

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI‘I SYSTEM ANNUAL REPORT



REPORT TO THE 2018 LEGISLATURE

Annual Report on Campus Safety and Accountability

HRS 304A-120

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I. Introduction

The University of Hawai‘i (UH), under the leadership of President David Lassner, is actively engaged in the continuous improvement of our campus climate so that students can achieve academic success and personal growth in a safe and supportive environment.

UH has established a system Office of Institutional Equity to oversee UH’s gender equity initiatives, under the guidance of the UH System Vice President of Administration. As a part of these initiatives, UH undertook a year-long planning process to develop a survey instrument that would measure student’s attitudes, behaviors and standards in the context of trying to address and prevent sexual harassment and gender-based violence.

In January 2017, the University launched the Student Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence. The University’s climate survey gathered information from students to gauge the overall campus environment related to sexual harassment and gender-based violence; how well UH responds to and addresses their concerns; awareness of resource and reporting options for those experiencing sexual violence, sexual harassment, stalking, and interpersonal violence (domestic and dating violence); and the prevalence (e.g., how widespread) and incidence (e.g., how often) of sexual violence, sexual harassment, stalking, and interpersonal violence on campus.

Additionally, the survey fulfills the requirements of state law Act 208, Session Laws 2016, which requires the University to conduct a campus climate survey of students by March 31, 2017 and to repeat the survey every two years.

Per Act 208, the University of Hawaii, through this report, addresses the Legislature’s request for information as follows:

- Information on the number of sexual assaults that occurred on a University of Hawaii system campus within the past five years;
- A summary of the most recent campus climate survey results; and
- University recommendations and efforts to improve campus safety and accountability.

II. Information on the Number of Sexual Assaults that Occurred on a University of Hawaii System Campus Within the Past Five Years

The University of Hawaii provides information on each campus’ sexual assault data using the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (“the Clery Act”). The information is publically available through the Annual Security Reports for each campus. The contact information and website links to each campus is available at:

<https://www.hawaii.edu/titleix/campus-safety>.

The Clery Act defines campus as follows:

- **Campus:** Defined as any building or property owned or controlled by an institution of higher education within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and property within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

The Clery Act defines sexual assault / sex offense based on whether an offense meets the definitions of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape, as defined in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting ("UCR") program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a **sex offense** is "any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent." Accordingly, the current definitions are as follows:

- **Rape:** Defined as the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
- **Fondling:** Defined as the touching of the private parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/ her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- **Incest:** Defined as sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory rape:** Defined as sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Please note that the definitions were modified by the 2013 statutory changes made by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). The Clery Act previously defined sex offenses as forcible (four types as defined in the FBI UCR Program) and non-forcible (two types as defined in the FBI UCR Program). **Sex offenses - forcible** was defined as "any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent." **Sex offenses - non-forcible** was defined as "unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse." Accordingly, in the *2012-2013 Annual Security Reports*, incidents were defined as follows (as defined by the then-current FBI's UCR Program):

- **Forcible sex offenses:**
 - **Forcible Rape:** Defined as the carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will, where the

victim is incapable of giving consent because of his or her youth or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

- **Forcible Sodomy:** Defined as oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly against the person’s will, where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his or her youth or because of his or her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
 - **Sexual assault with an object:** Defined as the use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will, where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his or her youth or because of his or her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
 - **Forcible fondling:** Defined as the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/ or against that person’s will; or, not forcibly or against the person’s will, where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his or her youth or because of his or her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
- **Non-forcible sex offenses:**
 - **Incest:** Defined as non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
 - **Statutory rape:** Defined as non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

2012- 2017 Annual Security Report: On-Campus Sexual Offense Incidence Data¹

(NR) Not Reported
(-) Not Applicable
() Part of Current Clery Act Reportable Offenses

Four-Year Universities

Campus Name: University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa – Main Campus	Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Incident Type						
Rape	-	-	-	2	3	13
Fondling	-	-	-	6	3	5

¹ Any Annual Security Report discrepancies for prior years will be addressed by the campus’s campus security departments in its respective 2018 Annual Security Report.

Incest	-	-	-	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	-	-	-	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	12	11	8	8	-	-
• Forcible Rape	NR	NR	NR	NR	-	-
• Forcible Sodomy	NR	NR	NR	NR	-	-
• Sexual Assault with an Object	NR	NR	NR	NR	-	-
• Forcible Fondling	NR	NR	NR	NR	-	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Incest	0	0	0	0	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	-	-

Campus Name: University of Hawai'i at Mānoa – John A Burns School of Medicine	Year					
Incident Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rape	-	-	-	0	0	0
Fondling	-	-	-	0	1	0
Incest	-	-	-	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	-	-	-	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	-	-
• Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	-	-
• Forcible Sodomy	0	0	0	0	-	-
• Sexual Assault with an Object	0	0	0	0	-	-
• Forcible Fondling	0	0	0	0	-	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Incest	0	0	0	0	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	-	-

Campus Name: University of Hawai'i at Hilo	Year					
Incident Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rape	-	-	-	0	0	0
Fondling	-	-	-	1	1	0
Incest	-	-	-	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	-	-	-	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	4	1	1	-	-	-
• Forcible Rape	NR	NR	NR	-	-	-
• Forcible Sodomy	NR	NR	NR	-	-	-
• Sexual Assault with an Object	NR	NR	NR	-	-	-
• Forcible Fondling	NR	NR	NR	-	-	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Incest	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	0	0	-	-	-

Campus Name: University of Hawai'i at West Oahu	Year					
Incident Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rape	-	-	-	0	0	0
Fondling	-	-	-	0	0	0
Incest	-	-	-	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	-	-	-	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Forcible Rape	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Forcible Sodomy	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Sexual Assault with an Object	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Forcible Fondling	0	0	0	-	-	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Incest	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	0	0	-	-	-

Two-Year Community Colleges

Campus Name: Hawai'i Community College - Manono	Year					
Incident Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rape	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Fondling	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Incest	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Statutory Rape	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Forcible Sodomy	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Sexual Assault with an Object	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Forcible Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0

Campus Name: Hawai'i Community College - West Hawaii Campus (Palamanui)	Year					
Incident Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rape	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Fondling	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Incest	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Statutory Rape	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0

• Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Forcible Sodomy	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Sexual Assault with an Object	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Forcible Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0

Campus Name: Honolulu Community College- Main Campus						
	Year					
Incident Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rape	-	-	0	0	0	0
Fondling	-	-	0	0	1	0
Incest	-	-	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	-	-	0	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Rape	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Sodomy	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Sexual Assault with an Object	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Fondling	0	0	-	-	-	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Incest	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	0	-	-	-	-

Campus Name: Honolulu Community College- Marine Education Training Program						
	Year					
Incident Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rape	-	-	0	0	0	0
Fondling	-	-	0	0	0	0
Incest	-	-	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	-	-	0	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Rape	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Sodomy			-	-	-	-
• Sexual Assault with an Object			-	-	-	-
• Forcible Fondling	0	0	-	-	-	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Incest	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	0	-	-	-	-

Campus Name: Honolulu Community College- Aeronautics Maintenance Technology Training Program	Year					
Incident Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rape	-	-	0	0	0	0
Fondling	-	-	0	0	0	0
Incest	-	-	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	-	-	0	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Rape	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Sodomy			-	-	-	-
• Sexual Assault with an Object			-	-	-	-
• Forcible Fondling	0	0	-	-	-	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Incest	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	0	-	-	-	-

Campus Name: Honolulu Community College- Aviation Flight Training Program (Kapolei)	Year					
Incident Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rape	-	-	0	0	0	0
Fondling	-	-	0	0	0	0
Incest	-	-	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	-	-	0	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Rape	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Sodomy			-	-	-	-
• Sexual Assault with an Object			-	-	-	-
• Forcible Fondling	0	0	-	-	-	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Incest	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	0	-	-	-	-

Campus Name: Kapi'olani Community College	Year					
Incident Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rape	-	-	-	0	0	0
Fondling	-	-	-	1	0	0
Incest	-	-	-	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	-	-	-	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	
• Forcible Rape	0	0	0	-	-	-

• Forcible Sodomy	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Sexual Assault with an Object	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Forcible Fondling	0	0	0	-	-	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	1	-	-
• Incest	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	0	0	-	-	-

Campus Name: Kaua'i Community College	Year					
Incident Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rape	-	-	-	0	0	0
Fondling	-	-	-	0	0	0
Incest	-	-	-	0	0	NR
Statutory Rape	-	-	-	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	1	0	-	-	-
• Forcible Rape	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Forcible Sodomy	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Sexual Assault with an Object	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Forcible Fondling	0	1	0	-	-	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Incest	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	0	0	-	-	-

Campus Name: Leeward Community College - Pearl City Campus	Year					
Incident Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rape	-	-	-	0	0	0
Fondling	-	-	-	0	0	0
Incest	-	-	-	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	-	-	-	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Forcible Rape	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Forcible Sodomy	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Sexual Assault with an Object	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Forcible Fondling	0	0	0	-	-	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Incest	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	0	0	-	-	-

Campus Name: Leeward Community College - Waianae Campus	Year					
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Incident Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rape	-	-	-	0	0	0
Fondling	-	-	-	0	0	0
Incest	-	-	-	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	-	-	-	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Forcible Rape	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Forcible Sodomy	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Sexual Assault with an Object	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Forcible Fondling	0	0	0	-	-	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Incest	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	0	0	-	-	-

Campus Name: University of Hawai'i Maui College – Main Campus	Year					
Incident Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rape	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Fondling	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Incest	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Statutory Rape	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Forcible Sex Offenses	1	0	0	0	0	0
• Forcible Rape	NR	0	0	0	0	0
• Forcible Sodomy	NR	0	0	0	0	0
• Sexual Assault with an Object	NR	0	0	0	0	0
• Forcible Fondling	NR	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0

Campus Name: University of Hawai'i Maui College – Lahaina Education Center (all incidents at 60 Kenui Street occurred at the Front Street Apartments)	Year					
Incident Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rape	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Fondling	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Incest	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Statutory Rape	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0

• Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Forcible Sodomy	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Sexual Assault with an Object	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Forcible Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0

Campus Name: University of Hawai'i Maui College – Hana Education Center	Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Incident Type						
Rape	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Fondling	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Incest	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Statutory Rape	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Forcible Sodomy	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Sexual Assault with an Object	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Forcible Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0

Campus Name: University of Hawai'i Maui College – Kihei Campus	Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Incident Type						
Rape	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Fondling	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Incest	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Statutory Rape	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Rape	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Sodomy	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Sexual Assault with an Object	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Fondling	0	0	-	-	-	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Incest	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	0	-	-	-	-

Campus Name: University of Hawai'i Maui College – Lanai Education Center	Year					
Incident Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rape	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Fondling	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Incest	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Statutory Rape	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Forcible Sodomy	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Sexual Assault with an Object	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Forcible Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0

Campus Name: University of Hawai'i Maui College – Molokai Education Center/Farm	Year					
Incident Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rape	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Fondling	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Incest	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Statutory Rape	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Forcible Sodomy	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Sexual Assault with an Object	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Forcible Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0

Campus Name: Windward Community College	Year					
Incident Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rape	-	-	0	0	0	0
Fondling	-	-	0	0	0	0
Incest	-	-	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	-	-	0	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Forcible Rape	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Forcible Sodomy	0	0	0	-	-	-

• Sexual Assault with an Object	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Forcible Fondling	0	0	0	-	-	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Incest	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	0	0	-	-	-

III. Summary of the Most Recent Campus Climate Survey Results

Through an extensive planning process and with assistance from both local and national experts, in the spring of 2017, UH deployed a climate survey to all adult students across all campuses. An executive summary of the results was created by an independent research company, and is included as Appendix A.

IV. University Recommendations and Efforts to Improve Campus Safety and Accountability

Data from the January 2017 Student Climate Survey on Sex Harassment and Gender-Based Violence was analyzed and presented in a December 2017 report. The results are currently being reviewed by each campus and will serve as a baseline for key indicators of campus safety and accountability. Campus plans will be developed in 2018 to address these issues, and provide resources to sustain the community’s commitment to work together to ensure safe and inclusive campuses. This includes development of future programmatic, education and training initiatives as well as the development of policies and procedures regarding sexual harassment and gender-based violence, expected to be released in the Fall Semester 2018.

V. Conclusion

UH remains committed to the continuous improvement of our campus climate so that students can achieve academic success and personal growth in a safe and supportive environment. UH greatly appreciates the Legislature for its continued support of gender equity and campus safety in higher education.

ATTACHMENT A.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The University of Hawai‘i (UH) is dedicated to maintaining and promoting safe and respectful campus environments that are free from sex discrimination and gender-based violence. Under UH President David Lassner’s leadership, the University has prioritized various initiatives to create and support a foundation of respectful and nonviolent relationships for students, faculty and staff at UH and address all forms of sexual misconduct. In an effort to implement a system-wide approach to policy and programmatic development, the University, under legislative mandate, created the system-wide Office of Institutional Equity (OIE) in 2015.

Since 2015, OIE has coordinated and overseen initiatives including: the Act 222 Affirmative Consent Task Force; the University’s Executive Policy 1.204 Sex Discrimination and Gender-Based Violence; launch of accessible, online and live Title IX (TIX) training for University employees and students; development of online Title IX case management and intake system; and the development of partnerships with direct service providers in the community.

As a result of extensive community and University stakeholder dialogue, OIE received legislative support to carry out President Lassner’s commitment to assess the prevalence and incidence of sexual harassment and gender-based violence and to measure student awareness and perception of resources and rights system-wide. To achieve this goal, OIE contracted with OmniTrak Group, Inc., an independent market research company based in Honolulu, Hawai‘i, to administer a comprehensive climate survey on sexual harassment and gender-based violence for undergraduate, graduate and professional students enrolled at the 10 UH campuses. Additionally, OIE commissioned an advisory group of UH employees and students to provide subject matter expertise, advise on survey development, and promote student participation.

Based on the survey findings, OIE and its various stakeholders are developing an action plan to address the needs of each UH campus and improve campus climate system-wide.

Project Structure and Process

The purpose of the survey was to gather information from students about:

- Their campus environment as related to sexual harassment and gender-based violence.
- How well students believe the UH community responds to and addresses their concerns regarding sexual harassment and gender-based violence.
- Their awareness of resource and reporting options for those experiencing sexual harassment, stalking, dating/domestic violence and nonconsensual sexual contact.
- Prevalence (i.e., how many people experienced) and incidence (i.e., how many times experienced) of sexual harassment, stalking, dating/domestic violence and nonconsensual sexual contact on UH campuses. (See Definition).

The survey gathered information on one of the most diverse university systems in the nation. Although the University of Hawai‘i has conducted smaller-scaled surveys in the past, this is the first comprehensive census of adult UH students with respect to sexual harassment and gender-based violence across all of the system’s 10 campuses, and is the largest known online survey to date in Hawai‘i.

Student focus groups, implemented between September 12 and September 19, 2016, provided design input from all campuses and different student constituencies. Using national and local input, OmniTrak designed and cognitively tested the survey. Pre-test results were presented to OIE before its approval of the final questionnaire.

To complete the survey, UH students were emailed an invitation from President Lassner and a link to the survey, including a Consent Form to which students were required to agree before starting the questionnaire. Surveys were completed from January 20 to February 20, 2017. The one-month field period was recommended to permit UH students with different academic and work schedules to participate and reflected OmniTrak’s experience with completion times for Hawaii internet surveys. The self-administered online web survey used for data collection was accessible across multiple devices. Students also had the option of requesting a printed questionnaire and business reply envelope in which to return the survey. Key sections (Consent Form, Instructions and Definitions) translated into Tagalog, Korean, Mandarin, or Japanese were also available to students in the online survey via a link.

To encourage participation in the survey, students were offered incentives of gift cards in \$10 and \$5 increments for early responses. Survey completion was not required to win.

Description of the Sample

The sample frame for the survey was a census of 44,671 adult students enrolled in the 2017 Spring Semester across all 10 UH campuses. UH provided a database of student email addresses, screening them against the following characteristics: 1) Currently enrolled in the UH Spring 2017 semester; and 2) Aged 18 years or older.

Of the students system-wide who received an invitation to participate in the survey, 7,810 (17.5%) started the survey and either submitted or left their responses in their survey account without pressing the submit button. These surveys were analyzed to determine if they met the two criteria required to define a “completed” survey: 1) The survey participant spent at least five minutes before submitting and, 2) For partial surveys where the submit button was not pressed, at least one question in each of the victimization sections was answered, except for Section F which requires screening for a partnered relationship. Of all surveys started, 6,311 met the criteria for “completed surveys” resulting in a completed survey response rate of 14.1 percent.

To assess sample bias, OmniTrak compared participants' demographic characteristics with the UH System-wide Profile compiled by UH from Spring 2017 enrollment data (Table 1). Overall, the UH system-wide profile and that of participants was quite representative for age, ethnicity, education, and campus location, though it skewed in representativeness by gender and campus.

Table 1: UH Student and Survey Participants Profiles			
		UH Students	Survey Participants All UH Campuses
GENDER	Male	41.6%	29.2%
	Female	57.5%	68.3%
	TGQN ¹ /Decline/Unknown	0.8%	2.5%
AGE	18 to 19 years	20.7%	20.0%
	20 to 21 years	21.8%	21.5%
	22 to 24 years	19.5%	17.7%
	25 to 29 years	16.0%	16.4%
	30 to 34 years	8.2%	9.0%
	35 and older	13.8%	15.4%
ETHNICITY	Caucasian	17.7%	18.0%
	Chinese	4.7%	5.2%
	Filipino	14.4%	11.8%
	Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	22.4%	21.2%
	Hispanic	1.9%	3.1%
	Japanese	7.4%	6.7%
	Pacific Islander	2.1%	1.7%
	Mixed	22.2%	23.9%
All Other	7.2%	8.4%	
EDUCATION LEVEL	Undergraduate	89.3%	82.0%
	Graduate/ Professional School	10.7%	16.7%
	Unknown	--	0.3%
CAMPUS	UH Mānoa	34.6%	46.0%
	UH Hilo	7.2%	10.9%
	UH West O'ahu	5.6%	7.5%
	Community Colleges Subtotal	52.6%	34.7%
	Unknown	--	1.0%
GEOGRAPHY	O'ahu	79.1%	78.0%
	Neighbor Island	20.9%	21.1%

¹TGQN - Transgender/genderqueer/questioning or non-conforming.

Based on the above comparison, data were weighted by gender at the campus level, which adjusted bias toward both female and university students. Although sample age and ethnicity distribution was close to the overall student census, data were weighted using a secondary weighting scheme balancing age and ethnicity by campus. There were eight gender categories in the survey, and the official UH data only identified two gender categories. Thus, a Transgender Woman was grouped into the Female cohort, and a Transgender Man was grouped into Male. Other gender categories were randomly imputed from cases with similar characteristics. This was for weighting purpose only, and gender tabulation in final report specifies Female, Male, TGQN, and Decline.

Key Findings – Areas of Strength

1. Bystander intervention

- The survey asked students if, at any time while enrolled at UH, they had experienced the following: 1) You suspected a friend had been sexually assaulted; 2) You saw someone you thought had too much alcohol heading off for what looked like a sexual encounter; 3) You saw (or heard) someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing way toward someone else. If they had, survey participants were asked what, if anything, they did the last time this happened.
- Among all students, almost 2 in 7 (29.2%) witnessed any of the three types of situations described while enrolled at UH, though approximately 1 in 10 experienced each of the individual situations.
- A significant percentage of students who were bystanders to these behaviors reported that they intervened. The highest rate was 74.8 percent among survey participants who reported taking action when they suspected a friend was sexually assaulted. Three in 7 (43%) reported acting to prevent a potentially violent or harassing incident. Almost half (49.4%) took action after witnessing a drunk person heading for a sexual encounter.

2. Satisfaction of survey participants who contacted UH resources

- Survey participants who reported contacting campus officials after experiencing sexual harassment or gender-based violence reported very positive reactions to their experience. A majority found the programs contacted helped them deal with the experience.
- Depending on the type of gender violence experienced, between 60.4 and 110 percent of survey participants who rated each contact made (hence percentages sum to more than 100%) perceived that their contact with campus programs was “*very or extremely*” useful.
- Satisfaction with their interaction with UH officials was especially high among survey participants who contacted UH resources after experiencing nonconsensual sexual contact (110%) and after experiencing sexual harassment (95.8%).

3. Campus Climate: Perception of Sexual Assault and Misconduct Risk

- Overall, UH Survey participants did not feel at risk for sexual assault or misconduct.
- By a margin of almost 4 to 1, students did not perceive sexual assault or harassment to be problematic at UH (57.5% indicated it was *little/no problem* while 14.7% believed it was *very* or *extremely* problematic).
- A larger majority of almost 7 in 8 (85.3%) felt it was unlikely that they would personally experience sexual assault or sexual harassment while on campus, with 3 in 4 (76.2%) feeling an off-campus, university-sponsored event incident was unlikely.

4. Student Perceptions of the Campus Officials Involved in the Reporting Process

- Just over half perceived campus officials would treat students experiencing sexual harassment or gender violence respectfully (53.7%) and protect their privacy (53.4%) and their safety (51.7%).
- By a margin of 5 to 1, survey participants perceived that the likelihood of a student reporting an incident would be believed was high (50.2% *extremely/very likely* vs. 9.3% *a little/not likely at all*).

Key Findings – Opportunities for Improvement

1. Rates of Nonconsensual Sexual Contact

- One in 16 UH Survey participants system-wide (6.3%) reported nonconsensual sexual contact at any time while enrolled at UH. Sexual touching was 2.5 times more prevalent than sexual penetration (5.4% and 2.4%, respectively).

2. Prevalence of Stalking or Sexual Harassment

- Approximately 1 in 10 student survey participants reported experiencing stalking or sexual harassment.
- System-wide 9.7 percent of survey participants reported being stalked, while 9.3 percent of students reported of sexual harassment.

3. High Rates of Dating and Domestic Violence

- Dating and domestic violence had the highest prevalence rate among all survey participants system-wide.
- Of the survey participants who reported having been in a partnered relationship since entering UH (79%), 1 in 5 (19.1%) experienced dating or domestic violence.

4. Vulnerable Populations

- Patterns are similar to national campus surveys on the same topic, with the exception of Native Hawaiian students, for which there is no comparable data. The UH Survey found higher rates of gender violence reported by the following characteristics:
 - Undergraduate females;
 - Native Hawaiian students;
 - Transgender/genderqueer/questioning or non-conforming (TGQN) students;
 - Lesbian/gay/bisexual/questioning/not listed (LGBN) students;
 - Students with disabilities;
 - Students living on campus; and
 - Students at four-year campuses (as opposed to two-year campuses).

5. Consequences of Nonconsensual Sexual Penetration

- A large percentage of survey participants who experienced nonconsensual sexual penetration or sexual touching reported that their experience took a negative toll on them physically and mentally.
- Among students who reported experiencing nonconsensual sexual penetration, physical impacts affected 20.8 percent overall.
 - Impacts ranged from physical injury (e.g., bruises, cuts to internal vaginal or anal injury from sexual contact) to contraction of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).
- 61.2 percent reported adverse academic impacts.
 - School-related consequences ranged from difficulty concentrating on studies (54.5%) to thoughts about dropping out of school (23.8%).
- Health impacts, experienced by 73.5 percent overall, ranged from feelings of hopelessness (48.0%) to increased drug and alcohol use (17.7%).

6. Contact with UH Resources after Gender Violence

- Only 1 in 6 student participants who experienced nonconsensual sexual contact, sexual harassment, stalking, or dating and domestic violence contacted UH resources.
- For nonconsensual sexual penetration, 16.6 percent contacted campus UH programs.
- Depending on the type of tactic used against them, 43.3 percent to 64.7 percent of survey participants experiencing nonconsensual sexual contact did not report the incident to campus programs because they did not believe the incident was “*serious enough.*”
- For nonconsensual sexual penetration, 44.5 percent felt “*too embarrassed, ashamed, or that it (would) be too difficult emotionally*” to report and 43.3 percent doubted that the incident was “*serious enough.*”

7. Awareness of UH Policies and Processes

- Among all survey participants, a majority had *little or no knowledge* of what happens when a student reports an incident (59.2%) or the rights of students making a report (55.1%).
- Just under half (46.5%) said they had *little or no knowledge* of where to make a report.

8. Perceptions of the Investigative Process

- Most survey participants indicated that they believe campus officials are *extremely or very likely* to treat complaining parties respectfully (53.7%) and protect their privacy (53.4%) and safety (51.7%). However, less than half felt it was *extremely or very likely* that campus officials will take action against offenders (38.2%) or conduct a fair investigation (42.6%). This is due to higher Don't Knows of 27.1% and 25.8% respectively.