CAMPUS AND OFF-CAMPUS SAFETY PERCEPTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINDANAO STUDENTS

A Thesis Presented to the Faculty of the
College of Criminal Justice Education
University of Mindanao
Davao City

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Bachelor of Science in Criminology

By:

Barrera, Neil Mar C.
Sabijon, Jamilla P.
Segovia, Federick B.

October 2019

Acknowledgment

The researchers would like to express their deep appreciation to the following for their contribution in the accomplishment of this study:

To our adviser, Professor Roberto M. Magbojos, Ph.D. for his assistance, consideration, guidance, and patience in the completion of this study.

To the expert validators, Professor Nestor C. Nabe Ph.D, Professor Ivy Q. Malibiran, MS.Crim. and Professor Jonalyn G. Nalzaro, MS.Crim., for their expertise and ideas in the improvement of our research instrument..

To Professor Angelito D. Gardose MAT-Math, for sharing his expertise in statistical work by formulating the parameters of the study;

To the panel of examiners, for their brilliant ideas, comments and suggestion to improve our study;

To the families and friends of the researcher, for their unwavering support, encouragement, love, and inspiration in making this study possible;

Above all to the Almighty God, who gave us strength, intelligence, wisdom and determination in the conduct of our research throughout the semester.

NMCB

JPS

FBS

ABSTRACT

The primary purpose of this study is to enable the researcher to determine the campus and off-campus safety perception of University of Mindanao students. The research design that was employed in this study is a Descriptive Survey Method. Conceptualize questionnaires were utilized in this research to evaluate the level of campus and off-campus safety perceptions. Survey questionnaires were dispensed to 400 students from University of Mindanao, Matina Campus. Based on the findings of the research revealed that highest number of respondents in terms of gender belongs to the male, greater number of respondents between the age where mostly are 18-29 years old and research findings revealed in terms of year standing the greatest number of respondents are 1st years students. Study found out that the University of Mindanao students perception on the capacity of campus were described as very high, while on off-campus safety describes high. In addition, there is a strong positive relationship between the two variables

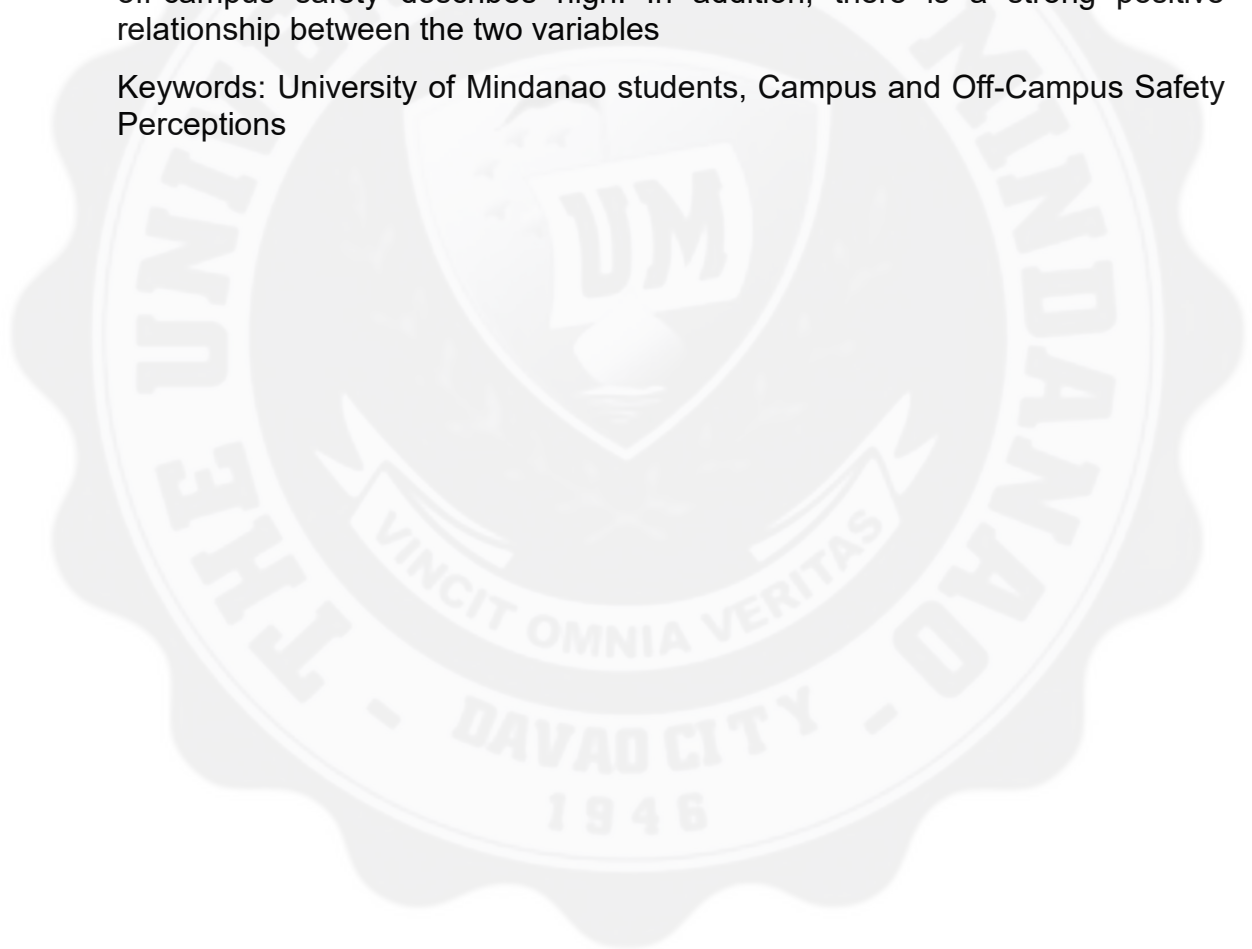Keywords: University of Mindanao students, Campus and Off-Campus Safety Perceptions

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter

CURRICULUM VITAE

LIST OF TABLES
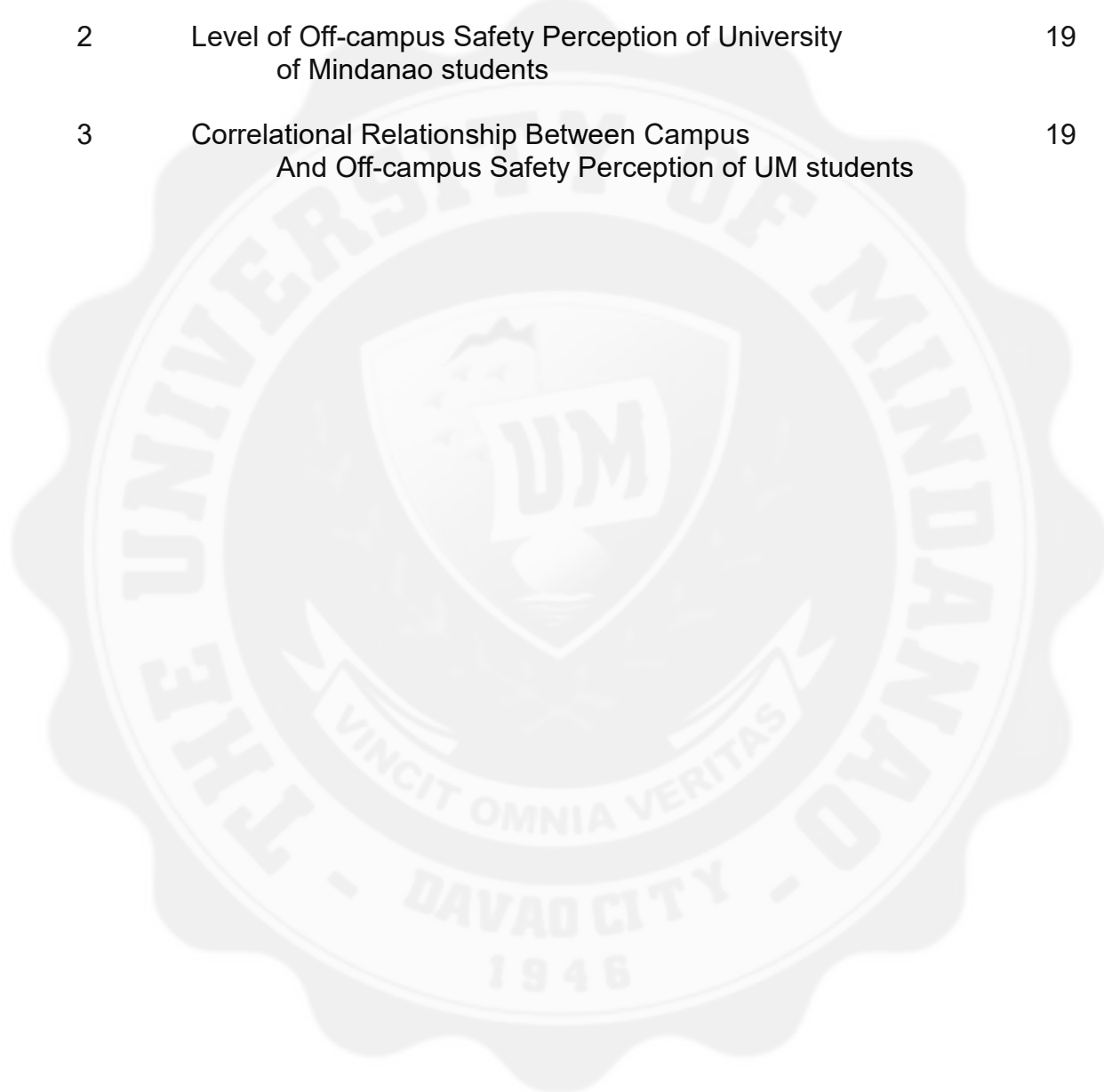
LIST OF FIGURE

Chapter 1

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SETTING

Background of the Study

The protection of every student in their school and university is most often a responsibility to the university employees, faculty, and administrators. When the parents send their children to school, they entrust them to these school authorities to guide and teach their children to be aware of the process and set aware of the process and set precautions, keeping the students from harm and danger while they're not home. However, these school authorities aren't only one's responsible for the student's safeness. The students can play a large role in assuring they are a member of a protected and secured environment of education (Matznik, 2016).

Expecting, navigating and alleviating a lot of threats, danger, risks and crisis is a way of successful institutions to survive for numerous generations. Perceiving brand reputation and danger consequences, arguably involving education's quality might be customary connected to a safeguard and protected school environment. An insight of studying and working environments for faculty, students and teachers was highly affected by one's bodily safeness and rational protection hazards. Peacefulness for stakeholders, involving parents and host communities' mind is what efficient institutional hazards and doubtful handling performance offers (Monkman, 2013).

Safeness and security should be prior for college and university administrators. It's not only protecting every students, professors, staff and

guests but also to minimize hazards and for institution to be recognized. A larger variation of situation while also being a matter of much higher level public review. Also, situations have caused the charge of responding to the problem to a very high level that it had to increase the amount of legal fees and other charges. Prevention of hazardous situations before they happen that needs new efforts and approaches is more sustainable than the charges that are very costly (Parent, 2018).

With the same line of studies mentioned above, there is no significant studies that have been conducted dealing with the campus and public safety perceptions of University of Mindanao Students. This status quo of relevant data predisposed the researchers to conduct a study looking for difference and relationship of campus and public safety perceptions of students in University of Mindanao, which can be beneficial to the staffs and security officers of the campus and to the local police officers in the City and can possibly lead to the development of some programs for the safety of the students.

Statement of the Problem

This study aims to determine the perceptions of respondents on campus and public safety and the degree of their awareness of the campus and public's safety programs. Specifically, this study also aims to answer the questions below:

1. What are the perceptions of respondents on campus in terms of:

    1.1 Campus Safety

    1.2 Sense of Security

1.3 Campus Environment

2. What are the perceptions of respondents on off-campus in terms of:

2.1 Safety

2.2 Performance

3. Is there a significant relationship between the campus and off-campus safety perception of the University if Mindanao students?

Hypothesis

A null hypothesis was created and tested at the level of significance 0.05, which promulgated that there is no significant relationship between the campus and off-campus safety perceptions of University of Mindanao Students.

Review of Related Literature

In this research section different reading from related literature retrieved from the worldwide web written by different authors relevant to the conducted research. The researchers focused on the campus and public safety perceptions either related or not. In this review in related literature we have two variables namely: Campus and Off-Campus safety.

Campus as the independent variable was taken into consideration in the selection of indicators used in the study. The indicators are campus safety, sense of security and campus environment.

Off-campus as the dependent variable was taken into consideration in the choice of indicators used in the study. The indicators are safety, and performance.

Practically, every campuses or institution deals with some security measures depending on the size of campus and the impact or influence of the neighborhood. There are specific needs in every institution especially safety and security of each student, staff and administrators on account of a crisis. Preventive and protective measures can help to deal both natural hazards and criminal emergencies (Norris, 2015).

Similarly, campus safety is generally a new field where has been composed concerning educational and student services. Historically, problem like this have fallen inside the area of enforcement. Staffs and educational advisors were trained to maintain safety and security inside the institution. Educational advisors are also trained to deal with the development of the students, human potential, not in lockdowns, field security, and self preservation (Stolar, 2009).

In addition, Governor Jay Inslee recently signed in Washington that schools are required to work with local law enforcement in order to response immediately in emergencies. In schools, the most priority is security and safety of each students and staffs. In order to reduce the hazards and improve their institutions accountabilities, institutions improved people, procedures and technologies for security purposes (Monkman, 2013).

On the other hand, the predominance of crime and violence on American campuses had probably led to extensive research in order to determine how it might be abolished or diminished to a tolerable degree (Chekwa and Thomas, 2013).

As board of education campaigns approach, campus security is a main problem that candidates have addressed. The rash of institutions shooting throughout the nation has placed us all on the brink. Voters generally would really like to understand what precautions district officers have taken to maintain learners as stable as possible and how they intend to enhance safety in the future. There are many ways in which campuses are called upon to maintain students safe, either from drugs, mental disease, threats of violence, or a number of other issues. And when it comes to preventing these security issues, one concern can be particularly confusing. In the recent years, schools have also struggled with the extent to which their authority could extend beyond school premises to include policing students ' behavior and actions (Apodaca, 2018).

In addition, following tragic incidents on the campus causing injury and death, it has become common for institutions to discuss security measures to prevent or mitigate the damage caused by such events. The study conducted using the survey data in six Illinois colleges to analyze the level of student support for campus security practices in the institution. Multivariate modeling is used to demonstrate variation in the observed level of student support by applying a framework derived from literature on crime and violence and most noticeable concepts. However, the explanatory models provided an insight to the further factors why students supported campus safety practices or not. The studies that have been conducted illustrate the importance of taking students ' views into account when decisions about campus security policies are made by institutions (Schafer et al., 2016).

Moreover, there are a wide range of threats facing schools. Some of these are criminal activities, such as illegal drugs, kidnappings, physical injury, extorting and theft. Meanwhile, man-made, natural disasters, and health issues also cause heavy toll on many lives and properties that may result to suspension of classes and temporary school closure. There is no doubt that educational institutions in the country agree that threats to the campus undermine the rule of law, create violence and, in some cases, impunity, aggravate conflicts and pose a serious threat to the safety of school community members (Deguzman, 2009).

Furthermore, the Department of Education, Educational Manual, included that accessibility of safe, firm and adequate instructive amenities in a particular institution should be evaluated regarding to its liability to different hazard such as: natural hazard and tropical cyclones (Glariana and Solar, 2015).

The main concern of the individuals is safety due to the dangers and hazards that have already experienced. Public security is implemented to maintain the health, the safety of individuals and also their normal life. Rules and regulations are implemented in every country in order to maintain the safety of the students also for the individuals. However, because of the hazards that have been encountered, people is more aware in their surroundings and to be ready for protection in every attacks that they encounter. People got assistance from workers to be aware of the safety. Professionals offered a protection and informed the individuals how to keep safe in every hazard, dangers, and other social problems happened everywhere. It is further enhanced when professionals and general public worked together to ensure that the systems

for public security are accurate and in conditions laid down to maintain safety are followed in the right manner (Cornell, 2010).

Similarly, public players in safety are the police officers. They maintained the safety of everyone. The fundamental of their work is the trust of the individuals and stakeholders. The innovation of safety is dependent on trust between all stakeholders. They gained the trust of the community by balancing the diverse expectations and it requires a redefinition and readjustment of the distribution of power and the perceptions of organizations (Jacobs, 2018).

Police departments play an important role ensuring the safety not only to the students, they are ready to help guard the schools. To help reinforce the wellbeing system, expand your associations to incorporate local law enforcement. Law enforcers can team up of the school securities crisis training with the utilization of the technologies, and compelling utilization of interagency accomplices. Policy makers can use as they assess and plan to strengthen their safety (Gay, 2017).

In addition, security, good governance, economic development and psycho-social conditions are the basic conditions have to be met in society in order to function effectively (Leuprecht, 2012).

In another study, Philippine National Police discharged a new fundamental security updates and tips that will ensure the protection on individuals, not only to the students who attends classes in the Metro Manila and different parts of the Philippines. According to PNP Chief, Director General Albalyalde, it will help anticipate the hazards and crimes in schools and guarantee the safety and security of the students and individuals. When it comes to parent, they must warn their children particularly not to acknowledge

strangers asking them to have a ride. Also warn them about arranged meet ups, or meeting a person that they just met in social medias. And remind them to ensure their rooms are not easy to access (Dalizon, 2019).

Furthermore, Tighten up safety measures in all public school and primary school in the city regarding the abducting of a 6 years old student of the Calajoan Elementary School last Tuesday. According to Benjamin Tiongson the administrative officer of DepED said that certain heads of primary and secondary school are called to a meeting to discuss school security. But with all its needs, several educational institutions do not have enough funds to pay. However, Tiongson have said that most of the city's public institutions can afford to hire guards without relying on PTAs since their MOOE funds come directly from the Budget and Management Department, the budget being larger than institutions which get their MOOEs from the department of the school division. Tiongson said police assistance and tanods will be pursued to tackle the absence of safety. He said as a preventative measure, as is the practice in several educational institutions, public schools may stop learners and students from having their meals outside classroom premises. Meanwhile, P Sr./Supt Noel Gillamac, director of the Mandaue City Police Office, added that he published a memorandum ordered by the Women's and Children Protection Desk, the IDMB, as well as chiefs of the police station to check campuses and educate students on how to prevent victimization. Authorities were advised in the morning, lunch, and during class dismissal to perform surveillance and boost police visibility in every school. There will also be tapping on the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (Perolina, 2011)

Again, the collected review of related literature and matters discussed within it has helped highlight the two variables of this study; campus and public safety. These related literatures are support to the outcomes and conclusions of the conducted study.

Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

This study was anchored in the second stage of the Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs. It refers to the need for security and protection. We purchase insurances, such as health and security measures, to protect ourselves should something unexpected occur. We do these things to increase our sense of safety and security and make us feel more comfortable in our lives (Thomas, 2013).

This study also is based by the Students Perception of Campus Safety. This theory describes the extent of field crime. It presents a major model of the links of crime on campus and also presents a framework for additional analysis-based strategies with mostly in both ecological and community theories (Sloan, 1994).

The theory tells about the perceptions of the students in the extent of the safety inside the campus and this can be a basis to further develop the strategies in order to maintain safety of the students.

Presented in Figure 1 are the independent and dependent variables of this study. The independent variable, namely; campus has the following indicators: campus safety, sense of security, and campus environment (Muscat, 2011).
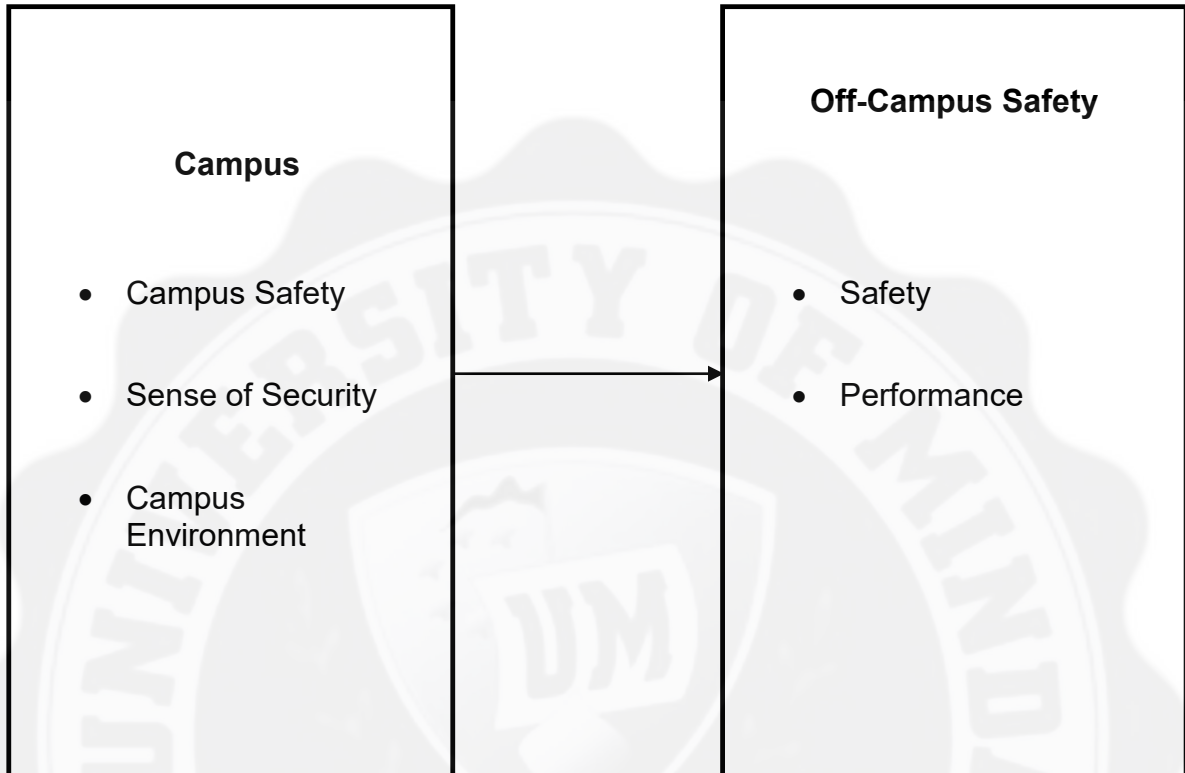
Independent Variable

Dependent Variable

Campus	Off-Campus Safety
• Campus Safety	• Safety
• Sense of Security	• Performance
• Campus Environment	

Figure 1 Shows the Conceptual paradigm of the Study

Significance of the Study

The discoveries of the study will be useful to the following:

University of Mindanao this will help the institution to further enhance the security of the campus to ensure security and maintain the safety of the students, faculty, administrators and staffs.

Criminology Students may also benefit to this study to help them analyze the diversity on how to maintain public safety and security in various corners. By using this research as a guide, future law enforcers can implement different coping mechanisms that would help the PNP organization.

Future Researchers this study will help the future researcher to use this study as their basis or reference.

Definitions of Terms

The following terms in this study are operationally defined:

Campus. It is defined as a university, college, or school viewed as an academic, social, or spiritually entity.

Off-Campus Safety Perception. It is defined the safety away from a university or college campus.

Chapter 2

METHOD

Presented in this chapter are the discussions on the research design, the procedure in conducting the study and identification of respondents, the research instruments used and statistical tools applied.

Research Design

This research was utilize the descriptive survey which can gather large volumes of data that can be analyzed for frequencies, average and pattern. Descriptive survey also used in the correlational research that aims to determine the relationship between variables.

Descriptive research is information collected without manipulating the subject. It is utilized to acquire data about the present status of the phenomena to determine "what exists" about variables or conditions in a circumstance. The strategies concerned vary from the survey that portrays existing conditions. The correlation study which examines the connection between variables, to formative studies which try to determine changes after some time (Posinasetti, 2015).

Research Subject

The research was made use of stratified random sampling method in surveying by disseminating the questionnaire among the respondents using the stratified random sampling technique each year level. There will be 400 respondents in the research who are students studying in University of

Mindanao. The distribution of the questionnaire among respondents inside the campus which conducted during July 2019. Table 1 shows the profile respondents.

Table 1.Characteristics of 400 respondents included in the survey.

Profile Variables	Group	Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	238	59.5
	Female	162	40.5
Age	17 years and below	5	1.3
	18-29	394	98.5
	30-39	1	.3
	40-49	0	0.0
	50 above	0	0.0
Semester Standing	1st Year	160	40.0
	2nd Year	80	20.0
	3rd Year	60	15.0
	4th Year	72	18.0
	5th Year	28	7.0

Research Instruments

The researchers was provide survey questionnaires adapted from Muscat (2013) which is revised to suit the study and for the respondents to answer for future reference of the conducting researchers. The Rowan University Students Perception on Campus Safety questionnaire had the following indicators: campus safety, sense of security and campus environment.

Scaling of the variables for the campus safety is as follows:

Range of Means	Verbal Level	Descriptive Interpretation
4.20-5.00	Very High	This means that the campus safety are always manifested.
3.40-4.19	High	This means that the campus safety are often manifested.
2.60-3.39	Moderate	This means that the campus are sometimes manifested.
1.80-2.59	Low	This means campus safety are rarely manifested.
1.00-1.79	Very Low	This means that the campus safety are never manifested.

The researches was provide survey questionnaires adapted from COPS (2014) which is revised to suit the study and for the respondents to answer for future reference of the conducting researchers. The Community Survey on Public Safety and Law Enforcement questionnaire had the following indicators: safety and performance.

Range of Means	Verbal level	Descriptive Interpretation
4.20-5.00	Very High	This means that the off-campus safety is excellent.
3.40-4.19	High	This means that the off-campus safety is very good.
2.60-3.39	Moderate	This means that the off-campus safety is good.
1.80-2.59	Low	This means off-campus safety is fair
1.00-1.79	Very Low	This means that the off-campus safety is poor.

Data Gathering Procedures

The following steps were observed in conducting this research study:

1. **Seeking permission to conduct a research study.** The researchers will ask permission with the utilization of formal letter signed by the thesis adviser and the dean of the college department.

2. **Admission and retrieval of the research instrument.** Upon securing the approval, the researchers will proceed in administering the prepared questionnaires to the respondents.

3. **Collection of Data.** After accumulating data from the respondents, the researchers will tabulate and interpretation of the data.

4. **Analysis of Data.** The result of the tabulated data will be submitted to the statistician for the assistance.

Statistical Treatment of Data

The following tools were used in the treatment of data.

Mean. This was used to determine the level of Campus and Off-Campus Safety Perception of University of Mindanao Students.

Pearson r. This was used to determine the significance of the relationship between campus and off-campus safety perception of the UM students.

Chapter 3

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

In this chapter of research was served as the presentation of accumulated data from the surveyed respondents. The presentation of findings: in this chapter was showed the results about the level of perception of University of Mindanao students about Campus, level of off-campus safety perception of University of Mindanao students and the possibility of relationship significance between campus and off-campus safety perception of University of Mindanao students.

Level of the Perception of the University of Mindanao students about Campus

Presented in Table 2 is the overall level of perception of University of Mindanao students about campus in terms of Campus Safety, Sense of Security and Campus Environment which is the indicator of this research study. Campus Safety which is the first indicator has a total mean score of 4.29 with the standard deviation score of 0.710 and falls on the very high category and obtains the highest mean in this Table. Sense of Security as the second indicator has a total mean score of 4.22 with the standard deviation of 0.752 which falls on the very high category and obtains the lowest mean in this Table, and Campus Environment is the last indicator that scored a mean of 4.36 with the standard deviation score of 0.639 falling also on the very high category. The overall total mean of this table is 4.26 with the standard deviation of 0.651.

Implementing campus safety policy and activities in order to improve the safety of their campus have been recognized by many higher education

leaders. The Virginia polytechnic institute and State University tragedy gives them idea to develop the emergency plan and train their faculty, staff and students for each emergency situation (Jackson 2009).

Table 2. Level of Perceptions of University of Mindanao students about Campus

Indicators	Mean	Std. Deviation
Campus Safety	4.29	0.710
Sense of Security	4.22	0.752
Campus Environment	4.26	0.639
Overall	**4.26**	**0.651**

Level of Off-Campus Safety Perception of University of Mindanao Student

Presented in Table 3 is the overall level of the Off-Campus Safety Perception of University of Mindanao students in terms of Safety and Performance which is the indicators of this research study. Safety is the first indicator has a total mean score of 3.95 with the standard deviation of 0.747 which falls on the high category and obtains the lowest mean in this Table, and Performance is the last indicator has a total mean score of 4.13 with the standard deviation of 0.664 which falls also on the high category and obtains the highest mean in this Table. This study supported by Mayor Marty Walsh. He stated that it is important to think about safety investments not only as funding to have enough authorities to respond emergency situations though that is very important. It is also about funding the initiatives and programs that can prevent crime and violence in the community (Walsh 2018).

Table 3. Level of Public Safety Perception of University of Mindanao students

Indicators	Mean	Std. Deviation
Safety	3.95	0.747
Performance	4.13	0.664
Overall	**4.04**	**0.653**

Correlation Between Campus Off-Campus Safety Perception of University of Mindanao Students

Presented in Table 4 is the statistics regarding the significant relationship in the level of Campus and Off-Campus Safety Perception of University of Mindanao Students.

The objective of this table is the analysis of the data that shows the overall results which has an r-value of 0.702** with a p-value of 0.000. The correlation between the campus and public safety perception is significant at 0.01 levels (2-tailed) of University of Mindanao Students which also obtains a result of strong positive relationship.

Table 4. Correlation between Campus and Off-Campus Safety Perception

Variables Correlated	*r*-value	Verbal Description	df(n-2)	*p*-value	Decision
Campus vs. Off-Campus Safety	0.702**	Strong Positive Relationship	398	0.000	Ho is rejected

Legend: * *Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Chapter 4

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary, conclusions and recommendations acquired by the researchers based on the result obtained.

Summary of Findings

The following are the summary of findings of this study:

1. In level of perception of University of Mindanao students about campus dealing an overall mean score of 4.26 with a standard deviation of 0.651. This means that the campus safety, sense of security and campus environment is always manifested.

2. In level of off-campus safety perception of University of Mindanao students dealing an overall mean score of 4.04 with a standard deviation of 0.653. This means that the safety and performance is excellent and always manifested.

3. The campus and off-campus safety perception of the UM students have a p-value of 0.000, and rated as 0.702** on Pearson r. This means that the campus and off-campus safety perception of the University of Mindanao Students has verbally described as strong positive relationships.

Conclusions

The following are the conclusions drawn based on the findings.

1. The UM students' perception about the safety inside the campus is very high. To sum up, they feel comfortable, free from hazards and can easily ask assistance.

2. The Um students' perception about the safety outside the campus also high, which means they also feel that they are secured, free from hazards and can easily ask assistance when needed.

3. It is stated in the statistical findings that there is a positive relationship between the two variables. Which means they feel safe and secured even they are inside or outside the campus.

Recommendation

Based on the findings and conclusions, a suggested recommendation follows:

1. University of Mindanao safety is always manifested but they can innovate and further develop the security inside the campus by installing more cctv cameras in every area of the campus, adding a roving guards especially at night so students can easily ask assistance when needed and lightning as well.

2. In off-campus, they can add safety securities and public authorities visible in every area and also near at school. In order to address hazard and possible crime efficiently, especially at night

3. Researchers can improve and conduct more studies relating to this research to give awareness to the students, Institutions and Public authorities.

References

Alfred, D. (June 2019). These safety tips will protect you, PNP tells students. Retrieved from https://journal.com.ph/editorial/opinion/these-safety-tips-will-protect-you-pnp-tells-students.

Brian, C. (2016). The Effects of Students' Perceptions of Campus Safety and Security on Student Enrollment. Retrieved from https://mds.marshall.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=https://www.google.com/&httpsredir=1&article=2010&context=etd

Carolyn, P. (2018). Campus Security and Life safety: A 21st Approach to Campus safety and Security. Retrieved from https://campuslifesecurity.com/articles/2018/12/01/a-21st-century-approach-to-campus-safety-and-security.aspx?fbclid=IwAR2rbSA-SWy1dlO5Br-mab_oOEZ3p05VibOcHLN3V6CnoJbBeTjKycxcHMQ.

Chekwa, T. (2013) Students Perception of Safety in Campus VIS A VIS Crime and Violence A Case. Retrieved from http://thescholarship.ecu.edu/bitstream/handle/10342/6148/OLUWAJANA-MASTERSTHESIS-2017.pdf?sequence=1http://thescholarship.ecu.edu/bitstream/handle/10342/6148/OLUWAJANA-MASTERSTHESIS-2017.pdf?sequence=1.

Chris, C. (2010). The Importance of Public Safety. Retrieved from http://ezinearticles.com/?The-Importance-of-Public-Safety&id=5298940

Christian, (2012) Public Safety in Federal System: A Primer. Retrieved from https://www.cairn.info/revue-l-europe-en-formation-2012-1-page-417.htm

Cresente, G and Nick, S. (2015). Asia Pacific Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, Vol. 3, No. 5, December 2015 Part I. Status of School Safety and Security among Elementary Schools in the Fifth Class Municipality. Retrieved from http://www.apjmr.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/APJMR-2015-3.5.1.02.pdf.

Enrico, D. (2009). Managing Campus Security: Everybody's concern Retrieved from https://www.securitymatters.com.ph/campus-security-everybodys-concern-375/.

Flor, P. (2011) DepEd to beef up security in schools. Retrieved from https://www.philstar.com/metro-cebu/2011/02/11/656064/deped-beef-security-schools

Jason, M. (2016). Students can play role in keeping campus safety. Retrieved from http://www.pupnmag.com/article/students-can-play-role-in-keeping-campus safe/?fbclid=IwAR14HI2SE2r04S9ZPLta7X3eIvTpLruAWJgIJC4GNjSQ FH5GvLCgGj_QSdA.

Jomarie, R. (2017) Campus Safety Revised doc. Retrieved from https://www.scribd.com/document/364847086/CAMPUS-SAFETY-REVISED-doc

Joseph, S. Charerm, L., George, B. (2016). Retrieved from College student perceptions of campus safety initiatives. https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0887403416631804?journalCode=cjpa.

Kristen, M. (2011) Theses and Dissertation. Rowan University Perceptions of Campus Safety. Retrieved from https://rdw.rowan.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1312&context=etd

Marty, W. (2018). Investing in Public Safety and why it matters. Retrieved from https://mayormartywalsh.com/investing-in-public-safety-and-why-it-matters-6c67fee58e7a?fbclid=IwAR2LBj3zjYKDY2rVHPymUJxt8A0tBZsv8g1-mGU-s-3thOwofNcrIXzbfSo&gi=8d67d795aa8a

Michele, G. (2017). Co-founder and Executive Director of Safe and Sound Schools. Student safety outside school yard. Retrieved from https://www.safeandsoundschools.org/2017/03/20/student-safety-outside-school-yard/.

Mike, N. (2015). "Campus Safety and Security: A Team Effort. Retrieved from https://www.naspa.org/about/blog/campus-safety-and-security-a-team-effort.

Patrice, A. (2011) Column: School Safety is an issue that travels well beyond campus. Retrieved from https://www.latimes.com/socal/daily-pilot/opinion/tn-dpt-me-patrice-apodca-column-20181016-story.html

Posinasetti (2015). Descriptive study in one in which BSBA at Laguna State Polytechnic University. Retrieved from https://www.coursehero.com/file/p7rmits/According-to-Posinasetti-2015-A-descriptive-study-is-one-in-which-

information/?fbclid=IwAR2WfirXzKPXV2C1zXKQ3jj5WLHluOR_bIagHv cJVWWWDcJww5VrWh8MShN8

Gabriele, J. (2018). For public safety and security, society's powerful tool is science. Retrieved from https://www.rsm.nl/about-rsm/news/detail/14279-for-public-safety-and-security-societys-powerful-tool-is-science/

Robb, M. (2013). Campus Safety and Security of the future beyond a duty. Retrieved from https://www.seenmagazine.us/Articles/Article-Detail/ArticleId/3266/Campus-safety-and-security-of-the-future-beyond-a-duty-ofcare?fbclid=IwAR2uVHv1CI6QHP4XQQo6HScn9R2eSr3fniTEebRo3 akS49P9tAtVyfjhX5k.

Sloan (1994). Students Perception of Safety in Campus VIS A VIS Crime and Violence – A Case Study of ECU. Retrieved from https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/c00e/1266d28d27a50f7b17b40db07d7 357393425.pdf

Steven, S. (2009). "Safety issues in the workplace". Campus Security issues: Consider your safety while advising. Retrieved from https://www.nacada.ksu.edu/Resources/Clearinghouse/View-Articles/Safety-Issues-in-the-Workplace.aspx?fbclid=IwAR1sZo4mh6YIWTtP4_pSSEUNwIEj6Gz-W_kw1qUu2EB9giK28kYJj8Y1Xzg

U.S. Department of Justice Office of Community Oriented Policing Services COPS 2014. Community Survey on Public Safety and Law Enforcement. Retrieved from https://ric-zai-inc.com/Publications/cops-w0743-pub.pdf