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The higher education campus is a potential point of crime and college students are strongly potential victims. The Diagnosis of Local Security (DLS) on campus is particularly important to understand the characteristics and dynamics involved in victimization incidents that occur in this context. Thus, we present a quantitative and a cross-sectional study that aims to describe criminal direct and indirect criminal victimization reported by students, on the Porto campus. To do this research, that has the collaboration of Metropolitan Police, we composed a sample of 775 higher education students, males, and women with a mean age of 21.76 years. For data collection, we use a self-report instrument named “DLS Questionnaire”. The results show that direct victimization (DV) has occurred to 8.6% of the students and indirect victimization (IV) had a report of 39.7% of cases. Robbery or attempted robbery is the most frequently reported crime for both typologies (DV 41.8%; ID 51.6%), as like theft (vehicle/residence) with 37.3% to DV and 34.1% to IV. Perception of (in)security was significantly associated with the two typologies of victimization. DV associated with gender and student level. IV was significantly associated with the nationality or the student level, but not with gender. The results may put the question of a need for specific policing. Could this create a more level of insecurity for students in an academic context? DLS may bring some discussion to the structural transformation need to be based not only in the official statistic. The answer to more safety and quality of life of the population should start from the acknowledgment of the principal indicators that specific communities identify and that are responsible for the victimization and the fear that some people may experience.