and why?” Consistent with this finding were the responses to another open-ended question, “Where do you feel the least safe on campus and why?” Most answers (66 percent) to this question were about feeling unsafe after dark in general and/or in specific locations. The main reasons given for feeling unsafe after dark included the lack of visibility, the lack of people around to help if there was trouble (isolation); fear of being attacked by someone hiding in bushes or around corners, the presence of threatening people, and a perception of increased criminal activity at night.

Walking to and from vehicles at night was listed in 22 percent of all responses, indicating safety concerns about campus parking areas. Of those who voiced concerns about campus parking at night, the majority (75 percent) were focused on feeling unsafe in and around parking garages because of low visibility, perceptions of high criminal activity in garages, opportunities for predators to hide, and a lack of visible security (i.e., patrols). Other areas commonly perceived by respondents to be unsafe for walking after dark included (in rank order): Arizona Stadium; Greek housing; residence halls; the main library; underpasses; bus stops; McKale Center; and Old Main.

Factors contributing to safety concerns on campus after dark:

- Poor lighting
- Isolation
- Opportunity for ambush
- Threatening people
- High criminal activity

Streets and areas adjacent to campus, including off-campus neighborhoods, were cited by 14 percent of respondents as being places where students felt unsafe, particularly 6th Street near Highland, areas south of 6th Street, Park Avenue, areas north of Speedway. Reasons listed by respondents for feeling unsafe in these areas were primarily focused on poor lighting, presence of threatening people, the lack of people around to help if there were trouble, and automobile traffic.

Where respondents focused on the presence of threatening people, most comments indicated fears about people who were not affiliated with the UA, including the homeless and the mentally-ill. Threats in specific areas of campus such as near residence halls and in or near Greek housing were typically focused on intoxicated students, particularly males, as a danger.

A minority of responses were from individuals who feel unsafe inside buildings and classrooms during the day because of limited escape routes, and individuals who feel unsafe in other populated areas of campus (e.g., the Mall), because of their inability to carry concealed weapons with which to defend themselves.

Other Safety Concerns

A total of 312 responses were given in response to the question, “What personal safety issues are you most concerned about and why?” While being on campus after dark was the most common personal safety concern, mentioned by 46 percent of respondents, many other specific personal safety concerns were also listed.

Fear of personal and violent crimes were reported by 43 percent of respondents as concerns, with sexual assault being the most frequently noted (28 percent), followed by assault (22 percent), and shootings (19 percent). More than half of those who listed shooting as a personal safety concern advocated for the legal right to carry concealed weapons for self-protection. Other personal crime concerns included robbery/mugging, kidnapping, harassment, cyberbullying, and hate crimes/discrimination.

Fear of property crime was identified as a personal safety concern by 16 percent of respondents, specifically including (in rank order) general theft, bike theft, burglary, and auto theft.

A factor associated with fears of both personal/violent crime and property crime was the presence of individuals perceived as threatening, which included the homeless, outsiders (non-UA affiliated individuals), and the mentally ill, noted in 12 percent of all listed personal safety concerns.

Five percent of respondents indicated concerns with unsafe parking areas, and an equal amount were concerned with traffic-related dangers such as being hit by a car or bike.

Top campus safety concerns:

- Being on campus after dark (46%)
- Personal and violent crimes (43%)
- Property crime (16%)
- Threatening people (12%)
- Parking areas (5%)
- Traffic dangers (including bike traffic) (5%)

Victimization On and Off Campus

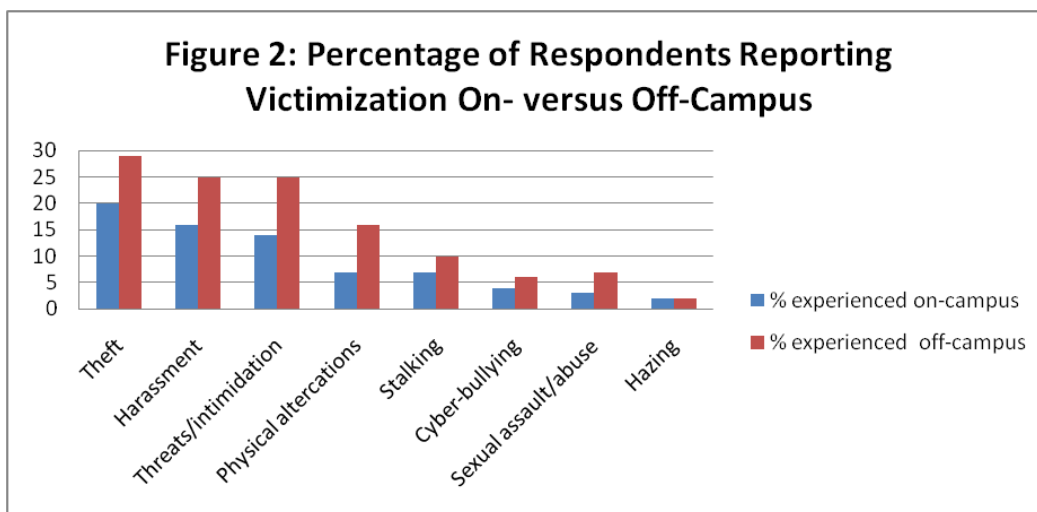
The percentage of respondents who have actually been the victim of crimes or threatening events on campus was below 20 percent, and fewer than 30 percent experienced threatening events off campus.

Although there are few studies of victimization for college students, in particular, research suggests that they are at a higher risk for being victimized than other populations given their demographic and lifestyle-routine activity characteristics (Fisher and Wilkes, 2003). These percentages are low in comparison to those in recent studies, which show more than 30 percent of college students experiencing some type of victimization while they were in college (Johnson & Kercher, 2009a; Johnson & Kercher, 2009b; Fisher & Wilkes, 2003).

In the UA 2009 Safety Survey, the most common form of victimization reported was theft, followed by harassment. The experience of victimization was more frequent off campus than it was on campus (Figure 2). Some gender differences were evident in self-reported victimization, with female respondents far more likely than males to report that they had been victims of stalking off campus, and

of sexual assault both on and off campus. Males were more likely to have been victims of threats or intimidation both on and off campus. Off campus, males were also more likely to be victims of theft and physical altercations/ fighting. There were no statistically significant differences in victimization between white respondents and non-white respondents. Both graduate students and off-campus residents were significantly more likely to have been the victims of theft, particularly while off-campus.

The Safety Survey also included specific questions about the negative consequences of on-line community experiences. **The majority of respondents (70 percent) indicated no negative consequences of on-line community experiences.** Of all respondents, 16 percent said they had an undesirable photo posted of themselves, 12 percent were ridiculed or gossiped about by a person or group, and 10 percent were stalked, bothered, or harassed.



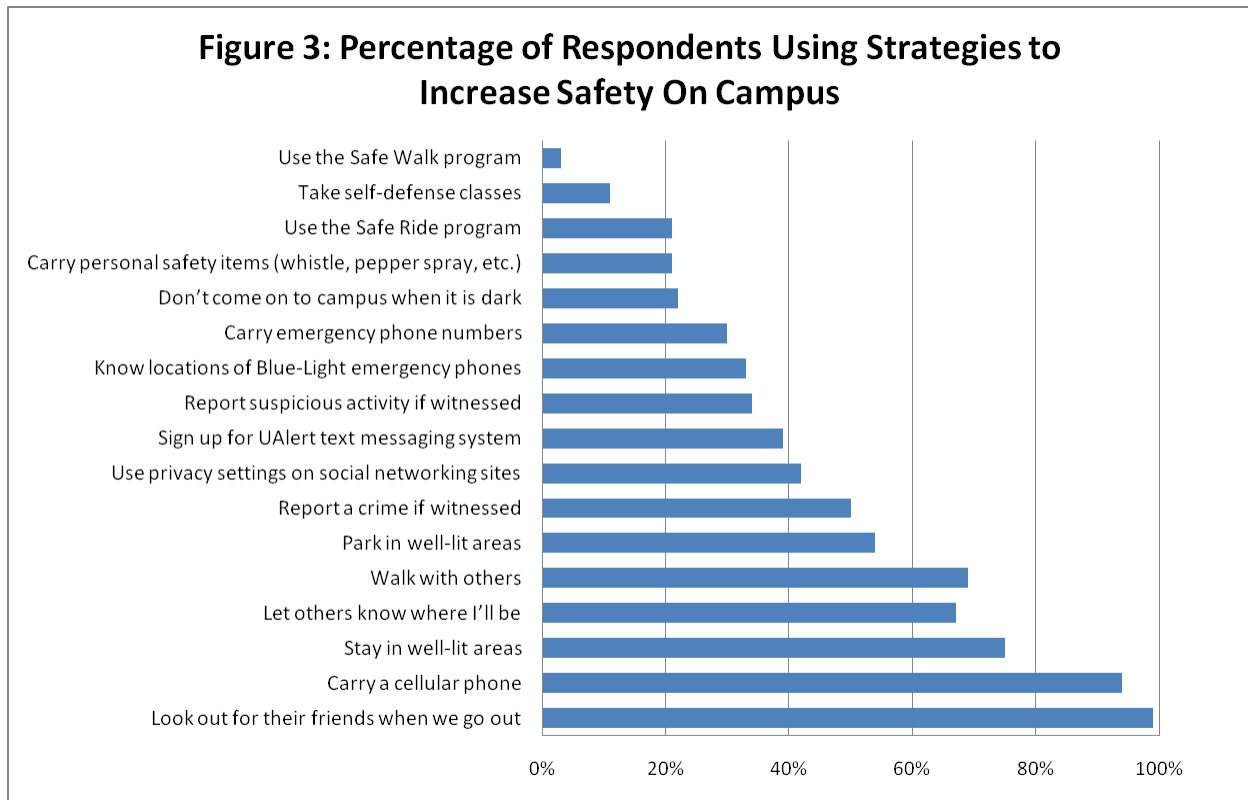
Perceptions of the Crime Rate On- and Off-Campus

Most respondents (67 percent) believed the on-campus crime rate has stayed roughly the same over the past year, while 26 percent said they believed it has increased. Only 7 percent indicated that they thought on-campus crime had decreased. In contrast, half of all respondents believed that the off-campus crime rate had increased over the past year. Nearly half (48 percent) believed it stayed roughly the same and only two percent thought it had decreased.

Respondent Strategies for Increasing Safety

The majority (72 percent) of respondents indicated that they were “somewhat concerned” or “very concerned” about personal safety on campus. **Overall, female, non-white, and graduate student respondents were more likely to be concerned about personal safety on campus than their male, white, and undergraduate counterparts.** With most respondents indicating concern about safety, it is not surprising that respondents reported engaging in a number of actions to increase their safety on campus (Figure 3). Looking out for friends when going out and carrying a cellular phone were far and away the most commonly cited strategies.

The vast majority of respondents (95 percent) indicated that they did not carry weapons on campus. Of those that did, 50 percent said they carried a knife, 45% said they carried pepper spray and/or mace, and 5% (one student) said she carried a gun.



The greatest group differences in the use of safety strategies were gender differences, with female respondents far more likely than their male counterparts to employ strategies to improve their personal safety on campus. On average, females were about twice as likely as males to employ the following strategies:

- Not coming to campus when it is dark
- Using Safe Ride
- Carrying personal safety items
- Letting others know where they will be
- Parking in well-lit areas
- Using privacy settings on social networking sites

The largest differences between the safety strategies of white and non-white respondents were that white respondents were more likely to use privacy settings on social network sites, and non-whites were more likely to avoid coming to campus after dark and to use both Safe Ride and Safe Walk programs.

Few major differences were evident in the personal safety strategies employed by graduate student respondents and undergraduate student respondents. Overall, graduate student respondents were more likely to report suspicious activity and avoid coming to campus after dark. Undergraduate student respondents were more likely to take self-defense classes, know the locations of Blue-Light emergency phones on campus, and sign up for the UAlert text messaging system.

Respondents who lived on-campus were more likely than those living off-campus to use Safe Ride, carry emergency phone numbers, use privacy settings on social networking sites, and know the location of Blue-Light emergency phones. Those who lived off-campus were more likely to engage in safety strategies that pertained directly to their status as commuter students, such as avoid coming to campus after dark, and parking in well-lit areas. They were also more likely to report suspicious activity and crime when witnessed.

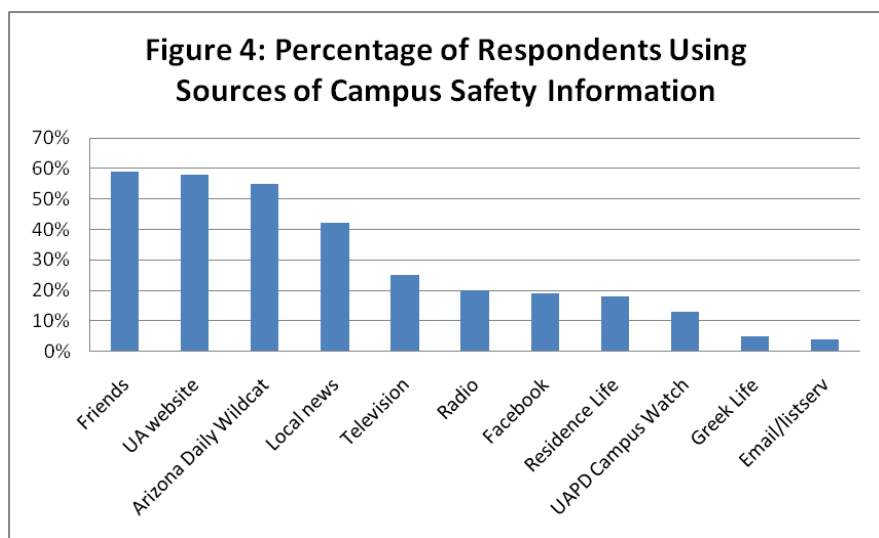
A key aspect of increasing safety and awareness of safety issues is discussing it with others. Roughly one-quarter (23 percent) of respondents indicated that they talk “often” with their parents about safety, far more than with any other category of people. Overall, respondents reported that they talked about safety “sometimes” or “often” with:

1. Parents (61 percent)
2. Friends (61 percent)
3. Other (28 percent) (no open response field)
4. Members of student organizations to which they belonged (24 percent)
5. Members of teams to which they belonged (18 percent)
6. Instructors/faculty (9 percent)
7. Staff/advisors (7 percent)

Campus Safety Services and Features

Overall, 87 percent of respondents reported that they were satisfied with the measures the University has taken to ensure student safety, and 85 percent agreed that the quality of safety resources on campus was good. The majority of survey respondents were familiar only with select safety-related campus services and features, those being the Campus Health Center, UAPD, security at campus events, and campus lighting. As shown in Table 2, more than 80 percent of students were satisfied with each of these with the exception of campus lighting, with which 62 percent of respondents were satisfied. Roughly half (51 percent) of respondents indicated agreement that the campus was well-lit at night. Other features and services, though familiar to a smaller proportion of students, also received relatively high marks in satisfaction.

Given that most survey respondents were not familiar with all campus safety resources, it is worthwhile to understand the sources students rely upon for safety information (Figure 4). When asked if communication with students about campus safety was generally good, 66 percent of respondents agreed. **Over half of all survey respondents (59 percent) reported receiving**



information on campus safety issues from their friends and a roughly equal amount (58 percent) look

to the UA website for campus safety information. Other frequently cited sources included the Arizona Daily Wildcat and the local news.

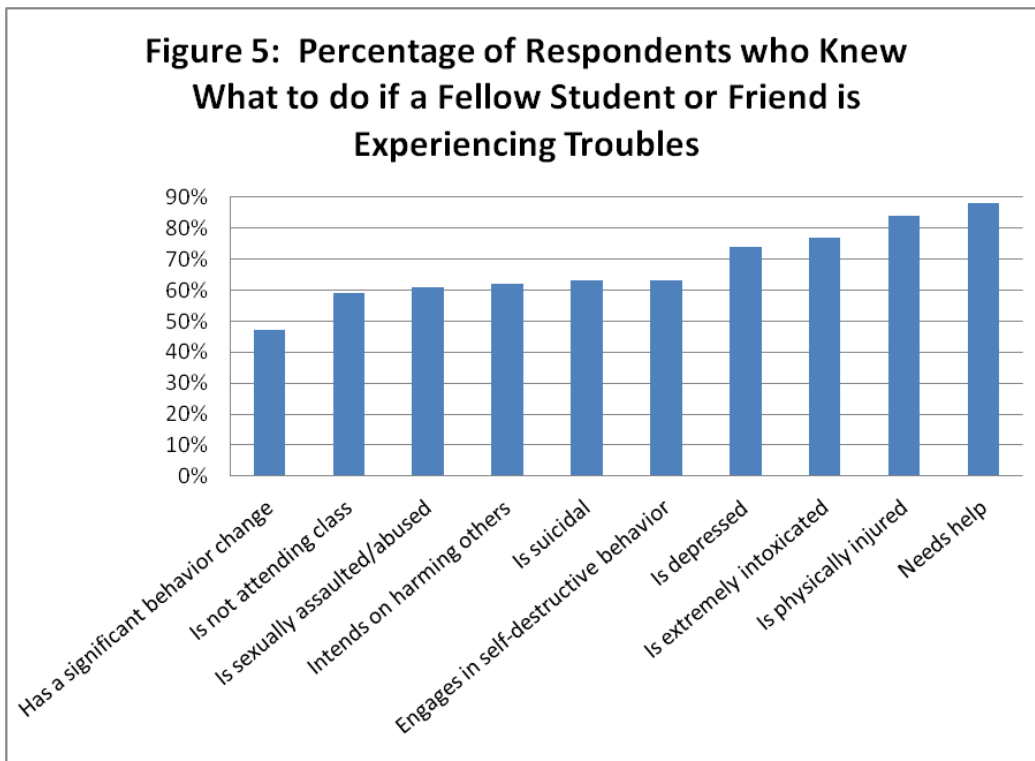
Table 2. Percentage of Students Moderately or Very Satisfied with UA Security Features/Services

For the 2008-2009 academic year, please indicate your level of satisfaction with the following resources, services, and programs on campus:	Percent N=480
	Moderately or Very Satisfied
Security at campus events	89
Campus Health Center	89
OASIS Center	89
CAPS (Counseling and Psychological Services)	86
UAlert Text Messaging System	85
Hazing Hotline	85
Blue light emergency phones	84
Safe Spring Break programs	84
Dean of Students Office	83
UAPD Campus Watch Notification System	83
ASUA Safe Walk	82
Women's Resource Rape Aggression Defense Program	81
UAPD (University of Arizona Police Department)	81
ASUA Safe Ride	79
Campus lighting	62

Source: 2009 Campus Safety Survey

In order for students to maximize campus safety resources, they must understand where to go for help in specific circumstances. For instance, when a fellow student or friend shows signs that he/she may be experiencing personal difficulty, do University of Arizona students know how to help? In general terms, 88 percent of respondents believed that they knew what to do if a fellow student or friend needed help. More specifically, 85 percent respondents reported that they knew what to do if they saw a fellow student in trouble or in distress.

However, when it came to specific circumstances in which a fellow student or friend needed help, many survey respondents indicated that they did not know what to do. Although 71 percent of respondents reported that they were familiar with the signs of someone who is suicidal or intends to harm themselves, only 63 percent said they knew what to do about it (Figure 5).



UA Policies

While 95 percent of respondents agreed that they are responsible for knowing the policies of the University of Arizona, only 76 percent indicated that they actually knew campus policies. Slightly more respondents (79 percent) agreed that university policies support safety on campus.

Some respondents used the Safety Survey as an opportunity to express their disagreement with the UA policy banning weapons on campus. An analysis of answers to all open-ended Safety Survey questions showed a vocal minority of respondents (20 individuals) who advocated for the right to carry concealed weapons on campus. Of these respondents, 90 percent were male, 90 percent were white, 90 percent were living off-campus, 75 percent were undergraduates, and 75 percent were in-state students, and ten percent were veterans.

Sexual Violence

Norms against sexual violence were exhibited strongly by survey respondents, 95 percent of whom did not think it acceptable to have sex with someone who was severely intoxicated. Fewer respondents (57 percent) did not agree that the “average college student thinks that it is acceptable to have sex with someone who is severely intoxicated.” In terms of preventing sexual assault and looking

out for their peers, 59 percent of respondents said they thought the average UA student would intervene to prevent a sexual assault.

Male, non-white, and undergraduate respondents were all far more likely than their female, white, and graduate counterparts to agree that it was acceptable to have sex with an extremely intoxicated person. While these results were statistically significant, caution should be used in interpreting this finding because the number of respondents who thought this to be appropriate was extremely small.

Respondent Suggestions to Improve Safety On-Campus

The survey generated 281 responses to an open-ended question about how to improve safety on campus. Responses to improve safety on campus centered primarily on increased lighting and more visible police and/or security presence (particularly through foot or bike patrols). Student suggestions for improved safety were as follows, in rank order:

- Increased lighting on campus (36 percent)
- More visible police and/or security presence (18 percent)
- More prevention and education programs, including self-defense classes and tools (9 percent)
- Expanded Safe Walk and Safe Ride hours, service area, and awareness of services (8 percent)
- More (and more easily visible) blue light call boxes (6 percent)
- Enhanced bicycle security, including secure and well-lit bike parking, better bike routes, and cameras at bike parking areas (6 percent)
- Allow for concealed weapons to be carried by licensed individuals (6 percent)

Additional safety suggestions included security cameras on campus, increasing safety in surrounding areas off-campus, limiting campus access by outsiders, and diversity and sensitivity training.

Summary

The UA 2009 Safety Survey resulted in numerous important findings which can inform internal decision making, programming, and planning to increase safety and perceptions of safety on campus. Overall, most respondents indicated that they “generally feel safe on campus,” but these findings seem to apply almost exclusively to daylight hours. Being on campus after dark appears to be a widely shared concern, with a particular emphasis on walking to and from vehicles at night. In no campus location did the majority of respondents indicate that they felt safe after dark. Female, non-white, graduate student, and commuter student respondents were all less likely than their male, white, undergraduate, and campus resident respondents to feel safe in specific campus locations at night. Fears of violent crime were at the heart of most respondent safety concerns, day or night. Female respondents, more so than males, appeared to take responsibility for their personal safety by enacting personal safety strategies to protect themselves on campus. It is possible that male respondents may have taken their safety for granted, by comparison.

For the most part, respondents were satisfied with the measures the University has taken to ensure student safety, and 85 percent agreed that the quality of safety resources on campus was good. This appears to be consistent with the findings on self-reported victimization, which were lower than national averages for college students.

Recommendations

To address the dominant safety concerns highlighted by the 2009 Safety Survey, steps may be taken to increase perceptions of safety at night, particularly with respect to improving campus lighting, having more visible police and/or security presence (particularly through foot or bike patrols), and increased safety measures in parking areas. Respondents who are females, non-whites, graduate students, and commuter students often feel more vulnerable on campus, and may benefit from additional information on how to increase their personal safety. Findings from the 2009 Safety Survey also suggest that there is an ongoing need to educate students on identifying dangerous situations and helping one another, as well as the importance of reporting suspicious activity and crime. Primary prevention efforts to reduce sexual assault should be continued, with an emphasis on improved understanding of what constitutes sexual assault. Future studies should focus on obtaining a more representative sample so that results can be generalized to the student population as a whole. In terms of research questions, further exploration of the disparity between high rates of feelings of safety on campus and high rates of concerns over personal safety is warranted. Differences between groups and trends over time in perceptions of safety, approaches to safety, and victimization should also be further investigated.

References

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Appendix A: Survey Instrument

2009 Safety Survey
Dean of Students Office
University of Arizona

1. Are you...
 - Female
 - Male
 - Transgender
 - Other

2. To which of the following age category do you belong?
 - Under 18
 - 18-19
 - 20-21
 - 22-24
 - 25 and above

3. I am currently enrolled in the following college:
LIST ALL COLLEGES AT UA

4. Which of the following best describes your class status at the University of Arizona?
 - Freshman
 - Sophomore
 - Junior
 - Senior
 - Graduate Student

5. Which best describes where you currently live?
 - Residence Hall
 - Off-Campus Housing
 - Fraternity/Sorority Housing
 - Living at Home with Parents

6. Are you considered an in-state or out-of-state student for tuition purposes?
 - In-State
 - Out-of-state

7. Please answer the following Yes or No. Are you...
 - An international student?
 - A veteran?
 - An NCAA athlete?
 - A commuter student?
 - A fraternity or sorority member?
 - A student with physical disabilities?

8. This survey is intended to reflect the attitude of all segments of the population. To which of the following general ethnic groups do you consider yourself a member or which do you feel best fits you?

- African American/Black
- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Caucasian/White
- Latino/a of Hispanic
- Native American/American Indian
- Multi-racial
- Please indicate your ethnicity if not listed

9. Would you describe yourself as...

- Heterosexual
- Gay
- Lesbian
- Bi-Sexual
- Other

10. I talk about safety issues with: (Please check all that apply)

All of the time Most of the time Sometimes Not Very Concerned Not at all

- Friends
- Parents
- Instructors/Faculty
- Staff/Advisors
- Student organization(s) I belong to
- Team(s) I am a member of
- Other

11. Overall, how concerned are you about personal safety on campus?

Not concerned No opinion/Not sure Somewhat concerned Very Concerned

12. Please indicate how safe or unsafe you feel (day or night) in the following locations. Please mark each area.

Very Safe Mostly safe Somewhat safe Not safe N/A

- Parking lot and garages at night
- Campus shuttle/Bus stops during the day
- Walking around campus during the day
- Inside campus buildings
- UA Mall
- Zona Zoo football entrance
- Student Union Memorial Center
- Parking lots and garages during the day
- Campus Recreation Center
- Fraternity chapter houses
- Zona Zoo football seating
- Medical Campus (UMC, Nursing, Public Health, Pharmacy)

- Walking around campus at night
- Park Student Union
- Residence halls
- Sorority chapter houses
- Streets and sidewalks adjacent to the UA campus
- Highland Market

13. How safe do you on campus?

Very Safe Safe Somewhat safe Not safe Not on campus

- In the morning (6am – noon)
- In the afternoon (between noon – 5 pm)
- In the evening (5pm – 9pm)
- At night (after 9pm)

14. For the 2008-2009 academic year, please indicate your level of satisfaction with the following resources, services, and programs **on campus**.

Very satisfied Somewhat satisfied Neutral Somewhat dissatisfied Very dissatisfied
Unfamiliar/Did not use

- Blue light emergency phones
- CAPS (Counseling and Psychological Services)
- ASUA Safe Ride
- Campus Health Center
- UAlert Text Messaging System
- UAPD (University of Arizona Police Department)
- ASUA Safe Walk
- Security at campus events
- OASIS Center
- Dean of Students Office
- Campus lighting
- Women’s Resource Center Rape Aggression Defense Program
- UAPD Campus Watch Notification System
- Hazing Hotline
- Safe Spring Break Programs

15. Have you witnessed hazing? (Y/N)

Yes No

16. I carry a weapon with me on campus for my own protection. (Y/N)

Yes No

- If yes, what is the weapon?

17. What actions do you take to increase your safety on campus? Please check all that apply.

- Walk with others
- Carry a cellular phone
- Let others know where I will be
- Report a crime if witnessed

- Stay in well-lit areas
- Carry emergency phone numbers
- Use the Safe Walk program
- Carry personal safety items (whistle, personal alarm, pepper spray, etc.)
- Know locations of Blue-Light emergency phones
- Park in well-lit areas
- Use the Safe Ride program
- Take self-defense classes
- Utilize privacy settings on social networking sites
- Report suspicious activity if witnessed
- Signed up for UAlert text messaging system
- Don't come on to campus when it is dark
- Other, please specify

18. I have personally experienced the following while a student at the University of Arizona ON CAMPUS. Please answer yes or no.

- Theft
 - i. Did you report this incident to police or UA authority?

1. Yes	No
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- Harassment
 - i. Did you report to police or UA authority?

1. Yes	No
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- Hazing
 - i. Did you report to police or UA authority?

1. Yes	No
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- Sexual Assault/Abuse
 - i. Did you report to police or UA authority?

1. Yes	No
--------	----
- Physical Altercation/Fighting
 - i. Did you report to police or UA authority?

1. Yes	No
--------	----
- Threats or Intimidation
 - i. Did you report to police or UA authority?

1. Yes	No
--------	----
- Stalking
 - i. Did you report to police or UA authority?

1. Yes	No
--------	----
- Cyber Bullying
 - i. Did you report to police or UA authority?

1. Yes	No
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19. If you did not report any of these incidents, please explain why.

20. I have personally experienced the following while a student at the University of Arizona OFF CAMPUS. Please answer yes or no.

- Theft

- i. Did you report this incident to police or UA authority?
 - 1. Yes No
- Harassment
 - i. Did you report to police or UA authority?
 - 1. Yes No
- Hazing
 - i. Did you report to police or UA authority?
 - 1. Yes No
- Sexual Assault/Abuse
 - i. Did you report to police or UA authority?
 - 1. Yes No
- Physical Altercation/Fighting
 - i. Did you report to police or UA authority?
 - 1. Yes No
- Threats or Intimidation
 - i. Did you report to police or UA authority?
 - 1. Yes No
- Stalking
 - i. Did you report to police or UA authority?
 - 1. Yes No
- Cyber Bullying
 - i. Did you report to police or UA authority?
 - 1. Yes No

21. I know what to do if a fellow student or friend: (Yes/No)

- Needs help
- Is suicidal
- Engages in self-destructive behavior
- Is depressed
- Is extremely intoxicated
- Is physically injured
- Is sexually assaulted/abused
- Is not attending class
- Intends on harming others
- Has a significant behavior change

22. I utilize the following resources to get information on campus safety issues. (Please check all that apply)

- Facebook
- Friends
- Greek Life
- Local News
- Radio
- Residence Life
- Television
- UA Website
- UAPD Campus Watch Program

- Arizona Daily Wildcat
- Other, please specify

23. Use the following scale to indicate how you feel regarding the statements below.

Agree strongly Agree somewhat Neither agree or disagree Disagree somewhat Disagree strongly Does not apply

- The quality of safety resources on campus is good
- You generally feel safe on-campus
- University policies support safety on campus
- You feel safe attending parties off-campus
- It is easy to locate a Blue-light emergency phone
- Communication with students about campus safety is generally good
- The campus is well-lit at night
- You often do not feel safe off-campus at night
- Students in general are concerned about personal safety
- Threatening behavior is a problem on campus
- I considered the quality of safety of the UA campus when deciding to attend
- Students are generally civil and polite rather than rude
- Most students understand their behavior can impact the U of A community
- Your professors address disruptive student behavior in the classroom
- There is affordable housing around the neighboring areas that is safe for students
- I discuss safety matters often with my friends

24. What personal safety issues are you most concerned about and why?

25. Where do you feel the most safe on campus and why?

26. Where do you feel the least safe on campus and why?

27. What are some suggestions to improve safety on the U of A campus?

28. I would contact campus police if:

Agree strongly Agree somewhat Neither agree nor disagree Disagree somewhat
Disagree strongly

- I observe suspicious activity
- I need a jump start for my motor vehicle
- I observe or know of someone who has a weapon on campus
- I discover damaged or vandalized college property
- I witness someone being threatened
- I need medical services/assistance
- I experience an on-campus theft of my personal or college owned property
- I witness a crime

29. Over the past year, the crime rate on campus has:

- Increased significantly
- Increased slightly

- Stayed about the same
- Decreased slightly
- Decreased greatly

30. Over the past year, the crime rate off-campus has:

- Increased significantly
- Increased slightly
- Stayed about the same
- Decreased slightly
- Decreased greatly

31. Please indicate which of the following have happened to you as a result of your on-line community experience

- Stalked/bothered/harassed by people
- Ridiculed or gossiped about by a person or group
- Had an undesirable photo posted of you
- Had a group profile started about you or including you
- Other, please specify.

32. Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:

Agree strongly Agree somewhat Neither agree or disagree Disagree somewhat
Disagree strongly

- I look out for my friends when we go out
- The average college student thinks that it is acceptable to have sex with someone who is severely intoxicated
- I know what to do if I see a fellow student who is in trouble or in distress
- I think that it is acceptable to have sex with someone who is severely intoxicated
- I am responsible for knowing the policies of the University of Arizona
- I know how to recognize a situation when it is unsafe
- The average UA student will intervene to prevent a sexual assault
- I am familiar with the signs of someone who is suicidal or intends to harm themselves
- I know what to do if I am a victim of hazing or witness hazing of other students
- I know the policies of the U of A
- Please rate your level of satisfaction with the measures the university has taken to ensure student safety.