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## A study of residence hall students' knowledge of, and attitudes toward, safety and security policies and procedures at the University of Northern Iowa

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## **A study of residence hall students' knowledge of, and attitudes toward, safety and security policies and procedures at the University of Northern Iowa**

### **Abstract**

Increasingly in recent years, serious crime has emerged as a phenomenon on American college campuses (Time, 1973). Factors such as the increased crime rate in the United States, the increased heterogeneity of the college student population, and the greater openness of the college campus have resulted in more and varied crimes on college campuses, e.g., sexual assault, theft, and vandalism (Middleton, 1981). Rape on college campuses, once unheard of, is now commonplace (Thomas, 1978, Mehreu, 1983, Dowd, 1983). American colleges and universities had had little experience with crime, and were ill prepared to deal with it.

A STUDY OF RESIDENCE HALL STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE OF,  
AND ATTITUDES TOWARD, SAFETY AND SECURITY  
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES  
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA

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A Research Paper  
Presented to  
The Department of Educational Administration  
and Counseling  
University of Northern Iowa

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In Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the Degree  
Master of Arts in Education

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by  
Michael Jon Woeste  
August, 1985



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## Chapter 1

### INTRODUCTION

Increasingly in recent years, serious crime has emerged as a phenomenon on American college campuses (Time, 1973). Factors such as the increased crime rate in the United States, the increased heterogeneity of the college student population, and the greater openness of the college campus have resulted in more and varied crimes on college campuses, e.g., sexual assault, theft, and vandalism (Middleton, 1981). Rape on college campuses, once unheard of, is now commonplace (Thomas, 1978, Mehreu, 1983, Dowd, 1983). American colleges and universities had had little experience with crime, and were ill prepared to deal with it.

Open residence halls and 24-hour visitation make it difficult for housing staff to determine who is a resident and who is an outsider, and for the residence staff to maintain security. The conflict between increased pressure for security, and diminished security resulting from the relaxation of controls and regulations, is compounded by the college students' apathy toward their own self protection. Popular news media report that college students are generally unconcerned about their security in the residence halls and on the campus. They also report that students are often careless

in protecting themselves and their property (U.S. News and World Report, 1971).

The residence hall staff at the University of Northern Iowa (UNI) consider student apathy to be a key issue in maintaining effective security on the UNI campus. Staff members believe that too many residents are not serious enough about their role in protecting themselves and their property, and are not adequately concerned about protecting fellow students or their property. Many students believe their safety and security are the responsibility of the residence hall staff.<sup>1</sup> However, the perceptions of the residence hall staff are based on observation and personal opinion, not on research data.

#### Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this study was to ascertain residence hall students' knowledge of, and attitudes toward, safety and security policies and procedures at the University of Northern Iowa. Specifically, data were collected pertinent to:

- 1) students' perceptions of their responsibility for the safety/security of self and others,
- 2) students' propensity to act in support of the safety/security of self and others,
- 3) students' perceptions of the involvement of others in safety/security maintenance,
- 4) students' perceptions of the role of the UNI Security Office,

<sup>1</sup>R. Hartman (personal communication, September 17, 1984).

- 5) students' knowledge of safety/security programs and procedures,
- 6) students' perceptions of specific safety/security issues, i.e., walking alone at night on campus, adequacy of campus lighting, impact of alcohol consumption on students' safety/security, adequacy of fire safety equipment in residence halls, efficiency of the combination lock system, and the frequency of sexual assaults.

#### Importance of the Study

The safety and security of residents is ultimately the responsibility of the residence hall staff and of their administrative superiors in the Department of Residence and the Division of Educational and Student Services. University personnel who are responsible for the formulation, evaluation, and enforcement of policies and procedures designed to enhance students' safety and security need reliable information concerning students' knowledgability about, and attitudes toward, safety/security issues if student needs in this area are to be met.

#### Delimitations

The extent to which the results of this study may be generalized to other student populations on other college or university campuses is limited for the following reasons:

- 1) Data were gathered only from students living in residence halls at the University of Northern Iowa



during the 1984-1985 academic year.

- 2) There was limited control over the random selection of the subjects due to the cover letter instructions, and to the resident assistants' distribution of the survey instruments.

#### Definition of Terms

- 1) Residence Hall - On-campus housing provided by the University of Northern Iowa for single students, or for married students living alone.
- 2) House - A living unit within a residence hall comprised of 25-60 students residing on one wing of one floor, or on one floor, of the hall.
- 3) Safety - Freedom from exposure to danger, or exemption from injury or loss.
- 4) Security - Freedom from danger, fear; anxiety safe.

## Chapter II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

It took approximately twenty years (1960-1980) to move from strictly enforced policies regulating student behavior to more open campuses, with 24-hour visitation and relatively few regulations. Blimling and Miltenberger (1984) reported that less stringent, self-governing regulations not only relax the student attitudes toward their own security, but toward others' security as well. Handley (1980) noted in his research that the effects of newly-found freedom, joined by a certain naivete about security among students, produced a safety/security problem on college campuses. During the academic year 1971-1972, crimes such as vandalism, assaults, thefts, robberies, and rape increased about 50% on college and university campuses across the nation (Gallagher, 1974).

Crime rates on college and university campuses, as reported by Middleton (1981), have continued to rise. His data reveal a 55% increase in the number of reported sexual attacks on women, from 101 in 1975 to 157 in 1980. Further, he indicated that the increase in rape, attempted rape, and other types of sexual assaults on the campuses was higher than the 46% increase reported nationwide. Middleton noted that some people see the university campus as "a supermarket

for sex related crimes, and that persons associated or not associated with the campus can often find a single girl walking somewhere 24 hours a day" (p. 5).

Dulow (1982) reported that a person who has not been a victim sees little reason to become a participant in security measures to prevent crime. Results of a survey by Lavrakas (1982) revealed similar attitudes. He found the problem to be one of individual experience. "Assaults must be perceived as individually relevant, and of significant proportions, before participation occurs. Participation of individuals with protective programs is thus highly related to the individual's previous personal experience with crime" (p. 312).

Huston's (1981) research identified three factors to consider when looking at students' lack of involvement with security measures. First, he noted that few college students have had experience with or have witnessed a crime on campus. He attributed this lack of exposure to students' work and study habits, and their spending the majority of their time in class buildings or residence halls. The majority simply are not located where the crimes take place. Secondly, Huston observed that the lack of exposure to crime causes a student to provide inaccurate or incomplete descriptions of a crime which he/she has witnessed. Third, the strain of getting involved often causes students to ignore what was seen. Huston concluded that the majority of students simply preferred not to get involved.

Student preference for noninvolvement with security programs or measures was also revealed by Hood's (1974) research. In a study at the University of Iowa, student attitudes toward residence hall security and security-related behavior were assessed. Shortly after the initial sample was surveyed, a coed was murdered in one of the residence halls. The coed had died as a result of a brutal beating that accompanied a sexual assault. A follow-up study was conducted fifteen days after the murder, and the results of the two surveys were compared to determine the event's impact upon students' security-related behavior. Seventy-five percent of the respondents reported that they had not been concerned about a lack of security, and approximately 90 percent of the men and women in both samples did not believe that a violent crime was likely to occur in their residence hall. There was virtually no change in the attitudes of the subjects as a result of the homicide. Hood concluded, "Students appeared to perceive the murder as an isolated event, devoid of any major consequences or implications for them. The brutal murder of a coed in the residence hall did not effect any appreciable change in the security-related behavior" (p. 355).

A similar lack of student concern was found by Dubiet (1974). He concluded, "Crimes in residence halls can be attributed primarily to a lack of security measures provided by the University. The best deterrent of crime is awareness on the part of the student in protecting himself and his

property" (p. 16).

This lack of student concern revealed by several researchers in the 1970's is still prevalent today. Meyer (1984), for example, stated, "Student apathy towards their role in reducing crime is a re-education problem, not one of putting more lights on campus. Students either aren't aware, or won't accept, that they are equally responsible for their own security" (p. 1). Jacobs and O'Meara (1980) reported, "The majority of crimes could be prevented if the students were aware of the problems and would follow a few practical rules of common sense, such as never walking alone at night, locking dorm rooms, and reporting suspicious characters." However, they went on to state, "Getting students to follow such advice is very difficult, unless they have already been assaulted or know someone who has been assaulted" (p. 292).

Nicholson (1981), in presenting the opinions of the Office of the Attorney General of the United States, wrote, "Acts of violence and vandalism are destroying our campuses as places of learning. It will take a commitment from the entire educational community to restore safety on campus" (p. 27).

In summary, for several reasons, crime has become a more serious problem on college campuses. In spite of this situation, however, students' inactivity with and apathy toward their own and others' security continue to be prevailing conditions. Only in extreme cases of personal experience

with crime as a victim, or close contact with a victim, do these conditions of inactivity/apathy change. Finally, these conditions of student inactivity and apathy act as deterrants to the effective maintenance of safety/security on American college and university campuses.

### Chapter III

#### DESIGN OF THE STUDY

In this chapter, the development of the survey instrument, the administration of the survey instrument, and the study sample will be described.

##### Development of the Survey Instrument

The format of the survey instrument was developed after interviews with the staff members of the Department of Residence and Security Office, and residents of each of the nine residence halls on the UNI campus. The following areas were considered by those interviewed to be of primary importance, and were, therefore, emphasized in the survey:

- 1) Students' perceptions of their responsibility for the safety/security of self and others.
- 2) Students' propensity to act in support of the safety/security of self and others.
- 3) Students' perceptions of the involvement of others in safety/security maintenance.
- 4) Students' perceptions of the role of the UNI Security Office.
- 5) Students' knowledge of safety/security programs and procedures.
- 6) Students' perceptions of specific safety/security

issues, i.e., walking alone at night on campus, adequacy of campus lighting, impact of alcohol consumption on students' safety/security, adequacy of fire safety equipment in residence halls, efficiency of the combination lock system, and the frequency of sexual assaults.

The instrument used in this study was designed to assess student knowledge and attitudes with a series of 40 questions, using 30 questions with a five-level Likert scale of agreement-disagreement, a series of 10 yes/no questions, and an open ended statement inviting written comment from the respondent (Appendix A).

The instrument was presented, and the following changes were made in its design:

- 1) The format of the demographic information items was altered to ensure a more complete response. On the pretest, many of the subjects failed to designate their sex.
- 2) The 30 Likert scale questions were rearranged to fit on the front side of one page of paper.
- 3) For ease of tabulation, the items were numbered, and the agree-disagree scale was moved from the right side of the page to the left.
- 4) The color of the paper was changed from sand to orchid (light purple) to make the survey instrument more visually appealing.



The pretest revealed no problems with the items themselves. Therefore, no changes were made in the wording of the items, nor in the number of items used.

#### Administration of the Survey Instrument

The pretest was accomplished by distributing 10 survey instruments to each of two houses in one all-male residence hall (Rider Hall), one all-female residence hall (Hagemann Hall) and one coeducational residence hall (Noehren Hall). Thus, 60 instruments were distributed to selected students in six houses. The resident assistant of each of the six houses was contacted by phone, and was instructed to distribute the instruments to two freshmen, two sophomores, two juniors, two seniors, and two graduate students within the house. The resident assistants instructed the subjects to return the forms to the residence hall main desk.

Following the pretest, and revision of the survey instrument, seven instruments were distributed to each of the remaining 86 resident assistants. Each resident assistant was instructed by cover letter (Appendix B) to distribute the forms to at least one freshman, one sophomore, one junior, one senior, and one graduate student residing within the house. The subjects were instructed by cover letter (Appendix C) to respond to the survey, and to return it to the residence hall main desk as quickly as possible. One week after distribution, a follow up contact was delivered to each hall coordinator.

These procedures elicited an excellent response. Survey instruments were distributed to 662 residents, and 404 responded for a return rate of 64%.

#### The Sample

The 404 subjects for this study were the 169 male (42%) and 235 female (58%) respondents to the pretest and final survey. The 404 subjects represented approximately 10% of the UNI students who lived in residence halls during the fall semester of 1984. The total residence hall population in the fall semester of 1984 consisted of 1,899 male residents (44%) and 2,450 female residents (56%). Thus, the numbers of female and male respondents were a representative sample.

The vast majority of the subjects were of traditional college age. Three hundred eighty were between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two. Only twenty four subjects were twenty-three years of age or older.

Underclassmen (freshmen and sophomores) comprised 59% of the sample; 39% of the subjects were upperclassmen (juniors and seniors). The sample included only six graduate students (2%). The total breakdown of residents by class rank consisted of 2,451 underclassmen (56%), 1,852 upperclassmen (42%), with only 46 graduate students (2%). Again, the subjects were a representative sample of class ranks in the population.

The subjects were quite evenly distributed among the residence halls. Two thirds of them (66%) had lived on campus between one and four semesters. A sizable minority

(34%) had spent five to eight semesters living in the residence halls.

## Chapter IV

### RESULTS

The survey instrument was designed to elicit student responses in six areas deemed to be of primary importance by students and staff who are significantly involved in safety/security programming at the University of Northern Iowa.

- 1) Students' perceptions of their responsibility for the safety/security of self and others.
- 2) Students' propensity to act in support of the safety/security of self and others.
- 3) Students' perceptions of the involvement of others in safety/security maintenance.
- 4) Students' perceptions of the role of the UNI Security Office.
- 5) Students' knowledge of safety/security programs and procedures.
- 6) Students' perceptions of specific safety/security issues, i.e., walking alone at night on campus, adequacy of campus lighting, impact of alcohol consumption on students' safety/security, adequacy of fire safety equipment in residence halls, efficacy of the combination lock system, and the frequency of sexual assaults.

Findings of this study will be presented and discussed under each of the above categories. Students' responses to the 40 survey questions will be presented in tabular form. Sixty-eight of the 404 subjects submitted comments in response to the open-ended statement, and some of the more pertinent comments will be incorporated into the discussion which follows.

Students' Perceptions of Their Responsibility  
for the Safety/Security of Self and Others

The data in this category reveal that a vast majority of subjects consider themselves to be responsible for their own security. Eighty-six percent either agreed or strongly agreed that "room security is my roommate's and my responsibility," and that "I am responsible for my own security and safety in the residence hall," (Table 1).

About three-fourths of the subjects also felt responsible for the safety/security of fellow students. Seventy-seven percent strongly agreed or agreed that "I am responsible for the security of others in my residence hall," and 73% were agreed that "I am responsible for the safety of those living in my house," (Table 1). Consistent with these responses was the statement written by a female subject, "I don't feel unsafe in Campbell Hall, because I know the people around me would come if I needed help."

Statement 12 reveals a difference in the level of agreement between male and female subjects. More females (88%) than males (79%) strongly agreed or agreed that "room security is primarily my roommate's and my responsibility," (Table 1).

One female subject commented, " I feel the responsibility of safety and security is my own, although sometimes others-- such as the R.A.'s, campus security, etc. have to help out. My own room I feel I am responsible for--keeping it locked to avoid vandalism, etc."

TABLE 1

Subjects' Responses to Survey Statements Designed  
to Elicit Their Perceptions of Their Responsibility  
for the Safety/Security of Self and Others.

| Survey Statement   |              | Response Options |           |          |                   |            |
|--|--------------|------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------|------------|
|  |              | Strongly Agree   | Agree     | Disagree | Strongly Disagree | No Opinion |
| 9. I am responsible for the security of others in my residence hall.       | ALL SUBJECTS | 73 (19%)         | 223 (58%) | 46 (13%) | 6 (1 %)           | 39 (10 %)  |
|  | MALE         | 31 (18%)         | 101 (57%) | 22 (12%) | 5 (2 %)           | 17 (10 %)  |
|  | FEMALE       | 42 (20%)         | 122 (58%) | 24 (11%) | 1 (.4 %)          | 22 (10 %)  |
| 12. My room security is primarily my roommate's and my responsibility.     | ALL SUBJECTS | 138 (35%)        | 199 (51%) | 41 (10%) | 10 (3 %)          | 5 (1 %)    |
|  | MALE         | 63 (39%)         | 69 (40%)  | 25 (14%) | 14 (8 %)          | 4 (2 %)    |
|  | FEMALE       | 75 (32%)         | 130 (56%) | 19 (8%)  | 6 (2 %)           | 1 (.04%)   |
| 21. I am responsible for the safety of those living in my house.           | ALL SUBJECTS | 68 (17%)         | 221 (56%) | 68 (17%) | 7 (2 %)           | 30 (8 %)   |
|  | MALE         | 18 (10%)         | 103 (60%) | 37 (21%) | 3 (2 %)           | 12 (7 %)   |
|  | FEMALE       | 50 (23%)         | 118 (53%) | 31 (14%) | 4 (2 %)           | 18 (8 %)   |
| 25. I am responsible for my own security and safety in the residence hall. | ALL SUBJECTS | 102 (26%)        | 232 (60%) | 38 (10%) | 4 (1 %)           | 13 (3 %)   |
|  | MALE         | 42 (24%)         | 105 (60%) | 18 (10%) | 3 (2 %)           | 6 (3 %)    |
|  | FEMALE       | 60 (28%)         | 127 (59%) | 20 (9%)  | 1 (.4 %)          | 7 (3 %)    |

Students' Propensity to Act in Support  
of the Safety/Security of Self and Others

The students' propensity to act in support of the safety/security of themselves and others is best summarized as inconsistent. A vast majority of subjects responded in a positive, security-conscious manner to the statements eliciting their feelings towards reporting sexual assault (95%), closing exterior residence hall doors found open (71%), and reporting any person seen vandalizing hall property (82%). On the other hand, 73% of the subjects agreed or strongly agreed that they would give the residence hall lock combination to a girl/boyfriend and 56% reported that they did not consistently lock their room doors (Table 2).

Although 73% of the subjects would give the exterior door lock combination to a girl/boyfriend, only 30% would give the combination to a person from another residence hall (Table 2). Comments by two subjects provide insight into the reasons underlying these decisions: "I don't believe it's our boyfriends we have to worry about in the dorms; it's the people we don't know very well who we shouldn't be giving the combinations to." Also, "The people I would give the combination to are people I know and trust. I would never give it to a stranger or anybody that I didn't know well."

Responses to statement ten reveal that a vast majority of subjects (86%) disagreed or strongly disagreed with



allowing "strangers entrance to the residence halls who could not open the combination lock." Seventy-one percent indicated that "I would close any exterior residence hall door found propped open," (Table 2).

In the area of sexual assault, there was a marked difference in the responses of males and females. Four-fifths of the males "would confront any suspected assault situation;" 62% of the women would do so. However, 45% of the women "would confront any strangers I see in the hall," but only 31% of the men would do so, (Table 2). Two female subjects summarize the situation clearly:

In regard to the questions about confronting strangers in my house or suspected sexual assaults--I would confront them if I thought I wasn't endangering myself and I thought my intervention would do some good. I'd do something to help someone being assaulted or to get rid of a stranger in the house no matter what--but it wouldn't always be a personal confrontation.

Also, "On sexual assaults, I would try to help if I saw it happening, but if there were a group of guys committing the act, I would just run for help."

A vast majority of the subjects (83%) reported that they consider their "property ... safe when I leave and lock my door," yet 66% of them indicated that they "seldom lock my door when I leave my room and stay in my house," (Table 2).

A vasy majority of subjects indicated that they would report any person whom they witnessed pulling a fire alarm (82%) or vandalizing residence hall property (82%).

TABLE 2

Subjects' responses to survey statements designed to elicit their perceptions of their propensity to act in support of the safety/security of self and others.

| Survey Statement  |              | Response Options |           |           |                   |            |
|---|--------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
|   |              | Strongly Agree   | Agree     | Disagree  | Strongly Disagree | No Opinion |
| 6. I would give my residence hall lock combination to my girl/boy friend                                | ALL SUBJECTS | 81 (21%)         | 204 (52%) | 55 (14%)  | 38 (10%)          | 14 (4%)    |
|   | MALE         | 54 (33%)         | 86 (52%)  | 13 (8%)   | 6 (4%)            | 7 (4%)     |
|   | FEMALE       | 27 (12%)         | 118 (52%) | 42 (19%)  | 32 (14%)          | 7 (3%)     |
| 10. I would allow any strangers entrance to the residence hall who could not open the combination lock. | ALL SUBJECTS | 3 (.07%)         | 30 (8%)   | 151 (39%) | 185 (47%)         | 22 (6%)    |
|   | MALE         | 2 (1%)           | 19 (11%)  | 75 (43%)  | 60 (35%)          | 17 (10%)   |
|   | FEMALE       | 1 (.04%)         | 11 (5%)   | 76 (35%)  | 125 (57%)         | 5 (2%)     |
| 16. I would report any person who I witnessed pulling a fire alarm.                                     | ALL SUBJECTS | 206 (52%)        | 120 (30%) | 35 (9%)   | 3 (.07%)          | 31 (8%)    |
|   | MALE         | 88 (52%)         | 56 (33%)  | 9 (5%)    | 1 (.05%)          | 16 (9%)    |
|   | FEMALE       | 118 (52%)        | 64 (28%)  | 26 (11%)  | 2 (.08%)          | 15 (7%)    |
| 17. I seldom leave my room without locking my door.   | ALL SUBJECTS | 96 (23%)         | 137 (33%) | 130 (31%) | 41 (10%)          | 13 (3%)    |
|   | MALE         | 36 (21%)         | 62 (36%)  | 54 (31%)  | 14 (8%)           | 7 (4%)     |
|   | FEMALE       | 60 (25%)         | 75 (31%)  | 76 (31%)  | 27 (11%)          | 6 (2%)     |
| 22. I would report any sexual assaults that I witnessed.  | ALL SUBJECTS | 256 (65%)        | 119 (30%) | 8 (2%)    | 1 (.02%)          | 12 (3%)    |
|   | MALE         | 111 (73%)        | 32 (21%)  | 2 (1%)    | 1 (.06%)          | 6 (4%)     |
|   | FEMALE       | 145 (59%)        | 87 (36%)  | 6 (2%)    | - 0 -             | 6 (2%)     |
| 23. I would confront any strangers I see in the hall.   | ALL SUBJECTS | 70 (18%)         | 85 (21%)  | 168 (43%) | 36 (9%)           | 36 (9%)    |
|   | MALE         | 7 (4%)           | 45 (27%)  | 80 (47%)  | 13 (8%)           | 24 (14%)   |
|   | FEMALE       | 63 (28%)         | 40 (18%)  | 88 (38%)  | 23 (10%)          | 12 (5%)    |
| 24. I would give my residence hall lock combination to a person from another hall.                      | ALL SUBJECTS | 8 (2%)           | 108 (28%) | 150 (38%) | 77 (20%)          | 48 (12%)   |
|   | MALE         | 4 (2%)           | 58 (29%)  | 69 (34%)  | 39 (19%)          | 30 (16%)   |
|   | FEMALE       | 4 (2%)           | 50 (26%)  | 81 (42%)  | 38 (20%)          | 18 (9%)    |

TABLE 2 (Continued)

| Survey Statement   |              | Response Options |           |          |                   |            |
|--|--------------|------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------|------------|
|  |              | Strongly Agree   | Agree     | Disagree | Strongly Disagree | No Opinion |
| 27. My property is safe when I leave and lock my door.                               | ALL SUBJECTS | 70 (18%)         | 252 (65%) | 42 (11%) | 11 (3%)           | 14 (4%)    |
|  | MALE         | 33 (18%)         | 104 (60%) | 24 (14%) | 8 (5%)            | 3 (2%)     |
|  | FEMALE       | 37 (17%)         | 148 (68%) | 18 (8%)  | 3 (1%)            | 11 (5%)    |
| 28. I would close any exterior residence hall door I found propped open.             | ALL SUBJECTS | 108 (28%)        | 168 (43%) | 73 (19%) | 9 (2%)            | 33 (8%)    |
|  | MALE         | 39 (23%)         | 70 (41%)  | 38 (22%) | 5 (3%)            | 19 (11%)   |
|  | FEMALE       | 69 (31%)         | 98 (45%)  | 35 (16%) | 4 (2%)            | 14 (6%)    |
| 31. I would confront any suspected sexual assault situations.                        | ALL SUBJECTS | 115 (29%)        | 157 (40%) | 59 (15%) | 3 (.07%)          | 57 (15%)   |
|  | MALE         | 62 (36%)         | 74 (44%)  | 14 (8%)  | 1 (.05%)          | 19 (11%)   |
|  | FEMALE       | 53 (24%)         | 83 (38%)  | 45 (20%) | 2 (.09%)          | 38 (17%)   |
| 32. I seldom lock my door when I leave my room and stay in my house.                 | ALL SUBJECTS | 86 (22%)         | 171 (44%) | 66 (17%) | 61 (16%)          | 5 (1%)     |
|  | MALE         | 39 (23%)         | 74 (44%)  | 25 (15%) | 27 (16%)          | 2 (1%)     |
|  | FEMALE       | 47 (21%)         | 97 (44%)  | 41 (19%) | 34 (16%)          | 3 (1%)     |
| 34. I would report any person who I witnessed vandalizing or damaging hall property. | ALL SUBJECTS | 139 (35%)        | 186 (47%) | 24 (6%)  | 1 (.02%)          | 43 (11%)   |
|  | MALE         | 64 (38%)         | 75 (45%)  | 12 (7%)  | - 0 -             | 17 (10%)   |
|  | FEMALE       | 75 (33%)         | 111 (49%) | 12 (5%)  | 1 (.04%)          | 26 (12%)   |

Students' Perceptions of the Involvement  
of Others  
in Safety/Security Maintenance

Although three-fourths of the subjects indicated that other residents of the house do contribute to their security, only 48% strongly agreed or agreed that there is "adequate student involvement with security in my house," (Table 3). One subject commented, "I believe that my safety can't be everyone else's concern, but if everyone looked after each other a little, things would be more easily detected."

A marked difference between males and females is found in their response to statement 11. Collectively, 68% of the women agreed or strongly agreed that "all residents should be required to evacuate the residence hall whenever a fire alarm is sounded," compared to only 35% of the men, (Table 3). One coed commented, "Something needs to be done about the fire alarms. I never go outside when one sounds because I have been conditioned to think of it as a false alarm."

Another commented:

Too many false alarms. These fire alarms are supposed to save our lives. Having so many false alarms creates a false sense of security. Now when an alarm goes off after so many false ones), people just shrug it off as being "another false alarm." In talking with other residents in Bartlett, many persons are so used to these false alarms that they actually sleep through them. I shudder to think of the time when one of these "false alarms" is a real emergency and the residents that might be injured or even killed in a fire. I, for one, am tired of being awakened at 2 and

4 a.m. and would feel much safer if the system were disconnected. It is a problem that should be looked into.

Seventy percent of the subjects responded that the residence hall staff are responsible for their safety/security within the residence halls, indicating a clear perception of that hall staffs' role, (Table 3).

TABLE 3

Subjects' responses to survey statements designed to elicit their perceptions of the involvement of others in safety/security maintenance.

| Survey Statement   |              | Response Options |           |           |                   | No Opinion |
|--|--------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
|  |              | Strongly Agree   | Agree     | Disagree  | Strongly Disagree |            |
| 7. There is adequate student involvement with security in my house.  | ALL SUBJECTS | 27 ( 7%)         | 164 (41%) | 116 (29%) | 48 (12%)          | 47 (12%)   |
|  | MALE         | 16 ( 9%)         | 80 (47%)  | 37 (22%)  | 16 (11%)          | 20 (12%)   |
|  | FEMALE       | 11 ( 5%)         | 84 (36%)  | 79 (34%)  | 32 (14%)          | 27 (12%)   |
| 11. I believe that all residents should be required to evacuate the residence hall whenever a fire alarm is sounded. | ALL SUBJECTS | 101 (23%)        | 138 (32%) | 120 (28%) | 53 (12%)          | 22 ( 5%)   |
|  | MALE         | 20 (11%)         | 41 (24%)  | 65 (37%)  | 38 (22%)          | 10 ( 6%)   |
|  | FEMALE       | 81 (31%)         | 97 (37%)  | 55 (21%)  | 15 ( 6%)          | 12 ( 5%)   |
| 14. Other residents in my house do not contribute to my security.  | ALL SUBJECTS | 8 ( 2%)          | 49 (13%)  | 227 (58%) | 68 (17%)          | 37 (10%)   |
|  | MALE         | 2 ( 1%)          | 22 (13%)  | 95 (57%)  | 31 (19%)          | 16 (10%)   |
|  | FEMALE       | 6 ( 3%)          | 27 (12%)  | 132 (59%) | 37 (17%)          | 21 ( 9%)   |
| 35. Residence hall staff are responsible for my safety and security.   | ALL SUBJECTS | 61 (16%)         | 210 (54%) | 70 (18%)  | 12 ( 3%)          | 38 (10%)   |
|  | MALE         | 20 (12%)         | 91 (54%)  | 28 (16%)  | 6 ( 4%)           | 23 (14%)   |
|  | FEMALE       | 41 (18%)         | 119 (53%) | 42 (19%)  | 6 ( 3%)           | 15 ( 7%)   |

Students' Perceptions of the Role  
of the UNI Security Office

Subjects' responses indicate that the vast majority (83% and 79%, respectively) believe: "A major role of UNI security is safety and/or security education of the UNI students." However, only 42% of the subjects strongly agreed or agreed that "A primary role of UNI security is parking control," (Table 4).

The strength of students' feeling about the parking control function of the UNI Security Office is revealed in their comments. One subject stated,

I strongly feel that the security department is inadequately trained for their jobs. For one, security personnel, in my opinion, concentrate entirely too much on writing parking tickets. If there were enough spaces available for permits issued the problem of "illegal" parking would be minimal.

Another commented,

I seriously feel that UNI security should concentrate more on crime prevention than on parking control. The long-term consequences of a B-lot parking violation is really nothing compared to the long-term consequences of rape or even a parking lot vandalism and theft. Please convey my sentiments to the appropriate authorities.

Still another subject stated, "Security seems more involved with giving parking tickets instead of making the campus a safe place."

About one-half of the subjects (51%) strongly agreed or agreed that "UNI Security Police help to provide a safe campus."

There was a difference between male and female responses. Fifty-eight percent of the men--compared to 44% of the women--either agreed or strongly agreed with the statement. Considerably more women (86%) than men (67%) felt that "a major role of UNI security is safety and/or security education of the UNI students," (Table 4).



TABLE 4

Subjects' responses to survey statements designed to elicit their perceptions of the role of the UNI Security Office.

| Survey Statement  |              | Response Options |           |           |                   |            |
|---|--------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
|   |              | Strongly Agree   | Agree     | Disagree  | Strongly Disagree | No Opinion |
| 8. The UNI Security Police help to provide a safe campus.                                 | ALL SUBJECTS | 18 ( 5%)         | 181 (46%) | 91 (23%)  | 41 (10%)          | 66 (17%)   |
|   | MALE         | 13 ( 8%)         | 85 (50%)  | 21 (12%)  | 23 (13%)          | 29 (17%)   |
|   | FEMALE       | 5 ( 2%)          | 96 (42%)  | 70 (31%)  | 18 ( 8%)          | 37 (16%)   |
| 13. A major role of UNI security is helping students.                                     | ALL SUBJECTS | 117 (31%)        | 196 (52%) | 26 ( 7%)  | 9 ( 2%)           | 32 ( 8%)   |
|   | MALE         | 44 (26%)         | 91 (53%)  | 11 ( 6%)  | 4 ( 2%)           | 21 (12%)   |
|   | FEMALE       | 73 (35%)         | 105 (50%) | 15 ( 7%)  | 5 ( 2%)           | 11 ( 5%)   |
| 19. A major role of UNI security is safety and/or security education of the UNI students. | ALL SUBJECTS | 97 (25%)         | 211 (54%) | 34 ( 8%)  | 14 ( 4%)          | 36 ( 9%)   |
|   | MALE         | 23 (13%)         | 93 (54%)  | 24 (14%)  | 10 ( 6%)          | 21 (12%)   |
|   | FEMALE       | 74 (33%)         | 118 (53%) | 10 ( 5%)  | 4 ( 2%)           | 15 ( 7%)   |
| 30. A primary role of UNI security is parking control.                                    | ALL SUBJECTS | 62 (16%)         | 97 (26%)  | 116 (31%) | 78 (21%)          | 24 ( 6%)   |
|   | MALE         | 31 (18%)         | 40 (24%)  | 54 (32%)  | 21 (21%)          | 9 ( 5%)    |
|   | FEMALE       | 31 (15%)         | 57 (27%)  | 62 (30%)  | 43 (21%)          | 15 ( 7%)   |

Students' Knowledge of Safety/Security  
Programs and Procedures

Subjects' responses to statements in this category clearly indicate that many UNI coeds either do not know about, or do not utilize, safety/security programs designed to provide a more safe and secure environment for them. For example, 100% of the female subjects reported that "I am aware of the Shull Hall Escort Service," but only 21% indicated that "I utilize the Shull Hall Escort Service." Also, only 35% of the female subjects knew the phone number for the UNI Security Office, only 39% had attended a program dealing with the safety procedures of the residence hall, and only 36% had "attended a program dealing with personal safety and self defense against sexual assaults," (Table 5).

Subject's responses also indicate that women are more knowledgeable than men about safety/security programs and procedures. Women, compared to men, report greater awareness of the Shull Hall Escort Service (100% versus 33%); and the Residence Watch Program and its procedures (51% versus 37%); knew the phone number for the Security Office (35% versus 33%); and reported that "my Resident Assistant has helped me be aware of security concerns and safety procedures" (88% versus 78%), (Table 5).

More important, subjects' responses to statements 40, 41, and 45 indicate that women are more active participants in

safety/security programs.

Responses to statement 41 reveal that although more women than men have attended a program dealing with residence hall safety procedures (29% in comparison to 19%), the majority of the subjects (76%) did not attend such a program, (Table 5). The reasons for such mediocre attendance are unclear, but one subject--after attending a security program--commented:

I did attend a security meeting in our hall. Our R.A.'s crabbed to the people attending that more should have been there then they thanked the few of us who were there for coming. I can see why so few people showed up. All I heard was that there has never been a rape on campus. This seems to be either ill-informed information or a direct lie. I don't believe that any campus can be so lucky as to go without any reports of such incidences. During the meeting we watched a short movie on protection of property and self which was ridiculous. The narrator spoke as if the audience was a group of children, and hoaky cops and robbers mystery music played in the background. I know this was an honest attempt by security and our residence hall to inform students about crime on campus, but it didn't come off well at all.

Perhaps it is a lack of relevant information, well-presented--as well as student apathy--that accounts for a lack of interest and attendance.

TABLE 5

Subjects' responses to survey statements designed to elicit their knowledge of safety/security programs and procedures.

|       | <u>Survey Statement</u>  |              | <u>Response Options</u> |           |
|-------|--|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|
|       |  |              | <u>Yes</u>              | <u>No</u> |
| * 20. | I am aware of the proper evacuation procedures in case of fire.                          | ALL SUBJECTS | 328 (85%)               | 57 (15%)  |
|       |  | MALE         | 131 (78%)               | 36 (22%)  |
|       |  | FEMALE       | 197 (77%)               | 21 (23%)  |
| * 29. | My Resident Assistant has helped me be aware of security concerns and safety procedures. | ALL SUBJECTS | 279 (83%)               | 56 (17%)  |
|       |  | MALE         | 123 (78%)               | 35 (22%)  |
|       |  | FEMALE       | 156 (88%)               | 21 (12%)  |
| 36.   | I feel that UNI students are adequately informed concerning safety procedures.           | ALL CAMPUS   | 256 (57%)               | 193 (43%) |
|       |  | MALE         | 106 (62%)               | 64 (38%)  |
|       |  | FEMALE       | 150 (54%)               | 129 (46%) |
| 37.   | I am aware of the Shull Hall Escort Service.   | ALL SUBJECTS | 353 (91%)               | 34 ( 9%)  |
|       |  | MALE         | 135 (80%)               | 34 (20%)  |
|       |  | FEMALE       | 218 (100%)              | - 0 -     |
| 38.   | I know the phone number for UNI Campus Security.   | ALL SUBJECTS | 129 (33%)               | 263 (67%) |
|       |  | MALE         | 57 (33%)                | 115 (67%) |
|       |  | FEMALE       | 72 (35%)                | 148 (65%) |
| 40.   | I have read the booklet, "What Every Woman Should Know About Self Protection."           | ALL SUBJECTS | 116 (29%)               | 286 (71%) |
|       |  | MALE         | 18 (11%)                | 152 (89%) |
|       |  | FEMALE       | 98 (39%)                | 134 (61%) |
| 41.   | I have attended a program that deals with the safety procedures of my residence hall.    | ALL SUBJECTS | 95 (24%)                | 297 (76%) |
|       |  | MALE         | 33 (19%)                | 141 (51%) |
|       |  | FEMALE       | 62 (29%)                | 156 (71%) |

TABLE 5 (Continued)

|     | <u>Survey Statement</u>  |              | <u>Response Options</u> |           |
|-----|--|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|
|     |  |              | <u>Yes</u>              | <u>No</u> |
| 42. | I utilize the Shull Hall Escort Service.   | ALL SUBJECTS | 50 (13%)                | 345 (87%) |
|     |  | MALE         | 5 (4%)                  | 136 (96%) |
|     |  | FEMALE       | 45 (21%)                | 209 (79%) |
| 44. | I am aware of the Residence Watch Program and its procedures.                                    | ALL SUBJECTS | 177 (45%)               | 214 (55%) |
|     |  | MALE         | 64 (37%)                | 107 (63%) |
|     |  | FEMALE       | 113 (51%)               | 107 (49%) |
| 45. | I have attended a program dealing with personal safety and self defense against sexual assaults. | ALL SUBJECTS | 96 (24%)                | 296 (76%) |
|     |  | MALE         | 17 (10%)                | 154 (90%) |
|     |  | FEMALE       | 79 (36%)                | 142 (64%) |

\* The Likert response options to these statements are changed to "Yes-No" response options for consistency of format, with "Strongly Agree" and "Agree" equated to a "Yes" response and "Disagree and "Strongly Disagree" equated to a "No" response; "No Opinion" responses are not included.

## Students' Perceptions of Specific Safety/Security Issues

The data in this category reveal student satisfaction with specific safety/security factors on the UNI campus. A vast majority of the subjects (96%) indicated that "my hall has sufficient fire safety equipment ... to provide a safe environment." A substantial minority (42%) feel that "the combination lock system on residence hall exterior doors contributes positively to a safe hall." However, only 29% think that the lighting on the UNI campus is adequate to provide security. Therefore, many students (15% of the men and 36% of the women) reported that "I rarely walk across the campus alone at night," (Table 6).

The adequacy of campus lighting is more of an issue among women than men. Only 23% of the female subjects (39% of the males) indicated that "there is adequate lighting on the UNI campus to provide security," (Table 6). One female subject commented, "The areas around the Ed Center, West Gym, and Campanile are bad--too dark."

Another reinforced the issue by stating, "I feel there needs to be more lighting on this campus. Examples: by Ed Center, walk from Dome to halls."

Fifty-eight percent of the subjects felt that the combination lock system does not contribute to residence hall safety and security. This issue--more than any other--elicited

comments from students who obviously have strong--largely negative--opinions on the subject:

"I don't like the combination lock system, because I don't feel secure trusting my personal safety to others. Although I wouldn't let strangers into the building, there are people who would; and this doesn't make me feel too safe."

I don't feel that the residence hall lock system works at all. Anyone who wants into a residence hall after midnight can get in by just waiting for someone who knows the combination to open the door. It also bothers me to know that if someone were chasing me, I wouldn't be able to enter a dorm other than mine because I don't know their combination.

"The combination lock system does not offer a positive security system in my opinion. I constantly am hearing people give out the combination; however, the people have been much better since the combination was changed not to tell others."

This type of security in the residence halls is very inadequate. A guy could very easily follow a girl in at night and she could do nothing about it. The combination lock numbers can get out very easily. (People who live off campus even know them). A key system would be much more appropriate.

Also:

It doesn't matter how long the combination locks are on, there are still going to be people that don't belong wandering through the hallway. I have lived here for 2½ years and this is the first time I have felt unsafe.

Nearly three-fourths (72%) of the subjects "feel that alcohol consumption contributes to the number of accidents and injuries" at UNI, (Table 6). One subject commented,

I feel that overconsumption of alcohol is a major problem as far as vandalism and harassment is

concerned. In my house there are many people who roam the halls on weekends at very late hours and cause vandalism problems and make excessive noise.

Six female subjects (2%) reported that they were sexually assaulted on the UNI campus during the fall semester of 1984, (Table 6). The criteria for sexual assault were not defined by the researcher, leaving them open to definition by the subjects. One subject defined sexual assault through her experience by stating,

Students need to be made more aware of date-rapes on campus. I said I haven't been assaulted this summer, but I was before. I finally learned through a class that it wasn't my fault, but I didn't feel at the time I could report it because I felt it to be my fault when it wasn't.



TABLE 6

Subjects' responses to survey statements designed to elicit their perceptions of specific safety/security issues.

|       | <u>Survey Statement</u>   |              | <u>Response Options</u> |           |
|-------|---|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|
|       |   |              | <u>Yes</u>              | <u>No</u> |
| * 15. | I rarely walk across the UNI campus alone at night.   | ALL SUBJECTS | 166 (43%)               | 216 (57%) |
|       |   | MALE         | 25 (15%)                | 137 (85%) |
|       |   | FEMALE       | 141 (36%)               | 79 (64%)  |
| * 18. | The combination lock system on residence hall exterior doors contributes positively to a safe hall.                     | ALL SUBJECTS | 160 (42%)               | 219 (58%) |
|       |   | MALE         | 78 (48%)                | 83 (52%)  |
|       |   | FEMALE       | 82 (37%)                | 136 (62%) |
| * 26. | There is adequate lighting on the UNI campus to provide security.   | ALL SUBJECTS | 112 (29%)               | 270 (71%) |
|       |   | MALE         | 62 (39%)                | 99 (61%)  |
|       |   | FEMALE       | 46 (23%)                | 151 (77%) |
| * 33. | My hall has sufficient fire safety equipment (smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, etc.) to provide a safe environment. | ALL SUBJECTS | 364 (96%)               | 13 (4%)   |
|       |   | MALE         | 145 (95%)               | 7 (5%)    |
|       |   | FEMALE       | 219 (97%)               | 6 (3%)    |
| 39.   | I feel that alcohol consumption contributes to the number of accidents and injuries.                                    | ALL SUBJECTS | 279 (72%)               | 107 (28%) |
|       |   | MALE         | 122 (72%)               | 47 (28%)  |
|       |   | FEMALE       | 157 (72%)               | 60 (28%)  |

\* The Likert response options to these statements are changed to "Yes-No" response options for consistency of format, with "Strongly Agree" and "Agree" equated to a "Yes" response and "Disagree" and "Strongly Disagree" equated to a "No" response; "No Opinion" responses are not included.

## Chapter V

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The research data warrant several conclusions.

1) Subjects reported a strong sense of responsibility for their own safety/security and for the safety/security of others. However, their reported actions were inconsistent-- in some cases supportive of and in other situations deterrents to the safety/security of themselves and others. Finally, subjects' responses reveal an alarming lack of knowledge about certain safety/security policies and procedures and an even more alarming propensity not to utilize safety/security measures of which they are aware.

2) Subjects' responses indicated that security and safety are more important to women than to men. However, a majority even of female subjects reported that they either did not have knowledge of, or did not utilize, many of the safety/security measures currently in effect.

3) Subjects' responses clearly indicate that most students perceive the proper role of the UNI Security Office to be that of helpful educators of the students, and that most students feel that the Security Office overemphasizes its parking control function. Generally, female subjects reported a less favorable impression of UNI security than did male subjects.

4) The subjects indicated that the involvement of others is an important factor in the maintenance of safety and security but that involvement of others is generally inadequate. The subjects' perceptions of their own responsibility, in comparison, are much more positive. In light of this finding, subjects seem more certain of their own actions and involvement in relation to self-defense, than others'.

5) Subjects' responses to specific safety/security issues revealed a strong feeling of dissatisfaction. The subjects also indicated that the lighting is inadequate in certain areas of the UNI campus, and that they are, therefore, afraid to walk the campus alone at night. Female subjects had especially strong feelings about this issue. Both males and females identified the consumption of alcoholic beverages as a distinctly negative factor in safety/security maintenance.

Security is vital. It is a value/condition that must be present in order to provide an environment suitable for facilitating educational growth. These conclusions not only indicate the importance of adequate security, but reveal the need for change as well. Students need to be made aware of their responsibility in protecting themselves, and the bottom line is that it will take a commitment from the entire educational community to produce any significant changes.

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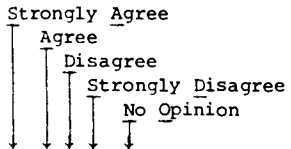
DEPARTMENT OF RESIDENCE: STUDENT SECURITY SURVEY

INSTRUCTIONS: The information you provide in this survey will be used to 1) assess student satisfaction/dissatisfaction with currently existing services and conditions, and 2) to improve student services and conditions. (NOTE: This information is confidential; your name cannot be identified.)

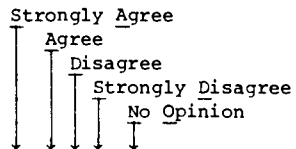
Check (✓) one of each of the following categories:

- 1. Age:
  - a. \_\_\_ 17-19
  - b. \_\_\_ 20-22
  - c. \_\_\_ 23 or older
- 2. Sex:
  - a. \_\_\_ Male
  - b. \_\_\_ Female
- 3. Residence Hall:
  - a. \_\_\_ Bartlett
  - b. \_\_\_ Bender
  - c. \_\_\_ Campbell
  - d. \_\_\_ Dancer
  - e. \_\_\_ Hagemann
  - f. \_\_\_ Lawther
  - g. \_\_\_ Noehren
  - h. \_\_\_ Rider
  - i. \_\_\_ Shull
- 4. Number of semesters in residence halls:
  - a. \_\_\_ one
  - b. \_\_\_ two
  - c. \_\_\_ three
  - d. \_\_\_ four
  - e. \_\_\_ five
  - f. \_\_\_ six
  - g. \_\_\_ seven
  - h. \_\_\_ eight or more
- 5. Classification:
  - a. \_\_\_ Freshman
  - b. \_\_\_ Sophomore
  - c. \_\_\_ Junior
  - d. \_\_\_ Senior
  - e. \_\_\_ Graduate

INSTRUCTIONS: Circle the letters SA if you Strongly Agree with an item, A if you Agree, D if you Disagree, SD if you Strongly Disagree, and NO if you have No Opinion.



- SA A D SD NO 6. I would give my residence hall lock combination to my girl/boyfriend.
- SA A D SD NO 7. There is adequate student involvement with security in my house.
- SA A D SD NO 8. The UNI Security Police help to provide a safe campus.
- SA A D SD NO 9. I am responsible for the security of others in my residence hall.
- SA A D SD NO 10. I would allow any strangers entrance to the residence hall who could not open the combination lock.
- SA A D SD NO 11. I believe that all residents should be required to evacuate the residence hall whenever a fire alarm is sounded.
- SA A D SD NO 12. My room security is primarily my roommate's and my responsibility.
- SA A D SD NO 13. A major role of UNI security is helping students.
- SA A D SD NO 14. Other residents in my house do not contribute to my security.
- SA A D SD NO 15. I rarely walk across the UNI campus alone at night.
- SA A D SD NO 16. I would report any person who I witnessed pulling a fire alarm.
- SA A D SD NO 17. I seldom leave my room without locking my door.
- SA A D SD NO 18. The combination lock system on residence hall exterior doors contributes positively to a safe hall.
- SA A D SD NO 19. A major role of UNI security is safety and/or security education of the UNI students.
- SA A D SD NO 20. I am aware of the proper evacuation procedures in case of fire.
- SA A D SD NO 21. I am responsible for the safety of those living in my house.
- SA A D SD NO 22. I would report any sexual assaults that I witnessed.
- SA A D SD NO 23. I would confront any strangers I see in the hall.
- SA A D SD NO 24. I would give my residence hall lock combination to a person from another hall.
- SA A D SD NO 25. I am responsible for my own security and safety in the residence halls.



- SA A D SD NO 26. There is adequate lighting on the UNI campus to provide security.
- SA A D SD NO 27. My property is safe when I leave and lock my door.
- SA A D SD NO 28. I would close any exterior residence hall door I found propped open.
- SA A D SD NO 29. My Resident Assistant has helped me be aware of security concerns and safety procedures.
- SA A D SD NO 30. A primary role of UNI security is parking control.
- SA A D SD NO 31. I would confront any suspected sexual assault situations.
- SA A D SD NO 32. I seldom lock my door when I leave my room and stay in my house.
- SA A D SD NO 33. My hall has sufficient fire safety equipment (smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, etc.) to provide a safe environment
- SA A D SD NO 34. I would report any person who I witnessed vandalizing or damaging hall property.
- SA A D SD NO 35. Residence hall staff are responsible for my safety and security.

- \*\*\*\*\*
- Circle YES or NO for the following items:
- YES NO 36. I feel that the UNI students are adequately informed concerning safety procedures.
  - YES NO 37. I am aware of the Shull Hall Escort Service.
  - YES NO 38. I know the phone number for UNI Campus Security.
  - YES NO 39. I feel that alcohol consumption contributes to the number of accidents and injuries.
  - YES NO 40. I have read the booklet, "What Every Woman Should Know About Self Protection."
  - YES NO 41. I have attended a program that deals with the safety procedures of my residence hall.
  - YES NO 42. I utilize the Shull Hall Escort Services.
  - YES NO 43. I have been sexually assaulted this semester at UNI.
  - YES NO 44. I am aware of the Residence Watch Program and its procedures.
  - YES NO 45. I have attended a program dealing with personal safety and self defense against sexual assaults.

Use the back side of this sheet for any additional comments you may wish to make.

## Appendix B

TO: The Resident Assistant  
FROM: Mike Woeste  
DATE: November 28, 1984  
RE: SECURITY SURVEY

My name is Michael Woeste, and I am a graduate student at the University of Northern Iowa in College Student Personnel Services.

I am in the process of conducting research in determining levels of satisfaction with security and safety in the residence and campus environment, and I need your help in distributing and collecting the survey.

Your role is to distribute these surveys to any members of your house, making certain that you choose at least one freshmen, sophomore, junior, senior, and graduate student if applicable.

All information they need will be supplied in the cover letter. I realize that you are burdened at this time of the year, but your time and participation are vital to my research.

Thank you.

/bjh

## Appendix C

TO: UNI Students

My name is Michael Woeste and I am a graduate student at the University of Northern Iowa, in College Student Personnel Services.

I am in the process of conducting research in determining levels of satisfaction with security and safety in the residence and campus environment, and your input is vital.

I realize that you are burdened at this time of the semester, but I would really appreciate your time in filling out this survey and returning it to your residence hall main desk as soon as possible.

---

This questionnaire is a very integral part of my research and through your participation, relevant data can be evaluated and subjected to further investigation.

Thank you very much,

Michael Woeste

/bjh