



UNIVERSITY  
of HAWAII<sup>®</sup>  
SYSTEM

DEPT. COMM. NO. 111  
David Lassner  
President

December 7, 2018

The Honorable Ronald D. Kouchi,  
President and Members of the Senate  
Thirtieth State Legislature  
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

The Honorable Scott Saiki, Speaker  
and Members of the House of Representatives  
Thirtieth State Legislature  
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Dear President Kouchi, Speaker Saiki, and Members of the Legislature:

For your information and consideration, the University of Hawai'i is transmitting one copy of the Annual Report on Campus Safety and Accountability (Section 304A-120, Hawai'i Revised Statutes) as requested by the Legislature.

In accordance with Section 93-16, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, this report may be viewed electronically at: <https://www.hawaii.edu/offices/government-relations/2019-legislative-reports/>.

Should you have any questions about this report, please do not hesitate to contact Stephanie Kim at 956-4250, or via e-mail at [scskim@hawaii.edu](mailto:scskim@hawaii.edu).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David Lassner".

David Lassner  
President

Enclosure

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# UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI‘I SYSTEM ANNUAL REPORT



REPORT TO THE 2019 LEGISLATURE

Annual Report on Campus Safety and Accountability

HRS 304A-120

January 2019

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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.

The University will launch the 2019 Student Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence on January 22, 2019. Results from the 2019 survey will be released in the Fall Semester 2019.

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 is 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: [Link to UH Campus' Safety Contact and Website Information](#).

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.

## 2013- 2018 Annual Security Report: On-Campus Sexual Offense Incidence Data<sup>1</sup>

(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					
Incident Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Rape	-	-	2	3	13	7
Fondling	-	-	6	3	5	5
Incest	-	-	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	-	-	0	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	11	8	8	-	-	-
● Forcible Rape	NR	NR	NR	-	-	-
● Forcible Sodomy	NR	NR	NR	-	-	-
● Sexual Assault with an Object	NR	NR	NR	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Any Annual Security Report discrepancies for prior years will be addressed by the campus’s campus security departments in its respective 2019 Annual Security Report.

• Forcible Fondling	NR	NR	NR	-	-	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	-
• Incest	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	0	0	-	-	-

<b>Campus Name:</b> University of Hawai'i at Mānoa – Kaka'ako Campus Units (John A. Burns School of Medicine and UH Cancer Center)						
	<b>Year</b>					
<b>Incident Type</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Rape	-	-	0	0	0	0
Fondling	-	-	0	1	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	0	0	-
• Incest	0	0	0	-	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	0	0	-	-	-

<b>Campus Name:</b> University of Hawai'i at Hilo						
	<b>Year</b>					
<b>Incident Type</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Rape	-	-	0	0	0	0
Fondling	-	-	1	1	0	1
Incest	-	-	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	-	-	0	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	1	1	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Rape	NR	NR	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Sodomy	NR	NR	-	-	-	-
• Sexual Assault with an Object	NR	NR	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Fondling	NR	NR	-	-	-	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Incest	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	0	-	-	-	-

<b>Campus Name:</b>	<b>Year</b>
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University of Hawai'i at West Oahu						
Incident Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
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	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	-	-	-	-

## Two-Year Community Colleges

Campus Name: Hawai'i Community College - Manono						
Incident Type	Year					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Rape	-	-	NR	NR	NR	0
Fondling	-	-	NR	NR	NR	0
Incest	-	-	NR	NR	NR	0
Statutory Rape	-	-	NR	NR	NR	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	-
• Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	0	-
• Forcible Sodomy	0	0	0	0	0	-
• Sexual Assault with an Object	0	0	0	0	0	-
• Forcible Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	-
• Incest	0	0	0	0	0	-
• Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	-

Campus Name: Hawai'i Community College - West Hawaii Campus (Palamanui)						
Incident Type	Year					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Rape	-	-	NR	NR	NR	0
Fondling	-	-	NR	NR	NR	0
Incest	-	-	NR	NR	NR	0



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

<b>Campus Name:</b> Honolulu Community College- Main Campus						
	<b>Year</b>					
<b>Incident Type</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Rape	-	0	0	0	0	1
Fondling	-	0	0	1	0	0
Incest	-	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	-	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	-	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Rape	0	-	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Sodomy	0	-	-	-	-	-
• Sexual Assault with an Object	0	-	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Fondling	0	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	-	-	-	-	-
• Incest	0	-	-	-	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	-	-	-	-	-

<b>Campus Name:</b> Honolulu Community College- Marine Education Training Program						
	<b>Year</b>					
<b>Incident Type</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Rape	-	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	-	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	-	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	-	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	-	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Rape	0	-	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Sodomy		-	-	-	-	-
• Sexual Assault with an Object		-	-	-	-	-

• Forcible Fondling	0	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	-	-	-	-	-
• Incest	0	-	-	-	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	-	-	-	-	-

<b>Campus Name:</b> Honolulu Community College- Aeronautics Maintenance Technology Training Program						
	<b>Year</b>					
<b>Incident Type</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Rape	-	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	-	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	-	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	-	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	-	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Rape	0	-	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Sodomy		-	-	-	-	-
• Sexual Assault with an Object		-	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Fondling	0	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	-	-	-	-	-
• Incest	0	-	-	-	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	-	-	-	-	-

<b>Campus Name:</b> Honolulu Community College- Aviation Flight Training Program (Kapolei)	<b>Program discontinued</b>					
	<b>Year</b>					
<b>Incident Type</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
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	-	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Rape	0	-	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Sodomy		-	-	-	-	-
• Sexual Assault with an Object		-	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Fondling	0	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	-	-	-	-	-
• Incest	0	-	-	-	-	-

• Statutory Rape	0	-	-	-	-	-
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Campus Name: Kapi'olani Community College	Year					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Incident Type</b>						
Rape	-	-	0	0	0	0
Fondling	-	-	1	0	0	0
Incest	-	-	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	-	-	0	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	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	1	-	-	-
• Incest	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	0	-	-	-	-

Campus Name: Kaua'i Community College	Year					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Incident Type</b>						
Rape	-	-	0	0	0	0
Fondling	-	-	0	0	0	0
Incest	-	-	0	0	NR	NR
Statutory Rape	-	-	0	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	1	0	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Rape	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Sodomy	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Sexual Assault with an Object	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Fondling	1	0	-	-	-	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Incest	0	0	-	-	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	0	-	-	-	-

Campus Name: Leeward Community College - Pearl City Campus	Year					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Incident Type</b>						
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	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	-	-	-	-

<b>Campus Name:</b> Leeward Community College - Waianae Campus	<b>Year</b>					
<b>Incident Type</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Rape	-	-	0	0	0	0
Fondling	-	-	0	1*	0	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	-	-	-	-

\*NOTE ON REVISION: On October 10, 2018, security personnel noticed an error in reporting the location of an incident in 2015. The revisions correcting the location were made on October 10 to ASR 2016, ASR 2017 and ASR 2018. The revision has recategorized a 2015 fondling incident, which was incorrectly labeled as taking place on Pearl City Public Property, and correctly identified it as occurring on the Wai'anae On-Campus Property.

<b>Campus Name:</b> University of Hawai'i Maui College – Main Campus	<b>Year</b>					
<b>Incident Type</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Rape	-	-	NR	NR	NR	NR
Fondling	-	-	NR	NR	NR	NR
Incest	-	-	NR	NR	NR	NR
Statutory Rape	-	-	NR	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

<b>Campus Name:</b> University of Hawai'i Maui College – Lahaina Education Center	<b>Year</b>					
	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>Incident Type</b>						
Rape	-	-	NR	NR	NR	NR
Fondling	-	-	NR	NR	NR	NR
Incest	-	-	NR	NR	NR	NR
Statutory Rape	-	-	NR	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

<b>Campus Name:</b> University of Hawai'i Maui College – Hana Education Center	<b>Year</b>					
	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>Incident Type</b>						
Rape	-	-	NR	NR	NR	NR
Fondling	-	-	NR	NR	NR	NR
Incest	-	-	NR	NR	NR	NR
Statutory Rape	-	-	NR	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	Campus Location Closed					
	Year					
Incident Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Rape	-	-	NR	NR	NR	NR
Fondling	-	-	NR	NR	NR	NR
Incest	-	-	NR	NR	NR	NR
Statutory Rape	-	-	NR	NR	NR	NR
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	-	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Rape	0	-	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Sodomy	0	-	-	-	-	-
• Sexual Assault with an Object	0	-	-	-	-	-
• Forcible Fondling	0	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	-	-	-	-	-
• Incest	0	-	-	-	-	-
• Statutory Rape	0	-	-	-	-	-

Campus Name: University of Hawai'i Maui College – Lanai Education Center	Year					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Rape	-	-	NR	NR	NR	NR
Fondling	-	-	NR	NR	NR	NR
Incest	-	-	NR	NR	NR	NR
Statutory Rape	-	-	NR	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					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017

Incident Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Rape	-	-	NR	NR	NR	NR
Fondling	-	-	NR	NR	NR	NR
Incest	-	-	NR	NR	NR	NR
Statutory Rape	-	-	NR	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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Rape	-	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	-	0	0	0	0	1
Incest	-	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	-	0	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	-	-	-	-

### 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.

UH will launch a climate survey of similar scope to all adult students across all campuses in January 22, 2019. Results will be made available on the UH System Title IX website in the Fall Semester 2019.

**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 were reviewed by the University System and each campus and served as a baseline for key indicators of campus safety and accountability. In an effort to promote greater safety and accountability system-wide, the OIE and CC System Title IX and Compliance Office developed an electronic case management system, which would help campuses uniformly manage cases. All campuses were trained to use the new case management system and are in the process of system implementation. Additionally, each campus was responsible for developing an action plan 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 programmatic, education and training initiatives as well as the development of policies and procedures regarding sexual harassment and gender-based violence. Campus action plans were released in the Fall Semester 2018 and are included as Appendix B.

**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.



## APPENDIX 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.

<b>Table 1: UH Student and Survey Participants Profiles</b>			
		<b>UH Students</b>	<b>Survey Participants All UH Campuses</b>
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	41.6%	29.2%
	Female	57.5%	68.3%
	TGQN <sup>1</sup> /Decline/Unknown	0.8%	2.5%
<b>AGE</b>	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%
<b>ETHNICITY</b>	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%	
<b>EDUCATION LEVEL</b>	Undergraduate	89.3%	82.0%
	Graduate/ Professional School	10.7%	16.7%
	Unknown	--	0.3%
<b>CAMPUS</b>	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%
<b>GEOGRAPHY</b>	O'ahu	79.1%	78.0%
	Neighbor Island	20.9%	21.1%

<sup>1</sup>TGQN - 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.

## **APPENDIX B.**

### **CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY ACTION PLAN: AY 2018**

#### ***I. University of Hawai'i at Mānoa***

The University's flagship campus identified the following issues in the 2017 Climate Survey findings to address in their 2018 Action Plan: low student reporting of gender-based violence cases to UH resources and the high incidence of intimate partner violence among students in partnered relationships.

To address the issue of student reporting, the campus' action plan working group surveyed various undergraduate groups (i.e., ASUH, RIO's, other student clubs) on how best to educate the undergraduate student population on how to report cases of gender-based violence, their rights under the law and UH's policy and procedures, and the resources available. Using the survey results, the working group will develop educational awareness campaigns, which will include but not be limited to events, activities, materials, and training.

In response to the issue of intimate partner violence, the campus is working to implement various training curricula. The action plan working group launched a student bystander training, which aims to help students identify the signs of intimate partner violence and learn basic skills to intervene, as appropriate. Student leaders and select campus employees will also be trained to provide bystander training to student groups. Additionally, basic intimate partner violence training will be provided to academic advisors, who work in close proximity with students and are likely to be first responders to disclosures. The training will provide education about UH's policy and procedures on sex discrimination and gender-based violence (EP 1.204), advisors' duty as a responsible employee to ensure that advisors are able to properly identify incidents of DV/IPV and report them promptly to the Title IX Coordinator.

#### ***II. University of Hawai'i at Hilo***

Based on campus-specific findings in the 2017 Climate Survey, the University of Hawai'i at Hilo identified low student reporting of gender-based violence cases to UH resources as the primary issue to address in their 2018 Action Plan. The campus also emphasized that the majority of survey respondents stated that they did not report because they did not believe their concern was serious enough to warrant reporting.

To address the issue of student reporting, the campus' action plan working group committed to conducting at least four student-focused awareness and/or education events per month. Each student-focused event is designed to include a review of the reporting process, student rights under EP 1.204, Title IX and VAWA, and options around reporting. Title IX resource guides will also be distributed at events. Additionally, the campus aims to coordinate at least two events per month with an employee target. Such events include, but are not limited to, raising awareness about EP 1.204, employee reporting obligations, and training on relevant topics.



All activities and trainings were developed with a culturally relevant and intersectional approach. Specifically, the group aims to ensure all action plan deliverables are inclusive to needs of those who have identified as vulnerable populations, including but not limited to Native Hawaiian students, LGBTQ+ students, students with disabilities, and students living in the dorms. To ensure visibility of action plan awareness events, the working group is also implementing social media campaigns, increased signage across the campus, and an update to the Title IX website.

### **III. University of Hawai'i at West Oahu**

Based on campus-specific findings in the 2017 Climate Survey, the University of Hawai'i at West Oahu identified lack of awareness regarding EP 1.204 as the primary issue to address in their 2018 Action Plan. The working group specifically aims to improve student and employee understanding of sexual harassment under EP 1.204 by providing information on basic legal and UH policy relating to sexual harassment and reporting options through campus-wide and demographic-specific (i.e. department, student group) training and programming. Additionally, the campus will develop a short video to raise awareness of what "sexual harassment" is and what some appropriate responses to such behavior would be. New and transfer students are target audience groups for the action plan training and awareness campaigns.

### **IV. Hawai'i Community College**

Hawai'i Community College identified in the 2017 Climate Survey that the campus had the highest reported rate of intimate partner violence of all University of Hawai'i Community College campuses and low student reporting of domestic and dating violence to UH faculty with many students not knowing where to go or who to tell. The working group found it critical that the campus community be well-informed and equipped to recognize and respond appropriately to such occurrences. As such, the group developed the Dating & Domestic Violence Awareness & Prevention (DDVAP) and the Title IX Resource & Response Education (T9RRE) campaigns.

The DDVAP project aims to provide education and training opportunities for the campus community to acquire knowledge and understanding about the characteristics and prevalence of dating and domestic violence, available community resources, and appropriate ways to support victims/survivors and prevent dating and domestic violence in the community.

Through the T9RRE campaign, the campus will conduct coordinated and integrated advertisement and outreach activities focused on educating the campus community on Title IX, reportable behavior, the reporting process, expected institutional response to Title IX related concerns and reports of alleged violations and support resources and services. The campus has been conducting Bystander training and Mental Health/First Aid trainings as part of this campaigns as well.

### **V. Honolulu Community College**

Honolulu Community College acknowledged that many of the campus-specific issues identified in the survey findings revolve around a lack of knowledge on the part of students, including not knowing what is and is not appropriate behavior, not knowing where to seek help, not believing that the "help" will be useful, and/or lack of confidence in the established process/procedures to

make things better. As such, the campus' action plan working group focused the majority of its efforts on an extensive educational campaign aimed at increasing student knowledge regarding these important issues.

The education campaign specifically addresses low awareness of intimate partner violence and dating violence and EP 1.204. Through student and employee training, an updated website, and a marketing campaign to distribute resources, the campus is working toward improving student confidence in the campus' response to reports of gender-based violence.

#### Kapi'olani Community College

Based on the 2017 Climate Survey findings, Kapi'olani Community College identified a lack of student knowledge on where to go or report in incidents of gender-based violence and a high prevalence of intimate partner violence as important issues to address in their action plan. In their plan, the campus working group aims to improve visibility of its Title IX Coordinator and confidential advocacy services, thereby increasing awareness and accessibility of these support services. The group deployed a weekly open forum in a Talk Story format where students and employees can access the Title IX Coordinator and confidential resource providers to talk about topics, such as intimate partner violence. Additionally, the campus has allocated resources to training campus confidential advocates on intimate partner violence and developing relationships with various community services providers. Community service providers will collaborate with the campus to provide services and training to students and employees.

The working group also acknowledged a high likelihood of student bystander intervention and is unique in focusing efforts in emphasizing a positive survey finding. A one-year timeline has been dedicated toward the development of an online bystander training curriculum to be deployed at the Fall 2019 New Student Orientation.

#### **VI. Kaua'i Community College**

According to the 2017 Climate Survey findings, Kauai Community College students reported a higher than average incident of sexual harassment and has a high incidence of dating and domestic violence. The climate survey also indicated that vulnerable populations, including LGBTQ+ students reported a higher than average incidence of gender-based violence. Kaua'i Community College's action plan aims to address these issues through improving awareness and access to on- and off-campus support resources.

As part of its plan, the campus' working group is developing processes to engage community service providers, including, but not limited to, YWCA-Kaua'i's support around addressing sexual harassment and dating and domestic violence. Community advocates will be given a visible platform on campus to present in classes, student groups, and participate in on-campus activities. Additionally, the working group will collaborate with community advocates to create outreach materials to promote their services to students and staff.

Additionally, to improve safety for LGBTQ+ students, the campus is developing a safe zone map, which identifies safe spaces for LGBTQ+ students, providing Safe Zone Training to

educate the campus community on issues affecting the LGBTQ+ campus community, and working toward creating additional safe spaces such as a Safe Zone student lounge.

#### **VII. Leeward Community College**

Based on the findings of the Leeward Community College (LCC) Climate Survey, Leeward Community College is focused on addressing student and faculty awareness issues of UH policies and processes. This includes the perception of investigative process, student/employee rights, and the resources that are available. Primarily, the working plan group is updating the campus Title IX website in order to meet its goals of increasing awareness, accessibility, and understanding of the Title IX process, and available resources. The website will serve as conduit for addressing other issues identified in the Survey, including providing the following: a platform for students and employees to access/complete the Title IX online training module; information about upcoming Safe Zone and Bystander trainings; information and opportunities for outreach and awareness events; a clear map of Title IX procedures; and contact information and resources.

#### **VIII. University of Hawai'i Maui College**

Based on campus-specific 2017 Climate Survey findings, the University of Hawai'i Maui College is focused on addressing issues relating to lack of student awareness of the UH policies and processes and a need for preventative measures to improve campus climate.

The working group has developed a Title IX educational awareness campaign to ensure students know their rights, what resources and interim measures are available to assist them in pursuing their education should they be affected by gender-based violence. The awareness campaign includes but is not limited to development and distribution of informational materials and showing of informational Title IX video in classes. Employees will also be trained as part of the action plan, to improve their understanding of their roles and responsibilities under Title IX.

To fulfill the need for preventative measures, the group is working with external organizations to coordinate events on campus and provide support services to students. Additionally, campus stakeholders such as campus security and confidential advocates, will assist in developing training and materials that aim to promote safety and prevent gender-based violence.

#### **IX. Windward Community College**

Upon review of the 2017 Climate Survey findings, Windward Community College identified the following targeted issues: sexual harassment, specifically in the classroom, increased need for support and education to address the prevalence of dating and intimate partner violence, lack of awareness on UH policies and procedures which address gender based violence, a need to improve the confidence students have in the campus systems to address reporting, and the disparities between the campus LGBTQ+ population and the overall campus.

As many of the issues identified by the working group revolved around a lack of student knowledge on where and how to seek help, efforts were focused on developing an extensive educational and outreach campaign. The campaign consists of developing and distributing

educational materials and videos focused on issue areas, and providing various trainings (i.e. bystander, Title IX, Safe Zone). The campaign will be promoted online in a Calendar of Activities and in promotional flyers throughout the year.