



Unreported Crime at UMU

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Welcome

Our research project was centered around unreported crime on Utah Valley University campus in Orem, Utah. We wanted to learn about the possible crimes going unreported and try to find out why they were not being brought to the attention of law enforcement or school faculty.

To begin we created an online survey and distributed it to 500 students that currently attend classes. Once a participant agreed to the Implied Consent, they were asked the following questions.

Research questions

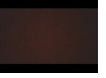
Rank highest to lowest what you feel is the most unreported crime at UVU

- Cheating (academic)
- Drug use
- Physical abuse
- Public Intoxication (on campus)
- Sexual Assault
- Theft
- Stalking
- Panhandling (asking for money)
- **Optional** : List Any other Crimes Not Listed Above

Research Questions Continued:

- How often do you report the crimes you witness?
- Why do you not always report the crimes?
- Have you personally been the victim of a crime and not reported it?
- What types of crime were you the victim of?
- Did you know the offender? If so, who was it?
- Why did you choose not to report the crime?
- What were the losses or damages of the crime?
- Demographic questions such as age, gender, ethnicity, and year in school.

Literature Review



Victims of Crime – School and Campus Crime

#1 This study was written in 2013 and shows statistics from campus crime reported (college and university level). It is published on Victimsofcrime.org and contained a lot of useful information about crime trends and also contains information about ages 12 -18 year old students. An interesting fact was that in 2010, **97% of crimes were property crimes on college and university campuses** (Guide, 2013). This literature helped us a guideline to build our findings on and to compare the new information to the older statistics as they pertained to our current study at a college level.

Problems or Contradictions



In this literature review study, 97% of the crimes were property crimes. We did not have any property crimes reported per se, but we did have a bit of theft reported. One possible solution to this problem would be to have a much bigger sample size. We did not have a very large response pool to work with. Our results are almost the exact opposite of the results from this previous study.

Literature review



College Students' Perceptions of Professor/Instructor Bullying: Questionnaire
Development and Psychometric Properties

#2 A Northeastern University conducted a study to find out college students perceptions on professor/instructor bullying through an online survey that was distributed to 337 students in 2012.

A split-half cross-validation approach was used to measure, which resulted in a strong criterion validity and internal consistency.



They defined professor/instructor bullying as saying hurtful things in general or specific to the student's character or ability, making obscene gestures to the students, ignoring or neglecting the student, physical actions or attacks that may involve hurting or pushing around a student, or telling lies or secrets that make others dislike the student or get the student into trouble (Marraccini, 2015).



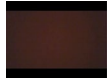
Approximately half of the students reported witnessing professor/instructor bullying and 18% reported being bullied by a professor/instructor. Boys appeared to be more likely than girls to perceive themselves as victims of teacher maltreatment, and female students from families with a high socioeconomic status were shown to be victims of teacher verbal abuse less frequently (Marraccini, 2015).

Problems and Contradictions



- 260 were female v. 68 were male (12 didn't disclose gender).
- 80.7% were caucasian, 6.8% were Hispanic, 5.6% were Black, 3% were Asian and 3% were of another ethnicity.
- Our study 75% were female and 25% were male. We had 100% Caucasian.
- This is one of our weaknesses in this project, we were hoping to have more of an equal representation.

Literature Review



College Women's Experiences with Physically Forced, Alcohol - or Other Drug -Enabled, and Drug -Facilitated Sexual Assault Before and Since Entering College

#3 This study was posted online in the Journal of American College Health. The focus of this research was to study the various situations that perpetrators create in order to sexually assault women (Marraccini, 2015). It drew its findings from self -reported data from 5,446 undergraduate college age women (Marraccini, 2015).

The most relevant finding of the study is that almost 20% of undergraduate women experience some type of sexual assault since entering college (Marraccini, 2015). The other main finding that was useful is that most of the women that reported that they had been sexually assaulted after voluntarily consuming alcohol, and since alcohol consumption tends to be lower among students in Utah it may help if there are fewer incidents of sexual assault among students at UVU (Marraccini, 2015).

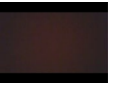
Problem and contradictions



The findings of Marraccini's study were done on a very large sample of female students (5446) and the results found that almost 20% of undergraduate female students were victims of sexual assault. The other big finding was that they were often under the influence of alcohol. Since our study looked into why crimes were not being reported as opposed to factors that could have led to or increased the risk of a crime happening, we cannot really compare our results to this.

Of note is that 1 out of 42 people who answered said they were the victim of sexual assault and did not report it. That is 2% of our sample. This does not successfully represent our sample size because this is only for **unreported crime**. Our respondents could have been the victims of a sexual assault that was reported previously and as a result of the reporting, was not mentioned in the survey.

Literature Review



Rape and Sexual Assault Victimization Among College -Age Females, 1995 -2013

#4 This special report released by the U.S. Department of Justice gave statistics about sexual assault victimization among females ages 18 -24 from the period of 1995 -2013.

According to the report, 80% of rape and sexual assault incidents against female students go unreported (Sinozich, 2014). The research also asked for the reasons why these women chose not to report, but it is very limited information, with many of the women simply stating that it was for “other reasons” (Sinozich, 2014).

Because we did not ask the sample group if they had been sexually assaulted and DID report we cannot accurately compare these findings to our own.

Research survey



The survey we conducted helped us attain enough data to determine what and if crime was going unreported at UVU.

The purpose of our survey was to find out what the main reasoning is for choosing not to report a crime and to further understand the motivation behind this.

- We had a sample size of 500 randomly selected UVU students.
- Our survey was sent out over the course of three days.
- We had 42 respondents not including the 10 who didn't finish.

Confidence interval and level

A confidence level means you could repeat the same survey over and over again and **a** percent of the time the results you get would match.

Confidence intervals are the results.

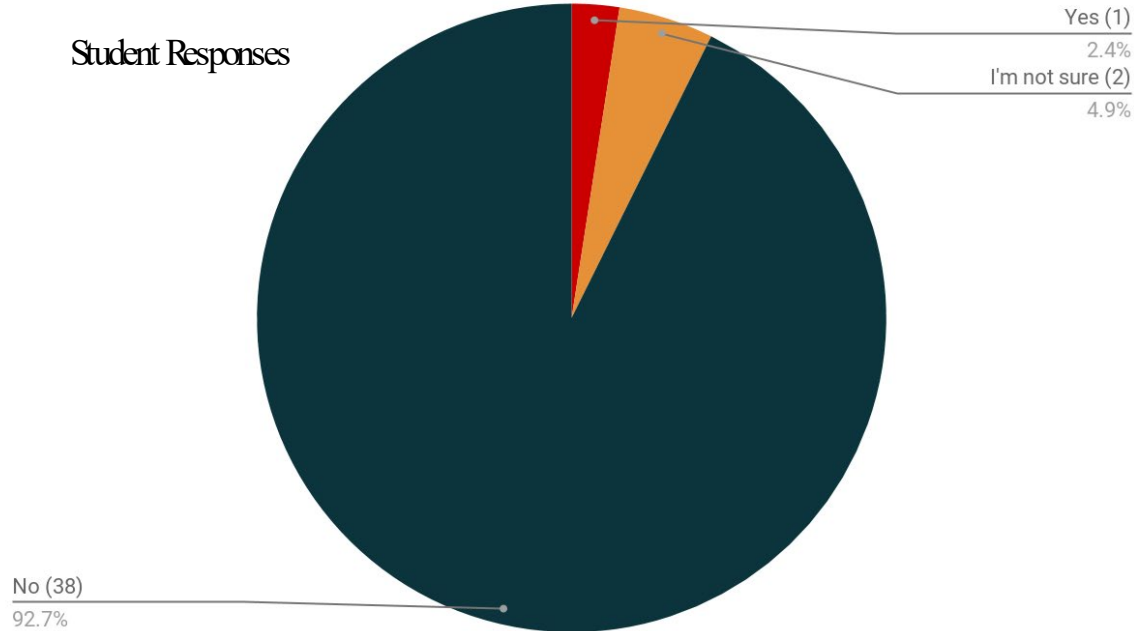
Survey Results

Have you been a victim of a crime or chose not to report it?

(Audio)



Student Responses



(Audio)

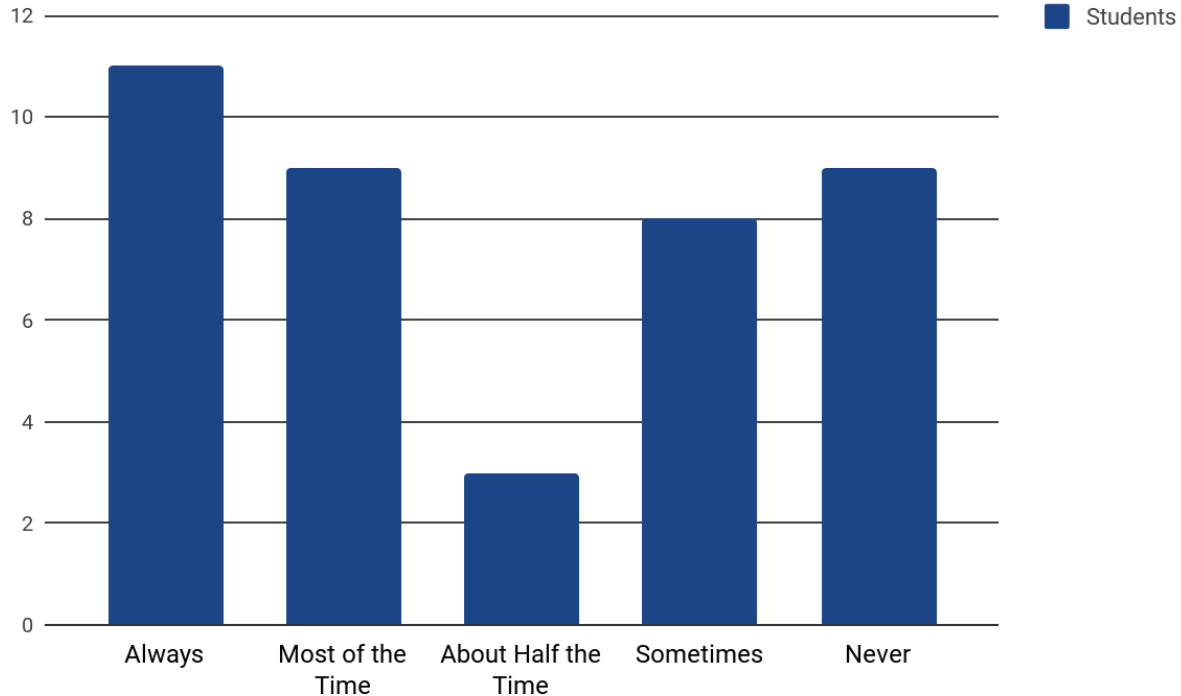


Information about the three victi

- The person that was certain they were a victim of a crime and didn't report it was a female victim of sexual assault.
- The reasons stated for not reporting this crime were the fear of retribution and the potential embarrassment.
- One of the two that stated they were unsure whether or not they were a victim of a crime stated that the potential crime was stalking. The reasons for not reporting were potential embarrassment and not knowing who to contact.
- The other unsure person gave no crime and no reason for choosing not to report.

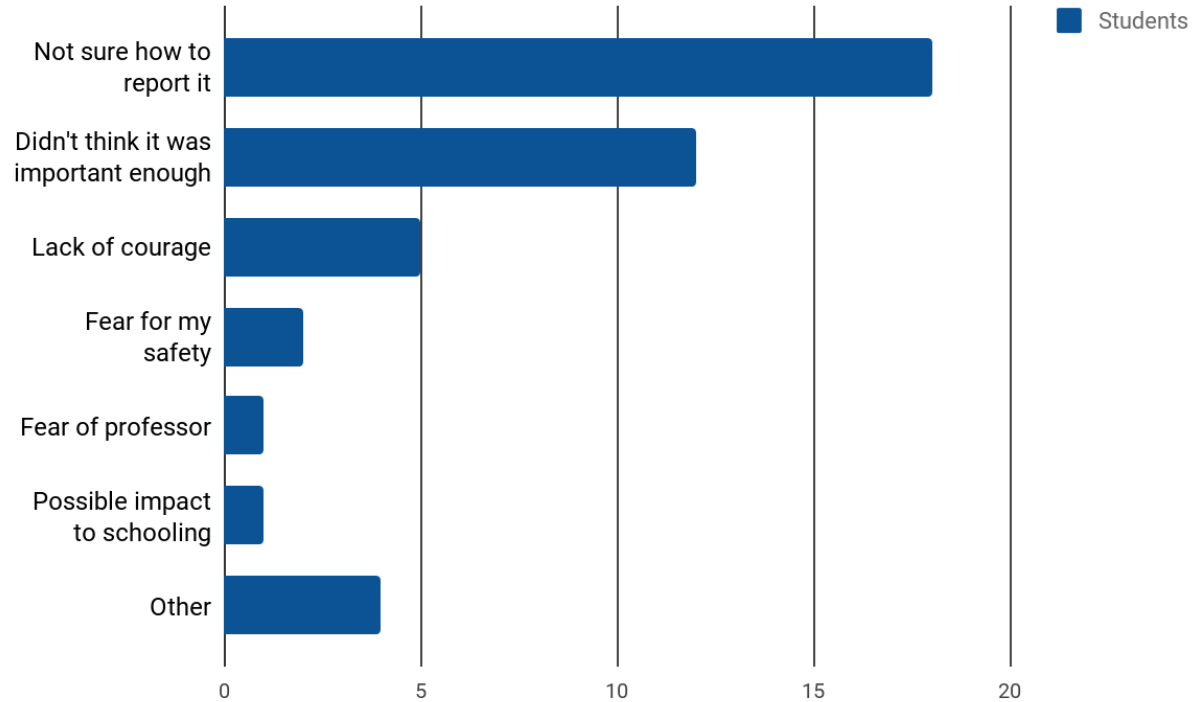
How often students reported crimes that they witnessed

Audio



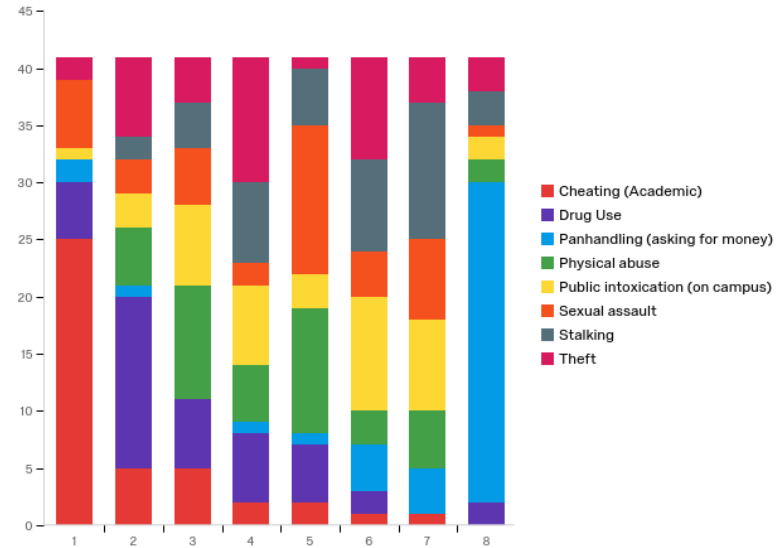
Audio

Reasons why witnessed crimes were



What students think is the most unre

- Students were asked to rank eight crimes based on which crime goes unreported the most often.
- 25 out of 41 students put cheating as the number 1 most unreported crime, with drug use as a close 2nd
- Students also listed underage drinking and public urination as possible unreported crimes that were not included on this list.



Audio



Final conclusions