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2021 REPORT ON UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI'I STUDENT CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND GENDER VIOLENCE

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SURVEY INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	3
INTRODUCTION	4
DEFINITIONS	14
UH SURVEY RESULTS	16
OVERALL SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	17
PERCEPTIONS OF CAMPUS CLIMATE:	27
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	39
STALKING	69
DATING AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SECTION (ALSO CALLED INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE)	94
NONCONSENSUAL SEXUAL CONTACT	123
STUDENT DISCLOSURE OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND GENDER VIOLENCE AND SATISFACTION AMONG THOSE CONTACTING UH PROGRAMS	163
STUDENT BYSTANDER PREVALENCE AND BEHAVIOR	197
CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS	204
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	208
ADDENDICES	211



SURVEY INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

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

Recognizing that sexual harassment and gender-based violence are prevalent among college students nationwide, campus leaders have taken proactive steps to address these issues. UH instituted a systemwide focus on sexual harassment and gender-based violence to enhance consistency of policies and procedures across all 10 campuses, forming in 2015 a new Office of Institutional Equity (OIE) under the Vice President for Administration. Jennifer Solidum Rose, J.D. was appointed to lead OIE as its founding director. OIE's key initiatives included the following: 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 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 scientifically assess incidence and prevalence of sexual harassment and gender-based violence and measure student awareness and perception of resources and rights systemwide. The stated purpose of the survey was: "to guide and inform UH's policy, training and programmatic initiatives with respect to fulfilling the University's obligations under Title IX and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and its mission of providing a safe and discrimination-free learning and working environment." UH specified that the survey include the following areas of inquiry:

- Student perceptions of their campus environment as related to sexual harassment and gender-based violence, including how well the UH community is perceived in responding to student concerns
- Student awareness of UH policies, resources, and the reporting options available for those experiencing sexual harassment or gender-based violence
- Prevalence and incidence of sexual harassment and gender-based violence, including nonconsensual sexual contact, dating and domestic violence, stalking, and sexual harassment
- A description of those who experienced gender violence

The *University of Hawai'i Student Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence* (hereafter referred to as the UH Survey) was first conducted in 2017 and updated in 2019 and 2021. The UH Survey is one of the first studies of an entire university system, encompassing four-year universities, community colleges and graduate and professional schools. It assessed sexual harassment and gender-based violence on the most diverse university system in the nation. Although the University of Hawai'i has conducted smaller-scaled assessments in the past, this was 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. Further, it was the largest known online internet survey to date in Hawai'i.



The 2017 and 2019 UH Campus Climate Report on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence were submitted to the U.S. Department of Education as part of the Title IX audit of the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa. The report was accepted as fully meeting their requirements.

From the outset, research planning and development of this study has utilized input from multiple stakeholders - both students and end users, including UH Title IX Campus Coordinators; from UH adult student focus groups statewide which recruited from all campuses; from a comprehensive review of comments, inputs and questions in follow-up to the benchmark 2017 report; from learnings of other national surveys on gender violence; and from federal input given the changing regulatory environment.

UH contracted with Omnitrak Group, Inc. in 2016 to undertake the survey in collaboration with OIE, Title IX Coordinators and other diverse stakeholders, including students who participated both through an advisory committee and through focus groups recruited statewide from all 10 UH campuses. Omnitrak, an independent Hawai'i-based market research company, is led by a former United Nations social development planner with 35+ years of expertise researching sensitive subjects in the State. It utilized a national-local team to administer this survey. For this survey, Omnitrak teamed with two well-known national subject-matter experts: Professor Sandra L. Martin, Ph.D., Associate Dean of Research at the Gillings School of Global Public Health at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; and Professor Bonnie S. Fisher, Ph.D., of the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati and author of *Unsafe in the Ivory Tower: The Sexual Victimization of College Women.* Both Drs. Martin and Fisher consulted on the benchmark *Association of American Universities (AAU) 2015 Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct.* They joined Omnitrak's team in 2017, continued in 2019, and in 2021 were again involved in the pre-planning stage, remaining active in analysis, writing and presentation of results.

CAMPUS CLIMATE APPROACH

Different definitions of campus climate are used by universities across the country in relation to sexual harassment and gender-based violence. For its 2015 study, the Association of American Universities (AAU) in its *Campus Climate on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct Survey* (2015) focused on prevalence, student knowledge, attitudes and behavior around sexual assault and gender-based violence. The 2015 AAU survey, conducted among 27 institutions of higher education, reported in detail on four types of gender-based violence students experienced; perceptions of safety and personal risk of gender-based violence; knowledge of and attitudes toward universities' policy definitions; students' rights; processes and programs to support students experiencing gender violence; actions, if any, taken by victims; and their perceptions of the interaction. AAU repeated this study in 2019.

For its 2017 benchmark survey of sexual harassment and gender-based violence, UH adopted the AAU approach. The AAU questionnaire, which is in the public domain, was utilized because it had previously undergone testing among students at 27 universities. Further, a methodological report was available, analyzing the instrument and recommendations for change.



Because the UH study was one of the first surveys encompassing multiple academic degree programs and one of the most diverse student populations in the nation, Omnitrak built upon AAU learnings with a rigorous program to gather local input and respond to Hawai'i-based needs. Thus the 2019 UH Campus Climate Survey on Gender Violence additionally undertook a series of steps to ensure that the design of the survey instrument took into consideration the following: 1) learnings from other gender violence studies in the U.S., 2) issues and areas of concern at the University of Hawai'i, and 3) alignment with UH's diverse campus system. These additional design actions included the following:

- Direct student input through focus groups of undergraduate, graduate and professional school students conducted on all islands. Focus group implementation took place from August 28, 2018 through September 12, 2018 and gathered design input from different student constituencies.
- A survey planning dialogue with representatives from each campus, most of whom were Title IX Coordinators; and
- A design meeting with the UH survey planning team and its local and national consultants to review the 2015 survey and discuss potential enhancements.

For the 2017 and 2019 reports, local focus groups among UH students representing all campuses and covering all islands supplemented nationally derived input during the questionnaire development phase. The scope of UH inquiry into the campus climate included the percentage of students experiencing four types of gender-based violence; perceptions of safety on- and off-campus; to whom students reported gender-based violence incidence; whether students experiencing gender violence felt they had been treated with respect and with consideration for their privacy and safety; and sufficiency of student knowledge and attitudes of UH policies, programs and processes of sexual harassment and misconduct to be able to take action.

METHODOLOGY

To provide an empirical assessment of students experiencing sexual harassment and gender-based violence across UH's entire statewide higher education system, the survey methodology was uniformly administered across all 10 campuses at the same time. Analysis of survey findings produced statistically reliable estimates for the UH System on four types of sexual harassment and gender-based violence behaviors and on tactics used systemwide as well as for each university campus, the aggregated community colleges, and undergraduates and students in graduate and professional schools. Separate estimates were calculated for relevant student sub-groups.



Survey Instrument

The survey instrument included 143 questions organized into 11 sections. The questions were designed to identify conduct which UH is interested in preventing, and for student accessibility. The scope of inquiry included:

- Incidence and prevalence of sexual harassment and gender-based violence (including sexual harassment, stalking, dating and domestic violence [also referenced as intimate partner violence], and nonconsensual sexual contact)
- The section with questions about nonconsensual sexual contact (including both sexual penetration and sexual touching/non-penetration) also asked about the following four types of tactics used by offenders. Differentiation by these tactics was important because the first two may rise to the level of criminal conduct in addition to being potential policy violations.
 - Physical force or threat of physical force;
 - Incapacitation due to drugs, alcohol or being unconscious, asleep or passed out;
 - Coercive threats of non-physical harm or promised rewards;
 - Absence of active, ongoing, voluntary agreement
- The UH Survey asked about sexual harassment and gender-based violence and student impacts during two time periods:
 - At any time while enrolled at UH This time period captured all incidents over the tenure of the student's years of enrollment, allowing computation of a cumulative incidence of events since first enrolling in UH up until the time of the survey; and
 - Since the beginning of the Fall 2020 term This "current academic year" question captured only those events that occurred during one full semester (Fall 2020) and the first month or two of the second semester (Spring 2021).

The survey instrument included the following sections:

- Section A: Background
- Section B: Perceptions of Risk
- Section C: Resources
- Section D: Sexual Harassment
- Section E: Stalking
- Section F: Dating and Domestic Violence (only asked of students who have ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH)
- Section G: Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Screener
- Section G(A): Detailed Incident Forms for Sexual Penetration
- Section G(B): Detailed Incident Forms for Sexual Touching
- Section H: Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence Prevention Training
- Section I: Perceptions of Responses to Reporting
- Section J: Bystander Behavior
- Section K: Debriefing Item



If students reported an incident of Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and Dating and Domestic Violence, they were asked follow-up questions that generally included incidence, relationship with offender, offender's association with UH, whether a power relationship exists between perpetrator and survivor, consequences the survivor suffered due to the incident, and whether or not they contacted UH resources about the incident.

If students reported an incident of nonconsensual sexual contact, they were asked further questions about the timing of the offense (at any time while enrolled at UH, or during the current academic year), offender tactics involved (e.g., physical force; incapacitation; coercion, or absence of affirmative consent as detailed above), and asked to complete a detailed form on their most recent incident. If the most recent incident involved nonconsensual sexual penetration, students were asked approximately 18 questions, such as location of the incident, involvement of alcohol and drug usage, contact with UH resources, and post-incident consequences, etc. Students who most recently experienced non-penetrative nonconsensual sexual contact were asked to complete a shorter form. The incident form was shortened after the instrument's pre-test and cognitive testing because students found the questions lengthy and the incident form presented a risk of termination bias. These results were consistent with the AAU methodology report, which found higher termination rates while completing the incident forms.

Given the changing external environment, two new questions were added in 2021:

- Because the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in virtual classes in Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 semesters, the study asked about in-person student interactions with students, faculty and staff; at social events; and home and relationship stress due to the pandemic.
- During 2020 planning for the 2021 study, new federal Title IX mandates from the U.S. Department of Education required in-person reporting requirements. A question was added to assess student comfort levels. In 2021, however, the federal DOE announced plans to roll back this requirement.

Validity

Validity refers to the extent to which questions, rating scales or measurements accurately reflect the concepts that the study intends to measure. The UH Survey underwent a process of validation during development of the survey instrument. Much of the survey utilized questions that had been constructed and tested for the AAU survey, which was developed with input from multiple subject matter experts from 27 AAU-member institutions of higher education nationwide. Their input helped to establish the content validity of the constructs that were measured in the AAU survey. In addition, the chairperson of the AAU Design Committee (Dr. Martin) and the Co-Principal Investigator of the AAU project (Dr. Fisher) consulted on the UH Survey design from its inception. The AAU survey questions were tested by using two rounds of cognitive interviewing. Moreover, students and university liaisons from a participating university provided comments and feedback on the survey, which were used in survey revision. Over 150,000 (n=150,072 in undergraduate and graduate/professional programs) students across the country completed the AAU survey during the Spring of 2015. AAU released a methodological report, and its analyses and recommendations were considered in the UH Survey development.



Although the UH Survey was based on the AAU survey, it was refined in light of input from a variety of sources. Both Drs. Fisher and Martin, national subject matter experts, offered guidance throughout the survey development process. In addition, the UH Survey was reviewed in detail by the UH Campus Climate Survey Advisory Group subject matter experts. Omnitrak also conducted 10 focus groups among UH students from across the System's 10 campuses. Focus group members provided information on the clarity of the survey questions, including the definitions used for the types of gender violence. Working in collaboration with Drs. Fisher and Martin, Omnitrak staff, OIE and the Advisory Group reviewed the AAU Survey Methodological Report, focus group results, and recommendations made by the two national consultants and Omnitrak before approving the questionnaire for testing. Omnitrak then conducted cognitive testing among 50 students including those who experienced gender violence, probing for whether they understood the question and what it was asking. OIE gave final approval to the UH Survey as a result of these processes and after cognitive test results.

Sampling Procedure

The survey sampling frame included 40,122 undergraduate, graduate and professional school students across all 10 University of Hawai'i statewide campuses (UH Mānoa, UH Hilo, UH West O'ahu, Hawai'i Community College, Honolulu Community College, Kapi'olani Community College, Kaua'i Community College, Leeward Community College, UH Maui College, and Windward Community College) who met the following criteria:

- Were enrolled either full-time or part-time in the UH Spring 2021 semester; and
- Were age 18 years or older.

UH provided a database of student email addresses for students who met the survey screening criteria.

Data Collection

Data were collected via a self-administered, online web survey. Students also had the option of requesting a paper copy of the survey, which would be mailed to them along with a business reply envelope addressed to Omnitrak Group in which to return the survey.

The data collection process was multi-phased:

- A pre-survey implementation program promoted the survey across all 10 campuses in heavily trafficked areas.
- UH President David Lassner sent a letter to all Spring 2021 semester enrolled students 18 years or older inviting participation in the survey through an Omnitrak account. Each email included a unique link for the student to access the online survey. Students were requested to click on the link to complete the survey. The link enabled students to save answers and to return to the survey at a later date. When done, students submitted their surveys anonymously, and their identity and the completed survey were de-linked. Data were stored securely in Omnitrak's encrypted server accessible only to staff with security certification.



- The University of Hawai'i Office of Institutional Equity (OIE) encouraged campus specific initiatives to motivate survey participation. Before and during the survey execution phase, Title IX coordinators organized Campus Roll Out teams to plan and execute campus-specific promotional programs.
- Omnitrak administered a reminder program, thanking students for their responses and requesting students who had not yet responded to complete the survey. Others within the university system also had the option of sending reminders to students. In some classes, professors verbally encouraged survey participation.

To encourage participation in the survey, students were offered the opportunity to receive incentives of \$10 and \$5 for early responses. Students were not required to complete the survey to receive the incentive.

Survey data collection began on January 26, 2021 and was completed on February 26, 2021. The UH Survey field period was longer than the AAU average by about one week and was recommended given Omnitrak's experience with the length of data collection time in Hawai'i for internet surveys.

Data Analysis

Definition of Completed Surveys to Estimate Survey Response Rates

For a survey to be classified as "completed," it had to meet both of the following criteria:

- The survey participant spent at least five minutes completing the questionnaire before submitting the completed survey. This criterion was used to eliminate students who spent so little time online that they could not have read and answered the questions in the survey.
- For partial surveys where the submit button was not pressed, at least one question was answered in each of the gender violence sections (the last of which was near the end of the survey), except for section F which required screening for partnered relationship. This criterion was used for the definition of "complete" because a core goal of the survey was to measure the prevalence of various types of gender violence.

UH students systemwide who submitted a completed survey were analyzed as a percent of the total adult student enrollment for the Spring 2021 semester to derive an overall response rate. Additionally, students' self-reported data from completed surveys were used to categorize survey participants and the number of completed surveys was analyzed as a percent of UH's sub-group enrollment numbers to compute sub-group response rates.

Non-Response Bias Analysis

In addition to response rates, non-response bias analyses (NBA) was conducted for the UH System and for its campuses. Although all adult students enrolled in the Spring 2021 semester were invited to participate in the survey, students self-selected or made an individual decision whether or not to do so. This self-selection process made it possible that certain behavioral or attitudinal characteristics were correlated with survey participation.



Past sexual harassment and gender-based violence surveys acknowledged the possibility that those who have experienced the types of violence surveyed or had strong attitudes toward the subject were more likely to complete the survey. It was also acknowledged that those who have experienced gender violence might find recall painful and choose not to participate in the survey. While the former would result in potentially higher estimates of sexual harassment and gender-based violence, the latter would result in lower estimates.

To probe the issue of non-response bias, Omnitrak analyzed the percentage of survey participants who reported experiencing the four types of gender violence, comparing the "early" participants to the "late" participants (note that participants who completed surveys in the first half of the data collection period were defined as "early" participants and those who completed surveys in the last half of the data collection period were defined as "late" participants). Results showed that both the early and late survey participants experienced each of the types of gender violence. For 3 of 4 gender-based violence areas (sexual harassment, dating and non-consensual sexual contact), prevalence rates showed no statistical difference between early and late survey participants. Stalking showed higher prevalence among early (9.0%) vs. late (7.0%) participants. The 2015 AAU Methodological report did show higher prevalence among early vs. late survey respondents.

Table 1: Percent of Survey F			ng Different Ty Survey Compl		ler Violence A	t Any Time
		CAMPUSES n=6726)	EARLY S PARTICI (n=39	PANTS	PARTIC	SURVEY CIPANTS 2821)
		Standard		Standard		Standard
	%	Error	%	Error	%	Error
Type of Gender Violence						
Sexual Harassment	9.2%	0.4%	9.2%	0.5%	9.2%	0.6%
Stalking	8.2%	0.4%	9.0%*	0.5%	7.0%	0.5%
Dating and domestic violence ¹	18.5%	0.6%	17.9%	0.7%	19.4%	0.9%
Nonconsensual sexual contact	6.0%	0.3%	6.1%	0.4%	5.8%	0.5%

^{*} Shows a statistically significant difference between early and late participants

Data Weighting

Students who submitted completed surveys were then compared with UH-provided demographic and academic characteristics of its Spring 2021 adult student population. These included demographic characteristics such as age, gender, ethnicity, etc. as well as academic characteristics such as campus, enrollment level or type of student, year of study, etc. For surveys where demographic variables were missing, values were imputed through random allocation proportionate to answers provided by students with similar characteristics for final reporting.

Results of the composition comparison were used to weight survey results using the following variables: gender, campus, age, ethnicity and year in school. The composition comparison and subsequent weighting was limited based on the data available within the UH census. For example, there were eight gender identity categories in the survey and the official UH data only identified two gender categories. To be consistent with AAU weighting procedures, a Transgender Woman was grouped into Woman, and a Transgender Man was



^{1.} The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on student participants who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (69.4% of all participants). The total number of early participants included for dating and domestic violence estimate is 2,629, and the total number of late participants is 1,924.

grouped into Man for weighting purpose, and cases with other identities or those with missing information were assigned to be either Female or Male based on neighboring cases with similar characteristics. This was for weighting purpose only, and gender tabulation in final report specifies Female, Male, Transgender/Genderqueer/Questioning or Non-conforming (TGQN), and Decline.

In terms of campus, the variables used were each of the 10 campuses, with community colleges aggregated to one variable for analytical purposes in this report. Because of a wider range of ages at UH community colleges, six categories by year were used – 18 to 19, 20 to 21, 22 to 24, 25 to 29, 30 to 34, and 35 and older. Ethnicity variables included Caucasian, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian, Japanese, Mixed, and Other (which for purpose of weighting included Pacific Islander and Hispanic). Year in school weights were specific to the three universities with variables including freshman, sophomore, junior and senior classifications.

Descriptive Statistics

Survey results were analyzed to calculate frequency of responses systemwide for each of the questions by number and percentage of survey participants. The survey team also analyzed and estimated UH Survey findings of the percentage of students experiencing each of the four types of sexual harassment and gender-based violence (i.e., sexual harassment, stalking, dating/domestic violence, and nonconsensual sexual contact).

Descriptive statistics were also used to examine differences in the experiences of students by prevalence of gender violence, attitudes, and other results. Past studies in gender violence among university students provided insight on analytical variables that might be correlated with the prevalence of gender violence, and these became starting points for exploring factors associated with gender violence risk. These studies include but were not limited to *Cantor et al.*, 2015; Fisher et al., 2000; White et al., 2004; Krebs et al., 2009; Gross et al., 2004; Koss et al., 1987. (See References at end of report.)

Building on these past surveys and using insights provided by the UH Advisory Group and UH focus groups, gender violence prevalence was analyzed by students' demographic and academic characteristics including the following:

- **Demographic Characteristics** Including gender identity, sexual orientation, (e.g., heterosexual/straight, gay or lesbian, bisexual, asexual, not listed, questioning, and declined to state), ethnicity, residence status, and disability status.
- Academic Characteristics Including campus, type of student (university undergraduate, graduate/professional student, and community college student), year in school, and club participation.

Statistical Significance Testing

To determine if results within a sub-group were statistically different from each other, significance tests were computed, including the Z-test to determine differences, if any, in percentages for two or more student groups and T-test to determine differences, if any, in the means for two or more student groups. The data file contained within the appendix of this report shows overall frequencies as in percentages, frequencies by sub-groups, and the result of significance testing computations within the sub-group category.



Reliability

Cronbach's Alpha was calculated to measure one type of reliability, namely, internal consistency (how closely related a set of survey items are as a group) of responses between multi-item statements. Internal consistency analyses were conducted on each of three banks of questions that used Likert scales: 1) perception of campus climate (survey items B1 – B3); 2) knowledge of UH policies and procedures of sexual assault and sexual harassment (survey items C2a – C2e); and 3) perception of reporting on sexual assault and sexual harassment (survey items I1 – I9). Results found that the Cronbach's Alpha for perception of campus climate was 0.738, knowledge of UH policies and procedures of sexual assault and sexual harassment was 0.908, and perception of reporting on sexual assault and sexual harassment was 0.928. (See Appendix V for the survey items analyzed and detailed results of these analyses.) These results indicated moderate to high levels of internal consistency for the three series of questions since all of the Cronbach Alpha results were above the value of 0.7, which is considered an acceptable level of internal consistency (UCLA Institute for Digital Research and Education, 2017).

DEFINITIONS

- 1. **Ethnicity** All ethnic variables were self-reported with multiple responses permitted. This question asks for a student's ethnic background as self-identified, not genetic ancestry. The Native Hawaiian variable specifies "Native Hawaiian or Part Hawaiian."
- 2. **Four (4) types of behaviors** This term references the four (4) types of gender violence behaviors researched in the UH Survey: Sexual harassment, stalking, dating and domestic violence (also referred to as intimate partner violence), and nonconsensual sexual contact. At the outset of sections on each type of gender violence, survey questions and their question numbers are shown. The survey instrument is contained in Appendix IV.C.
- 3. $\mathbf{n} = -$ This references the base of students who answered a specific question. It is the denominator used in calculating the percent if used in a table or graph.
- 4. **Nonconsensual sexual touching** This term covers one of two categories of nonconsensual sexual contact. It is used interchangeably with non-penetrative nonconsensual sexual contact. The other behavioral contact category is nonconsensual sexual penetration.
- 5. **Offender** Refers to alleged offender of one or more types of gender violence researched in the UH Survey. Neither the term victim nor perpetrator was used because of criminal implications.
- 6. **Prevalence & Incidence** The UH Survey collected information to allow estimation of the extent of four forms of gender violence (sexual harassment, stalking, dating/domestic violence and nonconsensual sexual contact) during two time periods (during the current academic year, and during any time while enrolled at UH).

Prevalence, a measure of the percent of persons who experienced the event of interest during a particular time period, can be estimated by dividing the number of survey participants experiencing one or more such events during the time period of interest by the total number of survey participants (Truman & Langton, 2015). Since multiple events (incidents) of a particular type of gender violence can be experienced by an individual within a particular time period (e.g., an individual is sexually harassed three times during a one year period), survey questions also asked about the number of times each of the forms of gender violence occurred during the current academic year and during any time while enrolled at UH.

Summing the numbers of events experienced by all survey participants during a particular time period results in a measure of incidence (the number of events that occurred during a time period of interest) (National Institute of Justice, 2008).



- 7. **Statistically significant** This term means that a relationship between two or more variables is caused by something other than chance. In other words, if the survey were administered multiple times, it is likely that results between two or more variables would remain different within a confidence level of 95%. Significance for this study was determined by conducting T tests for means and Z tests for frequency distributions.
- 8. **Survey Participants** This references the base of students who answered a specific question. It is the denominator used in calculating the percent if used in a table or graph. Survey participants are referenced as "n =."
- 9. **Tactics** This refers to the techniques used by offenders to commit gender violence against a student. For nonconsensual sexual contact, for example, tactics include physical force (completed or attempted); incapacitation due to drugs, alcohol or being unconscious, asleep or passed out; coercion or threats of non-physical harm or promised rewards; and absence of active, ongoing, voluntary agreement.
- 10. **UH System** Refers to all UH students enrolled across all 10 UH campuses.

UH SURVEY RESULTS

OVERALL SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Survey Response Rates

In 2021, response rates for the UH Campus Climate Study on Sexual Harassment and Gender Violence exceeded both the 2019 UH response rates and that for public universities participating in the Association of American Universities (AAU) 2019 Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct. Completed survey response rates rose to 16.8 percent for 2021 from 15.5 percent for 2019. Details follow.

All adult students enrolled throughout the entire 10-campus UH System in the Spring 2021 semester received an email invitation from UH President David Lassner to participate in the survey. This student census totaled 40,122 students. Of this, 7,888 or 19.7 percent initiated the survey, either submitting or leaving their responses in their survey account without pressing the submit button. A total of 6,726 of the surveys started met the criteria established for "completed surveys" which was consistently applied in 2017, 2019 and 2021. This resulted in a completed survey response rate of 16.8 percent.

Although the completed survey response rates differed somewhat by campus, response rates trended higher than in 2019, with fewer variances than that year. In 2021, response rates across the 10 campuses ranged from 30.1 percent to 9.4 percent. The highest response rate – from the Hilo campus – stood at 30.1 percent. This is almost seven percentage points higher (+7 points) than the highest campus response rate in 2019.

Overall, response rates for all four-year campuses trended upwards. The community colleges response rates showed variation with some increasing and some decreasing. By gender, female student response rates of 18.3 percent significantly exceeded those of male students. Further, TGQN survey participants response rate increased to 25.2 percent of the sample, up from 16 percent. Comparisons of gender and academic level showed similar trends: Female undergraduates' response rate of 18.1 percent compared with male undergraduates of 10.7. Female students in graduate and professional schools response rate of 17.2 percent exceeded the 11.6 percent response rate of male graduate and professional survey respondents. 2019 response rates by academic level were comparable at 15.4 percent for undergraduates and 15.5 percent for graduate/professional schools.

Description of the Sample

To ensure that the sample for this study was representative of the UH student population during the Spring 2021 semester, Omnitrak conducted a non-response bias analysis to determine demographic sample bias. The process was identical to 2017 and 2019: The UH Administration compiled a profile of Spring 2021 students by analyzing the composition of all enrolled students. Upon receipt from the University's Office of Institutional Equity, Omnitrak used the UH Profile as the basis for comparing survey participants to UH's actual student body for weighting the sample.

Overall, the composition comparison showed that the sample of students who completed the survey and the UH systemwide census profile were fairly well aligned. Generally, the sample was quite representative of UH students in the profile provided in terms of age, ethnicity, education level and geographic location of campus. However, the comparison indicated over-representation by female students and students from some campuses.

Weighting was therefore conducted on gender at the campus level. Further campus-by-campus analyses of the survey participant profiles with UH campus profiles showed that while age, school year and ethnicity were generally aligned overall, some biases existed. A secondary weighting scheme balancing age, school year and ethnicity by campus was hence applied to enhance representativeness of survey respondents with UH profiles at the campus level.

The weighted sample was representative of the UH System's student population and campus populations. At a 95 percent confidence, total UH System sample size carries a sampling error of +/- 1.1 percent.

	UH Adult	UH Adult					
	Student Population System-wide (Est. n =)	Student Population System-wide (%)	Survey Participants Unweighted (n)	Survey Participants Unweighted (%)	Survey Participants Weighted (n)	Survey Participants Weighted (%)	Survey Response Rate (%)
TOTAL	40,122	100%	6,726	100%	6,726	100%	16.8%
GENDER	10,1==	100,0	5,1 = 5	100,0	5,1 = 0	10011	1010,0
Male	15,000	37.4%	1,723	25.6%	2,457	36.5%	11.5%
Female	23,748	59.2%	4.654	69.2%	3,912	58.2%	19.6%
TGQN/Decline/Unknown (Not Comparable)	1,374	3.4%	349	5.2%	357	5.3%	25.4%
AGE							
18 to 19 years	8,891	22.2%	1,495	22.2%	1,453	21.6%	16.8%
20 to 21 years	8,751	21.8%	1,402	20.8%	1,455	21.6%	16.0%
22 to 24 years	6,898	17.2%	1,091	16.2%	1,168	17.4%	15.8%
25 to 29 years	6,131	15.3%	1,005	14.9%	1,045	15.5%	16.4%
30 to 34 years	3,451	8.6%	608	9.0%	586	8.7%	17.6%
35 and older	6,000	15.0%	1,125	16.7%	1,018	15.1%	18.8%
ETHNICITY							
Caucasian	7,230	18.0%	1,159	17.2%	1,120	16.6%	16.0%
Chinese	1,557	3.9%	290	4.3%	254	3.8%	18.6%
Filipino	5,689	14.2%	865	12.9%	1,040	15.5%	15.2%
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	9,661	24.1%	1,566	23.3%	1,651	24.6%	16.2%
Hispanic	698	1.7%	252	3.7%	209	3.1%	36.1%
Japanese	2,351	5.9%	436	6.5%	394	5.9%	18.5%
Pacific Islander	866	2.2%	153	2.3%	129	1.9%	17.7%
Mixed	9,183	22.9%	1,565	23.3%	1,558	23.2%	17.0%
All Other	2,887	6.0%	440	6.5%	370	5.5%	15.2%
ENROLLMENT LEVEL	,		-				
Undergraduate	35,607	88.7%	5,697	84.7%	5,956	88.5%	16.0%
Graduate/Professional School	4,515	11.3%	1,029	15.3%	770	11.4%	22.8%
GENDER & ENROLLMENT LEVEL	,						
Male Undergraduate	13,275	33.1%	1,439	21.4%	2,169	32.2%	10.8%
Male Graduate/Professional	1,725	4.3%	284	4.2%	289	4.3%	16.5%
Female Undergraduates	21,037	52.4%	3,959	58.9%	3,466	51.5%	18.8%
Female Graduates/Professionals	2,711	6.8%	695	10.3%	446	6.6%	25.6%
TGQN/Decline Undergraduate (not comparable)		-	299	4.4%	322	4.8%	-
TGQN/Decline/Graduates & Professionals (not comparable)		-	50	0.7%	35	0.5%	ı
Unknown (Not comparable)	1,374	3.4%	-	-	-	-	-
CAMPUS							
UH Mānoa	14,617	36.4%	3,006	44.7%	2,478	36.8%	20.6%
UH Hilo	2,660	6.6%	801	11.9%	457	6.8%	30.1%
UH West Oʻahu	2,542	6.3%	449	6.7%	432	6.4%	17.7%
Community Colleges							
Kapi'olani	5,021	12.5%	573	8.5%	848	12.6%	11.4%
Leeward	5,393	13.4%	638	9.5%	897	13.3%	11.8%
Honolulu	2,563	6.4%	246	3.7%	428	6.4%	9.6%
Windward	1,932	4.8%	181	2.7%	321	4.8%	9.4%
Hawai'i Island	1,996	5.0%	321	4.8%	337	5.0%	16.1%
Maui College	2,277	5.7%	367	5.5%	347	5.2%	16.1%
Kaua'i	1,122	2.8%	144	2.1%	182	2.7%	12.8%

Summary of Campus Environment During 2021 Survey Actual On-Campus Conditions for Students

As identified in the Background section, national and state regulations regarding the COVID-19 pandemic and social distancing altered the UH's classroom, on-campus and off-campus environments. During the Spring of 2021, UH held mostly virtual classes and for in-person instruction continued to use State and local guidance for safe physical distancing, proper cleaning, disinfection, and other related adjustments for the COVID-19 pandemic.

Although UH is primarily a commuter campus, its residence halls at both Mānoa and Hilo campuses were open for students for Spring Semester 2021. According to UH, residence halls ran at slightly lower percent occupancy, though actual numbers were not available at publication.

To explicitly assess how the pandemic conditions impacted students' inter-personal interactions, three questions were added to the 2021 survey:

- 1) In the Fall 2020 Semester, did you have more, less or about the same amount of in-person exposure to other students, faculty and staff compared with prior semesters at UH?
- 2) Overall, in the Fall 2020 Semester, did you spend more, less or about the same amount of time with students and others associated with UH at parties, bars or other social events compared with prior semesters at UH?
- 3) And in the Fall 2020 Semester, did you have more, less or about the same amount of stress in personal or home relationships compared with prior semesters at UH?

To the time questions, a large majority of 4 in 5 indicated that they had less in-person exposure (79%) and less time with students at UH social events (81%).

In addition to these two questions about personal interactions on campus and at social events, the 2021 survey probed survey participants about the level of stress by asking the following question. Among all survey participants, almost equal numbers of students replied More (35.2%); Less (30.8%) and Same (34%).

When results for all three questions are further analyzed by students who experienced any form of gender violence and those who did not, it was evident that students experiencing gender violence tended to have had more in person exposure to students, faculty and staff; more time at social events with other students, and more personal/ at home stress. In fact, the majority of survey participants experiencing gender violence (54%) reported an increase in relationship stress or +19 points more than UH students overall.

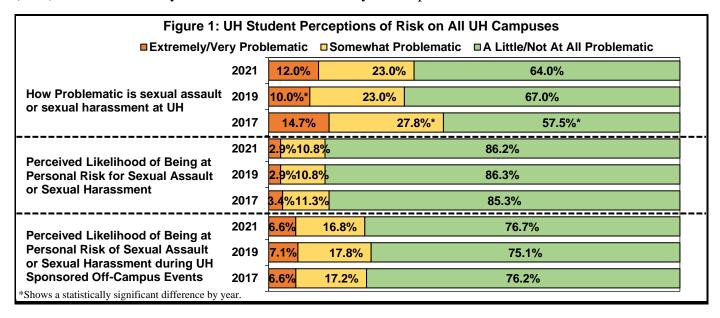


	Table 2: Academic and Home Environment During 2021 Study (Experienced Gender Violence in Current Academic Year)													
Compared with prior semesters		rson Expo		Time V	Social Events Stress Time With Students & In Personal Or Hon Others Associated With UH Relationships									
	More	Less	Same	More	Less	Same	More Less Same							
ALL SURVEY PARTICIPANTS	3.6%	79.4%	16.9%	2.1%	80.6%	17.3%	35.2%	30.8%	34.0%					
Those Who Experienced Any GV (n=549 – due to many non-responses)	4.6%*	82.1%	13.3%	4.9%*	80.4%	14.7%	54.0%*	22.1%	23.9%					

Conducting a campus climate survey during a semester when all classes were held virtually offers a unique opportunity to analyze if and how reduced in-person exposure might affect gender violence prevalence given that fellow students are oftentimes the perpetrators of this violence. At the same time, the difference between virtual vs. in-person classes requires a cautionary note when comparing "current year" findings for 2021 (during the pandemic) with the "current year" findings for 2019 and 2017.

Student Perceptions of Risk Overall, On and Off-Campus For Sexual Assault and Harassment

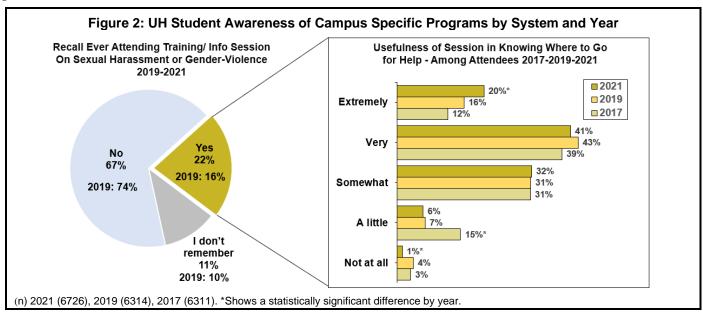
By significant majorities, most students did not perceive being at risk while at UH. In 2021, 2 in 3 (64%) expressed the sentiment that sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH is "Not at all a problem or only a little problem." Even larger percentages of 6 in 7 students did not perceive that they were likely to be at personal risk for sexual assault or sexual harassment on campus, with 86 percent indicating "not at all a problem or only a little problem." A third question related to perceptions of risk asked the perceived likelihood of being at personal risk of sexual assault or sexual harassment during UH-sponsored off-campus events. Three fourths (77%) answered that they felt this was not at all or only a little problem.



UH Training Session: Attendance And Perceived Usefulness

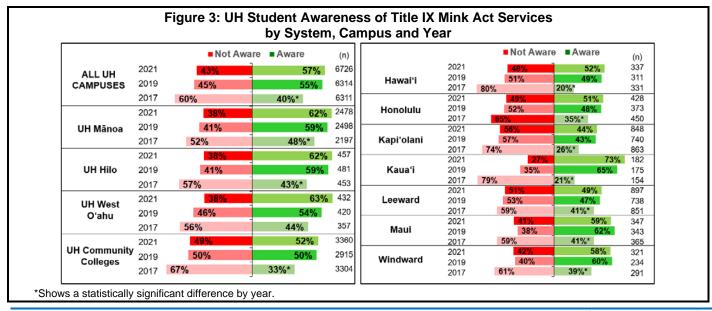
In 2021, 2 in 3 (67%) did not recall ever attending training or information sessions on sexual harassment or gender-violence, and more than 1 in 5 (22%) did. The latter represented a significant increase from 1 in 6 (16%) in 2019 or a +6 percentage point rise in training attendance.

In addition to the increase in attendance at UH training sessions, 3 in 5 students (61%) found the training extremely or very useful. The "extremely useful" rating increased significantly from 16 percent in 2019 to 20 percent in 2021.



Awareness of Title IX Mink Act Services

Over the past four years, student awareness of Title IX Mink Act Services offered by UH has risen dramatically. In 2017, a majority of students (60%) were not aware of Title IX services and only 40 percent were aware. In contrast, awareness levels have increased significantly: In 2021, a majority of 57 percent of students were aware of Title IX services, and 43 percent were not. This +17 point increase in awareness is statistically significant period to period.



Summary of Sexual Harassment and Gender Violence Prevalence

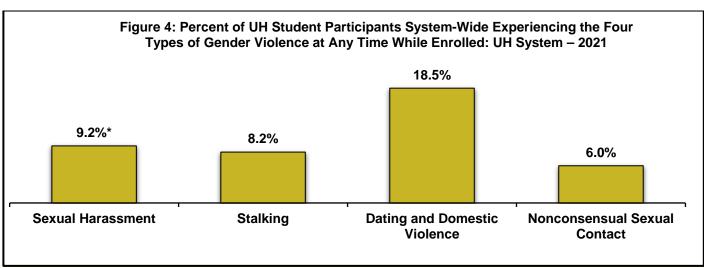
The University of Hawai'i Study on Sexual Harassment and Gender Violence was designed to estimate the prevalence of four types of behaviors:

- Sexual Harassment
- Stalking
- Dating and Domestic Violence (also referred to as Intimate Partner Violence)
- Nonconsensual Sexual Contact, which included two sub-categories:
 - 1) Nonconsensual penetrative contact including penetration of the vagina or anus with a penis, finger or object; oral sex when someone's mouth/tongue makes contact with someone else's vagina, penis or anus;
 - 2) Nonconsensual sexual touching including kissing, touching of breasts, chest, crotch, genitals, groin/buttocks; and grabbing, groping or rubbing in a sexual way, even if the touching was over clothes

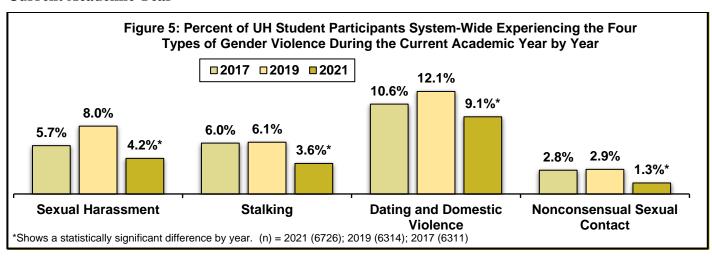
Detailed descriptions and the questions used in the survey instrument to measure prevalence precede subsequent sections that analyze in more detail each of the four specific types.

Any Time While Enrolled

In 2021, UH survey participants reporting gender violence for the time period "any time while enrolled" ranged from a 6.0 percent to 18.5 percent. Across all UH campuses, approximately 1 in 16 UH survey participants (6%) indicated an incident of nonconsensual sexual contact (NSC) since matriculation into UH. Slightly more survey participants reported incidents of stalking (8.2%) or sexual harassment (9.2%). However, almost twice as many (18.5%) of survey participants reported dating and domestic violence (DDV) or intimate partner violence (IPV) at any time while enrolled at UH. As in past years, DDV proved to be the most prevalent form of gender violence among UH students.



Current Academic Year

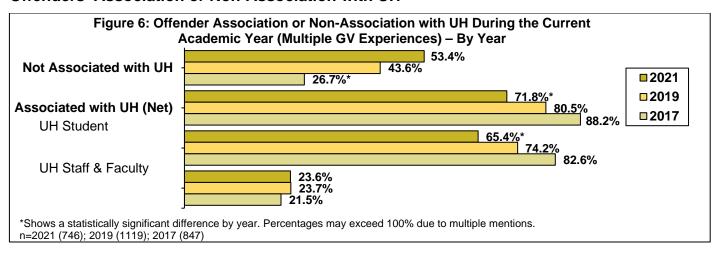


Because the tenure of students' enrollment at UH differs in duration with potential sample overlaps from one tracking study to another, prevalence during the current academic year enables more accurate period to period comparisons. For all four gender violence behaviors, prevalence decreased significantly from 2019.

- DDV decreased from 12.1 percent in 2019 to 9.1 percent in 2021, a -3 point decline that was significant.
- Almost half as many students reported sexual harassment in 2021 (4.2%) as compared with 2019 (8.0%).
- Among survey participants, 3.6 percent indicated they experienced stalking in 2021 vs. 6.1 percent in 2019 an almost 3-point decrease.
- Student survey participants who experienced NSC decreased by more than half from 2.9 percent in 2019 to 1.3 percent in 2021.

While the decline in gender violence prevalence was evident across all four behaviors, what affected decreased prevalence was uncertain given the change in campus environment with less in-person student, faculty and staff contact, and less time socializing with students and persons associated with UH. Sections on each of the four individual behaviors in this report provide more details of prevalence for each of the 10 UH campuses as well as by demographic and academic characteristics.

Offenders' Association or Non-Association with UH





As in past studies, the 2021 survey asked survey participants experiencing each of the four gender violence behaviors if the offender was associated with UH and if so, how. The categories of association with the UH were comparable to 2019, the year when they were expanded based on student-provided design input from focus groups.

This question was posed for each incident of gender violence, which is why the percentages sum to more than 100% of survey participants. According to survey participants across the UH system and across behaviors who experienced any gender violence, perpetrators of 71.8% of incidents were associated with UH while 53.4 percent were not. Of those UH-associated, two thirds (65.4%) were students, one fourth (23.6%) faculty/staff, with the balance identified with UH in other ways.

Comparing gender violence incidents during the current academic year showed a notable change: Those reporting perpetrators were associated with UH showed a statistically significant decline. From 80.5 percent in 2019, perpetrators associated with UH decreased to 71.8 percent or almost -9 percentage points. The reduction in UH-associated perpetrators focused on students. Overall, UH student perpetrators dropped from 74.1 percent in 2019 to 65.4 percent in 2021 or almost -9 points. However, the incidence of UH staff and faculty identified as perpetrator remained constant from period to period at 23.7 percent in 2019 to 23.6 percent in 2021.

	Table 3: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Gender Violence Reporting Perpetrators' Association or Non Association with UH – 2021 (Multiple Incidents)													
	Sexual Harassment	Stalking	Dating and Domestic Violence	Nonconsensual Sexual Contact										
Not Associated with UH (Includes "person not associated with UH" and "non student hanging out around dormitories, on campus or accompanying other students")	16.9%	24.4%	61.0%	43.9%										
Associated with UH (Net with two top associations shown below):	96.9%	76.4%	41.2%	60.6%										
Student	84.4%	69.5%	37.4%	56.1%										
Faculty/Staff (Net)	33.0%	13.7%	9.0%	10.0%										

The study also analyzed UH association by gender violence behavior. For 3 of 4 gender violence behaviors (sexual harassment, stalking and nonconsensual sexual contact), a majority of perpetrators were reportedly associated with UH. For sexual harassment incidents, almost 97 percent of survey participants reported perpetrators were associated with UH and 17 percent said they were not. Of those associated, 84.4 percent were identified as students with a small but significant minority of 33.0 percent identified as UH faculty/ staff. Among those experiencing stalking, three fourths (76.4%) reported the perpetrator was associated with UH, mostly as a student (13.7%). A similar pattern held for NSC: 60.6 percent indicated their assailants had ties to the UH, with more than half (56.1%) being students.

The trend diverged, however for DDV. For those reporting DDV, the majority (61.0%) of incidents were perpetrated by individuals not associated with UH. However, for a significant minority of 41.2 percent, perpetrators were UH associated – either students (37.4%) or faculty/ staff (9%).



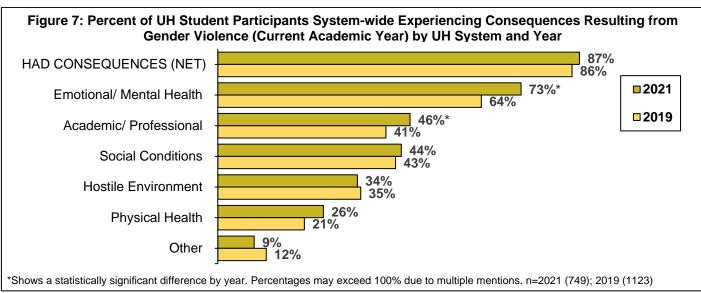
Consequences Reported by Survey Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment or Gender Violence

A majority of survey participants experiencing gender violence suffered serious consequences, and ranged from 100 percent of those who indicated they were sexually harassed to 68.7 percent of survey participants assaulted without their consent. Of those abused by DDV, 79.6 percent reported consequences and among stalking victims, 71.5 percent.

Among students experiencing consequences, the three most frequently mentioned were, in rank order: Emotional or behavioral health (67.1%); negative academic or professional impacts (41.3%) and negative social conditions (40.4%). Academic/professional consequences included reduced academic performance, dropping classes, and considering leaving the university.

Table 4: Percent of UH Stude Four Typ	ent Participants S es of Gender Viol				om Incidents of									
	TOTAL	Sexual Harassment	Stalking	Dating and Domestic Violence	Nonconsensual Sexual Contact									
n=1529														
HAD CONSEQUENCES (NET)	82.4%	100%	71.5%	79.6%	68.7%									
Emotional/Behavioral Health	67.1%	65.3%	54.5%	72.0%	58.7%									
Academic/Professional	41.3%	36.9%	34.0%	45.3%	30.1%									
Social Conditions	40.4%	35.1%	30.9%	42.5%	31.5%									
Hostile Environment	30.2%	35.4%	29.8%	21.8%	17.9%									
Physical Health	21.1%	12.6%	16.0%	26.7%	17.0%									
Other	8.0%	11.6%	4.7%	3.6%	3.6%									

Survey participants reporting negative impacts in three areas showed statistically significant increases from 2019 to 2021: Students identifying emotional/mental health consequences grew +10 points to 73.2 percent; those facing academic / professional challenges rose +6 points to 46.4 percent, and students with physical health conditions increased +5 points to 25.5 percent.



PERCEPTIONS OF CAMPUS CLIMATE:
Perceived Risk, Training Participation and Awareness of UH Services

Perceptions of Risk: Perceived Scope of Problem of Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence

To evaluate students' perceptions regarding risk of sexual harassment and gender violence, students were given the following statement and were then asked a series of questions regarding their assessment of risk:

"Sexual assault" and "sexual harassment" refer to a range of behaviors that are nonconsensual or unwanted. These behaviors could include remarks about physical appearance or persistent sexual advances. They could also include threats of force to get someone to engage in sexual behavior such as nonconsensual or unwanted sexual touching, sexual penetration, oral sex, anal sex, or attempts to engage in these behaviors. These behaviors could be initiated by someone known or unknown, including someone you are in or have been in a relationship with. These next questions ask about your perceptions related to the risks of experiencing sexual assault or sexual harassment."

The three questions related to perceived risk overall at UH, while students were on campus, and while attending off-campus University-sponsored events.

- 1. In your opinion, how problematic is sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH?
- 2. How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual harassment while on campus at UH?
- 3. How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual harassment during off-campus University-sponsored events?

Perceived Risk Overall on Campus

Students participating in the 2021 survey perceived low risk on all three questions. Across all UH campuses, 2 in 3 (64.3%) felt the risk of gender violence is not a problem. Although UH only held virtual classes, the large majority of students perceiving no or little risk held steady from 2019. However, students from the Mānoa campus perceived significantly higher risk period to period. Mānoa students indicating no/ little risk decreased +9 points from 60.5 percent in 2019 to 51.6 percent in 2021, and those feeling a strong risk increased +4 points from 10.9 percent in 2019 to 15.3 percent in 2021. Variances on other campuses were closer to overall UH results and not significantly different.

Table A-1-1:	Percen	t of St			•		•		w Prob pus ar			ual Ass	sault o	r Sexu	ıal
	ALL U	H CAM	PUSES	U	H Māno	oa		UH Hild)	UH	West O	'ahu	UH Community Colleges		
	2021 n=6673	2019 n=6311	2017 n=6308	2021 n=2471	2019 n=2498	2017 n=2196	2021 n=452	2019 n=480	2017 n=453	2021 n=427	2019 n=419	2017 n=356	2021 n=3323	2019 n=2914	2017 n=3303
Extremely/Very (Net)	12.3%*	10.1%	14.7%*	15.3%*	10.9%	18.6%*	8.8%	10.8%	9.6%	8.1%	10.1%	12.4%*	11.0%	9.3%	13.0%*
Extremely	4.8%*	3.5%	5.0%*	3.8%	2.9%	4.9%*	3.6%	3.0%	3.6%	4.6%	4.2%	4.4%	5.8%*	3.9%	5.4%*
Very	7.5%	6.7%	9.7%*	11.5%*	8.0%	13.7%*	5.2%	7.8%*	6.0%	3.5%	5.9%	8.0%*	5.3%	5.5%	7.7%*
Somewhat	23.4%	23.4%	27.8%*	33.1%*	28.6%	38.6%*	24.3%	27.0%	23.3%	15.8%	19.7%	18.9%	16.9%	18.9%	22.2%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	64.3%*	66.5%*	57.5%	51.6%*	60.5%*	42.8%	66.8%	62.2%	67.1%	76.1%*	70.2%	68.7%	72.0%*	71.8%*	64.8%
A little	25.7%	27.3%	27.2%	31.3%*	32.2%*	28.0%	31.3%	34.9%	36.3%	19.1%	20.6%	24.1%	21.7%	22.7%	25.8%*
Not at all	38.6%*	39.2%*	30.3%	20.3%*	28.2%*	14.9%	35.5%*	27.3%	30.8%	57.0%*	49.7%	44.5%	50.3%*	49.1%*	39.0%
*Shows a statistically s	significant	differen	ce by yea	ar.											



In 2021 as in 2019, 7 in 10 UHCC students perceived little or no risk of gender violence, while 1 in 10 felt risk was high. However, since 2017, UHCC students perceiving no or little risk increased +7 points, a significant change. Drilling down on individual community college campuses, significant differences included the following: Since 2017, community college students perceiving little or no risk increased significantly on the Honolulu campus +14 points; Kapiolani +9 points; Maui +10 points.

Table A-1-2: Percent of UHCC Student Participants' Perceptions of How Problematic Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment Is at UH by UHCC and Year Hawai'i Honolulu Kapi'olani Kaua'i 2021 2019 2017 2019 2021 2019 2019 2021 2017 2017 2021 2017 n=334 n=311 n=331 n=424 n=373 n=449 n=841 n=740 n=863 n=181 n=175 n=154 Extremely/Very (Net) 11.1% 8.7% 9.0% 10.1% 11.1% 18.1%* 11.2%* 7.1% 12.8%* 10.8% 6.3% 11.6% 5.7%* 2.6% 2.2% 5.6% 3.8% 8.4%* 5.4%* 4.2% 7.8% 6.6% Extremely 2.9% 3.5% 5.4% 6.1% 6.8% 4.5% 7.2% 9.7%* 5.8% 4.2% 8.6%* 3.0% 2.7% 5.0% Very Somewhat 18.4% 18.9% 21.2% 18.1% 16.6% 23.7% 20.0% 23.8% 26.9%* 8.0% 10.8% 14.9% A little/Not at all (Net) 70.5% 72.4% 69.8% 71.8%* 72.3%* 58.2% 68.8%* 69.1%* 60.3% 81.1% 82.9% 73.5% A little 20.3% 28.2%* 22.3% 24.0% 24.5% 26.1% 23.3% 20.3% 23.5% 26.8% 15.3% 21.9% Not at all 50.2% 52.1%* 41.6% 48.3%* 50.0%* 34.3% 44.4%* 43.1%* 33.5% 65.9%* 59.6% 51.6% Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table A-1-3: Percent of				erceptions UHCC Ca			ic Sexual	Assault o	r Sexual					
		Leeward			Maui			Windward						
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017					
n=885 n=738 n=851 n=340 n=343 n=365 n=316 n=234 n=291														
Extremely/Very (Net)	11.7%	12.5%	13.9%	8.6%	8.9%	9.7%	12.8%	7.8%	12.8%					
Extremely	6.4%	6.7%	6.4%	4.1%	2.9%	4.9%	6.1%*	1.8%	4.6%					
Very	5.3%	5.8%	7.5%	4.5%	6.0%	4.8%	6.7%	6.0%	8.2%					
Somewhat	17.0%	17.7%	19.2%	8.5%	16.1%*	17.0%*	19.7%	20.4%	26.0%					
A little/Not at all (Net)	71.3%	69.8%	66.9%	82.9%*	75.1%	73.3%	67.5%	71.8%*	61.2%					
A little	21.0%	21.2%	24.1%	17.2%	20.6%	27.0%*	23.9%	23.5%	28.2%					
Not at all 50.2%* 48.6%* 42.8% 65.7%* 54.5%* 46.3% 43.6%* 48.3%* 33.0%														
*Shows a statistically significant of	difference by ye	ar.	•	•	•	•	•	•						

Although students who felt that risk of gender violence at UH was extremely or very problematic represented a minority (12.3%), cohorts with higher risk perceptions included students who self-identified as follows: TGQN (18%); female graduate or professional school students (16.5%); those enrolled in graduate or professional schools (15.6%); Filipinos (15.5%); female seniors (15.3%) and LGBN (14.6%).

Perceived Personal Risk Overall on Campus

Dominantly, student participants perceived personal risk for sexual assault while on campus was very low. About 7 in 8 students (86.2%) reported feeling little or no risk – almost identical to the 2019 percentage. These percentages held steady across the four-year campuses and among community colleges overall, with no significant differences campus to campus or period to period.

	Table A-2-1: Percent of Student Participants and Perceived Likelihood of Being at Personal Risk for Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment While on Campus by System, Campus and Year														
	-	ALL UF	-	U	H Māno	oa		UH Hilo)	UH \	West O	'ahu	UH Community Colleges		
	2021												2021	2019	2017
	n=6673 n=6311 n=6308 n=2471 n=2498 n=2196 n=452 n=480 n=453 n=427 n=419 n=356 n=3323 n=2914 n=3303 n=2914 n=303 n=2914 n=3														n=3303
Extremely/Very (Net)	2.9%	2.9%	3.4%	5.2%	4.1%	5.3%	3.3%	3.4%	2.6%	1.5%	2.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.9%	2.4%*
Extremely	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	0.9%	1.3%	0.8%	1.1%	1.2%	-	0.9%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%
Very	2.3%	2.1%	2.4%	4.0%	3.2%	4.0%	2.4%	2.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%
Somewhat	10.8%	10.8%	11.3%	14.5%	14.3%	16.2%	12.5%	12.5%	10.5%	6.4%	6.8%	6.8%	8.4%	8.1%	8.6%
A little/Not at all (Net)	86.2%	86.3%	85.3%	80.3%	B1.7%*	78.5%	84.3%	84.0%	87.0%	92.1%	91.0%	91.9%	90.2%	90.0%	89.0%
A little	23.7%	26.5%*	26.0%*	30.3%	30.9%	31.2%	27.8%	30.0%	30.8%	18.0%	19.4%	20.2%	19.0%	23.1%*	22.6%*
Not at all 62.5% 59.8% 59.3% 49.9% 50.8% 47.3% 56.5% 54.0% 56.1% 74.1% 71.6% 71.7% 71.2% 66.8% 66.4%															
*Shows a statistically signi	*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.														

In fact, perceptions of personal risk of gender violence on campus held steady across community college campuses with approximately 9 in 10 feel little or no risk. Campus-to-campus data showed no significant differences.

	Table A-2-2: Percent of UHCC Student Participants and Perceived Likelihood of Being at Personal Risk for Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment While on Campus by UHCC Campus and Year														
	Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi														
	2021	21 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019													
	n=334	n=311	n=331	n=424	n=373	n=449	n=841	n=740	n=863	n=181	n=175	n=154			
Extremely/Very (Net)	1.2%	1.8%	1.2%	-	2.3%	3.7%	1.4%	1.5%	2.1%	0.7%	0.7%	1.7%			
Extremely	0.6%	0.7%	-	-	0.9%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	0.9%	-	-	-			
Very	0.6%	1.2%	1.2%	-	1.4%	3.0%	1.1%	0.8%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	1.7%			
Somewhat	6.9%	8.2%	6.4%	6.6%	8.1%	7.1%	11.1%	10.8%	11.6	5.5%	5.2%	8.2%			
A little/Not at all (Net)	91.9%	90.0%	92.5%	93.4%	89.6%	89.2%	87.5%	87.7%	86.3%	93.9%	94.1%	90.1%			
A little	20.1%	16.1%	21.0%	19.6%	20.1%	22.9%	22.2%	27.6%*	25.0%	14.3%	20.6%	18.3%			
Not at all 71.8% 73.9% 71.4% 73.8% 69.5% 66.3% 65.3% 60.1% 61.3% 79.6% 73.5% 71.9%															
*Shows a statistically signific	Shows a statistically significant difference by year.														

	Table A-2-3: Percent of UHCC Student Participants and Perceived Likelihood of Being at Personal Risk for Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment While on Campus by UHCC Campus and Year														
	Leeward Maui Windward														
1	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017						
n=885 n=738 n=851 n=340 n=343 n=365 n=316 n=234 n=291															
Extremely/Very (Net)	2.2%	2.3%	2.5%	0.9%	1.5%	1.9%	2.3%	3.1%	3.5%						
Extremely	0.5%	0.5%	1.4%	-	0.2%	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%						
Very	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%	0.9%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	2.2%	2.5%						
Somewhat	7.2%	6.6%	8.5%	6.9%	6.1%	6.8%	12.1	9.4%	7.7%						
A little/Not at all (Net)	90.5%	91.1%	89.0%	92.2%	92.4%	91.4%	85.6%	87.4%	88.8%						
A little	19.4%	22.5%	20.3%	13.0%	23.4%*	22.2%*	16.0%	27.0%*	25.7%*						
Not at all	71.1%	68.6%	68.7%	79.2%*	69.0%	69.1%	69.6%	60.4%	63.1%						
*Shows a statistically significant	difference by y	ear.	•	•	•		•								

While a small minority of students (2.9%) felt on-campus risks were extremely or very high, the same cohorts who felt more at risk in general at UH also felt more at risk at on-campus events: TGQN (8.5%); female graduate or professional school students (6.7%); women seniors (5.3%); graduate/ professional school students (5.0%), and LGBT (4.9%).

Perceived Personal Risk at UH-Sponsored Off-Campus Events

The third and final question measured student perceptions of sexual assault and sexual harassment at UH-sponsored off-campus events. Consistent with other UH risk questions, a large majority of about 3 in 4 survey participants (76.7%) perceived little or no risk. However, among the four-year campuses, perceived little or no risk at off-campus events dropped significantly among Hilo students from 79.5 percent in 2019 to 74.5 percent in 2021.

Significantly more UH community college students overall perceived little/no risk. Those holding this perception increased from 79.0 percent in 2019 to 81.6 percent in 2021.

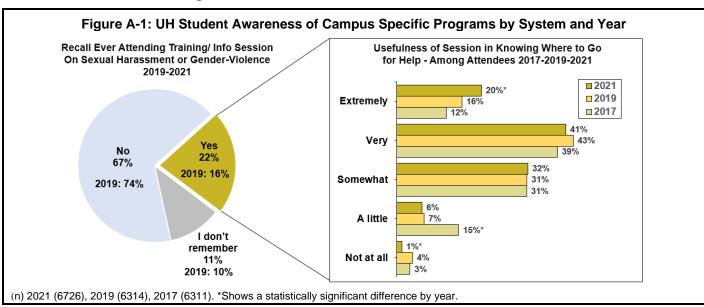
Those who perceived off campus risk was extremely or very high stood steady from 2019 (7.1%) to 2021 (6.6%). As with personal and on campus risk questions, some student groups felt higher risk. Extremely/high risk ratings for off campus events were statistically higher for the following cohorts: TGQN (13.7%); female seniors (11.5%); LGBN (9.8%) and female graduate or professional school students (9.4%).

	Table A-3-1: Percent of Student Participants and Perceived Likelihood of Being at Personal Risk of Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment during UH Sponsored Off-Campus Events by System, Campus and Year														
		ALL UF	-	U	H Māno	oa		UH Hilo)	UH V	Vest O	'ahu	UH Community Colleges		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=6673	n=6311	n=6308	n=2471	n=2498	n=2196	n=452	n=480	n=453	n=427	n=419	n=356	n=3323	n=2914	n=3303
Extremely/Very (Net)	6.6%	7.1%	6.6%	9.4%	9.2%	9.2%	6.9%	5.4%	5.9%	4.4%	7.2%	5.3%	4.7%	5.6%	5.2%
Extremely	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%	1.7%	0.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%
Very	5.3%	5.8%	5.2%	7.5%	7.7%	7.8%	5.6%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%	5.8%	3.9%	3.7%	4.3%	3.7%
Somewhat	16.8%	17.8%	17.2%	21.0%	21.5%	23.0%	18.6%	15.1%	17.2%	13.7%	16.3%	13.5%	13.7%	15.4%	13.6%
A little/Not at all (Net)	76.7%	75.1%	76.2%	69.6%	69.3%	67.7%	74.5%	79.5%*	77.0%	81.9%	76.6%	81.2%	81.6%*	79.0%	81.2%
A little	25.7%	27.7%*	27.8%*	29.7%	30.8%	30.7%	25.7%	34.3%*	29.1%	21.9%	25.2%	25.5%	23.3%	24.3%	25.9%*
Not at all	Not at all 51.0% 47.4% 48.4% 39.9% 38.5% 37.0% 48.8% 45.2% 47.8% 60.0% 51.4% 55.7% 58.3% 54.7% 55.3%														
*Shows a statistically signi	ificant di	fference	by year.												

	Table A-3-2: Percent of Student Participants and Perceived Likelihood of Being at Personal Risk of Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment during UH Sponsored Off-Campus Events by UHCC and Year														
	Hawai'i				Honolul	u	ŀ	Kapi'olar	ni	Kaua'i					
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017			
	n=334	n=311	n=331	n=424	n=373	n=449	n=841	n=740	n=863	n=181	n=175	n=154			
Extremely/Very (Net)	4.2%	4.7%	2.2%	3.3%	5.1%	5.7%	5.8%	5.7%	5.9%	3.2%	2.1%	6.1%			
Extremely	0.6%	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	1.4%	1.8%	1.3%	1.0%	1.5%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%			
Very	3.6%	3.5%	1.8%	2.7%	3.7%	3.8%	4.5%	4.7%	4.4%	2.5%	1.4%	5.1%			
Somewhat	9.4%	9.7%	12.4%	16.0%	13.8%	9.9%	15.7%	18.6%	15.0%	9.6%	15.6%	11.7%			
A little/Not at all (Net)	86.4%	85.6%	85.3%	80.7%	81.1%	84.4%	78.5%	75.7%	79.1%	87.2%	82.3%	82.2%			
A little	22.5%	22.6%	24.7%	21.0%	21.5%	31.3%*	26.3%	28.8%	27.9%	16.0%	23.4%	23.9%			
Not at all	63.9%	63.0%	60.6%	59.7%	59.6%	53.1%	52.3%	46.9%	51.3%	71.2%*	58.9%	58.3%			
*Shows a statistically signific	ant differe	nce by yea	ar.												

	Table A-3-3: Percent of Student Participants and Perceived Likelihood of Being at Personal Risk of Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment during UH Sponsored Off-Campus Events by UHCC and Year														
		Leeward			Maui			Windward							
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017						
	n=885	n=738	n=851	n=340	n=343	n=365	n=316	n=234	n=291						
Extremely/Very (Net)	4.9%	5.7%	5.9%	2.9%	7.0%*	4.1%	6.2%	6.9%	4.4%						
Extremely	0.9%	1.5%	1.9%	1.1%	1.5%	0.3%	1.9%	0.9%	1.8%						
Very	4.1%	4.2%	4.0%	1.9%	5.5%*	3.8%	4.3%	6.0%	2.6%						
Somewhat	12.5%	17.6%*	15.1%	12.1%	11.5%	13.4%	17.2%	14.4%	13.4%						
A little/Not at all (Net)	82.6%*	76.8%	79.0%	85.0%	81.5%	82.5%	76.6%	78.7%	82.1%						
A little	24.1%	22.2%	20.2%	20.9%	21.1%	25.5%	23.5%	29.0%	31.8%						
Not at all	58.4%	54.6%	58.8%	64.0%	60.4%	57.0%	53.1%	49.7%	50.3%						
*Shows a statistically significan	t difference by	/ear.													

Attendance at UH Training or Information Session



Besides risk perceptions, the study asked students about participation at gender violence training programs hosted at UH. Although the majority of 2 in 3 (67%) students did not recall ever attending training sessions on sexual harassment or gender-based violence, an increasing percentage of students reported attending. Attendance at sexual harassment and gender violence training sessions increased significantly from 16.2 percent in 2019 to 21.9 percent in 2021, with a concomitant decrease from 74 percent to 67 percent in those not attending. Training attendance grew significantly among UH Manōa students from 22.4 percent to 30.2 percent or +8 points. Similarly, significantly more UHCC students recalled attending gender violence training. In 2019, 1 in 8 (12.4%) attended training, and in 2021 that figure rose to more than 1 in 6 (17.9%).

	Table A-4-1: Percent of Student Participants Who Have Attended A University Training Or Information Session About Sexual Harassment Or Gender- Based Violence by System, Campus and Year													
	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH	Hilo	UH Wes	st Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges					
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019				
	n=2050	n=1834	n=647	n=679	n=109	n=132	n=78	n=73	n=1217	n=950				
Yes	21.9%*	16.2%	30.2%*	22.4%	20.6%	15.9%	18.4%	9.7%	17.9%*	12.4%				
No	66.7%	73.9%*	59.3%	69.7%*	66.8%	73.8%	63.4%	81.3%*	70.9%	76.3%*				
I don't remember	11.3%	9.8%	10.5%	7.8%	12.6%	10.3%	18.2%	8.9%	11.2%	11.3%				
*Shows a statistically significant	difference	by year.												

Drilling down by community college campus, training attendance was significantly higher at Kapi'olani with almost 1 in 4 being students (23.7%) attending and at Leeward with almost 1 in 5 (19.3%) attending. The rise in attending training was statistically significant.

	Table A-4-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Have Attended A University Training Or Information Session About Sexual Harassment Or Gender- Based Violence by UHCC Campus and Year														
	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward		
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	
	n=134	n=117	n=135	n=105	n=309	n=235	n=68	n=59	n=326	n=254	n=121	n=101	n=123	n=79	
Yes	13.2%	18.8%	13.1%	7.4%	23.7%*	14.5%	18.2%	18.7%	19.3%*	8.9%	11.6%	8.0%	15.9%	15.2%	
No	75.9%	75.9%	73.5%	73.1%	67.5%	73.7%	67.6%	68.7%	69.9%	79.9%*	73.3%	79.1%	73.1%	79.7%	
I don't remember	10.9%	5.3%	13.4%	19.5%	8.8%	11.7%	14.2%	12.5	10.8	11.2%	15.0%	12.9	11.0	5.2%	
*Shows a statistically signi	ificant dif	ference b	y year.			•		•				•		•	

Among students who recalled attending training, a majority of just over 3 in 5 (61%) indicated that it was extremely or very useful. This was a statistically significant increase in usefulness from the 58.2 percent in 2019. More Mānoa students rated the training extremely useful, a significant change from 11.4 percent in 2019 to 15.6 percent in 2021.

UH Community College students across all campuses also saw a significant increase in training usefulness. From 62.3 percent in 2019, usefulness rose +6 points to 68.5 percent in 2021. Among the seven community college campuses, the highest usefulness rating in 2021 was among Hawai'i students, increasing significantly from 70.4 percent in 2019 to 74.8 percent I 2021. On the other hand, Leeward students finding training useful declined significantly from 78.2 percent in 2019 to 71.8 percent in 2021 or -6 points. Other changes from campus to campus regarding the usefulness of training were directional rather than statistically significant from period to period.

	Table A-5-1: Percent of Student Who Have Attended A University Training Or Information Session About Sexual Harassment Or Gender- Based Violence and Their Perceived Usefulness Of It by System, Campus and Year														
		ALL UH CAMPUSES		lānoa	UH	Hilo	UH Wes	st Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges						
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019					
	n=2050	n=1834	n=647	n=679	n=109	n=132	n=78	n=73	n=1217	n=950					
Extremely/Very (Net)	61.1%*	58.2%	52.0%	55.1%	66.6%	53.1%	66.1%	71.8%	68.5%*	62.3%					
Extremely	20.4%*	15.7%	15.6%*	11.4%	17.3%	13.5%	23.3%	31.4%	25.0%*	20.6%					
Very	40.7%	42.5%	36.4%	43.7%	49.4%	39.6%	42.9%	40.4%	43.5%	41.6%					
Somewhat	31.6%	31.4%	40.3%	33.2%	30.2%	32.9%	23.1%	18.8%	24.5%	29.6%					
A little/Not at all (Net)	7.3%	10.4%	7.7%	11.8%	3.2%	14.1%	10.7%	9.4%	7.0%	8.1%					
A little	6.1%	6.6%	6.7%	8.2%	3.2%	5.9%	10.7%	9.4%	5.5%	4.5%					
Not at all	1.2%	3.8%*	1.0%	3.6%	-	8.1%	-	-	1.6%	3.6%					
*Shows a statistically significa	nt difference	by year.							•						

Table A-5-2: Percent of Student Who Have Attended A University Training Or Information Session About Sexual Harassment Or Gender- Based Violence and Their Perceived Usefulness Of It by UHCC Campus and Year

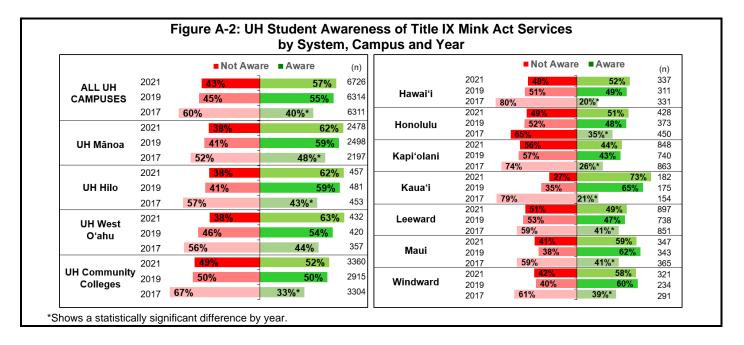
	Hawai'i		Hone	olulu	Kapi'	Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		lward
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=134	n=117	n=135	n=105	n=309	n=235	n=68	n=59	n=326	n=254	121	n=101	n=123	n=79
Extremely/Very (Net)	74.8%*	70.4%*	56.1%	61.7%	62.9%	46.5%	74.6%	74.5%	71.8%*	78.2%*	65.8%	46.5%	83.4%	62.2%
Extremely	41.4%*	19.6%	23.8%	11.7%	17.6%	9.3%	33.5%	19.5%	27.1%	36.9%*	14.9%	37.0%	34.6%	20.2%
Very	33.4%	50.9%	32.3%	49.9%	45.3%	37.2%	41.0%	54.9%	44.7%	41.3%	50.9%*	9.5%	48.8%	42.0%
Somewhat	12.7%	20.6%	43.9%	21.0%	28.4%	40.0%	25.4%	25.5%	23.9%	14.5%	6.5%	53.5%*	16.6%	37.8%
A little/Not at all (Net)	12.4%	9.0%	-	17.3%	8.7%	13.5%	-	-	4.4%	7.3%	27.7%	-	-	-
A little	6.3%	4.3%	-	-	8.7%	8.0%	-	-	2.7%	7.3%	18.6%	-	-	-
Not at all	6.2%	4.7%	-	17.3%	-	5.5%	-	-	1.6%	-	9.1%	-	-	-
*Shows a statistically sign	ificant dif	ference l	ov vear.											

Awareness of Title IX Mink Act And Other Gender Violence Services Across All Campuses

Title IX Mink Act Services

UH students were asked awareness of Title IX services to assist students with services related to gender violence and student equity. For UH students across the 10 campuses overall as well as from campus to campus, awareness has increased significantly and sometimes dramatically since 2017. For UH students overall, awareness of Title IX services has grown +17 points in four years, from 40 percent in 2017 to 57 percent in 2021. At all of the four-year campuses, a majority are now aware of Title IX services and all showed significant increases from 2017: UH Hilo and UH West Oʻahu campuses both showed a +19 point increase, with awareness in 2021 at 62 percent and 63 percent respectively. Among UH Mānoa students, awareness grew +14 points from 48 percent in 2017 to 52 percent in 2021.

Community college students overall also showed a +19 point increase in Title IX awareness, increasing from a third (33%) in 2017 to over half (52%) in 2021. Students from specific community college campus all showed growth in Title IX awareness, and some differences were dramatic: Kaua'i awareness grew +52 points from 21 percent in 2017 to 73 percent in 2021, and Hawai'i increased from 20 percent in 2017 to 52 percent in 2021. While the other seven campuses showed lower percentage point increases, each had significant improvements in awareness of Title IX: Windward +19 points; Kapi'olani and Maui both +18 points; Honolulu +16 points and Leeward +8 points.

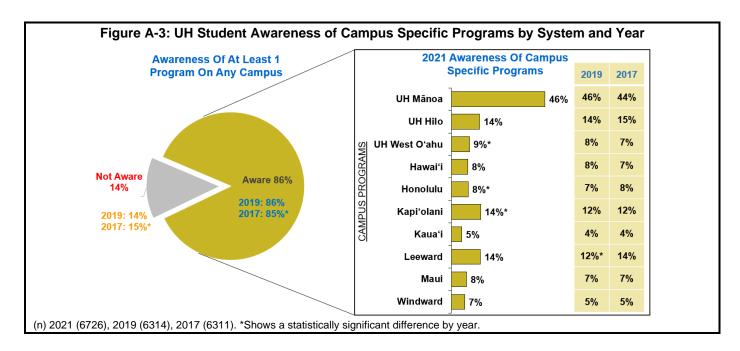


Awareness of Other Gender Violence Services Provided by UH

As in 2019, the study analyzed student awareness of a variety of on-campus services or resources available to assist students regarding sexual harassment and gender violence issues. External, outsourced or community programs were not included in the list of UH resources. Because many UH students take courses at multiple campuses, survey participants could indicate awareness for any service on any campus, not just their "home" campus. However, the table highlights ratings by student participants from that campus.

The graph below shows the percentage of students who were aware of at least one UH gender violence service. Awareness remained steady from period to period with 7 in 8 (86%) meeting this awareness criteria in 2021. While most awareness levels at four-year campuses held steady, awareness increased significantly at West O'ahu from seven percent in 2017 to eight percent in 2021.

On an aggregated basis, 46.7 percent of UH community college students indicated awareness of at least one gender violence service. While results are generally consistent campus to campus, Kapi'olani and Leeward showed a significantly higher level of awareness (14%) as did West Oahu (9%) and Honolulu (8%).



Awareness of gender violence services provided by UH showed relatively wide variances campus to campus. Overall, close to half (45.9%) of Manōa students are aware of at least one service; Hilo 13.9 percent; West O'ahu 8.9 percent with a significant increase over 2019 (7.9%);

The remainder of this section focuses on student awareness of specific activities on their "home" campus. At Mānoa, 9 in 10 students (91.5%) indicated awareness of gender violence services. Significantly more students were aware of the counseling center (80.4%), Title IX coordinator (60.5%) and Office of Gender Equity (40.8%) in 2021 than 2019. At UH Hilo awareness likewise was close to 9 in 10 (92.2%) with awareness of the Title IX coordinator significantly higher than 2019. UH West O'ahu students increased awareness across services with 8 in 10 (79.1%) aware of at least one service. Further, West O'ahu students' awareness of the Title IX coordinator grew significantly by 10 pts from 47.3 percent in 2019 to 58.2 percent in 2021.

Table	A-6-1:	Perce On S			nt Part ne Car							ided E	By UH		
	ALL UH CAMPUSES			U	UH Mānoa			UH Hilo			Nest O	ʻahu	UH Community Colleges		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
PROGRAMS	n=6726	n=6314	n=6311	n=2478	n=2498	n=2197	n=457	n=481	n=453	n=432	n=420	n=357	n=3360	n=2915	n=3304
UH MANOA (NET)	45.9%	46.1%	44.4%	91.5%	91.5%	91.2%									
Counseling & Student Development Center	39.5%*	37.9%	36.4%	80.4%*	76.3%	75.4%									
Office of Gender Equity	19.3%*	18.9%*	16.4%	40.8%*	39.8%	37.6%									
Title IX Coordinator	28.5%*	27.6%*	20.3%	60.5%*	57.6%*	47.8%									
University Health Services	34.7%	35.3%	33.9%	74.6%	76.1%	77.6%*									
Women's Center	21.1%	22.6%	24.0%*	43.6%	47.9%*	56.0%*									
UH HILO (NET)	13.9%	14.2%	15.0%				92.2%	92.5%	91.6%						
Counseling Services	12.6%	12.8%	13.4%				86.1%	87.4%	85.1%						
Student Medical Services	9.8%	10.2%	10.4%				76.6%	81.3%*	78.4%						
Title IX Coordinator	8.0%*	7.5%*	5.5%				60.8%*	57.1%*	41.8%						
Women's Center	6.6%	6.3%	6.5%				52.3%	51.5%	48.7%						

Table A-6-2: Percent Of Student Participants' Awareness Of Services Provided By UH On Student's Home Campus By System, Campus And Year															
		ALL UH	1		H Māno			UH Hilo			West O	'ahu		Commi	
Con't	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
UH WEST O'AHU (NET)	8.9%*	7.9%	6.9%							79.1%*	75.9%	70.9%			
Counseling Services	8.3%*	7.4%	6.6%							74.8%	73.1%	69.7%			
Title IX Coordinator	6.4%*	5.1%*	3.7%							58.3%*	47.3%*	38.0%			
MAUI (NET)	7.5%	7.4%	7.2%										11.0%	12.1%	10.8%
Health Center	6.2%	6.1%	6.0%										9.1%	10.0%	8.8%
Personal Support Counseling	5.3%	5.3%	5.1%										8.5%	9.1%	7.7%
Title IX Coordinator	4.7%*	4.9%*	3.5%										7.4%*	8.3%*	5.2%
HAWAII (NET)	8.1%	7.5%	7.2%										12.2%	12.0%	11.1%
Counseling Advising & Support Services Center	6.5%	6.2%	6.3%										9.7%	10.2%	9.8%
Health Services	5.6%	4.9%	4.9%										8.0%	7.7%	7.3%
Title IX Coordinator	4.9%	4.3%	-										7.2%	6.8%	 -
HONOLULU (NET)	8.3%*	7.1%	7.9%										13.2%	12.3%	12.8%
Title IX Coordinator	5.8%*	4.9%*	3.9%										8.9%*	8.2%*	6.1%
Wellness Center	7.2%*	6.1%	7.1%*										11.7%	10.8%	11.6%
KAPIOLANI (NET)	14.4%*	12.0%	12.0%										22.5%*	20.8%	18.8%
Health Services	10.3%*	8.1%	8.2%										16.2%*	13.9%	12.8%
Mental Health Counselor	10.7%*	7.6%*	6.4%										17.0%*	13.2%*	9.8%
Student Affairs Counselor	10.5%*	7.9%	8.3%										16.7%*	13.8%	12.7%
Title IX Coordinator	8.5%*	6.9%*	4.6%										12.9%*	11.9%*	6.8%
KAUA'I (NET)	5.2%*	4.4%*	3.6%										8.0%*	7.6%*	5.4%
Mental Health Counseling	4.1%*	3.3%*	2.3%										6.5%*	5.6%*	3.3%
Title IX Coordinator	3.8%*	3.2%*	1.6%										5.9%*	5.4%*	2.0%
Wellness Center	4.1%*	3.4%*	2.7%										6.5%*	6.1%*	4.1%
LEEWARD (NET)	14.3%*	12.3%	13.7%*										22.1%	21.3%	22.0%
Mental Health Counseling	9.8%*	7.8%	7.8%										15.2%*	13.4%	12.5%
Student Health Center	12.8%*	10.9%	12.5%*										20.1%	18.9%	20.2%
Title IX Coordinator	9.6%*	7.6%	6.8%										14.6%*	12.8%	10.9%
WINDWARD (NET)	6.6%*	4.9%	4.9%										9.9%*	7.9%	7.5%
Mental Health Counseling	5.9%*	4.2%	4.4%										9.2%*	6.9%	6.8%
Title IX Coordinator	5.1%*	4.0%*	3.1%										7.4%*	6.3%*	4.5%
*Shows a statistically sig	gnificant	differend	ce by yea	ar.											

For specific community college campuses, about 7 in 10 students were aware of services in 2021. On the Hawai'i campus, awareness of at least one service stood at 69.9 percent; Honolulu at 68.4 percent with a significant increase in Title IX awareness from 32.1 percent in 2017 to 45 percent in 2021; Kapi'olani 72.2 percent with awareness of 3 of 4 services increasing period to period. Among Kaua'i students, all 2021 awareness metrics increased over 2019. Net awareness grew +3.7 points, and awareness of specific services as follows: Mental health +12 points; Title IX +9 points; wellness center +7 points.

Table A-6-3: Percent of Student Participants' Awareness of Services Provided by UH, by UHCC Campus and Year													
		Hawai'i		ı	Honolulu	ı	ŀ	(apiʻolan	ni		Kauaʻi		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	
PROGRAMS	n=337	n=311	n=331	n=428	n=373	n=450	n=848	n=740	n=863	n=182	n=175	n=154	
HAWAII (NET)	69.9%	69.4%	67.7%										
Counseling Advising & Support Services Center	60.2%	62.7%	63.5%										
Health Services	48.5%	44.8%	42.8%										
Title IX Coordinator	44.8%	42.2%	-										
HONOLULU (NET)				68.4%	68.6%	68.7%							
Title IX Coordinator				45.0%*	45.8%*	32.1%							
Wellness Center				63.3%	64.0%	65.9%							
KAPIOLANI (NET)							72.7%*	68.3%*	58.8%				
Health Services							52.1%*	45.0%	39.2%				
Mental Health Counselor							55.9%*	44.1%*	32.5%				
Student Affairs Counselor							54.6%*	46.5%	41.5%				
Title IX Coordinator							39.6%*	39.6%*	22.8%				
KAUA'I (NET)										91.0%*	87.3%*	65.3%	
Mental Health Counseling										77.1%*	64.7%*	40.6%	
Title IX Coordinator										72.9%*	64.0%*	21.1%	
Wellness Center										84.3%*	76.9%*	59.0%	
*Shows a statistically significar	nt differend	ce by year		•			•			•			

Leeward community college also showed 7 in 10 aware, with a significant increase in Title IX of +8 from 2017 (38.5%) to 2019 (46.5%). At Windward community college, students showed awareness gains on two metrics: Net awareness increased +7 points; mental health counseling +10.1 points, and Title IX stayed virtual constant from 2019.

Table A-6-4: Percent of Student Participants' Awareness of Services Provided by UH, by UHCC Campus and Year													
		Leeward			Maui			Windward					
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017				
PROGRAMS	n=897	n=738	n=851	n=347	n=343	n=365	n=321	n=234	n=291				
LEEWARD (NET)	71.6%	75.9%	74.6%										
Mental Health Counseling	49.1%	48.7%	44.1%										
Student Health Center	65.9%	68.6%	69.3%										
Title IX Coordinator	46.5%*	44.4%*	38.5%										
MAUI (NET)				83.0%	86.2%	82.8%							
Health Center				70.4%	71.5%	68.5%							
Personal Support Counseling				68.3%	68.1%	61.8%							
Title IX Coordinator				56.0%*	60.8%*	40.9%							
WINDWARD (NET)							76.6%*	69.8%	63.9%				
Mental Health Counseling							73.7%*	63.6%	62.6%				
Title IX Coordinator							55.7%*	56.2%*	36.7%				
*Shows a statistically significant di	ifference by yea	ir.	•	•	•	•	•	•					

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Survey Questions Used to Identify Sexual Harassment

The UH Survey asked about sexual harassment and its impact during two time periods:

- At any time while enrolled at UH
- Since the beginning of the Fall 2020 term

The UH Survey asked two sets of questions concerning sexual harassment, with each set of questions focusing on events that occurred during the two aforementioned time periods. The first set of questions (see survey items D1 to D5) focused on behavior, asking if a student or someone employed by or otherwise associated with UH did the following:

- Made sexual remarks or told sexual jokes or stories that were insulting or offensive to you
- Made inappropriate offensive comments about your or someone else's body, appearance or sexual activities
- Said crude or gross sexual things or made unwelcomed attempts to get you to talk about sexual matters
- Emailed, texted, tweeted, phoned, instant-messaged, or posted on social media offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures or videos to you that you did not want
- Continued to ask you to go out, get dinner, have drinks, socialize in other ways, or have sex even though you said no

A follow-up question (see survey item D16) focused on impact, asking students who experienced at least one of the aforementioned sexually harassing behaviors if any of the incidents:

- Interfered with your academic or professional performance;
- Negatively affected your emotional or mental health;
- Negatively affected your physical health;
- Negatively affected you socially;
- Created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, academic or work environment;
- Had other negative impacts

To be included in estimates of sexual harassment, survey participants had to answer that at least one of the behaviors occurred and had at least one of the negative impacts.

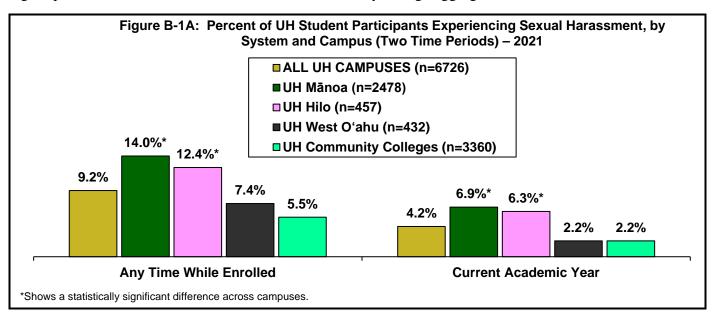
Percent of Students Sexually Harassed at Any Time While Enrolled at UH

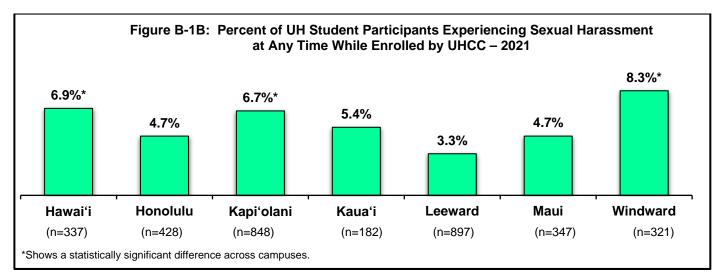
In 2021, just under 1 in 10 survey participants (9.2%) reported having been sexually harassed since matriculation at any of UH's 10 campuses. Prevalence was significantly higher at the four-year UH Mānoa (14%) and UH Hilo campuses (12.4%), which offer post-graduate programs and have larger enrollments, than at West O'ahu or the community colleges.



Percent of Students Sexually Harassed During the Current Academic Year

In the current academic year, 4.2% of survey participants reported experiencing incidents of sexual harassment. The two campuses with graduate and professional schools as well as higher enrollments likewise showed higher prevalence than UH West Oʻahu or the community college aggregate.





Comparisons 2021-2019-2017

To track year to year prevalence of sexual harassment, only data on the "current academic year" is shown. This time period provides a more meaningful benchmark for comparability because it explicitly covers the Fall and Spring semesters of one year, whereas "any time while enrolled" can cover a time period of anywhere from one semester to several years. Almost half as many survey participants reported being sexually harassed in 2021 than in prior years. Prevalence decreased 3.8 points from 2019 and 1.5 points from 2017. Except for UH West O'ahu, significant declines were evident at all other campuses: UH Mānoa (-3.7 points); UH Hilo (-4.3), and UH Community Colleges (-3.8).



	Table B-1-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by System, Campus and Year														
	ALL UH CAMPUSES				H Māno	oa		JH Hild		UH V	West O	'ahu		Commu College	_
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=6726	n=6314	n=6311	n=2478	n=2498	n=2197	n=457	n=481	n=453	n=432	n=420	n=357	n=3360	n=2915	n=3304
Current Academic Year	4.2%*	8.0%	5.7%	6.9%	10.6%*	8.3%	6.3%	10.6%*	5.7%	2.2%	3.6%	1.6%	2.2%*	6.0%	4.4%
*Shows a statisti	cally sign	ificant dif	ference	by year.									•		

At specific community college campuses, the trend of declines in sexual harassment prevalence in 2021 was statistically significant at Kapi olani and Windward Community Colleges and directionally evident at all other campuses. Fewer than one fourth as many survey participants reported being sexually harassed in the 2021 academic year compared with 2019 at Kaua and Windward Community Colleges. This reversed statistically significant increases from 2017 to 2019.

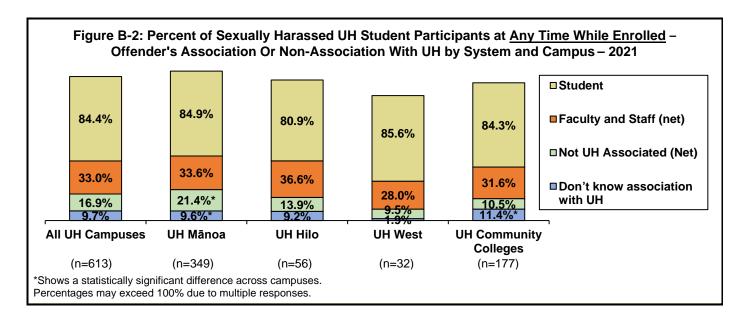
Table B-1-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by UHCC Campus and Year													
		Hawai'i		1	Honolul	u		Kapi'olaı	ni		Kaua'i		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	
	n=337	n=311	n=331	n=428	n=373	n=450	n=848	n=740	n=863	n=182	n=175	n=154	
Current Academic Year	3.7%	4.6%	4.0%	1.7%	4.4%	3.8%	2.3%*	7.4%	4.9%	2.3%	9.8%*	7.7%	
		Lee	ward			M	aui			Wind	lward		
	2021	20	19	2017	2021	20	19	2017	2021	20	19	2017	
	n=897	n=	738	n=851	n=347	7 n=	343	n=365	n=321	n=2	234	n=291	
Current Academic Year	1.7% 4.6%*		3.3%	1.9%	4.0	6%	3.0%	2.4%*	9.8	3%	7.2%		
*Shows a statistically sig	Shows a statistically significant difference by year.												

Sexual Harasser's Association (or Non-Association) with UH

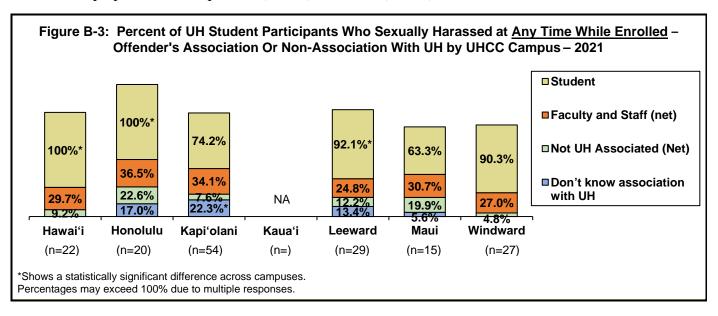
Both the 2017 and 2019 questionnaire included a description associating the offender with UH in the sexual harassment question: "Has a student, or someone employed or associated with UH" acted in a sexually harassing manner. This de facto inclusion of UH association in the prevalence question had an impact on the follow-up question of the offenders' association with UH, which was asked across all gender violence behaviors. It is hence not surprising that a large majority of sexual harassment offenders were associated with the UH.

Across the 10 campuses, 5 in 6 or 84.4% of students experiencing sexual harassment identified the perpetrator as another student. One third reported the incident involved faculty or staff, one sixth said there was no association with UH, and one tenth did not know if there was an association. These rates were consistent across UH Mānoa, UH Hilo, UH West Oʻahu and UH Community Colleges overall.





The identity of sexual harassers was more varied by community college campus with a higher rate of students at Hawai'i (100%), Honolulu (100%), Leeward (92.1%) and Windward (90.3%). Fewer students were identified as perpetrators at Kapi'olani (74.2%) and Maui (63.3%).



Association with UH - Current Academic Year

Across the past three surveys, the sexual harasser's association with the University of Hawai'i has held fairly steady when analyzing incidents in the current academic year. Dominantly, sexual harassers were reported as students (86.9% overall), followed by faculty and staff (34.4%). Since 2017, the percentage of survey participants who said the sexual harassment perpetrator was not associated with UH grew by more than 7 points from 11.5% in 2017 to 18.7% in 2021.

It is noteworthy that fewer survey participants reported being sexually harassed by faculty or instructors in 2019 (12.5%) than 2021 (19.8%). This rise was impacted by a similar situation at UH Mānoa, where 13.2% of survey participants identified their harasser as a faculty member or instructor compared in 2019 and 21.7%

in 2021. A significant decrease in student sexual harassers occurred at UH Hilo, where fewer surveyed students identified the sexual harasser as a student in 2021 (79.2%) compared with 2017 (92.3%).

Table B-2-1: Perce	nt of S	Sexual	ly Har	assed	UH S	tuden	r Parti	cipant	s Durir	ng the	e Curr	ent A		ic Yea	ar –
	ļ ,	ALL UI MPUS	1		l Mān			UH Hil			West O		UH C	ommi ollege	
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=279	n=506	n=358	n=170	n=265	n=182	n=28	n=51	n=26	NA	n=15	NA	n=71	n=174	n=145
Student	86.9%	86.6%	84.6%	84.3%	88.9%	86.1%	79.2%	77.6%	92.3%*		100%		95.4%*	84.6%	81.7%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	34.4%	28.3%	33.4%	36.9%	31.9%	36.6%	40.1%	27.1%	34.4%		29.6%		26.9%	23.1%	28.5%
Faculty or instructor	19.8%	12.5%*	22.8%	21.7%	13.2%*	21.4%	11.6%	16.7%	22.4%		4.8%		17.5%	10.9%	24.3%*
Teaching asst, research asst, or graduate asst	6.3%	7.9%	6.7%	9.5%	10.3%	9.1%	1.6%	0.8%	7.4%		8.8%		1.4%	6.2%	3.3%
Coach or trainer	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%	0.9%	0.2%	0.4%	3.9%	-	4.6%				-	0.8%	1.3%
Administrator or professional staff	3.0%	1.6%	2.5%	3.9%	2.2%	2.8%	1.9%	1.4%	2.1%				1.6%	0.8%	1.9%
Counselor or academic advisor	0.2%	0.7%	-	0.3%	0.4%	-	-	-	-				-	1.5%	-
Staff at residences	2.6%	1.8%	-	3.1%	2.1%	-	7.0%	-	-				-	1.9%	-
Campus Security or Public Safety	1.3%	1.1%	-	0.7%	0.4%	-	5.5%	0.9%	-				1.1%	2.4%	-
Visiting professor or staff	0.6%	0.4%	-	1.0%	0.3%	-	-	-	-				-	0.8%	-
University contractor	0.4%	0.5%	-	0.5%	1.0%	-	1.3%	-	-				-	-	-
UH alumni	5.6%	4.3%	-	3.9%	6.1%	-	15.2%	5.7%	-		11.5%		6.6%	0.7%	-
Other staff	3.3%	2.2%	9.0%*	4.9%	2.0%	11.3%*	-	9.4%	12.1%				1.4%	0.6%	5.2%
Other person associated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)	1.4%	3.3%	4.0%	1.3%	3.6%	7.3%	2.6%	2.1%	-		15.9%		1.3%	2.2%	0.8%
Non-UH Associated (Net)	18.7%	18.0%	11.5%*	24.7%	22.6%	13.7%*	15.4%	15.3%	16.7%		6.7%		8.3%	12.3%	8.3%
Non-student hanging out around dormitories or on campus or accompa- nying other students	14.0%	14.2%	-	18.8%	19.2%	-	13.9%	13.6%	-		12.2%		4.3%	7.0%	-
The person was not associated with UH	9.9%	6.5%	11.5%*	12.3%	6.8%	13.7%*	6.5%	4.2%	16.7%		-		6.8%	7.3%	8.3%
Don't know association w/ UH	9.8%	5.1%*	11.7%	11.6%	3.8%*	11.4%	9.7%	6.2%	10.1%		-		6.6%	7.3%	12.3%

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

On a community college aggregated basis, significantly more survey participants said their harassers were students in 2021 (95.4%) vs. 2019 (84.6%). Comparisons were limited at individual community college campuses due to small sample sizes. At the largest, Kapi'olani Community College, results showed a +13 point increase in survey respondents identifying harassers as students in 2021 (92.1%) than in 2017 (78.5%). On the other hand, Kapi'olani survey participants reported a large -32 point decrease in harassers among faculty and staff. This group dropped from 44.4% in 2017 to 12.3% in 2021.

	Table B-2-2: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Offender's Association or Non-Association with UH by UHCC Campus and Year														
	Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiolani Kauaʻi														
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017			
	NA	NA	NA	NA	n=16	n=17	n=19	n=55	n=43	NA	n=17	NA			
Student					68.2%	82.9%	92.1%	85.8%	78.5%		86.2%				
aculty and Staff (Net)					27.5%	16.7%	12.3%	23.6%	44.4%*		31.5%				
Faculty or instructor					13.7%	16.7%	-	8.9%	38.0%*		16.5%				
Teaching asst, research asst, or graduate asst					3.9%	-	-	8.5%	7.4%		-				

raculty and Stail (Net)	21.3%	10.770	12.370	23.0%	44.470	31.3%	
Faculty or instructor	13.7%	16.7%	-	8.9%	38.0%*	16.5%	
Teaching asst, research asst, or graduate asst	3.9%	-	-	8.5%	7.4%	-	
Coach or trainer	-	-	-	-	4.6%	8.1%	
Administrator or professional staff	-	-	5.9%	2.7%	4.6%	-	
Counselor or academic advisor	-	-	-	2.7%	-	6.9%	
Staff at residences	-	-	-	2.9%	-	-	
Campus Security or Public Safety	9.8%	-	-	2.1%	-	8.1%	
Visiting professor or staff	-	-	-	2.5%	-	-	
University contractor	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UH alumni	-	-	6.4%	2.1%	-	-	
Other person associated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)	-	-	-	1.7%	2.9%	-	
Other staff	-	-	-	1.9%	3.6%	-	
Non-UH Associated (NET)	14.9%	17.1%	7.9%	16.3%*	2.9%	-	
Non-student hanging out around dormitories or on campus or accompanying other students	9.8%	-	-	10.0%	-	-	
The person was not associated w/ UH	10.0%	17.1%	7.9%	6.3%	2.9%	-	

Don't know association with UH

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Table B-2-3: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year	r –
Offender's Association or Non-Association with UH by UHCC Campus and Year	

16.8% 17.4% 18.9% 8.3% 13.5%

Offender's Association of Non-Association with on by office campus and real													
		Leeward			Maui		,	Windward	ı				
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017				
	NA	n=34	n=28	NA	n=16	NA	NA	n=23	n=21				
Student		88.1%	80.4%		75.3%			100.0%	89.1%				
Faculty and Staff (Net)		20.3%	28.1%		19.7%			12.0%	20.4%				
Faculty or instructor		7.8%	24.3%		19.7%			6.0%	14.7%				
Teaching asst, research asst, or graduate asst		7.2%	-		-			6.0%	7.6%				
Staff at residences		2.4%	-		-			-	-				
Other person associated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)		8.4%	-		-			-	-				
Other staff		-	8.1%		-			-	13.3%				
Non-UH Associated (NET)		14.8%	5.0%		20.8%			-	7.6%				
Non-student hanging out around dormitories or on campus or accompanying other students		5.4%	-		15.1%			-	-				
The person was not associated with UH		12.2%	5.0%		11.0%			-	7.6%				
Don't know association with UH		2.3%	10.1%		4.9%			-	12.8%				

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.



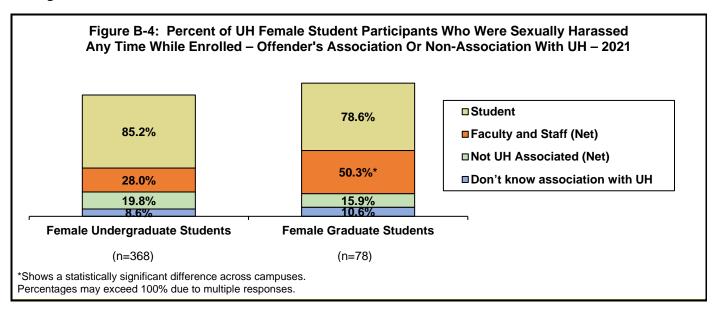
6.9%

Association with UH Among UH Female Survey Participants

Any Time While Enrolled

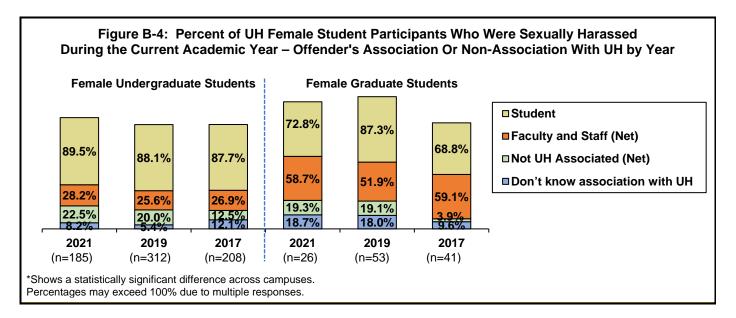
The perpetrator of sexual harassment's association with the UH was further analyzed by the student's gender and student level. As shown in the graph below, both women undergraduate and graduate students reported statistically similar rates of perpetrators that were students --- 85.2% and 78.6% respectively. However, half (50.3%) or almost twice as many female graduate students reported being sexually harassed by faculty and staff, compared with 28.0% of undergraduate women.

There were no significant differences among other groups of perpetrators reported by female graduate vs. undergraduate students.



Current Academic Year

In the current academic year (Fall 2020 through Spring Semester February 2021), female undergraduate students reporting sexual harassment stood at 5.4 percent, resulting in a base of students in 2021 that was 60% that of 2019. Among female graduate students, the prevalence was 5.7 percent, with a base in 2021 that was half that of 2019. Given these small bases, 3 years of tracking with women undergraduate and graduate students show no statistically significant differences. Directionally, however, tracking shows fewer female graduate students identifying perpetrators as students, and an uptick in those reporting faculty and staff. Students were 87.3% in 2019 and 72.8% in 2021, compared with faculty and staff who were 51.9% in 2019 and 58.7% in 2021. Perpetrator trends among female undergraduate students remained consistent year to year.



Types of Sexual Harassment Experienced

Current Academic Year

Longitudinal tracking of sexual harassment by any individual regardless of association with the university during the current academic year compared with the two prior surveys showed statistically significant decreases across most four-year campuses except UH West Oʻahu and the UH Community College system overall. The 10-campus sexual harassment incidence of 4.2% in 2021 is almost half that of 2019. Survey participants from UH Mānoa and UH Hilo also reported downward trends in sexual harassment prevalence. Both dropped about 4 percentage points: UH Mānoa from 10.6% prevalence in 2019 to 6.9% in 2021, and UH Hilo from 10.6% to 6.3%. The UH Community College system saw an even larger decrease with 2021 sexual prevalence one third that of 2019 as it decreased from 6.0% to 2.2%.

Further, 4 of 5 sexual harassment behaviors measured also decreased for the UH overall. This included inappropriate personal comments about another individual's appears or activity (down -3.3 points); sexual remarks (-2.9); attempts to engage in a sexual conversation (-2.1), and transmission of offensive sexual communications or images (-1.1). Sexual harassment by repeated invitations for social activities or sex was lower in 2021 than 2019, though not to a statistically significant degree. UH Mānoa led the 4-year campuses on sexual harassment declines with inappropriate personal comments lower by 3 points to 5.7% and sexual conversations by 1.5 points to 3.7%.

For the UH Community College system, the percentages of survey participants reporting sexual harassment in the current year fell across all 5 behavioral areas. Prevalence changes clustered around one third of the rates reported in 2019. Kapi olani students reported lower rates in 3 of 5 behaviors; Kaua and Windward 2 in 5, and Leeward 1 in 5. Windward drop in inappropriate oral remarks was especially large at almost -8 percentage points from 8.7% in 2019 to 1% in 2021.

Table B-3-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Sexual Harassment from Any Individual During the Current Academic Year by System, Campus and Year															
		ALL UF	ı İ		H Māno			UH Hilo			Nest O		UH (Commu College	
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=6726	n=6314	n=6311	n=2478	n=2498	n=2197	n=457	n=481	n=453	n=432	n=420	n=357	n=3360	n=2915	n=3304
Current Academic Year	4.2%*	8.0%	5.7%	6.9%	10.6%*	8.3%	6.3%	10.6%*	5.7%	2.2%	3.6%	1.6%	2.2%*	6.0%	4.4%
Made sexual remarks, or insulting/offensive jokes or stories	3.2%*	6.1%	5.0%	5.7%	8.3%*	7.0%	4.8%	7.1%	5.0%	1.7%	2.5%	1.5%	1.3%*	4.5%	4.0%
Made inappropriate comments regarding body, appearance, or sexual activity	3.2%*	6.5%	4.9%	5.7%*	8.7%	7.5%	4.7%	8.0%*	5.0%	1.2%	2.5%	1.2%	1.5%*	5.0%	3.6%
Said crude or gross sexual things or tried to engage in sexual conversation	2.0%*	4.1%	3.4%	3.7%*	5.2%	5.0%	2.8%	6.1%*	3.4%	1.4%	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%*	3.2%	2.7%
Transmitted offensive sexual remarks, stories, jokes, pictures, videos	1.7%*	2.8%	2.4%	3.4%	4.0%	3.9%	2.0%	3.3%	2.1%	0.6%	1.8%	0.3%	0.6%*	1.8%	1.7%
Asked to go out, get dinner, drinks, or have sex, despite refusal		3.8%*		3.9%	5.0%*	3.7%	2.9%	5.5%*	2.7%	0.8%	1.6%	0.3%	1.2%*	2.8%	1.7%
*Shows a statistically sign	gnificant	differen	ce by ye	ar.											

Table B-3-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Sexual Harassment During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year													
		Hawai'i			Honolulu	ı	ŀ	(apiʻolar	ni		Kauaʻi		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	
	n=337	n=311	n=331	n=428	n=373	n=450	n=848	n=740	n=863	n=182	n=175	n=154	
Current Academic Year	3.7%	4.6%	4.0%	1.7%	4.4%	3.8%	2.3%*	7.4%	4.9%	2.3%	9.8%*	7.7%	
Made sexual remarks, or insulting/offensive jokes or stories	2.8%	3.2%	3.2%	1.3%	3.1%	3.1%	1.3%*	6.5%	4.5%	1.1%*	6.5%	6.7%	
Made inappropriate comments regarding body, appearance, or sexual activity	2.8%	4.0%	2.5%	1.7%	3.9%	3.5%	1.1%*	6.1%	4.3%	1.7%*	7.8%	6.7%	
Said crude or gross sexual things or tried to engage in sexual conversation	1.7%	2.5%	1.8%	1.0%	3.0%	2.4%	0.6%*	4.0%	3.2%	1.1%	2.9%	5.7%	
Transmitted offensive sexual remarks, stories, jokes, pictures, videos	0.9%	1.4%	1.5%	1.0%	1.4%	2.1%	0.7%	2.5%*	2.0%	0.6%	3.3%	4.0%	
Asked to go out, get dinner, drinks, or have sex, despite refusal	1.2%	1.7%	1.1%	0.9%	2.2%	1.0%	1.4%	3.7%*	1.8%	1.3%	3.8%	4.0%	
*Shows a statistically signification	nt differer	nce by yea	r.										

	Table B-3-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Sexual Harassment During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year												
		Leeward	d		Maui		Windward						
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017				
	n=897	n=738	n=851	n=347	n=343	n=365	n=321	n=234	n=291				
Current Academic Year	1.7%	4.6%*	3.3%	1.9%	4.6%	3.0%	2.4%*	9.8%	7.2%				
Made sexual remarks, or insulting/offensive jokes or stories	1.1%*	2.9%	3.3%	1.4%	3.9%	2.5%	0.4%*	7.0%	7.2%				
Made inappropriate comments regarding body, appearance, or sexual activity	1.3%	3.5%*	2.5%	1.4%	4.1%*	2.2%	1.0%*	8.7%	5.7%				
Said crude or gross sexual things or tried to engage in sexual conversation	0.5%	2.4%*	1.7%	1.0%	1.7%	1.9%	-	6.4%	5.1%				
Transmitted offensive sexual remarks, stories, jokes, pictures, videos	0.2%	1.3%*	0.7%	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%	ı	2.2%	3.3%				
Asked to go out, get dinner, drinks, or have sex, despite refusal	0.8%	2.3%*	1.3%	0.8%	2.2%	1.9%	2.5%	4.0%	3.2%				
*Shows a statistically significant difference	Shows a statistically significant difference by year.												

Sexual Harassment Behaviors by University-Associated Individuals

Sexual harassment behaviors were also identified for offenders associated with UH. For the UH overall, between 3.4% and 6.9% of survey participants reported that a UH-associated individual engaged in a particular type of sexual harassment at any time while enrolled. The highest prevalence across the 10 campuses was for inappropriate comments regarding the student's appearance or sexual activity (6.9%), followed by offensive sexual remarks (6.5%). At UH Mānoa and UH Hilo, all behaviors showed statistically higher prevalence rates than for UH West Oʻahu. Approximately 1 in 10 survey participants reported offensive sexual remarks or inappropriate personal comments at UH Mānoa and UH Hilo. Sexual harassment reporting across the UH Community College system was about one third that of the largest 4-year campuses. Greater percentages of students at the Hawaiʻi and Kapiʻolani reported sexually offensive remarks than students at the other 5 community college campuses – 4.7% and 4.0% respectively.

Table B-4-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Sexual Harassment from a University-Associated Individual At Any Time While Enrolled, by System and Campus – 2021											
	All UH Campuses	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges						
	n=6726	n=2478	n=457	n=432	n=3360						
Made sexual remarks, or insulting/ offensive jokes or stories	6.5%	10.4%*	9.3%*	5.7%*	3.2%						
Made inappropriate comments regarding body, appearance, or sexual activity	6.9%	11.2%*	9.7%*	4.3%	3.7%						
Said crude or gross sexual things or tried to engage in sexual conversation	4.3%	7.0%*	6.2%*	3.5%	2.2%						
Transmitted offensive sexual remarks, stories, jokes, pictures, videos	3.4%	6.3%*	3.8%*	1.6%	1.4%						
Asked to go out, get dinner, drinks, or have sex, despite refusal	4.4%	7.0%*	6.2%*	2.9%	2.5%						
*Shows a statistically significant difference across car	mpuses.										

	Table B-4-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Sexual Harassment from a University-Associated Individual At Any Time While Enrolled, by UHCC Campus – 2021											
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kauaʻi	Leeward	Maui	Windward					
	n=337	n=428	n=848	n=182	n=897	n=347	n=321					
Made sexual remarks, or insulting/ offensive jokes or stories	4.7%*	3.2%	4.0%*	3.0%	1.9%	2.5%	4.4%					
Made inappropriate comments regarding body, appearance, or sexual activity	4.3%	4.4%	4.4%	3.6%	2.3%	2.8%	6.0%					
Said crude or gross sexual things or tried to engage in sexual conversation	2.9%	2.4%	2.5%	2.9%	1.0%	1.5%	3.8%					
Transmitted offensive sexual remarks, stories, jokes, pictures, videos	2.3%	2.1%	1.4%	1.8%	0.8%	1.3%	1.0%					
Asked to go out, get dinner, drinks or have sex, despite refusal	3.2%	2.3%	2.9%	2.4%	1.7%	1.2%	4.2%					
*Shows a statistically significant difference a	across campus	es.										

Factors Associated with Experiencing Sexual Harassment

For both time periods analyzed (any time while enrolled and during the current academic year), risk factors include gender identity, sexual orientation, and academic level. TGQN survey participants reported the highest rates of sexual harassment at any time while enrolled (29.8%) and current academic year (13.5%), followed by LGBN students at 16.8% and 8.0% respectively. Those with disabilities were two or more times likely to be sexually harassed in either time period. Those living on or near campus were also more likely to face sexual harassment. By educational and gender, TGQN and female undergraduates reported statistically highest prevalence of sexual harassment.

	Table B-5-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021												
		Gender	Identity		Sexu	al Orient	tation	Ethnicity					
	Female	Male		Decline			Decline	Cauca- sian	Hawai- ian	Japa- nese	Fili- pino	Other	
	n=3912	n=2457	n=159	n=198	n=5036	n=1301	n=206	n=1120	n=1651	n=394	n=1040	n=2521	
At Any Time While Enrolled	11.6%*	4.3%	29.8%*	7.5%	7.4%	16.8%*	8.9%	12.4%*	7.6%	7.9%	6.1%	10.3%*	
Current Academic Year	5.4%*	1.6%	13.5%*	4.0%	3.3%	8.0%*	3.6%	6.9%*	3.6%	3.3%	2.4%	4.2%*	
*Shows a statis	*Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.												

	Table B-5-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021											
	Disa	bility		Residence	•		Clu	b Participat	tion			
	Yes	No	Campus housing	<15 Mins Walk	>15 Mins Walk	Academic/ Honor	Athletics	Community Service/ Culture	Frats/ Sororities/ Social	Other		
	n=363	n=6201	n=364	n=812	n=5550	n=1332	n=324	n=1054	n=743	n=1104		
At Any Time While Enrolled	17.4%*	8.9%	12.7%*	12.1%*	8.6%	16.2%	17.6%	18.4%	21.1%	11.1%*		
Current Academic Year	9.5%*	3.9%	10.4%*	5.6%*	3.6%	6.9%	7.8%*	7.1%	9.6%	5.0%*		
*Shows a statisti	statistically significant difference across segments.											

Other statistically significant differences in characteristics of students experiencing sexual harassment include the following: Community college students have lower prevalence for both time periods (any time while enrolled and current academic year at 5.5% and 2.2%) than both university undergraduates and graduate/professional school students. By education level, freshman have lower prevalence of sexual harassment – 5.3% for any time while enrolled and 3.8% for current academic year. During the current academic year, UH sophomores also had lower prevalence than juniors or seniors.

Та	Table B-5-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021												
Education Level Female Education Level													
	University Undergraduates	Graduate and Professional	Community Colleges	Freshman	Sopho- more	Junior	Senior	Grad Prof					
	n=2596	n=770	n=3360	n=960	n=963	n=643	n=888	n=446					
At Any Time While Enrolled	12.5%	14.7%	5.5%*	5.3%*	9.5%	13.8%	16.0%	17.5%					
Current Academic Year	6.4%	5.3%	2.2%*	3.8%*	5.0%*	6.9%	6.6%	5.7%*					
*Shows a statistically	Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.												

Drilling down further by gender and education levels, the following cohorts showed statistically higher rates of sexual harassment: At any time while enrolled, female graduate and professional school students had the highest prevalence at 17.5% followed by female undergraduates (15.7%). For the current academic year, TGQN undergraduates had the highest incidence at 20.5%, followed by female undergraduates (8.5%).

Та	Table B-5-4: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021											
		Female		Male				TGQN		Decline		
	Under- grad	Grad+ Pro	Com Col	Under- grad	Grad+ Pro	Com Col	Under- grad	Grad+ Pro	Com Col	Under- grad	Grad+ Pro	Com Col
	n=1499	n=446	n=1967	n=990	n=289	n=1178	n=67	NA	n=78	n=41	n=21	n=137
At Any Time While Enrolled	15.7%*	17.5%*	7.0%	5.8%*	8.0%*	2.1%	34.7%		21.1%	18.6%*	19.4%*	2.4%
Current											1.0%	
*Shows a statistically	hows a statistically significant difference across segments.											

Number of Persons Who Sexually Harassed a Student



Any Time While Enrolled

A plurality of 39% survey participants who reported being sexual harassed at any time while enrolled at UH indicated one offender. A third reported 3 or more offenders overall (32.1%), while somewhat fewer reported two offenders (29.0%). Statistically more survey participants reported 3 or more offenders at UH West O'ahu (42.8%) and UH Mānoa (36.9%) than at UH Hilo or the UH Community Colleges overall.

	Table B-6-1: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – With One or More Offenders, by System and Campus – 2021											
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges							
Number of Offenders	n=614	n=346	n=56	n=31	n=180							
1 offender	39.0%	34.8%	36.8%	30.9%	49.0%*							
2 offenders	29.0%	28.3%	32.2%	26.3%	29.8%							
3 or more offenders	32.1%	36.9%*	30.9%	42.8%*	21.2%							

Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Table B-6-2: Percent of W	_		Student Pa lers, by UHC			While Enrol	led –
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kauaʻi	Leeward	Maui	Windward
Number of Offenders	n=23	n=20	n=54	NA	n=30	n=16	n=27

	Hawai'i	Honoiulu	Kapi olani	Kauai	Leeward	Maui	windward
Number of Offenders	n=23	n=20	n=54	NA	n=30	n=16	n=27
1 offender	31.3%	45.7%	46.6%		66.5%*	50.6%	44.9%
2 offenders	44.4%	-	39.0%		21.3%	20.3%	34.8%
3 or more offenders	24.3%	54.3%*	14.4%		12.1%	29.1%	20.2%
*Shows a statistically significant different	ce across camr	nuses					

Current Academic Year

Virtually equal number of students at the 10 UH campuses who reported being sexually harassed during the current academic year indicated they were harassed by one (34.6%), two (30.6%), or three (34.8%) offenders. For the four-year campuses, Mānoa showed a plurality (40.6%) of sexually harassed students reporting 3 or more offenders. This was statistically comparable to 2019.

In contrast, among UH Community College students overall who were sexually harassed in the current academic year, a slight majority (51%) cited only 1 offender. Only two community college campuses had sufficiently large samples in 2021 for reporting. At the Kapi'olani Community College, slightly more (51%) reported two offenders compared with the 49% who reported one. At Leeward Community College, two thirds (69.2%) of sexually harassed students reported 1 offender during the current academic year, a statistically significant increase over 2019 (43.0%).

Table B-6-3: Per	Table B-6-3: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – With One or More Offenders, by System, Campus and Year													r –	
	ALL UH				H Mān	oa	UH Hilo			UH West Oʻahu			UH Community Colleges		
Number of	Number of				2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
Offenders	280	506	359	169	265	183	28	51	26	NA	15	NA	73	174	145
1 offender	34.6%	31.0%	33.4%	28.3%	25.8%	30.1%	31.2%	29.0%	32.9%		27.1%		51.0%	39.8%	37.5%
2 offenders	30.6%	33.6%	33.0%	31.1%	34.3%	34.3%	29.6%	32.0%	28.2%		28.1%		31.5%	33.5%	33.1%
or more offenders 34.8% 35.4% 33.6% 40.6% 39.9% 35.6% 39.2% 39.0% 38.9% 44.8% 17.6% 26.7% 29.4%															
*Shows a statistically sign	Shows a statistically significant difference by year.														



	Hawai'i			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Kaua'i		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	NA	NA	NA	NA	16	17	19	55	43	NA	17	NA
1 offender					37.6%	54.1%	49.0%	37.6%	35.2%		46.6%	
2 offenders					29.1%	37.4%	51.0%	33.6%	27.7%		36.5%	
3 or more offenders					33.3%	8.5%	-	28.8%	37.1%		16.9%	

Table B-6-4: Perce					rticipants stem, Cam			Academic	Year –				
Leeward Maui Windward													
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017				
	n=15	n=34	n=28	NA	n=15	NA	NA	n=23	n=21				
1 offender	69.2%*	43.0%	27.3%		47.6%			32.9%	42.6%				
2 offenders	15.4%	23.1%	37.3%		22.9%			49.9%	20.4%				
3 or more offenders	15.5%	33.9%	35.4%		29.5%			17.2%	37.0%				
*Shows a statistically signific	ant difference	by year.											

Gender of Offenders

Any Time While Enrolled

Regardless of the number of offenders survey participants reported during the time period "Any Time While Enrolled," offenders were dominantly male, as reported by 9 out of 10 (89%) of students overall. Virtually all students at UH West Oʻahu (98.2%) and Honolulu Community College (100%) indicated offenders were male, a statistically higher incidence than elsewhere. On the other hand, female offenders, though in a minority, were in higher proportion on the following campuses: UH Mānoa (19.3%); UH Hilo (22.7%), and the aggregated UH Community Colleges (20.3%).

Table B-7-1: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Gender of Offenders by System and Campus – 2021												
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges							
	n=614	n=346	n=56	n=31	n=180							
Male	89.0%	88.8%	91.0%	98.2%*	87.1%							
Female	19.4%	19.3%*	22.7%*	8.8%	20.3%*							
Other gender identity	2.6%	2.2%	-	5.2%	3.6%							
Don't know	1.8%	2.3%	-	1.8%	1.2%							
*Shows a statistically significant differencentages may exceed 100% due												

Table B-7-2: Percei	Table B-7-2: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Gender of Offenders by UHCC Campus – 2021													
Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi Leeward Maui Windw														
	n=23	n=20	n=54	NA	n=30	n=16	n=27							
Male	81.5%	100%*	93.7%		82.4%	91.2%	76.1%							
Female	27.1%	30.2%	9.7%		21.8%	18.8%	23.9%							
Other gender identity	8.2%	7.7%	6.0%		-	-	-							
Don't know	-	-	-		3.5%	-	-							
*Shows a statistically significant dif Percentages may exceed 100% du														

Current Academic Year



Gender trends of sexual harassment offenders held consistent among students who reported incidents during the Current Academic Year. For this time period, fewer male offenders were reported by students in the UH system overall at 88.3% for 2021 vs. 93.0% for 2019; for UH Mānoa 88.6% in 2021 vs. 93.8% in 2019, and for UH Community Colleges overall 85.4% in 2021 vs. 94.6% in 2021. Sample sizes in 2021 were too small at all individual UH Community College campuses for reporting purposes.

Table B-7-3: Percent	Table B-7-3: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Gender of Offenders by System, Campus and Year														
	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH	Hilo	UH Wes	st Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges						
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019					
	n=280	n=506	n=169	n=265	n=28	n=51	NA	n=15	n=73	n=174					
Male	88.3%	93.0%*	88.6%	93.8%*	91.7%	88.3%		77.1%	85.4%	94.6%*					
Female	19.6%	23.1%	20.5%	20.1%	22.3%	30.0%		28.6%	18.8%	25.1%					
Other gender identity	4.4%	2.6%	3.4%	1.8%	ı	5.5%		11.5%	8.8%	2.3%					
Don't know	2.9%	1.1%	3.9%*	0.7%	ı	1.6%		-	1.4%	1.7%					
*Shows a statistically significant	Shows a statistically significant difference by year/ Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.														

	Hav	Hawaiʻi Honolulu			Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi			uaʻi	Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	NA	NA	NA	n=16	n=19	n=55	NA	n=17	n=15	n=34	NA	n=15	NA	n=23
Male				77.0%	89.0%	100.0%		100.0%	79.3%	93.2%		94.9%		88.5%
Female				57.1%	-	17.7%		33.4	20.7	28.6%		23.4		11.5%
Other gender identity				-	16.9%	5.1%		-	-	3.4%		-		-
Don't know				4.9%	-	-		-	6.8%	2.6%		-		5.5%

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. **Number of Sexual Harassment Incidents**

During Current Academic Year Among All Students Ever Sexually Harassed While Enrolled at UH

Among UH students from all campuses who had ever been sexually harassed at any time since enrolled, a majority of 54% indicated that they had not experienced an incident during the Current Academic Year. Students reporting no current academic year sexual harassment incidents varied from campus to campus. About half of students ever harassed while at UH Mānoa (50.9%) and UH Hilo (48.3%) had no harassment incidents in Fall 2020 or the first two months of Spring 2021. At UH West O'ahu, that percentage of "no incidents" was significantly higher at 70.2%. On an aggregated basis, UH Community Colleges stood somewhere in the middle – 6 in 10 (59%) students were not harassed during the current academic year. At specific community college campus, those reporting no current academic year incidents ranged from 70.7% at Windward Community College to 44% at Hawai'i Community College.



Excluding those who experienced no sexual harassment in the Current Academic Year, a plurality of students reported 1 to 2 incidents systemwide (26.2%); at Mānoa (26.3%), UH Hilo (27.4%), and UH Community College overall (27.5%). However, 2 of the 3 four-year campuses had significantly more students reporting 6-9 incidents of sexual harassment in the current academic year as compared with the Community College system: UH Hilo at 5.5% and UH Mānoa at 3.3%.

At specific community college campuses, the number of incidents in the current academic year tended toward lower ranges, with 1 incident reported by a plurality of Maui students (27.0%), and 2 incidents by students from Leeward (24.8%), Hawai'i (18.2%), Kapi'olani (14%).

Table B-8-1: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants At Any Time While Enrolled Reporting Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by System and Campus – 2021												
Number of Sexual	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges							
Harassment Incidents	n=612	n=347	n=56	n=31	n=178							
0 time	54.0%	50.9%	48.3%	70.2%*	59.0%							
1 time	13.3%	13.2%	13.2%	15.7%	13.1%							
2 times	12.9%	13.1%	14.2%	-	14.4%							
3-5 times	14.5%	16.0%	16.9%	10.5%	11.7%							
6-9 times	2.7%	3.3%*	5.5%*	3.6%	0.6%							
10 or more times	2.5%	3.5%	1.8%	-	1.2%							
*Shows a statistically significant differen	ce by campus.				•							

	Table B-8-2: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled Reporting Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus – 2021													
Number of Sexual	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward							
Harassment Incidents	n=22	n=20	n=54	NA	n=30	n=16	n=27							
0 time	44.0%	63.5%	64.2%		49.0%	59.4%	70.7%							
1 time	16.8%	14.1%	7.3%		21.8%	27.0%	-							
2 times	18.2%	-	14.0%		24.8%	4.5%	17.7%							
3-5 times	16.3%	22.4%	11.9%		4.4%	4.3%	11.5%							
6-9 times	4.7%	-	-		-	-	-							
10 or more times	-	-	2.6%		-	4.8%	-							
*Shows a statistically significant differen	Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.													

Current Academic Year

On a reporting period to reporting period tracking basis, 2021 showed a statistically significant and large increase in students reporting no or zero sexual harassment incidents in the Current Academic Year, despite having been sexually harassed earlier while enrolled at UH. For all UH campuses, students reporting no sexual harassment incidents in Fall Semester 2020 or the first two months of Spring 2021 rose from 36.7% to 54%. At UH Mānoa, half of students (50.9%) who experienced sexual harassment previously were not harassed in the current academic year, an improvement of +13 percentage points over 2019. UH West Oʻahu went from 43.5% in 2019 to 70.2% of students reporting no incidents in the current year, and UH Community Colleges overall from 34.3% to 59%.



	Table B-8-3: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled Reporting Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by System, Campus and Year														
Number of Sexual	ALL UH CAMPUSES		-	U	H Māno	oa	UH Hilo			UH V	Vest O	'ahu	UH Community Colleges		
Harassment	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
Incidents	n=612	n=800	n=558	n=347	n=429	n=278	n=56	n=78	n=45	n=31	n=27	n=18	n=178	n=267	n=216
0 time	54.0%*	36.7%	35.7%	50.9%*	38.1%	34.4%	48.3%	34.9%	43.4%	70.2%*	43.5%	68.2%	59.0%*	34.3%	33.0%
1 time	13.3%	19.7%*	17.9%*	13.2%	17.4%	18.3%	13.2%	19.5%	14.7%	15.7%	13.5%	18.6%	13.1%	24.1%*	18.2%
2 times	12.9%	18.0%*	16.2%	13.1%	20.2%*	20.4%*	14.2%	14.3%	13.9%	-	26.6%*	2.3%	14.4%	14.8%	12.4%
3-5 times	14.5%	19.6%*	21.1%*	16.0%	19.6%	19.0%	16.9%	22.6%	21.1%	10.5%	11.8%	8.5%	11.7%	19.6%*	24.9%*
6-9 times	2.7%	3.4%	3.5%	3.3%	2.5%	3.5%	5.5%	4.3%	2.5%	3.6%	2.4%	2.3%	0.6%	4.8% M	3.8%
10 or more times	2.5%	2.5%	5.6%*	3.5%	2.3%	4.5%	1.8%	4.5%	4.4%		2.1%	-	1.2%	2.4%	7.7%*
*Shows a statistic	ally signi	ificant dif	ference l	by year.											

Of the seven community college campus, "no incidents in the current academic year" grew significantly among previously sexually harassed students from Kapi'olani Community College (from 29.7% in 2019 to 64.2% in 2021), and Windward Community College (from 26.5% in 2019 to 70.7% in 2021).

	Table B-8-4: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year													
Number of Sexual		Hawai'i		H	Honoluli	u	K	api'olaı	ni	Kaua'i				
Harassment	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017		
Incidents	n=22	n=25	n=17	n=20	n=32	n=25	n=54	n=78	n=64	NA	n=21	NA		
0 time	44.0%	41.9%	21.0%	63.5%	48.8%	31.4%	64.2%*	29.7%	33.2%		17.4%			
1 time	16.8%	33.5%	22.6%	14.1%	14.7%	18.1%	7.3%	30.3%*	23.9%*		27.0%			
2 times	18.2%	14.3%	20.5%	-	9.3%	11.5%	14.0%	11.2%	9.4%		20.5%			
3-5 times	16.3%	10.3%	21.4%	22.4%	5.3%	25.4%	11.9%	26.0%	21.0%		23.8%			
6-9 times	4.7%	-	7.8%	-	12.6%	-	-	1.5%	2.3%		5.7%			
10 or more times	-	-	6.8%	-	9.3%	13.7%	2.6%	1.3%	10.2%		5.7%	-		
*Shows a statistically signif	Shows a statistically significant difference by year.													

	Table B-8-5: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year													
Number of Sexual		Leeward			Maui		Windward							
Harassment	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017					
Incidents	n=30	n=55	n=47	n=16	n=25	n=20	n=27	n=31	n=29					
0 time	49.0%	39.1%	41.1%	59.4%	35.8%	44.9%	70.7%*	26.5%	27.8%					
1 time	21.8%	19.3%	7.4%	27.0%	16.0%	9.3%	-	23.9%	30.4%					
2 times	24.8%	14.7%	21.2%	4.5%	27.6%*	4.5%	17.7%	16.4%	-					
3-5 times	4.4%	18.5%*	22.4%*	4.3%	14.5%	37.2%*	11.5%	28.4%	27.1%					
6-9 times	-	6.1%	2.8%	-	6.2%	4.1%	-	4.7%	4.2%					
10 or more times	-	2.3%	5.2%	4.8%	-	-	-	-	10.6%					
*Shows a statistically signifi	Shows a statistically significant difference by year.													

Sexual Harasser's Relationship to Student Participant Experiencing Harassment

Any Time While Enrolled

Among students reporting being sexually harassed at any time while enrolled at UH, the reported offender was not a person unknown to them but dominantly someone with whom they had a relationship. In fact, only 29.4% of all UH students reported being sexually harassed by a stranger. Twice that number or two thirds (65.3%) identified the offender as a friend, acquaintance, or classmate. One fifth (19.6%) described the offender as someone with whom they were currently or previously in an intimate relationship; one sixth (16.4%) as an academic relationship (teacher, counselor, or academic adviser), and just over one seventh (15.7%) as a working relationship – either a co-worker (10.2%) or someone to whom they reported as boss/supervisor (5.5%).

Relationship to Offer	nder at Time of	incident(s) by	System, Cam		
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=612	n=348	n=56	n=31	n=178
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	65.3%	65.4%	64.1%	73.8%	64.0%
Stranger	29.4%	33.7%*	24.7%	19.0%	24.3%
Intimate (Net)	19.6%	23.4%*	20.4%	10.6%	13.7%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	11.8%	13.6%	10.9%	6.5%	9.5%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	7.8%	9.8%*	9.4%	4.1%	4.2%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	16.4%	15.2%	13.7%	25.3%	18.0%
Co-worker	10.2%	13.1%*	8.3%	6.4%	5.7%
Boss or supervisor	5.5%	6.8%	5.8%	3.7%	3.3%
Other	6.6%	7.5%	9.1%	-	5.2%
Don't know	2.3%	2.9%	0.5%	2.3%	1.9%

While these trends generally held among UH Community College students, a few differences were evident. A higher percentage of sexually harassed students reported being currently or formerly in an intimate relationship with the offender at Hawai'i Community College (39.5%). Significantly more students reported offenders being stranger at Kapi'olani Community College (36.8%) and Hawai'i Community College (30.4%). At Windward, about 5 in 6 (84.5%) reported the offender was a friend, acquaintance or classmate.

Although the base is small, almost a third (30.4%) of Honolulu Community College students ever sexually harassed at UH reported the offender was a teacher, counselor or academic adviser. Across all campuses, this is the highest incidence of an academic relationship between offender and the sexually harassed student.

	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua 'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=22	n=20	n=56	NA	n=29	n=15	n=27
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	58.8%	79.6%	51.4%		69.7%	52.4%	84.5%*
Stranger	30.4%*	5.9%	36.8%*		21.5%	32.2%*	5.3%
Intimate (Net)	39.5%*	5.9%	9.8%		19.2%	-	4.9%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	21.3%	5.9%	9.8%		11.3%	-	4.9%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	18.2%	-	-		7.8%	-	-
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	9.2%	30.4%	17.5%		4.3%	14.8%	27.0%
Co-worker	5.1%	8.4%	6.5%		7.5%	9.7%	-
Boss or supervisor	3.7%	8.4%	4.8%		-	4.4%	-
Other	4.1%	12.6%	10.4%		-	-	Ī -
Don't know	4.7%	-	-		-	5.6%	5.3%

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Current Academic Year

2021 results show approximately 1 in 6 UH students overall who were sexually harassed in the current academic year identifying their offender as either someone with whom they had an intimate relationship (17.4%) or an academic relationship (16.0%). Both are statistically significant increases over 2019.

Sexual harassment in the current academic year by current or former intimate partners has increased significantly for the third straight reporting period. When students are aggregated across all 10 campuses, more who reported being sexually harassed in the Fall semester or the first two months of the Spring Semester in 2021 identified his or her offender as an intimate partner. This percentage has almost doubled from 9.0% in 2017 to 17.4% in 2021. Both intimate partner sub-categories also grew: Current intimate partner from 7.1 in 2017 to 8.5% in 2019 to 12.6% in 2021; former intimate partner from 3.9% in 2017 to 4.9% in 2019 to 9.6% in 2021.

After decreasing in 2019, 2021 saw an increase in students identifying their current academic year sexual harassment offender as a teacher, counselor or academic adviser. In 2017 it stood at 19.3%, in 2019 10.4%, and in 2021, 16.0%. This closely tracks results from the UH Mānoa campus where one sixth (16.6%) reported the sexual harasser as someone with whom he/she had an academic relationship in 2021 vs. one tenth in 2019 (10.0%). There were no other significant differences by campus in 2021 from 2019.

		ALL UF	•	U	H Māno	oa		UH Hild		UH	West O	'ahu	_	Commu College	
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=278	n=507	n=358	n=170	n=265	n=182	n=28	n=51	n=26	NA	n=15	NA	n=71	n=175	n=145
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	66.4%	66.9%	68.7%	65.1%	68.5%	68.4%	63.5%	68.6%	81.1%		77.7%		68.5%	63.2%	66.4%
Stranger	33.9%	36.4%	37.3%	38.5%	36.1%	37.7%	32.0%	33.7%	44.7%		36.9%		26.8%	37.7%	36.5%
Intimate (Net)	17.4%*	11.7%	9.0%	21.3%	14.3%	13.9%	22.4%	11.7%	9.7%		8.8%		7.2%	8.1%	2.7%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	12.6%*	8.5%	7.1%	17.0%*	10.5%	10.4%	9.8%	8.6%	7.6%		8.8%		4.5%	5.6%	2.7%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	9.6%*	4.9%	3.9%	10.5%	6.3%	6.4%	15.7%	6.9%	7.3%		-		5.5%	2.5%	-
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	16.0%*	10.4%	19.3%*	16.6%*	10.0%	16.3%*	11.9%	15.8%	15.3%		4.8%		14.6%	10.0%	23.2%
Co-worker	8.1%	8.1%	11.2%	10.2%	7.9%	16.1%*	8.3%	8.7%	13.4%		-		3.8%	8.9%	4.6%
Boss or supervisor	5.0%	4.3%	-	5.5%	6.1%	-	10.0%	3.1%	-		-		2.4%	2.3%	-
Other	8.0%	7.1%	7.0%	8.6%	4.9%	6.7%	6.0%	8.7%	9.8%		19.0%		8.3%	9.0%	7.1%
Don't know	1.8%	0.8%	2.8%*	2.2%	0.5%	3.2%*	1.0%	2.6%	-		-		1.4%	0.7%	3.0%

Because of small sample sizes, most UH community college campuses did not have sufficient samples for reporting purposes. Kapi'olani Community College did report, showing similar trends as UH overall. Though the Kapi'olani sample size is very small, directionally more students reported their current year sexual harasser was a stranger - 46.1% in 2021 than the 39.3% in 2017.

	Among B-9-4: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by UHCC and Year												
		Hawai'	i	ŀ	lonolul	u	K	(api'ola	ni		Kauaʻi		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	
	NA	NA	NA	NA	n=16	n=17	n=19	n=55	n=43	NA	n=17	NA	
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate					49.6%	66.5%	49.2%	66.4%	57.5%		59.8%		
Stranger					45.3%	25.3%	46.1%	39.3%	33.3		13.1		
Intimate (Net)					-	-	6.2%	10.1%	3.7%		6.9%		
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event					-	-	6.2%	8.2%	3.7%		-		
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event					-	-	-	2.0%	-		6.9%		
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor					8.3%	-	5.9%	12.6%	38.0%*		16.5%		
Co-worker					18.2%	-	-	18.2%	9.1%		-		
Boss or supervisor					5.4%	-	-	2.9%	-		-		
Other					22.1%	8.2%	12.6%	8.5%	4.0%		21.4		
Don't know					-	-	-	-	3.8%		6.9%		
*Shows a statistically significant differ		ear.	•		•	•	•	•	•	·	•		

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.



Among B-9-5: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year -
Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by UHCC and Year

The state of the s				. , ,	-				
		Leeward	ł		Maui		١	Vindwar	d
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	NA	n=34	n=28	NA	n=16	NA	NA	n=23	n=21
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate		59.2%	62.5%		56.2%			83.0%	89.1%
Stranger		50.7%	44.1		47.0			16.7%	32.0
Intimate (Net)		8.7%	-		-			5.4%	11.5%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event		5.9%	-		-			-	11.5%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event		2.7%	-		-			5.4%	-
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor		5.0%	24.3%		14.8%			6.0%	20.4%
Co-worker		5.7%	-		4.9%			-	-
Boss or supervisor		2.0%	-		4.9%			-	-
Other	•	2.2%	7.7%		-			5.5%	13.3
Don't know	•	-	-		-			-	-
101									

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Relationship of Influence or Control by Offender

For the second reporting period, this survey collected information from students experiencing gender-based violence on whether or not the offender had any influence or control over the student. Results are reported in each of the sections covering the four type of gender violence included in the survey scope. Almost 3 in 5 (58%) of all students who reported being sexually harassed at any time since enrolled at UH indicated that the offender had some type of influence or control over them, compared with 1 in 3 (32.5%) who said there was no influence or control. Aggregated for all campuses, a plurality of 28.4% of students reported the offender exerted control over the survivors' academic or professional career. This was followed by offenders who reportedly controlled the students' everyday activities (23.4%); relationships with family/ friends (18.5%); popularity/social standing (18.1%); and a significantly smaller incidence over finances (3.3%).

While this pattern generally held across 4-year campuses, significantly more UH Hilo students ever harassed while at UH indicated the offender had some type of control: 70.2% for the Hilo campus, compared with 57.8% for Mānoa, 53.6% for West Oʻahu, and 55.4% for UH community colleges overall.

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

	Table B-10-1: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by System, Campus and Year											
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Manoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges							
	n=609	n=344	n=56	n=32	n=177							
Any type of influence/control (Net)	58.0%	57.8%	70.2%*	53.6%	55.4%							
Everyday activities	23.4%	25.2%	31.6%*	21.6%	17.9%							
Academic or professional career	28.4%	29.2%	27.5%	26.4%	27.5%							
Finances	3.3%	4.6%*	1.8%	3.6%	1.3%							
Popularity/ social standing	18.1%	20.3%	15.0%	19.7%	14.6%							
Relationship with family and/or friends	18.5%	17.5%	23.6%	22.0%	18.1%							
Other type of influence or control	12.9%	15.2%*	13.7%	11.5%	8.4%							
No influence or control over any of the above	32.5%	32.0%	26.3%	37.7%	34.5%							
I do not know	12.1%	13.7%*	7.0%	8.7%	11.2%							
*Shows a statistically significant difference by car	npus.			•	•							

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Community college students showed more differentiation campus to campus. More UH students who were sexually harassed since matriculating reported that their offenders had no influence or control over them: Maui (46.4%), Hawai'i (43.5%), Leeward (40.4%) and Kapi'olani (39.1%) Community Colleges. This compared with 22.1% at Windward Community College and 21.6% at Honolulu Community College.

Table B-10-2: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus and Year												
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward					
	n=22	n=20	n=56	NA	n=29	n=15	n=27					
Any type of influence/control (Net)	56.1%	63.2%	50.9%		49.7%	47.9%	66.1%					
Everyday activities	10.4%	22.2%	25.7%*		12.8%	22.4%	4.9%					
Academic or professional career	23.2%	36.5%	21.4%		24.2%	31.3%	34.9%					
Finances	-	-	4.0%		-	-	-					
Popularity/ social standing	18.4%	32.1%	15.9%		14.7%	-	4.0%					
Relationship with family and/or friends	13.2%	25.6%	19.0%		17.8%	-	22.3%					
Other type of influence or control	12.9%	16.5%	9.1%		3.4%	9.5%	4.8%					
No influence or control over any of the above	43.5%*	21.6%	39.1%*		40.4%*	46.4%*	22.1%					
I do not know	4.8%	15.2%	10.0%		13.5%	5.7%	11.8%					
Shows a statistically significant difference by year.												

Current Academic Year

When analyzed by a different time period – current academic year – and tracked from reporting period to reporting period, data show other statistically significant differences by campus. In 2021, significantly more UH Hilo students who were sexually harassed in the current academic year reported their offender exercised control or influence: 76.1% in 2021 vs. 56.9% in 2019.

Academic or professional career control by their offender also showed an increase among UH students overall and specifically for the UH Manōa students who reported being sexually harassed in the current academic year. UH-wide, 29.7% of sexually harassed students reported academic/professional/ career control vs. 22.9% in



Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

2019. This was impacted by a significant increase among UH Mānoa students reporting offenders who had control over the academic or professional careers: 30.5% in 2021 compared with 22.2% in 2019.

Table B-10-3: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by System, Campus and Year												
	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH M	UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West Oʻahu		UH Community Colleges		
	2021 2019		2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019		
	n=279	n=502	n=169	n=264	n=28	n=51	n=9	n=15	n=72	n=172		
Any type of influence/control (Net)	59.6%	54.2%	59.3%	56.1%	76.1%*	56.9%	72.2%	53.8%	52.2%	50.5%		
Everyday activities	26.3%	26.6%	29.5%	30.6%	34.0%	28.4%	32.4%	8.5%	15.1%	21.6%		
Academic or professional career	29.7%*	22.9%	30.5%*	22.2%	26.3%	25.8%	40.2%	13.4%	27.6%	24.1%		
Finances	3.1%	3.1%	4.9%	3.3%	1.6%	0.9%	-	8.5%	-	2.9%		
Popularity/ social standing	17.7%	15.0%	18.4%	14.5%	17.0%	12.7%	40.2%	33.1%	13.3%	14.9%		
Relationship with family and/or friends	20.8%	15.4%	19.8%	15.6%	29.2%	24.6%	41.2%	25.3%	17.3%	11.7%		
Other type of influence or control	13.4%	12.0%	15.3%	11.6%	16.5%	9.3%	27.4%	13.4%	5.7%	13.3%		
No influence or control over any of the above	30.6%	33.8%	30.6%	33.0%	17.1%	32.2%	27.8%	39.6%	36.2%	35.1%		
I do not know	12.0%	11.9%	12.5%	10.9%	6.8%	10.9%	-	6.6%	14.4%	14.3%		

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Among all sexually harassed UH Community College students, a similar 52.2% reported a relationship of influence or control in 2021, as in 2019. Of the seven community college campuses, only Kapi'olani had sufficient cases to report. Similar patterns were generally evident with students overall who reported being sexually harassed.

	Table B-10-4: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus and Year													
	Hav	vaiʻi	Hone	olulu	Kapi	ʻolani	Ka	uaʻi	Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	NA	n=14	NA	n=15	n=19	n=54	NA	n=16	NA	n=34	NA	n=16	NA	n=23
Any type of influence/ control (Net)		47.4%		64.6%	41.9%	53.3%		40.2%		53.6%		50.8%		39.0%
Everyday activities		25.0%		35.7%	35.4%	22.5%		16.1		25.7%		21.2		5.9%
Academic or professional career		40.2%		40.3%	6.5%	27.5%*		7.4%		18.0%		23.9%		16.1%
Finances		11.7%		13.2%	-	2.4%		-		-		-		-
Popularity/ social standing		29.8%		22.2%	6.8%	14.2%		9.4%		14.5%		-		17.1%
Relationship with family and/or friends		28.6%		36.5%	6.8%	7.3%		-		8.9%		4.9%		11.7%
Other type of influence or control		11.7%		16.7%	-	12.9%		23.4%		15.8%		16.2%		-
No influence or control over any of the above		38.8%		30.5%	35.9%	30.9%		35.5%		33.6%		32.1%		50.0%
I do not know		13.8%		4.8%	22.2%	15.8%		24.4		12.7%		17.1		11.0%

Consequences of Sexual Harassment Experiences

This section of the survey assesses the consequences of gender violence for those who experienced sexual harassment. Although sexual harassment violates UH policy, it is not a criminal act and is hence sometimes referenced as being the least egregious. However, 2021 survey results indicate that sexual harassment has a clear impact on those who experienced it – both in terms of health and academic consequences.

Any Time While Enrolled

Among all UH students who reported being sexually harassed at any time since enrolled, 100 percent reported at least one post-incidence consequence. Two-thirds (65.3%) of all UH students sexually harassed reported emotional or behavioral health problems overall, while more than 7 in 10 (71.4%) of UH Mānoa students reported this impact. While one eighth (12.6%) indicated physical health symptoms, about three times as many reported consequences related to their academic/ professional lives (36.9%); hostile environment (35.1%); and social conditions (35.1%). Hostile environment and social consequences were highest at UH Mānoa compared with other four year campuses at 40% and 38.4% respectively.

The most commonly reported emotional or mental health problems reported included fearing for their safety, numbness/detachment, helpless/ hopeless, and loss of interest in daily activities. Approximately 1 in 4 or an incidence range of between 23.9% to 28.6% reported these symptoms. Compared with other four-year campus students, UH Mānoa students reported higher incidences of fearing for their safety (32.5%); numbness/detachment (27.8%), and trouble sleeping (20.6%).

The incidence of sexually harassed students reporting Academic/ professional/ career consequences directionally varied from 35.3% at UH Mānoa to 42.5% at UH Hilo to 47.9% at UH West Oʻahu. Symptoms reported included difficulty concentrating on academic assignments and exams (25.5%) as well as lower academic performance (13.6%) or missed deadlines (12.9%). One in 8 students who were sexually harassed at any time while enrolled reported that they had considered dropping out of UH (12.2%).

UH Mānoa students who have been sexually harassed reported a higher incidence of hostile environment consequences overall (40.0%) than UH Hilo (32.9%), as well as on the specific attribute of changing daily routines (17.2%). More UH Hilo students reported changing where they went (22%) or their living quarters (9.7%).

UH Mānoa similarly had a higher incidence of social symptoms (38.4%) than other four year campuses, including stopping or reducing social activities with friends (22.9%) and a reduction in extracurricular activities (12.2%). Withdrawing from campus activities was also significantly higher at UH West Oʻahu (19.9%) and UH Hilo (16.3%).



Table B-11-1: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UH System and Campus – 2021											
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges						
	n=619	n=348	n=57	n=32	n=183						
HAD CONSEQUENCES (NET)			100%		•						
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	65.3%	71.4%*	63.5%	48.6%	57.3%						
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	28.6%	32.5%*	28.0%	30.1%	21.1%						
Felt numb/detached	25.0%	27.8%*	24.4%	26.8%	19.5%						
Felt helpless and hopeless	24.5%	26.3%	26.5%	28.4%	19.9%						
Loss of interest in daily activities	23.9%	25.0%	28.3%	21.8%	21.0%						
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	18.0%	20.6%*	16.8%	18.2%	13.4%						
Felt like hurting myself	9.1%	8.2%	11.2%	19.8%	8.1%						
Thought about suicide	8.6%	8.3%	10.5%	15.8%	7.3%						
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	36.9%	35.3%	42.5%	47.9%	36.4%						
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	25.5%	25.9%	32.1%	28.1%	22.3%						
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	13.6%	12.5%	16.8%	20.5%	13.5%						
Missed assignment deadlines or taking exams	12.9%	12.6%	15.2%	20.5%	11.3%						
Thought about dropping out of school	12.2%	12.0%	13.9%	16.4%	11.4%						
Dropped classes	6.7%	5.3%	5.8%	14.2%	8.2%						
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	35.4%	40.0%*	32.9%	44.6%	25.9%						
Changed where I went	16.9%	17.8%	22.0%*	27.0%	11.9%						
Changed daily routines	15.1%	17.2%*	15.2%	20.3%	10.1%						
Fearful for my safety	13.6%	14.0%	15.8%	21.7%	10.7%						
Changed living quarters	3.4%	3.0%	9.7%*	6.2%	2.0%						
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	35.1%	38.4%*	34.8%	41.6%	27.6%						
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	20.7%	22.9%*	20.3%	27.6%	15.4%						
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	17.6%	18.5%	19.7%	24.4%	14.0%						
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs	10.7%	12.2%*	16.3%*	19.9%*	4.5%						
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	5.5%	6.3%	7.1%	9.7%	2.8%						
PHYSICAL HEALTH	12.6%	14.7%	15.5%	7.5%	8.7%						
Eating problems/ disorders	5.8%	7.3%	4.5%	3.9%	3.7%						
Headaches/ stomach aches	5.6%	6.9%	3.7%	3.9%	3.9%						
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	4.7%	4.8%	7.3%	3.9%	3.6%						
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care	2.9%	3.3%	5.0%	3.9%	1.3%						
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	-	0.6%						
Head trauma, e.g., Concussion	0.6%	0.7%	-	-	0.6%						
Broken bones	0.1%	-	0.8%	-	-						
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	-	-	-	-						
OTHER	11.6%	9.8%	10.8%	15.5%	14.6%						
*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.											

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.



Consequences of sexual harassment also showed significant differences across the six community college campuses with sufficient sample to report. As at the four year campus, emotional/mental health impact was reported by more students experiencing sexual harassment (57.3% across the community college system). Statistically more students from three campuses reported emotional/mental health symptoms: Hawai'i (69.9%); Leeward (67.5%), and Honolulu (65.2%).

Similar to the four-year campuses, one third of students from all community college campuses (36.4%) indicated post-sexual harassment consequences in the academic and professional lives. More Leeward students had trouble concentrating on their assignments or exams (36.9%) and more suffered from lower academic performance (25.8%).

In terms of social impacts from sexual harassment, this was evident in more students from Maui (39.4%), Kapi'olani (35.2%) and Hawai'i (31.7%). Meanwhile, more than half (52%) of Honolulu Community College students indicated they faced hostile environment conditions, significantly more than on other community college campuses.

As on four year campuses, a lower incidence of community college students experiencing sexual harassment reported physical health consequences. Among all students, this was reported at 8.7%, which is just less than one seventh suffering emotional/ mental health impacts and one fourth of students experiencing academic consequences.

	Table B-11-2: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus – 2021												
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward						
	n=23	n=20	n=57	NA	n=30	n=16	n=27						
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	69.9%*	65.2%*	56.9%		67.5%*	52.9%	28.4%						
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	26.8%	27.9%	26.0%*		18.2%	16.9%	5.3%						
Felt numb/detached	17.0%	27.7%	21.1%		26.7%	9.5%	17.4%						
Felt helpless and hopeless	26.6%	21.8%	21.3%		23.5%	16.9%	10.6%						
Loss of interest in daily activities	24.1%	20.5%	24.0%		34.6%	14.5%	-						
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	10.3%	20.5%	19.3%		17.6%	11.1%	-						
Felt like hurting myself	16.0%	14.4%	8.3%		8.7%	5.8%	-						
Thought about suicide	-	14.4%	8.3%		13.1%	11.1%	-						
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	44.2%	30.5%	31.8%		44.6%	26.8%	45.6%						
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments	31.1%	22.0%	18.5%		36.9%*	10.5%	18.1%						
or exams													
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	4.8%	14.4%	13.1%		25.8%*	5.4%	17.3%						
Missed assignment deadlines or taking exams	10.3%	14.4%	6.3%		21.6%	5.3%	12.4%						
Thought about dropping out of school	4.8%	14.4%	12.4%		21.6%	5.4%	4.9%						
Dropped classes	4.5%	7.9%	9.8%		8.4%	10.9%	9.8%						
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	31.7%*	24.5%	35.2%*		27.0%	39.4%*	5.9%						
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	14.6%	16.7%	21.1%		13.4%	23.7%	5.9%						
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	23.3%	7.9%	22.2%		14.8%	9.5%	-						
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs	9.8%	6.5%	4.0%		-	14.1%	-						
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	-	6.5%	6.6%		-	-	-						

Table B-11-2: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus – 2021											
Con't	Hawaiʻi	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward				
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	17.5%	52.0%*	31.2%		12.3%	22.9%	21.2%				
Changed where I went	4.0%	19.9%	19.2%		8.8%	4.8%	4.8%				
Changed daily routines	4.2%	19.9%	13.2%		8.8%	4.2%	6.2%				
Fearful for my safety	4.2%	21.0%	13.1%		4.4%	-	16.4%				
Changed living quarters	-	6.5%	4.0%		-	-	-				
PHYSICAL HEALTH	13.0%	17.6%	10.5%		-	4.2%	6.5%				
Eating problems/ disorders	4.8%	6.5%	6.3%		-	4.2%	-				
Headaches/ stomach aches	4.8%	6.5%	8.3%		-	-	-				
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	4.8%	6.5%	4.4%		-	-	6.5%				
Needed to seek medical attention/health care	-	6.5%	2.0%		-	-	-				
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	4.8%	-	-		-	-	-				
Head trauma, e.g. Concussion	4.8%	-	-		-	-	-				
Broken bones	-	-	-		-	-	-				
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	-	-		-	-	-				
OTHER	8.1%	5.5%	18.5%		7.6%	9.6%	26.6%				

Current Academic Year

Among students who reported sexual harassment incidents in the current academic year, consequences showed some differences in 2021 over 2019. More students overall reported emotional and mental health issues, increasing from 60.7% in 2017 to 67.8% in 2021. This was mostly influenced by a sharp increase in Mānoa campus students reporting this consequence: from 65.1% in 2019 to 74.8% in 2021. Also, among Mānoa students, physical health consequences rose from 11.1% in 2019 to 18.8% in 2021.

	Table B-11-3: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by UH System, Campus and Year													
	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH N	lānoa	UH	Hilo	UH West Oʻahu		UH Con Colle	-				
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019				
	n=281	n=507	n=170	n=265	n=29	n=51	NA	n=15	n=73	n=175				
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	67.8%*	60.7%	74.8%*	65.1%	67.4%	54.1%		41.7%	53.4%	57.6%				
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	30.8%	29.7%	36.2%	33.2%	29.0%	25.4%		28.6%	16.5%	25.7%				
Felt numb/detached	28.5%	26.7%	34.5%	28.6%	22.9%	20.1%		28.6%	15.2%	25.6%				
Felt helpless and hopeless	26.9%	30.5%	30.6%	33.0%	28.2%	22.6%		19.6%	16.7%	29.9%*				
Loss of interest in daily activities	26.2%	29.7%	28.7%	32.8%	31.4%	21.6%		28.4%	16.8%	27.4%				
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	20.4%	22.6%	23.7%	23.3%	20.2%	22.5%		-	11.2%	23.5%*				
Felt like hurting myself	10.5%	9.7%	10.7%	10.2%	10.1%	7.5%		-	7.3%	10.4%				
Thought about suicide	10.5%	10.5%	11.3%	9.8%	8.7%	8.7%		-	6.3%	13.0%				
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	38.2%	34.9%	36.9%	33.4%	46.0%	33.7%		25.4%	36.2%	38.4%				
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	25.7%	28.8%	26.8%	29.4%	34.0%	30.2%		22.0%	18.2%	28.2%				
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	14.4%	12.2%	14.5%	12.9%	22.4%	15.0%		-	8.6%	11.3%				
Missed assignment deadlines or taking exams	13.5%	11.4%	14.6%	10.6%	18.8%	10.4%		-	6.3%	13.8%				
Thought about dropping out of school	13.2%	13.5%	13.1%	12.2%	15.4%	8.1%		3.4%	10.1%	18.0%				
Dropped classes	5.8%	4.8%	5.1%	3.0%	4.6%	8.0%		-	4.2%	7.2%				

Table B-11-3: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by UH System, Campus and Year											
	ALL	UH	UH Mānoa			Hilo	UH West Oʻahu		UH Community Colleges		
Con't	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	37.3%	36.7%	41.0%	38.2%	29.2%	43.9%	NA	53.4%	30.7%	31.1%	
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	22.3%	24.5%	24.6%	25.2%	21.5%	34.3%		32.9%	15.1%	19.8%	
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	18.7%	19.8%	20.0%	21.8%	18.7%	18.2%		23.8%	12.7%	17.1%	
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g., sports/ clubs	12.1%	15.1%	14.2%	17.6%	10.6%	14.0%		25.2%	4.2%	10.6%	
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	6.4%	10.2%*	6.1%	11.0%	5.4%	10.4%		25.7%	3.8%	7.7%	
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	35.8%	38.5%	40.7%	39.6%	35.6%	40.4%		50.5%	22.9%	35.3%	
Changed where I went	18.1%	24.9%*	20.4%	25.7%	27.0%	23.2%		20.3%	7.9%	24.7%*	
Changed daily routines	17.4%	21.1%	19.4%	23.9%	19.6%	18.1%		17.3%	9.4%	18.0%	
Fearful for my safety	14.4%	15.9%	15.0%	20.4%	20.7%	12.3%		13.2%	6.9%	10.5%	
Changed living quarters	4.4%	2.9%	3.0%	4.0%	13.1%*	3.3%		-	1.8%	1.4%	
PHYSICAL HEALTH	14.6%	11.3%	18.8%*	11.1%	16.2%	12.4%		-	6.0%	12.3%	
Eating problems/ disorders	7.7%	6.3%	9.6%	6.7%	5.9%	5.4%		-	4.9%	6.5%	
Headaches/ stomach aches	7.2%	5.1%	9.5%	4.7%	1.9%	6.7%		-	4.9%	5.9%	
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	4.9%	3.5%	5.7%	4.6%	9.3%	1.8%		-	1.8%	2.7%	
Needed to seek medical attention/ healthcare	3.3%	2.5%	3.7%	3.0%	6.0%	2.8%		-	1.8%	1.9%	
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	1.2%	2.0%	1.4%	1.8%	-	3.6%		-	1.5%	2.0%	
Head trauma, e.g., Concussion	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	-	0.8%		-	1.5%	0.6%	
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	0.2%	-	-	-	-		-	-	0.6%	
Broken bones	-			-		-			-		
OTHER	12.6%	12.7%	10.3%	11.4%	12.1%	13.6%		11.7%	17.0%	14.7%	
*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.											

At the community colleges, only Kapi'olani and Leeward had sufficient samples to report. There were no significant differences in consequences from 2019 to 2021 among students on community college campuses.

Table B-11-4: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus and Year														
	Hav	wai'i	Hon	Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		lward
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	NA	NA	NA	n=16	n=19	n=55	NA	n=17	n=15	n=34	NA	n=16	NA	n=23
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH				58.7%	46.2%	55.1%		50.7%	51.9%	54.9%		51.1%		60.6%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety				13.5%	12.3%	24.3%		30.0%	16.0%	28.0%		15.6%		31.4%
Felt numb/detached				23.9%	18.8%	22.9%		22.5%	8.6%	20.9%		11.0%		38.4%
Felt helpless and hopeless				45.6%	18.8%	27.1%		28.8%	8.6%	13.1%		15.9%		48.1%
Loss of interest in daily activities				32.5%	12.3%	17.6%		36.9%	15.5%	21.0%		26.9%		32.8%
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping				23.6%	12.3%	23.2%		15.6%	8.6%	17.5%		20.1%		21.1%
Felt like hurting myself				4.9%	5.9%	7.7%		28.8%	-	9.6%		5.4%		-
Thought about suicide				4.9%	5.9%	7.7%		28.8%	8.6%	13.7%		11.0%		5.5%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT				39.3%	27.4%	43.4%		21.9%	15.5%	32.5%		41.9%		28.1%
Changed where I went				24.7%	12.3%	32.8%		-	8.6%	30.2%		36.5%		6.4%
Changed daily routines				18.5%	12.3%	23.7%		6.9%	8.6%	7.2%		26.1%		22.0%
Fearful for my safety				9.2%	14.3%	14.6%		15.0%	8.6%	4.2%	•	15.6%		6.0%
Changed living quarters				4.7%	-	-		-	-	-		-		-

Table B-11-4: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus and Year

Vindward 021 2019 27.5% 16.0% 11.5% 6.0% 28.9%
27.5% 16.0% - - 11.5% 6.0% 28.9%
16.0% 11.5% 6.0% 28.9%
- 11.5% 6.0% 28.9%
- 11.5% 6.0% 28.9%
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44.00/
11.9%
11.5%
-
-
11.3%
5.5%
-
-
-
5.8%
-
-
-
16.2%

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

STALKING

Survey Questions Used to Identify Stalking

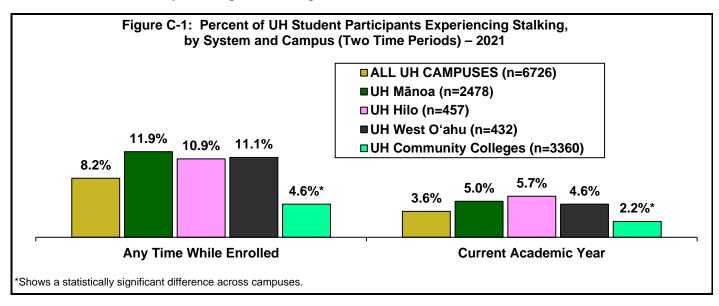
To meet the UH Survey definition of stalking, students had to have answered affirmatively at least one of the following questions (see items E1 to E3 on the survey).

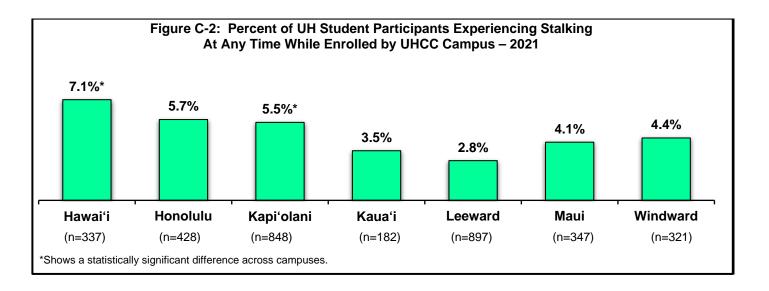
- At any time while enrolled at UH, has anyone repeatedly (more than once):
 - Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text or instant messages, or posted messages, pictures or videos on social networking sites...
 - > Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there...
 - > Spied on, watched or followed you, either in person or using devices or software...
 - ...In a way that made you afraid for your personal safety or caused you emotional distress.

Note that this definition of stalking clarified that such behaviors were repeated and either made one afraid for one's personal safety or caused emotional distress.

Percent of Students Stalked at Any Time While Enrolled at UH

Since enrolled at UH, 4 in 50 UH survey participants (8.2%) indicated that they were stalked more than once and that this caused emotional distress. Four-year campuses tended to have higher stalking prevalence than at the community colleges overall. It is notable that rates at four-year campuses did not vary by size – with the largest Mānoa campus and the smallest West Oʻahu campus each with 11.9 percent and 11.1 percent of students respectively reporting being "ever" stalked. A statistically comparable incidence of students reported being stalked at UH Hilo (10.9%). The UH community college system overall showed an aggregated incidence less than half that of the four-year campuses at 4.6 percent.





Percent of Students Stalked During the Current Academic Year

During the current academic year, 3.6 percent of survey participants experienced stalking, with rates across all four-year campuses and UHCC less than 6 percent. Students reported similar stalking prevalence across all the four-year campuses, ranging from 5.7 percent at UH Hilo to 4.6 percent at UH West O'ahu. As during the "anytime while enrolled time period," students stalked during the current academic year was significantly less at the community colleges overall. UHCC stalking incidence was less than half that of the four year campuses at 2.2 percent. In contrast to 2019, stalking was not correlated by size of campus.

Current Academic Year

Table C-1-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Stalking During the Current Academic Year by System, Campus and Year															
	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa			UH Hilo			UH West Oʻahu			UH Community Colleges		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=6726	n=6314	n=6311	n=2478	n=2498	n=2197	n=457	n=481	n=453	n=432	n=420	n=357	n=3360	n=2915	n=3304
Current Academic Year	3.6%*	6.1%	6.0%	5.0%*	8.1%	6.9%	5.7%	7.5%	8.1%	4.6%	2.7%	3.0%	2.2%*	4.6%	5.4%
*Shows a statistic	Shows a statistically significant difference by year.														

With UH students taking virtual classes in Spring 2021, it is not surprising that stalking prevalence in 2021 of 3.6 percent was significantly less than that of 2019 and 2017. That trend also held at UH's largest campus – Mānoa – and the UHCC system overall. For UH Mānoa, 5.0 percent of students indicated they had been stalked in the current academic year, compared with 8.1 percent in 2019 and 6.9 percent in 2017.

UH Community Colleges showed a similar trend but with a larger drop year to year. In 2021, 2.2 percent of UHCC students overall reported being stalked during the current academic year, more than half the incidences of both 2019 (4.6%) and 2017 (5.4%).



For individual community college campuses, patterns for stalking incidence proved more mixed. The two largest community college campuses showed significant changes: In 2021, 1.1 percent of Leeward community college students reported being stalked in the current academic year, significantly lower than students reporting the same in either 2019 (4.9%) or 2017 (5.6%). At Kapi'olani, 2.4 percent of student indicated they had been stalked since September 2020, which was directionally lower than 2019 (4.7%) and 2017 (5.9%). Another campus with rates decreased significantly period to period was Kaua'i, one of the smallest community colleges. In 2021, 1.3 percent of student experienced stalking, compared with almost five times more in 2019 (6.4%) and four times more in 2017 (5.3%).

While all other community college campuses likewise showed declines in the percentage of students who reported stalking during the 2020-21 academic year, the change was directional rather than statistically significant.

Table C-1-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Stalking During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year													
		Hawai 'i			Honolulu	ı		Kapi'olaı	ni	Kauai			
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2019 2017		2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	
	n=337	n=311	n=331	n=428	n=373	n=450	n=848	n=740	n=863	n=182	n=175	n=154	
Current Academic Year	4.0%	3.8%	5.4%	2.9%	3.7%	4.2%	2.4%	4.7%	5.8%*	1.3%	6.4%*	5.3%	
		Lee	ward			Ma	aui		Winward				
	2021 2019 2		2017 2021		20	19	2017	2021	20	19	2017		
	n=897	n=	738	n=851	n=347	′ n=:	343	n=365	n=321	n=	234	n=291	
Current Academic Year	1.1%	4.9	1%*	5.6%*	1.8%	4.0	0%	4.3%	2.6%	5.0	0%	6.7%	
*Shows a statisticall	*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.												

Stalker's Association (or Non-Association) with UH

Any Time While Enrolled

Students who reported being stalked since enrollment into UH predominantly identified the perpetrator as another student. In fact, across the UH four-year campuses and UHCC, about 7 out of 10 stalkers were identified as students. The second most mentioned category of the reported stalker was someone not associated with the UH and this incidence was also fairly consistently reported by about 1 in 4 students.

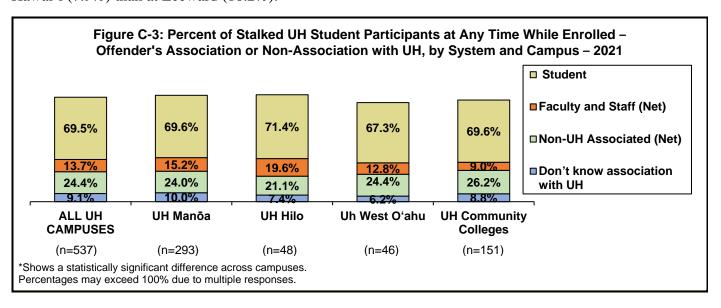
Across the 10 campuses, 24.4 percent of students who reported being stalked at any time while enrolled identified the stalker as someone who was not associated with UH. Just under 7 in 10 (69.5%) indicated the person stalking them was another student. Under 1 in 7 (13.7%) reported the stalker as a UH faculty or staff member, with 1 in 10 (9.1%) not knowing whether or not there was a university association.

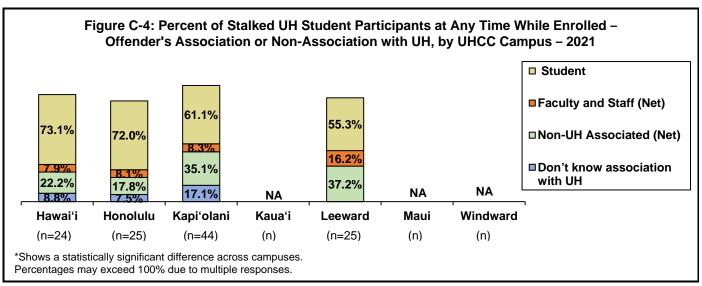
Trends were generally similar across the four year campuses and UHCC aggregated, with students identified as stalking perpetrators by 69.6 percent at Mānoa; 71.4 percent UH Hilo, 67.3 percent at West Oʻahu, and 69.6 percent at UHCC. The faculty-staff association to UH was directionally higher at UH Hilo (19.6%) than Mānoa



(15.2%) and West O'ahu (12.8%). AT UHCC, faculty and staff associated stalkers were directionally less at 9.0 percent. Comparable percentages reported no association with UH: Mānoa (24.0%); Hilo (21.1%), West O'ahu (24.4%) and UHCC (26.2%).

While trends proved generally similar for the seven UHCC campuses, a few differences were evident: At the largest UHCC campuses, a higher percentage of students reported that their stalker had no association with the university and a lower percentage on 3 of 4 reporting campuses reported them as faculty or staff. No association with the UH was reported by 37.2 percent of Leeward and 35.1 percent of Kapi olani. Students reporting faculty or staff as stalkers represented half as many at Kapi olani (8.3%), Honolulu (8.1%), and Hawai (7.9%) than at Leeward (16.2%).





During the current academic year, a significant and large increase in students reported that the person stalking them was not associated with UH. Across UH overall, one third (31.3%) of students who experienced stalking said their stalker did not have an association with the university. This means non-UH association rose +11 points lower than 2019 and +7 points over 2017. UH Mānoa students reported similar decreases. In 2021, one third (33.2%) of students staked indicated stalkers were not associated with UH, compared with 21.6 percent in 2019 and 27.8 percent in 2017. This characteristic did not change significantly across other four-year campuses or UHCC overall. At Kapi olani community college half (51%) of students in 2021 reported the stalker had no UH association. Although the sample was small, this large increase of +37 points over 2019 and +29 points over 2017 was a significant improvement.

A large majority of students who were stalked in the current academic year identified their stalkers as students. The 2021 percentage remained consistent over prior periods, with no statistically significant differences in 2021. Students were identified as the person stalking by 63.7 percent overall and at four year campuses ranged from 62.8 percent at West O'ahu to 78.8 percent for Hilo.

For the UHCC system, students were identified as perpetrators by slight fewer – 58.9 percent of students in 2021, statistically the same as the 69.3 percent in 2019. Because of small samples, only Kapi'olani community college had a large enough sample to report. There, one third of students reporting stalking indicated the stalker was another student.

UH faculty and staff were identified overall by 1 in 6 students (16.1%) experiencing stalking in the current academic year. At UHCC, just under 1 in 8 students identified their stalker as a member of the faculty or staff. Incidences of faculty/ staff as reported stalkers remained consistent in 2021 as compared with prior periods, though they varied by campus. Current year results were 1 in 5 for Manōa (19.2%); 2 in 11for Hilo (18.6%), and 1 in 10 for West Oʻahu (9.9%) and UHCC overall (11.5%).

Table C-2-1 Offen										ne Curr em, Ca				ar –	
	-	ALL UF	-	U	H Māno	oa		JH Hild)	UH W	lest O	ahu		Commu College:	
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=241	n=381	n=378	n=123	n=202	n=152	n=26	n=36	n=37	n=20	NA	NA	n=72	n=132	n=178
Student	63.7%	70.8%	69.3%	63.5%	69.7%	67.5%	78.8%	78.4%	68.0%	62.8%			58.9%	69.3%	69.9%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	16.1%	15.0%	13.8%	19.2%	16.1%	15.7%	18.6%	12.8%	22.6%	9.9%			11.5%	14.7%	10.2%
Non-UH Associated (Net)	31.3%*	20.3%	24.9%	33.2%*	21.6%	27.8%	19.2%	18.9%	19.4%	27.3%			33.3%	18.6%	23.5%
Don't know association 9.8% 8.2% 10.5% 11.5% 7.6% 8.4% 6.5% 2.5% 10.9% - 10.6% 10.0% 12.9% with UH															
*Shows a statistically sign	ificant di	fference	by year		•	•	•	•	•						

Table C-2-2: Perce Offender's A					_		_				ar —			
		Hawai'		Н	lonolul	u	K	api'ola	ni		Kaua'	i		
2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017														
NA NA n=18 NA NA n=19 n=21 n=33 n=50 NA NA NA														
Student														
Faculty and Staff (Net)			-			15.4%	11.4%	15.8%	11.8%					
Non-UH Associated (Net)			19.7%			15.5%	51.0%*	13.7%	21.7%					
Don't know association with UH 15.9% - 23.5% 17.1% 15.3%														
*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.														

Table C-2-3: Perce Offender's A									_					
		Leeward			Maui			Windwa	rd					
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017					
NA n=36 n=47 NA NA n=16 NA NA n=19														
Student	The same same same same same same same sam													
Faculty and Staff (Net)		12.6%	11.0%			5.2%			16.5%					
Non-UH Associated (Net)		10.3%	29.6%*			19.5%			21.1%					
Don't know association with UH 10.7% 10.9% 30.8% 5.6%														
Shows a statistically significant difference by year.														

Types of Stalking Experienced

Any Time While Enrolled

The 2021 and 2019 surveys examined three different three different types of stalking behavior experienced by UH students. These included stalking through communications, in-person appearances and tracking of another student's behavior over two time periods. UH students most frequently reported that they were victimized through communications tactics - unwanted phone calls, spreading of rumors, or distribution of electronic messages, e.g., emails, voice, text, instant messaging (5.2%). Reported by only slightly fewer students was in-person stalking tactics, e.g., the stalker showed up somewhere or waited when the student participant did not want that person to be there (4.9%). Tracking of students e.g., spying on, watching, following either in person or using devices was experienced by 3.4%.

Students at all three four-year campuses reported similar prevalence of each of the different stalking tactics. Further, the incidence of stalking using communications ranged between 5.4 and 7.8 percent; in-person appearances between 6.8 to 7.3 percent, and tracking between 4.2 and 5.6 percent at Mānoa, Hilo and West Oʻahu. This was approximately twice as high as for the UHCC aggregate which ranged between 2.4 and 3.1 percent.

Table C-3-1: Percent of U	JH Student Part ne While Enroll				lking
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=6726	n=2478	n=457	n=432	n=3360
Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text or instant messages	5.2%	7.8%*	6.6%*	5.4%	3.1%
Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there	4.9%	6.8%*	7.3%*	7.3%*	2.8%
Spied on, watched, or followed you, either in person or using devices	3.4%	4.2%*	5.6%*	5.2%*	2.4%
*Shows a statistically significant difference by ca	impus.				

At specific UHCC campuses, use of communications tactics was used by between 2.4 and 4.0 percent of students, in-person appearances by between 1.2 and 3.8 percent of students, and the tracking tactic by between 0.7 and 3.9 percent. Except for Kapi'olani, prevalence for the communications and in-person tactics was similar across all seven campuses for both behaviors. Significantly more students at Kapi'olani (3.8%) stalked in person compared with students at Leeward (1.5%). Stalking by tracking showed higher prevalence at the following community colleges: Honolulu (3.9%), Hawai'i (3.7%), and Kapi'olani (3.7%).

Table C-3-2: Percent of at Any			nts Experier by UHCC C			of Stalking	
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua ʻi	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=337	n=428	n=848	n=182	n=897	n=347	n=321
Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text or instant messages	4.0%	3.4%	3.9%	2.4%	2.4%	2.6%	2.9%
Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%*	1.2%	1.5%	2.4%	2.5%
Spied on, watched or followed you, either in person or using devices	3.7%*	3.9%*	3.1%*	2.4%	0.7%	2.0%	2.1%
*Shows a statistically significant difference by c	ampus.						

Current Academic Year

Across all three types of stalking behaviors reported during the current academic year, prevalence dropped significantly period to period. From 2019 to 2021, unwanted communications stalking dropped from 3.5 percent to 2.5 percent; in-person stalking from 3.3 percent to 2.0 percent and stalking by tracking from 2.5 to 1.1 percent. At the four-year campuses, only Mānoa declined significantly – tracking of students fell from 3.3 percent in 2019 to 1.8 percent in 2021.

In contrast, the UH community colleges overall showed stalking using communications and in-person appearances edged down significantly in 2021. The former decreased from 2.4 to 1.5 percent, and the latter from 2.7 to 1.2 percent.



Table C-		ercent ring th											Stalking		
	-	ALL UH		U	H Māno	oa		UH Hilo)	UH \	West O	'ahu		Comm College	
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=6726	n=6314	n=6311	n=2478	n=2498	n=2197	n=457	n=481	n=453	n=432	n=420	n=357	n=3360	n=2915	n=3304
Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text or instant messages	2.5%*	3.5%	4.0%	3.6%	4.9%*	4.6%	3.8%	5.0%	5.9%	2.3%	1.3%	2.5%	1.5%*	2.4%	3.5%
Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there	2.0%*	3.3%	3.2%	2.5%	4.3%*	3.4%	3.8%	3.6%	4.5%	2.9%	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%*	2.7%	3.1%
Spied on, watched or followed you, either in person or using devices	1.6%*					3.2%	2.6%	2.8%	3.8%	2.0%	0.9%	1.5%	1.3%	2.1%	2.6%*
*Shows a statistically signifi	cant diff	erence b	y year.								•	•			

All behaviors decreased directionally across all community college campuses from 2019 to 2021, except for Leeward. At Leeward Community College, all three stalking behaviors showed significant declines from the last survey period. In 2019, the prevalence of communications stalking stood at three times more than currently; for in-person stalking, six times more, and surveillance tracking, seven times more.

Table C-3-4: Per Dui				-	ants Ex ear by	-				f Stalki	ng	
		Hawai'i		ı	Honoluli	u	K	(apiʻolai	ni		Kaua 'i	
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=337	n=311	n=331	n=428	n=373	n=450	n=848	n=740	n=863	n=182	n=175	n=154
Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text or instant messages	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	1.4%	2.1%	3.1%	1.8%	1.9%	4.4%*	1.3%	4.5%	4.5%
Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there	1.9%	2.9%	4.2%	1.5%	2.2%	2.5%	1.7%	2.8%	2.4%	-	2.8%	0.8%
Spied on, watched or followed you, either in person or using devices 1.9% 2.3% 3.0% 1.9% 2.4% 2.0% 1.9% 1.8% 2.4% 0.6% 2.7%										2.7%	1.6%	
*Shows a statistically significant diffe	rence by	year.										

Table C-3-5: Percent of During the								lking				
		Leeward			Maui		V	Vindward	١,			
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017			
	n=897 n=738 n=851 n=347 n=343 n=365 n=321 n=234 n=291											
Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text or instant messages	0.9%*	2.8%	3.0%	0.7%	2.7%	2.0%	2.0%	1.7%	5.9%*			
Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there	0.5%*	3.2%	3.7%	1.3%	1.5%	2.9%	1.5%	2.9%	5.0%			
Spied on, watched or followed you, either in person or using devices 0.3%* 2.3% 3.0% 1.3% 2.5% 2.1% 2.0% 3.2%												
hows a statistically significant difference by year.												

Factors Associated with Stalking

Risk factors associated with stalking were evident across multiple demographic and academic characteristics. Across all cohorts, the highest percentages of stalking at any time since enrolled were experienced by the following student participants: TGNB undergraduates (20.7%), students participating in fraternities or sororities (18.2%), those with disabilities (15.4%), community service club members (15.1%), female graduate and professional school students (14.5%), and female seniors (14.1%). Among students who reported being stalked in the current academic year, those reporting higher prevalence of stalking included social club members (7.5%), those with disabilities (7.4%), female undergraduates (6.1%), LGBN (5.8%), and female graduate students (5.5%).

In terms of gender identity for current academic year stalking, female (4.4%) and TGNB students (8.9%) showed significantly higher incidence than men. Regarding sexual identity, LGBN (5.8%) had higher incidences of stalking than heterosexuals (3.2%) in the current academic year. Caucasians (5.0%) reported a higher incidence of stalking than other ethnicities in the current academic year, and both Japanese (10.4%) and Caucasians (9.5%) for any time while enrolled. During both time periods, those with disabilities were at risk about two times more than those without. For those participating in clubs, social club members (7.5%) were more at risk of stalking than other members.

Table C-4-1:	Percent	of Stalke	d UH Stu	ident Par	ticipants	by Stud	ent Cha	racterist	ics (Two	Time Pe	riods) –	2021
		Gender	Identity		Sexua	al Orienta	ation			Ethnicity	,	
1	Female	Male	TGQN	Decline	Hetero	LGBN	Dec- line	Cauca- sian	Hawai- ian	Japa- nese	Fili- pino	Other
	n=3912	n=2457	n=159	n=198	n=5036	n=1301	n=206	n=1120	n=1651	n=394	n=1040	n=2521
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	10.1%	5.1%*	13.9%	3.9%	7.2%	13.0%*	5.4%	9.5%*	6.7%	10.4%*	7.4%	8.4%
Current Academic Year	4.4%	2.1%*	8.9%	0.9%	3.2%	5.8%*	1.7%	5.0%*	2.9%	3.6%	2.5%	3.8%
*Shows a statistical	ly significan	t difference	across se	gments.				•				

Table C-4-2	: Percen	t of Stalke	ed UH Stud	ent Partici	pants by S	tudent Char	acteristic	s (Two Time	Periods) – :	2021
	Disa	ability		Residence			Club	Participatio	n	
	Yes	No	Campus housing	<15 Mins Walk	>15 Mins Walk	Academic/ Honor		Community Service/ Culture	Social/ Frats/ Sororities	Other
	n=363	n=6201	n=364	n=812	n=5550	n=1332	n=324	n=1054	n=743	n=1104
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	15.4%*	7.9%	12.8%	12.6%	7.2%*	14.4%*	12.8%	15.1%*	18.2%*	10.2%
Current Academic Year	7.4%*	3.4%	7.0%	6.4%	3.0%*	5.6%	5.1%	5.2%	7.5%*	4.5%
*Shows a statistica	ally significa	ant difference	e across segn	nents.						

An examination of stalking risk by education levels showed students in undergraduate levels (5.1%) and graduate schools (4.7%) at more risk than those in community colleges.

Table C-4-3: Pe	ercent of Stalked	UH Student Par	ticipants by S	tudent Char	acteristics	(Two Time	Periods)	- 2021				
	E	ducation Level			Education	n Level/Fe	emale					
	University Undergraduates	Graduate and Professional	Community Colleges	Freshman	Sopho- more	Junior	Senior	Grad+ Prof				
	n=2596	n=770	n=3360	n=960	n=963	n=643	n=888	n=446				
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	11.4%*	12.7%*	4.6%	5.0%	7.9%*	12.4%*	14.1%*	14.5%*				
Current Academic Year	5 10/* 1 70/* 2 20/ 1 00/ 3 70/ 1 00/ 5 50/											
*Shows a statistically sign	shows a statistically significant difference across segments.											

And in terms of gender and education, female undergraduates (6.1%) and female graduate students (5.5%) are at statistically more risk than female community college students (2.9%).

Table C-4-4: Percent	t of Stalk	ed UH S	Student I	Particip	ants by	Studer	nt Chara	cteristic	s (Two	Time Per	iods) –	2021
		Female			Male			TGQN		Decline		
	Under- grad	Grad+ Pro	Com Col									
	n=1499	n=446	n=1967	n=990	n=289	n=1178	n=67	n=14	n=78	n=41	n=21	n=137
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	13.5%*	14.5%*	6.4%	7.4%*	9.9%*	1.9%	20.7%*	24.9%	6.0%	12.8%*	5.1%	1.1%
Current Academic Year	6.1%*	5.5%*	2.9%	3.0%*	3.6%*	1.1%	14.8%	4.1%	4.6%	3.3%	2.5%	-
*Shows a statistically significa	nt differend	ce across	segments.								•	

Number of Persons Who Stalked a Student

Overall, a clear majority of almost 2 in 3 (62.9%) of UH students indicated that they were stalked by one offender at any time while enrolled. Students stalked in the current academic year likewise reported one offender, but by a smaller majority of 54.0 percent. These patterns were generally consistent across all campuses, including UHCC, with a few exceptions.

Significantly more students on the Manōa campus reported 3 or more offenders both at any time while enrolled (19.8%) as well as in the current academic year (28.0%).

Table C-5-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – With One or More Offenders, by System and Campus – 2021													
ALL UH UH UH UH West UH Community CAMPUSES Mānoa UH Hilo Oʻahu Colleges													
Number of Offenders	n=539	n=292	n=49	n=46	n=152								
1 offender	62.9%	61.9%	63.7%	69.8%	62.3%								
2 offenders	20.9%	18.3%	22.2%	20.0%	25.7%								
3 or more offenders													
*Shows a statistically significant difference	ce across campuses.												

Table C-5-2: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – With One or More Offenders, by UHCC Campus – 2021														
Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi Leeward Maui Windward														
Number of Offenders n=24 n=25 n=44 NA n=25 NA NA														
1 offender	60.4%	71.6%	59.7%		64.9%									
2 offenders	35.2%	14.5%	29.8%		22.1%									
3 or more offenders 4.3% 13.9% 10.4% 13.0%														
*Shows a statistically significant difference	across campus	ses.												

Historic tracking data of stalking for the current academic year show a few significant increases in 2021 over 2019. Stalking by three or more offenders in the current academic year increased in the UH system overall from 13.4 percent in 2019 to 22.1 percent in 2021. This was driven by the more than 1 in 4 Mānoa students (28%) who reported 3 or more offenders in 2021, up +15 points from 2019.

Table C	-5-3: Pe		of Stall				-					aden	nic Ye	ar –	
	_	ALL UF	-	U	H Māno	oa		UH Hild	0	UH W	est O	'ahu	UH (Commi	unity
Number of 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017															2017
Offenders	n=242	n=381	n=377	n=123	n=200	n=152	n=26	n=36	n=36	n=20	NA	NA	n=73	n=133	n=178
1 offender	54.0%	65.2%*	65.0%*	50.6%	65.2%*	65.1%*	60.7%	66.5%	63.2%	70.5%			52.9%	64.8%	66.0%
2 offenders	23.9%	21.4%	22.7%	21.4%	21.6%	20.4%	21.2%	16.7%	26.6%	16.1%			31.2%	21.8%	23.8%
3 or more offenders	3 or more offenders 22.1%* 13.4% 12.2% 28.0%* 13.2% 14.5% 18.1% 16.8% 10.2% 13.4% 15.9% 13.4% 10.3%														
*Shows a statistically s	Shows a statistically significant difference by year.														

Because of the small base of community college students reporting stalking in the current academic year, the survey was unable to examine comparative data period to period.

Table C-5-4: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – With One or More Offenders, by UHCC Campus and Year														
Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi														
2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017														
	NA	NA	n=18	NA	NA	n=19	n=21	n=35	n=50	NA	NA	NA		
1 offender			58.1%			48.6%	44.1%	69.7%	72.1%					
2 offenders														
3 or more offenders														

		Leeward			Maui		Windward			
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	
	NA	n=36	n=47	NA	NA	n=16	NA	NA	n=19	
1 offender		58.0%	60.2%			59.0%			86.3%	
2 offenders		26.9%	25.7			35.8%			5.4%	
3 or more offenders		15.0%	14.1%			5.2%			8.2%	

When asked the gender of their stalker for incidents at any time while enrolled, a dominant percentage of students reported they were male (81.1%). Only 1 in 4 indicated the stalking perpetrator was female (24.4%). More students reported male stalkers from UH West Oʻahu (92.1%). While gender trends generally held across the four-year campuses and UHCC overall, two statistically significant difference became evident: Female stalkers were more identified by students from UH Hilo (33.9%) and UH Mānoa (25.2%) campuses.

Table C-6-1: Pe	Table C-6-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Gender of Offenders by System and Campus – 2021													
	ALL UH CAMPUSES Mānoa UH Hilo Oʻahu Colleges													
n=539														
Male	81.1%	79.4%	73.9%	92.1%*	83.2%									
Female	24.4%	25.2%*	33.9%*	12.4%	23.5%									
Other gender identity	2.2%	1.9%	-	-	4.2%									
Don't know 3.8% 4.6% 2.5% 2.3% 3.1%														
*Shows a statistically significant diffe	rence across campuses.		•	•										

Table C-6-2: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Gender of Offenders by UHCC Campus – 2021															
Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi Leeward Maui Windwar															
n=24 n=25 n=44 NA n=25 NA NA															
Male	Male 81.3% 74.3% 89.1% 82.0%														
Female	14.3%	31.7%	18.5%		16.4%										
Other gender identity	-	19.7%	-		5.4%										
Don't know															
*Shows a statistically significant diffe	rence across campus	es.					•								

During the current academic year, 81.8 percent of UH students overall said that their stalkers were male, while 27.5 percent said they were female. Examination of campus data showed no significant differences among the three four-year colleges and seven community college campuses.

Table C-6-	Table C-6-3: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Gender of Offenders by System, Campus and Year														
	ALL UH CAMPUSES UH Manoa UH Hilo UH West Oʻahu UH Community														
2021 2019 2021 2019 2021 2019 2021 2019 2021 2019															
	n=242	n=381	n=123	n=200	n=26	n=36	n=20	NA	n=73	n=133					
Male	81.8%	77.8%	79.6%	76.5%	76.5%	78.8%	89.8%		85.2%	79.5%					
Female	27.5%	27.3%	26.6%	26.5%	36.3%	26.3%	15.9%		29.2%	28.9%					
Other gender identity	2.2%	1.7%	2.2%	1.1%	-	5.4%	-		3.7%	1.9%					
Don't know	2.9%	3.5%	4.3%	4.3%	1.7%	1.3%	-		1.7%	2.4%					
*Shows a statistically signi	ificant differe	nce by year.	•												

Table C-6-4	Table C-6-4: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Gender of Offenders by UHCC Campus – 2021														
Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi Leeward Maui Windward															
2021 2019 2021 2019 2021 2019 2021 2019 2021 2019 2021 2019 2021 2019															
	NA	NA	NA	NA	n=21	n=35	NA	NA	NA	n=36	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Male					89.8%	76.8%				83.7%					
Female					26.4%	25.4%				27.4%					
Other gender identity	Other gender identity - 4.7% -														
Don't know	Oon't know - 6.5% 2.6%														

Number of Stalking Incidents During the Current Academic Year Among All Students Ever Stalked While Enrolled at UH

The initial survey stalking question was asked for "at any time while enrolled at UH" and explicitly specified that stalking had occurred "repeatedly (more than once)." Only student participants who answered yes to this question were asked a follow-up question regarding the number of stalking incidents in the current academic year. Having already indicated that they had been stalked repeatedly while enrolled at UH, a student's answer of one incident in the current year was hence acceptable.

During the current academic year, a majority of 54.7 percent of UH students overall reported that they had not been stalked in the current academic year. Those indicating no stalking incidents increased from 42.3% in 2019, which is a statistically significant difference. Students at both UH Mānoa and UHCC aggregated also



showed an increase in students who said they had <u>not</u> been stalked in the current academic year. UH Mānoa went from 39.9 percent reporting no stalking incidents in 2019 to 57.6 percent in 2021. UHCC's no stalking segment also grew double digit – from 41.8 percent in 2019 to 51.9 percent in 2021.

Among individual community college campuses, only Leeward showed a statistically significant change in stalking year to year. In 2019, 40.1 percent of students reported being stalked in the current academic year vs. 62.3 percent in 2021. More Leeward students indicated that they had not been stalked in the current year academic year than students at any of UH's 10 campuses.

In terms of the number of stalking incidents experienced in the current academic year by those who reported an incident, responses were more fragmented. Among UH students overall, 13.8 percent indicated 1 time, 11.7 percent 2 times, and 12.5 percent 3-5 times. This fragmentation was evident across all UH campuses.

N	lumber	of Inc			Perce g the C								s – 202	21	
	_	ALL UH	-	U	H Māno	oa	Ī	JH Hild		UH V	Vest O	'ahu	UH Community Colleges		
	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017					
	n=533	n=662	n=603	n=290	n=336	n=257	n=47	n=66	n=56	n=45	n=33	n=22	n=151	n=228	n=268
0 time	54.7%*	42.3%	37.4%	57.6%*	39.9%	40.8%	44.9%	44.9%	33.7%	55.4%	64.7%	51.7%	51.9%*	41.8%	33.7%
1 time	13.8%	17.6%	21.4%*	17.1%	18.2%	20.8%	9.3%	20.5%*	25.7%*	12.7%	2.3%	10.5%	9.3%	17.9%*	22.0%*
2 times	11.7%	14.0%	15.3%	10.0%	15.2%*	12.2%	17.9%	11.0%	19.3%	10.1%	12.4%	19.0%	13.3%	13.3%	17.1%
3-5 times	12.5%	18.1%*	16.6%	9.5%	16.9%*	18.4%*	15.5%	15.7%	12.1%	11.4%	20.6%	8.0%	17.7%	20.1%	16.4%
6-9 times	3.5%	3.5%	5.5%	3.1%	3.6%	4.4%	3.7%	2.8%	6.6%	5.3%	ı	10.8%	3.7%	3.8%	5.9%
10 or more times 3.8% 4.6% 3.9% 2.7% 6.1%* 3.5% 8.7% 5.0% 2.6% 5.1% 4.1% 2.9% 4.9%												4.9%			
*Shows a statistic	cally signi	ificant dif	ference l	by year.											

In terms of year-to-year comparisons among those who were stalked in the current academic year, there were no statistically significant differences in the number of incidents reported in 2021 as compared with 2019.

Numbe	Table C-7-2: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants – Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year														
Number of Sexual	umber of Sexual Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi														
Parassment 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017															
ncidents															
0 time															
1 time	9.0%	9.2%	24.9%	18.5%	8.9%	36.4%*	5.0%	25.2%*	19.4%*		16.3%				
2 times	12.0%	13.6%	4.7%	15.0%	11.9%	6.2%	12.8%	13.8%	14.0		23.5				
3-5 times	22.3%	26.7%	18.6%	14.2%	15.8%	16.2%	14.7%	20.6%	14.2%		21.4%				
6-9 times	8.5%	-	13.4%	-	12.0%	-	5.2%	-	8.3%		7.1%				
10 or more times 5.5% 8.7% 4.2% 5.8% 5.4% 5.8% 7.8% 1.9% 7.5% -															
*Shows a statistically signif	icant differ	ence by ye	ear.												

Numbe	Table C-7-3: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants – Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year														
Number of Sexual	Number of Sexual Leeward Maui Windward														
Harassment	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017						
Incidents	n=25	n=61	n=65	NA	n=24	n=31	NA	n=26	n=26						
0 time	62.3%*	40.1%	27.2%		42.3%	50.1%		54.8%	26.6%						
1 time	14.4%	20.7%	19.7%		25.3%	10.3%		5.4%	29.9%*						
2 times	13.1	17.4%	31.6		10.7	17.3%		-	12.5						
3-5 times	5.1%	16.0%	14.0%		18.6%	19.7%		28.5%	19.9%						
6-9 times		11.4%	6.0%												
10 or more times - 4.2% 4.5% 5.0%															
*Shows a statistically signif	icant differenc	e by year.	ı	1	ı	ı	1	ı	ı						

Stalker's Relationship to Survey Participants Experiencing Stalking

Any Time While Enrolled

Among students who were stalked at any time while enrolled at UH, a plurality of almost half indicated that the stalker was a friend, associate, or classmate (46.0%). Virtually tied for second most mentioned in terms of the identity of stalkers were a current or former intimate partner (29.1%) and a stranger (28.8%). While this pattern held true for Mānoa, UH Hilo and UH West Oʻahu showed significantly more intimate partners as stalkers. On both these campuses, intimate partners were second most mentioned as stalkers (38.1% at UH Hilo and 33.4% at UH West Oʻahu).

Among UH community college students overall, intimate partners were second most mentioned as stalkers (32.3%) at any time while enrolled. However, at Leeward community college, a plurality of students (45.8%) identified their stalker as strangers, followed by intimate partners (37.4%) and a friend, acquaintance, classmate (35.6%).

Table C-8-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by System and Campus											
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges						
	n=537	n=293	n=47	n=46	n=151						
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	46.0%	45.8%	50.4%	43.4%	45.7%						
Stranger	28.8%	30.6%	25.0%	23.3%	28.1%						
Intimate (Net)	29.1%	25.4%	38.1%*	33.4%	32.3%						
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	13.1%	11.1%	21.6%*	17.8%	12.9%						
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	16.1%	14.3%	16.5%	15.7%	19.4%						
Co-worker	6.2%	8.3%*	1.8%	7.3%	3.3%						
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	3.8%	4.9%	2.4%	4.3%	1.9%						
Boss or supervisor	3.8%	4.4%	4.2%	1.6%	3.4%						
Other	8.3%	5.8%	11.5%	6.4%	12.9%*						
Don't know	4.7%	3.8%	3.8%	4.4%	6.7%						
*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus			•	•							

Table C-8-2: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by UHCC Campus – 2021												
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kauaʻi	Leeward	Maui	Windward					
	n=23	n=25	n=44	NA	n=25	NA	NA					
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	60.2%	27.2%	49.2%		35.6%							
Stranger	23.6%	5.8%	36.3%		45.8%							
Intimate (Net)	17.6%	23.7%	37.9%		37.4%							
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	4.3%	16.3%	16.9%		9.5%							
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	13.2%	7.4%	21.0%		27.9%							
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	-	-	4.8%		-							
Co-worker	-	5.4%	5.6%		4.4%							
Boss or supervisor	-	13.5%	2.5%		-							
Other	13.5%	11.8%	18.6%		4.1%							
Don't know	14.0%	23.4%	-		-							
*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.	•	•	•				•					

Among students reporting a stalking incident in the current academic year, a plurality (42.3%) identified stalkers as friends, acquaintances or classmates. Second most mentioned are strangers (32.6%) and intimate partners (27.2%). Most other campuses and UHCC exhibited this trend.

However, a notable exception is Kapi'olani Community College. At that campus, almost half of students who have been stalked in the current academic year reported that the stalker was a stranger (47.7%), followed by intimate partner (39.7%) and friend/acquaintance/classmate (34%).

When comparing the stalker identity in 2021 with 2019, two statistically significant differences were evident: In 2021 among all UH students, more students identified their stalker as an intimate partner. This stood at 1 in 5 (27.2%) in 2021 and 1 in 8 (16.2%) in 2019. UHCC students overall also showed a significant increase in students identifying stalkers as intimate partners – one third or 34.9 percent in 2021 compare with 1 in 8 or 16.2 percent in 2019.

	Table C-8-3: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by System, Campus and Year														
	ALL UF				H Māno		UH Hilo			UH West Oʻahu			UH Community Colleges		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019		2021	2019	
	n=240	n=381	n=377	n=123	n=202	n=152	n=26	n=36	n=36	n=20	NA	NA	n=71	n=132	n=178
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	42.3%	51.0%*	49.3%	42.2%	50.1%	51.5%	43.4%	61.9%*	39.5%	44.5%			41.5%	48.8%	49.0%
Stranger	32.6%	30.9%	33.0%	36.5%	28.9%	27.1%	27.4%	26.9%	41.5%	11.2%			33.7%	34.2%	36.6%
Intimate (Net)	27.2%*	16.2%	16.9%	20.8%	17.4%	21.7%	27.9%	12.5%	18.2%	38.5%			34.9%*	16.2%	12.8%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	16.2%*	9.2%	7.8%	12.2%	9.3%	8.4%	20.0%*	6.3%	8.1%	25.1%			19.2%*	10.7%	7.8%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	16.2%*	10.3%	10.9%	12.2%	10.3%	16.9%	16.6%	7.3%	14.3%	16.5%			23.0%*	11.5%	5.0%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	6.1%	4.6%	4.8%	7.5%	4.9%	3.5%	4.4%	2.0%	6.8%	9.9%			3.0%	5.3%	5.5%
Co-worker	5.8%	6.9%	5.6%	9.7%	5.4%	5.4%	-	7.9%	3.6%	3.6%			1.9%	9.6%*	6.4%
Boss or supervisor	4.6%	3.2%	-	4.8%	3.4%	-	-	1.3%	-	3.6%			6.2%	3.8%	-
Other	10.4%*	4.8%	10.8%*	6.9%	4.7%	7.8%	12.2%*	1.5%	16.5%*	5.7%			17.2%*	5.3%	12.1%
Don't know	4.1%	2.1%	4.3%	4.8%	2.3%	4.6%	6.9%	1.2%	7.5%	-			3.0%	2.3%	3.6%
*Shows a statistically signi	Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.														

Table C-8-4: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by UHCC Campus and Year													
	Hawai'i			Н	lonolul	lu	K	Kapi'olani			Kaua'i		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	
	NA	NA	n=18	NA	NA	n=19	n=21	n=33	n=50	NA	NA	NA	
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate			45.6%			62.5%	34.0%	47.9%	45.6%				
Stranger			41.0%			30.6%	47.7%	41.3%	42.1				
Intimate (Net)			13.5%			14.6%	39.7%*	6.3%	10.0%				
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event			13.5%			14.6%	29.5%*	2.8%	7.2%				
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event			-			-	22.5%	3.5%	2.8%				
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor			-			7.7%	10.2%	4.9%	9.4%				
Co-worker			-			7.7%	-	11.4%	9.5%				
Boss or supervisor			-			-	5.4%	4.9%	-				
Other			15.8%			-	27.1%	-	12.0%				
Don't know			15.9%			-	-	6.7%	2.7%				
Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.													

Table C-8-5: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by UHCC Campus and Year												
	Leeward				Maui		1	d				
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017			
	NA	n=36	n=47	NA	NA	n=16	NA	NA	n=19			
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate		59.4%	53.6%			35.0%			43.9%			
Stranger		34.7%	32.9			50.6%			20.0			
Intimate (Net)		14.1%	5.6%			7.3%			39.5%			
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event		6.3%	2.6%			-			13.9%			
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event		11.7%	3.1%			7.3%			25.6%			
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor		8.7%	2.5%			5.2%			8.2%			
Co-worker		7.5%	2.9%			13.6%			8.2%			
Boss or supervisor		4.8%	-			-			-			
Other		6.7%	18.5%			11.6%			-			
Don't know		2.2%	2.6%			6.5%			-			
*Shows a statistically significant difference by year	Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.											

Offender Had Relationship of Influence or Control Among UH Survey Participants Stalked

Any Time While Enrolled

Examining the identity of the stalker indicated that most students (57.5%) acknowledged that their stalker had influence or control over them. The three most mentioned areas of influence or control were everyday activities (32.7%), influence over either the students' relationship with family/ friends (23.5%) or their academic or professional career (22.7%).

At UH Hilo, significant more had control over the students' everyday activities (43%) or popularity and social standing (30.9%).

Although UHCC students overall aligned close to the UH student aggregate, some exceptions remain. More students from both Kapi'olani (35.1%) and Leeward (30.5%), the largest community colleges, indicated that their stalkers had control over their popularity and social standing. Leeward students (42.0%) had the highest percentage of students saying their stalkers had no control/influence. This percentage at Hawai'i community college (35.5%) and Kapi'olani (31%) was statistically higher than for Hawai'i (5.8%).



Table C-9-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by System and Campus – 2021											
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Manoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges						
	n=528	n=287	n=46	n=46	n=149						
Any type of influence/control (Net)	57.5%	57.2%	64.9%	57.5%	55.9%						
Everyday activities	32.7%	29.5%	43.0%*	38.5%	34.0%						
Academic or professional career	22.7%	21.9%	28.4%	19.9%	23.5%						
Finances	6.2%	6.3%	4.5%	5.7%	6.7%						
Popularity/ social standing	20.3%	18.4%	30.9%*	21.0%	20.6%						
Relationship with family and/or friends	23.5%	22.4%	19.1%	35.1%	23.4%						
Other type of influence or control	14.1%	16.5%	12.1%	10.8%	11.2%						
No influence or control over any of the above	27.7%	27.0%	29.1%	35.2%	26.1%						
I do not know	15.7%	16.4%*	7.7%	11.7%	18.0%*						
*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus. Pe	ercentages may exc	ceed 100% due to	multiple respons	es.							

Table C-9-2: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus – 2021											
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kauaʻi	Leeward	Maui	Windward				
	n=24	n=25	n=44	NA	n=24	NA	NA				
Any type of influence/control (Net)	54.4%	45.4%	56.4%		48.3%						
Everyday activities	25.8%	37.9%	43.1%*		17.7%						
Academic or professional career	29.8%	19.3%	28.2%		22.7%						
Finances	4.1%	5.0%	14.0%		4.0%						
Popularity/ social standing	21.2%	-	35.1%*		30.5%*						
Relationship with family and/or friends	17.3%	10.4%	27.6%		20.3%						
Other type of influence or control	15.5%	7.5%	13.0%		8.9%						
No influence or control over any of the above	35.5%*	5.8%	31.0%*		42.0%*						
I do not know	10.0%	48.8%*	12.7%		9.7%						

For UH students stalked in the current academic year, 60.2 percent reported their stalker has some type of influence or control. There were no statistically significant differences campus to campus.

At UH West O'ahu, 51.4 percent reported their stalker had influence or control over family/ friends, significantly more than for other campuses.

Table C-9-3: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by System, Campus and Year											
	ALL UH CAMPUSES		ин м	ānoa	UH	Hilo	UH West	Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges		
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	
	n=238	n=380	n=121	n=202	n=26	n=36	n=20	NA	n=71	n=130	
Any type of influence/control (Net)	60.2%	58.6%	58.1%	60.6%	60.8%	61.9%	72.5%		60.3%	55.0%	
Everyday activities	35.5%	34.3%	29.2%	37.7%	36.4%	31.3%	55.4%		40.3%	29.0%	
Academic or professional career	23.5%	22.3%	21.7%	25.5%	15.7%	16.9%	30.6%		27.3%	20.0%	
Finances	7.3%	5.3%	7.7%	6.4%	3.2%	2.8%	13.0%		6.5%	3.9%	
Popularity/ social standing	22.1%	16.7%	16.8%	17.3%	29.2%	20.7%	38.3%		24.1%	14.8%	
Relationship with family and/or friends	25.7%	24.4%	24.7%	28.6%	15.1%	27.8%	51.4%*		24.1%	17.8%	
Other type of influence or control	16.6%*	10.7%	20.4%*	11.7%	16.0%	9.0%	13.2%		11.2%	10.2%	
No influence or control over any of the above	25.0%	28.2%	23.5%	27.2%	29.8%	27.7%	31.5%		23.8%	30.6%	
I do not know	16.1%	13.2%	19.4%	12.3%	9.4%	10.4%	5.9%		15.9%	14.4%	
Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.											

Because of small bases of respondents, data is excluded for many community colleges. There were no significant differences in historic tracking for Kapi'olani and Leeward.

Table C-9-4: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus and Year														
	Hawai'i		i Honolulu Kapi'olani		ʻolani	Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Wind	ward	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	NA	NA	NA	NA	n=21	n=35	NA	NA	NA	n=36	NA	NA	NA	NA
Any type of influence/control (Net)					68.3%	49.1%				49.4%				
Everyday activities					45.0%	24.0%				27.4%				
Academic or professional career					36.1%	17.7%				14.8%				
Finances					17.7%	2.7%				2.4%				
Popularity/ social standing					46.0%	18.6%				9.4%				
Relationship with family and/or friends					23.5%	8.9%				13.1%				
Other type of influence or control					15.6%	14.2%				13.2%				
No influence or control over any of the above					17.7%	38.1%				30.1%				
I do not know					14.0%	12.8%				20.5%				
*Shows a statistically significant difference	hy yes	ar												

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Consequences of Stalking Experiences

Any Time While Enrolled

Similar to other forms of sexual harassment and gender violence, stalking adversely affects a wide range of students' health and ability to function. Of the 8 percent of UH students who experienced stalking at any time while enrolled, over 7 in 10 (71.5%) experienced a negative consequence. Among UH students overall who were stalked, the three most mentioned impacts included emotional/ mental health problems (54.5%), academic/professional challenges (34.0%), and hazardous environment conditions (29.8%). In the area of mental health, about a third felt fearful about their safety (30.7%) and a quarter felt helpless or lost interest in daily activities. The most mentioned academic problems included difficulty studying for exams and assignments (26.9%) and lower academic performance (15.2%). One in eight (12.6%) considered dropping out of school. Stalked students who had to cope with a hostile environment indicated they changed their daily routines (17.5%), where they went (16.9%), and were fearful of their safety (16.2%).

		Table C-10-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by System and Campus – 2021											
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges								
	n=549	n=295	n=50	n=48	n=155								
HAD IMPACT (NET)	71.5%	71.3%	74.5%	68.2%	71.8%								
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	54.5%	54.8%	55.4%	50.7%	54.7%								
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	30.7%	28.3%	33.5%	32.6%	33.9%								
Felt helpless and hopeless	26.1%	23.0%	31.3%	25.7%	30.4%								
Loss of interest in daily activities	26.0%	22.1%	29.6%	29.8%	31.2%								
Felt numb/detached	22.3%	20.8%	21.7%	33.4%	21.7%								
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	21.0%	20.6%	19.3%	21.6%	22.3%								
Felt like hurting myself	9.9%	7.2%	10.6%	21.0%*	11.5%								
Thought about suicide	8.5%	6.5%	6.1%	17.3%	10.5%								
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	34.0%	34.0%	33.0%	40.0%	32.4%								
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	26.9%	26.5%	29.5%	36.7%	24.0%								
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	16.3%	13.6%	17.8%	26.4%	18.1%								
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam	15.2%	14.1%	14.3%	23.2%	15.2%								
Thought about dropping out of school	12.6%	10.9%	10.9%	23.7%	13.0%								
Dropped classes	8.5%	6.7%	4.9%	18.3%*	10.1%								
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	30.9%	28.5%	34.6%	32.2%	34.0%								
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	21.3%	19.3%	27.3%	26.5%	21.5%								
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	16.8%	14.1%	21.0%	22.8%	18.8%								
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g., sports/ clubs	13.7%	12.5%	16.5%	11.0%	15.9%								
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	8.9%	6.4%	14.5%	9.7%	11.8%								
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	29.8%	28.2%	36.8%	27.0%	31.4%								
Changed daily routines	17.5%	15.5%	24.0%	22.2%	17.8%								
Changed where I went	16.9%	15.3%	24.8%	15.9%	17.8%								
Fearful for my safety	16.2%	15.9%	17.3%	17.1%	16.1%								
Changed living quarters	5.6%	6.1%	11.5%	-	4.4%								

Table C-10-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by System and Campus – 2021											
Con't	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges						
PHYSICAL HEALTH	16.0%	15.7%	15.8%	14.4%	17.0%						
Headaches/ stomach aches	8.7%	7.9%	6.7%	8.0%	11.0%						
Eating problems/ disorders	7.9%	7.2%	2.8%	9.6%	10.5%*						
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	5.7%	5.1%	4.1%	11.2%	5.8%						
Needed to seek medical attention/health care	4.1%	4.0%	2.2%	4.8%	4.8%						
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	2.7%	3.4%	2.5%	-	2.2%						
Head trauma, e.g., Concussion	0.7%	0.9%	-	-	0.8%						
Broken bones	0.3%	0.2%	-	-	0.8%						
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	-	-	-	-						
OTHER	4.7%	4.7%	3.0%	6.4%	4.7%						
*Shows a statistically significant difference by campu	s. Percentages ma	y exceed 100% due	e to multiple respon	ses.							

Table C-10-2: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC – 2021											
Facing	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kauaʻi	Leeward	Maui	Windward				
	n=24	n=25	n=47	NA NA	n=25	NA NA	NA				
HAD IMPACT (NET)	68.3%	86.4%	64.7%	101	76.6%		101				
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	51.0%	70.1%*	50.9%		62.7%*						
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	41.9%*	51.2%*	36.8%*		10.5%						
Felt helpless and hopeless	18.1%	19.3%	37.9%		44.0%						
Loss of interest in daily activities	18.7%	35.0%	35.5%		48.0%*						
Felt numb/detached	9.7%	20.2%	28.6%*		29.2%						
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	8.7%	16.9%	39.9%*		21.2%						
Felt like hurting myself	4.6%	5.4%	19.7%		17.7%						
Thought about suicide	-	12.8%	15.4%		13.7%						
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	30.3%	22.6%	35.9%		31.6%						
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	21.5%	5.4%	32.9%*		26.5%						
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	17.7%	5.4%	22.3%		27.8%						
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam	10.2%	5.4%	19.9%		18.4%						
Thought about dropping out of school	4.6%	5.4%	17.3%		18.4%						
Dropped classes	8.5%	-	10.1%		17.3%						
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	30.5%	38.9%	31.2%		32.8%						
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	22.2%	25.8%	23.2%		17.0%						
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	17.9%	12.8%	20.6%		13.0%						
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs	22.2%	5.4%	14.7%		13.0%						
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	5.5%	5.4%	14.9%		13.0%						
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	17.2%	23.0%	44.2%*		35.9%						
Changed daily routines	4.1%	14.9%	25.1%*		25.6%						
Changed where I went	7.5%	14.9%	23.0%		27.4%						
Fearful for my safety	13.7%	14.9%	24.5%*		5.1%						
Changed living quarters	-	10.4%	7.2%		3.8%						



Table C-10-2: Percent of Facing			articipants a			rolled –	
Con't	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
PHYSICAL HEALTH	19.3%	10.4%	30.5%*		3.8%		
Headaches/ stomach aches	14.3%	5.4%	20.8%		3.8%		
Eating problems/ disorders	10.2%	5.4%	18.1%		-		
Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	5.5%	5.4%	13.5%		-		
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care	-	5.4%	9.4%		-		
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	4.6%	-	4.9%		-		
Head trauma, e.g. Concussion	-	5.4%	-		-		
Broken bones	5.0%	-	-		-		
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	-	-		-		
OTHER	8.7%	-	4.7%		3.8%		
*Shows a statistically significant difference by cam	pus. Percenta	ages may exce	ed 100% due to	multiple res	ponses.		•

Examining stalking during the current academic year, identified even more reported consequences. Overall, 3 in 4 students who had been stalked said they had some type of negative impact (75.4%). More than a third (37.4%) reported academic/ professional impacts or social impacts (36.8%), one third hostile environmental conditions (32.9%) and one fifth physical health problems (20.0%).

While these trends generally applied across all 10 campuses, some nuanced differences existed. Three times more students at West O'ahu felt like hurting themselves (44.3%) and over a third (35.7%) considered suicide. At UH Hilo, twice as many reported changing their living quarters after being stalked (13.9%).

Table C-10-3: Percent of Stal Facing Differ								demic	Year –	
	ALL CAMP		UH M	lānoa	UH	Hilo	UH West	Oʻahu	UH Comr Colleg	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=242	n=382	n=123	n=202	n=26	n=36	n=20	NA	n=73	n=133
HAD IMPACT (NET)	75.4%	75.1%	76.7%	74.9%	71.6%	78.7%	64.9%		77.2%	74.6%
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	60.2%*	49.7%	60.4%	54.8%	60.4%	54.1%	58.1%		60.3%*	40.8%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	35.5%	31.2%	31.8%	37.9%	43.2%	26.7%	42.7%		36.9%	22.2%
Loss of interest in daily activities	31.0%	25.7%	28.4%	28.6%	32.4%	28.4%	42.7%		31.6%	19.5%
Felt helpless and hopeless	30.3%	27.5%	26.3%	31.6%	31.4%	26.7%	42.7%		33.3%	22.1%
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	27.5%	22.2%	26.9%	26.9%	20.6%	25.2%	39.1%		27.9%	15.1%
Felt numb/detached	23.7%	22.1%	24.1%	25.0%	18.2%	26.2%	44.8%		19.4%	16.0%
Felt like hurting myself	13.9%	9.6%	11.2%	9.4%	12.4%	11.1%	44.3%*		10.7%	9.7%
Thought about suicide	11.4%	9.1%	10.0%	9.7%	4.5%	9.7%	35.7%*		9.5%	8.2%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	37.4%	34.0%	37.0%	34.6%	34.1%	30.5%	42.7%		37.8%	34.1%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	29.2%	31.0%	28.3%	31.8%	32.4%	29.2%	39.1%		26.8%	30.3%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam	18.3%	13.8%	16.9%	13.8%	17.2%	14.7%	33.3%		16.7%	14.7%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	18.1%	15.8%	14.2%	18.1%	21.4%	16.0%	37.0%		18.4%	13.6%
Thought about dropping out of school	13.4%	12.6%	12.3%	13.0%	9.5%	10.7%	37.0%		10.2%	13.5%
Dropped classes	8.5%	5.0%	8.5%	4.8%	5.4%	5.8%	27.7%		4.3%	5.6%

Table C-10-3: Percent of Sta Facing Diffe									
Con't	ALL CAMP		UH N	lānoa	UH	Hilo	UH West Oʻahı	UH Com Colle	
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	36.8%	34.5%	32.4%	34.6%	31.7%	37.5%	56.1%	40.7%	32.7%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	25.1%	26.5%	21.7%	28.9%	28.3%	32.4%	42.2%	25.1%	19.8%
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	19.3%	23.5%	15.6%	26.2%*	17.2%	17.6%	39.1%	20.8%	19.2%
Stopped/reduced participating in extra- curricular activities, e.g., sports/clubs	18.2%	17.5%	15.6%	18.3%	17.7%	23.1%	26.6%	20.5%	15.1%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	13.2%	11.0%	10.1%	11.8%	17.6%	18.5%	23.3%	14.0%	7.3%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	32.9%	34.4%	31.6%	37.1%	33.9%	33.1%	35.7%	34.0%	30.5%
Fearful for my safety	19.4%	18.3%	19.1%	23.0%	18.2%	12.2%	32.1%	17.0%	12.7%
Changed daily routines	18.1%	20.7%	15.1%	25.6%*	23.4%	16.8%	30.0%	17.9%	15.1%
Changed where I went	17.9%	22.6%	16.2%	25.7%*	25.7%	20.9%	26.4%	15.7%	19.5%
Changed living quarters	7.3%	5.0%	7.8%	6.4%	13.9%*	2.0%	-	6.2%	4.1%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	20.0%	14.3%	19.1%	16.6%	13.1%	11.2%	22.4%	23.2%	12.2%
Headaches/ stomach aches	12.2%	7.8%	11.1%	6.8%	3.1%	8.4%	13.4%	17.2%	9.1%
Eating problems/ disorders	10.7%*	5.1%	10.8%	8.1%	-	3.5%	11.0%	14.3%*	0.7%
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	8.0%	5.0%	6.5%	6.6%	8.0%	1.2%	14.7%	8.9%	4.1%
Needed to seek medical attention/health care	6.0%	3.8%	5.5%	5.5%	1.6%	3.9%	5.7%	8.4%	1.5%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	2.8%	1.9%	2.9%	2.3%	4.8%	4.1%	-	2.8%	0.7%
Head trauma, e.g., Concussion	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	-	1.3%	-	1.8%	1.2%
Broken bones	0.8%	0.1%	0.6%	-	-	1.3%	-	1.6%	-
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	4.3%	7.1%	4.0%	6.8%	3.6%	6.9%	-	6.1%	7.7%

For the seven community college campuses, only Kapi'olani had a sufficiently large sample to report results this year. Physical health consequences showed a significant increase from 11.2 percent who indicated this impact in 2019 to 40.0 percent in 2021. Although other tracking differences were not significant, noteworthy directional changes for 2021 compared with 2019 included the following: Almost twice as many indicated mental health issues (33.4% in 2019 and 62.5% in 2021). More Kapi'olani students (41.7%) in 2021 compared with 23.1 percent in 2019 reported academic or professional problems.

Table C-10-4: Percent					nt Parti ences						adem	ic Yea	ar –	
	Ha	waiʻi	Hone	olulu	Kapi'	olani	Ka	uaʻi	Lee	ward	М	aui	Wind	lward
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	NA	NA	NA	NA	n=21	n=35	NA	NA	NA	n=36	NA	NA	NA	NA
HAD IMPACT (NET)					68.5%	71.3%				75.6%				
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH					62.5%	33.4%				43.0%				
Felt fearful or concerned about safety					42.7%	17.4%				19.9%				
Loss of interest in daily activities					39.6%	20.5%				20.1%				
Felt helpless and hopeless					39.6%	14.2%				22.4%				
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping					49.6%*	9.4%				13.9%				
Felt numb/detached					29.4%	14.2%				11.4%				
Felt like hurting myself					15.6%	6.5%				4.5%				
Thought about suicide					12.3%	6.5%				2.2%				

Table C-10-4: Percent Facil					nt Parti						aden	nic Yea	ar –	
	Haw	ai'i	Hone	olulu	Kapi'	olani	Ka	uaʻi	Lee	ward	М	aui	Wind	lward
Con't	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL					41.7%	23.1%				28.7%				
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams					34.8%	23.1%				24.3%				
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam					22.5%	13.6%				13.6%				
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance					22.5%	9.9%				20.8%				
Thought about dropping out of school					10.2%	7.2%				13.9%				
Dropped classes					5.4%	-				8.0%				
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT					40.5%	25.8%				20.7%				
Fearful for my safety					27.6%*	3.1%				11.2%				
Changed daily routines					22.2%	13.5%				8.9%				
Changed where I went					10.8%	25.8%				13.5%				
Changed living quarters					10.8%	2.7%				-				
SOCIAL CONDITIONS					36.2%	26.5%				37.2%				
Stopped/reduced socializing w/ friends					24.6%	15.7%				26.6%				
Withdrew from/ afraid of people					17.7%	6.3%				23.9%				
Stopped/reduced participating in extra- curricular activities, e.g. sports/clubs					10.8%	3.1%				13.7%				
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities					10.8%	4.2%				6.3%				
PHYSICAL HEALTH					40.0%*	11.2%				4.4%				
Headaches/ stomach aches					24.6%	6.5%				4.4%				
Eating problems/ disorders					24.0%	-				2.5%				
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances					18.6%	3.2%				-				
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care					14.7%	-				-				
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)					4.5%	-				-				
Head trauma, e.g., Concussion					-	4.7%		_		-			_	
Broken bones					-	-				-				
Chipped or knocked out teeth					-	-				-				
OTHER					10.8%	10.2%				10.7%				
*Shows a statistically significant different	ce by ye	ar. Pe	ercenta	ges ma	ay exceed	d 100% d	ue to m	nultiple r	esponse	es.				

DATING AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SECTION (ALSO CALLED INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE)

Survey Questions Used to Identify Dating/Domestic Violence

The Dating and Domestic Violence (DDV) metric in this survey captured violence associated with intimate relationships that would not be captured in other questions. In contrast to questions on other behaviors studied, the dating/domestic violence questions were administered only to students who indicated that they had been in "any partnered relationships" at any time while enrolled at UH. The definition in 2021 was the same as in 2019 when it was changed to match the new definition from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). In 2021 and 2019, a partnered relationship included (see survey question A13):

- Spouses (Marriage, common-law, civil union or domestic partnership spouses)
- Boyfriends/ Girlfriends
- Dating Partners
- Ongoing Sexual Partners

Similar to 2019, 7 in 10 students (69.4%) reported being in a partnered relationship in 2021 and thus qualified for DDV questions. The incidence of students in a relationship was statistically similar across the four-year campuses and UHCC overall. Although 3 in 4 UH West Oʻahu students reported being in a partnered relationship, it is not statistically different from Mānoa's 69.4 percent; Hilo's 67.2 percent, or UHCC's 69.0 percent. Moreover, students at individual community college campuses likewise showed a similar incidence ranging from 65.2 percent at Honolulu Community College to 72.3 percent at Kapi'olani. Significantly more women, heterosexuals, LGBN, Caucasians, Hawaiians, and graduate and professional students reported having current partnered relationships.

		Tab	le D-1: I	Percent	of UH S	Student	Particip	ants In	A Partr	ered R	elations	hip		
	ALL UH AMPUSI		U	H Māno	a		UH Hilo		UH	West O	ahu		Commu College	
2021			2017	2021 2019 2017			2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017		
n=6557	n=6288	n=6311	n=2450	n=2488	n=2197	n=446	n=477	n=453	n=421	n=418	n=357	n=3239	n=2905	n=3304
69.4%	69.7%	79.0%*	69.4%	71.7%	78.9%*	67.2%	74.2%*	80.2%*	75.2%	73.3%	82.2%*	69.0%	66.6%	78.5%*

	Hawai'i			Honolulu			Kapi'olan	i		Kaua'i	
2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
n=323	n=311	n=331	n=415	n=373	n=450	n=821	n=736	n=863	n=180	n=175	n=154
68.0%	61.4%	86.8%*	65.2%	63.7%	74.5%*	72.3%	66.9%	79.0%*	70.3%	69.5%	77.8%

	Leeward			Maui		Windward				
2021	2019 2017		2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017		
n=876	n=732	n=851	n=331	n=343	n=365	n=293	n=234	n=291		
67.2%	68.6%	78.2%*	71.2%	68.1%	74.9%	68.8%	66.7%	79.8%*		

(Sender Ide	entity (202	1)	Sexual	Orientatio	n (2021)		E	thnicity (20	21)	
Female	Male	TGQN	Decline	Hetero	LGBN	Decline	Caucasian	Hawaiian	Japanese	Filipino	Other
n=3899	n=2442	n=159	n=57	n=5018	n=1298	n=205	n=1095	n=1609	n=388	n=1021	n=2444
74.7%*	62.2%	56.9%	56.2%	70.6%*	68.0%*	50.5%	77.0%*	72.0%*	66.0%	63.8%	67.2%

University Undergraduates (2021)	Graduate and Professional (2021)	Community Colleges (2021)
n=2559	n=758	n=3239
67.0%	79.2%*	69.0%

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference across year/segment.



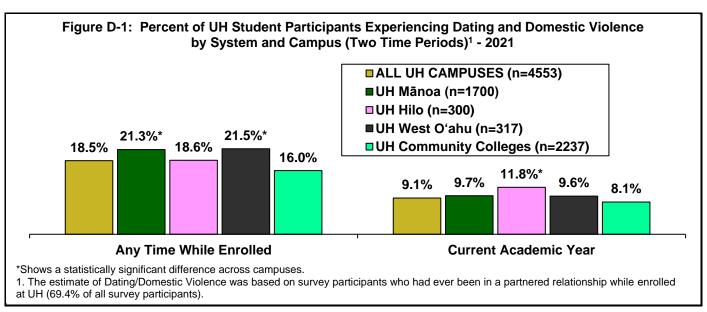
To be classified as having experienced dating/domestic violence, students had to indicate that a partner had done one of the following "at any time while enrolled at UH" (see survey questions F1 to F5):

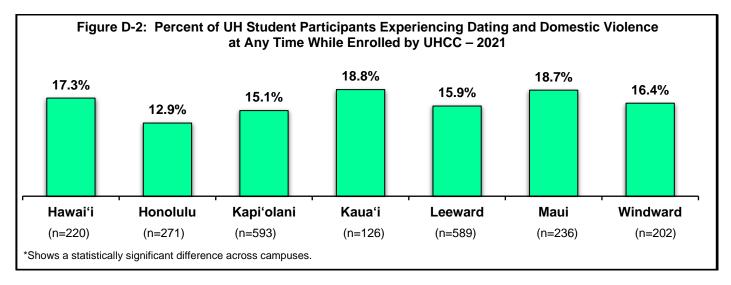
- Controlled or tried to control what you do? Examples include:
 - ➤ Kept you from going to classes or pursuing your educational goals
 - Made decisions for you such as what you wear or eat or where you go
 - > Prevented you from taking or forced you to take birth control
 - Forced you to get an abortion or controlled your body in other ways
 - ➤ Controlled your finances, spent your money, or accessed your bank accounts, credit cards, etc. without your permission
 - > Controlled if, when, or where you work
- Threatened to physically harm you, someone or something you love or themselves? Examples include:
 - Threatened you, family, friends, or other loved ones
 - ➤ Drove recklessly so that you feel at risk of injury or death
 - ➤ Threatened to harm/kill themselves
 - > Threatened to harm or take your children or your pets
 - Damaged your personal property
- Used any kind of physical force against you? Examples include:
 - Choked, slapped, punched, pushed, bit, kicked or physically harmed you
 - ➤ Hit you with something other than a fist (e.g., lamp, chair)
 - > Used a weapon against you, or otherwise physically hurt or injured you
 - Prevented you from leaving a room or location
- Isolated you from or tried to control your relationships or social activities? Examples include:
 - ➤ Controlled or accessed without your permission your means of communications such as phone calls, text messages, social media, email, or other means of communications with others
 - > Did not allow you to see, talk or visit friends, family or spiritual advisers
 - > Told you where you can or cannot go
 - > Prevented you from doing things you love
- Controlled how others see you or how you see yourself in a manipulating, negative, or harmful way?
 Examples include:
 - > Spread rumors or damaging or hurtful information about you whether orally, through telecommunications or on social media
 - > Threatened to expose sexual or other confidential information about you without your agreement
 - Insulted or verbally abused you
 - Shamed you in public
 - Accused you of cheating
 - ➤ Played mind games, accused you of being crazy or imagining things by manipulating the facts or the environment (such as gas lighting)



Percent of Students Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence At Any Time While Enrolled at UH

Similar to past reporting periods, more students reported experiencing dating/domestic violence (DDV) compared with the three other types of gender violence. For the time period any time while enrolled, almost 1 in 5 students overall (18.5%) indicated that DDV incidents, with prevalence statistically higher among Mānoa (21.3%) and UH West Hawai'i (21.5%) students compared with Hilo (18.6%) and UH community colleges overall (16.0%).





Although the raw percentages across the seven community college campuses showed more variance, statistical testing showed no significant difference between campuses. DDV prevalence ranged almost 1 in 5 at Kaua'i (18.8%) and Maui (18.7%) to just over 1 in 8 at Honolulu (12.9%).

Percent of Students Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year

During the current academic year (since Fall 2020), just under 1 in 10 UH students across the 10 campuses experienced DDV. Prevalence reached the highest at the Hilo campus, rising to almost 1 in 8 students (11.8%) and lowest at UHCC (8.1%). The Mānoa and West Oʻahu campuses showed comparable rates of 9.7 and 9.6 percent, respectively.

Comparison with 2019

Except for Kaua'i, fewer UH students reported experiencing DDV in 2021 compared with 2019. Overall, for all students, the DDV prevalence rate of 9.1 percent was statistically lower than 2019's 12.1 percent. This trend held across all of the four-year colleges and the UH community colleges overall. Mānoa DDV incidence declined from 12.3 percent in 2019 to 9.7 percent in 2021, with a similar directional change at UH West O'ahu, from 12.5 percent to 9.6 percent currently and UHCC from 11.9 percent to 8.1 percent. UH Hilo edged down slightly from 11.9 percent in 2019 to 11.8 percent in 2021.

	Table	D-2-1:					•	•			ing/Do Year)¹	mestic	Violen	ce,	
ALL UH CAMPUSES UH Mānoa								JH Hilo)	UH \	Nest O	'ahu	UH Community Colleges		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=4553	n=4380	n=4984	n=1700	n=1785	n=1734	n=300	n=354	n=364	n=317	n=307	n=293	n=2237	n=1935	n=2594
Current Academic Year	9.1%	12.1%*	10.6%*	9.7%	12.3%*	10.5%	11.8%	11.9%	10.4%	9.6%	12.5%	9.5%	8.1%	11.9%*	10.7%*

Table D-2	2-2: Perd				icipants nd Year					estic Vi	olence,	
		Hawai'i		ı	Honoluli	ı	K	api'olar	ni		Kaua'i	
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=220	n=191	n=287	n=271	n=238	n=335	n=593	n=493	n=681	n=126	n=121	n=120
Current Academic Year	10.4%	11.5%	13.2%	6.5%	8.1%	9.8%	7.6%	11.3%	11.0%	15.6%	12.2%	10.3%

Table D-2-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Dating and Domestic Violence, by UHCC Campus and Year (Current Academic Year) ¹												
Leeward Maui Windward												
	2021	2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017										
	n=589	n=502	n=665	n=236	n=234	n=273	n=202	n=156	n=232			
Current Academic Year 7.3% 12.1%* 9.9% 9.1% 11.6% 9.4% 6.0% 20.1%* 12.5%												

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference by year.



¹The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on survey participants who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (69.4% of all survey participants).

Relationship Between Stalking and Dating and Domestic Violence

In drilling down on the UH system-wide prevalence rate of stalking at 10 campuses, the data shows a clear relationship between UH students experiencing stalking and who also experienced dating and domestic violence (DDV).

As shown below, among survey participants indicating that they were stalked in the current academic year, one third (35.5%) also experienced DDV. Among DDV survivors, just under a tenth (9.8%) also experienced stalking in the current academic year.

Table D-3: Percent of Students Who Reported Experienced Stalking also Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year by System and Year											
2021 2019											
	Stalking	Dating and Domestic Violence	Stalking	Dating and Domestic Violence							
	n=125	n=736	n=108	n=791							
Stalking	-	9.8%	-	15.0%							
Dating and Domestic Violence 35.5% – 43.7% –											

Offender's Association or Non-Association With UH (Multiple Responses)

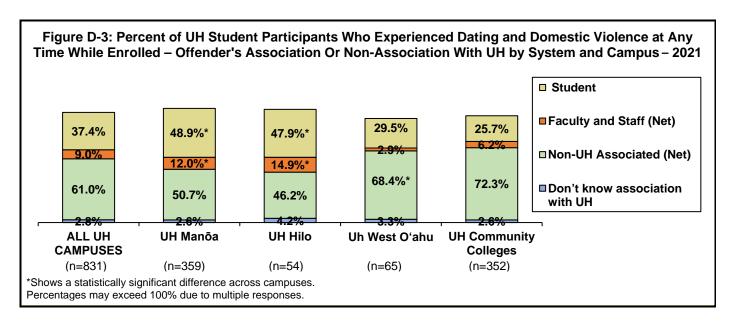
Any Time While Enrolled

This question permitted more than one response to cover multiple DDV incidents. Among all survey participants who reported experiencing DDV at any UH campus, a majority of 3 in 5 (61.0%) reported that offenders had no association with UH. Just over 1 in 3 (37.4%) indicated their perpetrator was a student and under 1 in 10 (9.0%) reported it was UH faculty or staff.

While offenders' association with the University of Hawai'i differed by campus, half or more of students maintained that their DDV offender had no association with the UH. At the two largest campuses, almost 1 in 2 students reported no association – 50.7 percent no association at Mānoa and 46.2 percent at Hilo. At the smaller UH West O'ahu campus and across all UH community college campuses, more than 2 in 3 survey participants experiencing DDV reported their perpetrators were not associated with UH. No UH association stood at 72.3 percent at UHCC and at 68.4 percent at UH West O'ahu.

Almost half of students at UH Mānoa (48.9%) and UH Hilo (47.9%) reported that they experienced DDV by another student. These prevalence rates proved statistically higher than for West Oʻahu (29.5%) and UHCC (25.7%) campuses. UH faculty and staff comprised approximately 1 in 7 perpetrators (14.9%) reported by Hilo students, and 1 in 8 (12.0%) by Mānoa, resulting in statistically significant differences with West Oʻahu (2.9%) and UHCC (6.2%) students.

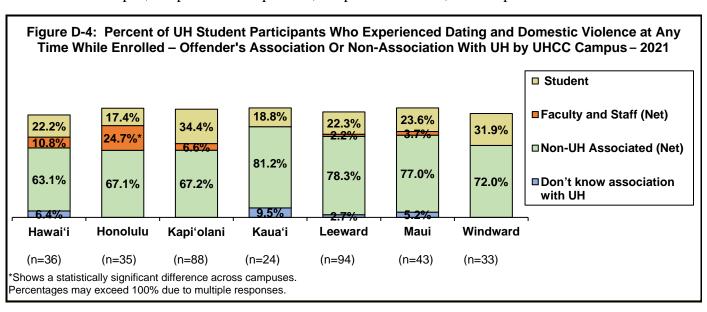




At all seven community college campuses, larger majorities of students reported DDV offenders had no association with UH. No UH association ranged from 63.1 percent at the Hawai'i campus to 81.2 percent at the Kaua'i campus.

Students represented between a sixth and a third of DDV offenders, according to student participants who experienced DDV. Student as DDV offenders were higher at Kapi'olani and Windward campuses at 34.4 and 31.9 percent, respectively. Other community college campuses, students reported between 17.4 percent and 23.6 percent were other students.

In contrast to all other campuses, 1 in 4 DDV students at Honolulu community college (24.7%) reported their offenders as faculty or staff, the highest rate across all 10 campuses. That trended downward to 10.8 percent at the Hawai'i campus, 6.6 percent at Kapi'olani, 3.7 percent at Maui, and 2.2 percent at Leeward.



During the current academic year, all of which UH courses were held online, DDV offenders' non- association with UH increased significantly among all students. In 2021, almost 2 in 3 (64%) UH students experiencing DDV reported that their offenders did not have a UH association, a significant decrease from 54.9 percent in 2019. From 2019 to 2021, this downward trend proved evident at Mānoa, going from 44.5 percent in 2019 to 54.2 percent in 2021; West Oʻahu from 60 to 72.4 percent, and UHCC from 64.2 to 75.5 percent. However, Hilo ran counter to the trend with fewer students reporting no association with UH in 2021 (43.4%) than 2019 (53%).

Among students overall in the current academic year, the percentage reporting DDV offenders as students decreased from 41.1 percent in 2019 to 34.3 percent in 2021. DDV offenders identified as faculty and staff showed no significant change from 2019 (10.9%) to 2021 (12.1%).

While these trends generally held on Mānoa, West Oʻahu, and UHCC campuses overall, Hilo showed some different patterns: Students as DDV offenders remained consistent at 47.9 percent in 2019 and 47.5 percent in 2021. In addition, almost quadruple the number of Hilo students report DDV offenders as faculty or staff in 2021 (15.6%) compared with 2019 (4.2%).

Table D-4-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Offender's Association Or Non-Association With UH by System, Campus and Year¹

Odificiti Adddciiilo Tcai	Official	CI 3 7330	olation v	01 11011 7	155001411	OII VVILII	OII By C	Juliani, O	umpas a	ia i cai
	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West Oʻahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2021	2021 2019		2019	2021	2021 2019		2019	2021	2019
	n=411	n=530	n=165	n=219	n=35	n=42	n=28	n=38	n=182	n=230
Student	34.3%	41.1%*	44.3%	52.2%	47.5%	47.9%	27.3%	43.2%	23.7%	28.9%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	12.1%	10.9%	18.6%	14.0%	15.6%*	4.2%	-	-	7.3%	11.1%
Non-UH Associated (Net)	64.0%*	54.9%	54.2%	44.5%	43.4%	53.0%	72.4%	60.0%	75.5%*	64.2%
Don't know association with UH	3.0%	3.4%	3.4%	2.2%	6.4%	1.7%	2.6%	2.0%	2.0%	5.1%

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

DDV offender tracking at UHCC during the current academic year showed directional increases in non-association with UH across each individual campus. Between three fourths and four fifths of UHCC students indicated their DDV offenders did not have an association with UH. The percentage of students identifying offender's students trended downward from 2019 to 2021 at most community college campuses, as did DDV offenders who were reported to be faculty or staff.



The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on survey participants who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (69.4% of all survey participants).

	Table D-4-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Offender's Association Or Non-Association With UH by UHCC Campus and Year ¹														
	Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi Leeward Maui Windward														
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	
	n=23	n=22	n=18	n=19	n=45	n=56	n=20	n=15	n=43	n=60	n=21	n=27	NA	n=31	
Student	19.7%	41.4%	-	8.0%	30.7%	36.6%	17.8%	15.3%	26.4%	24.6%	18.9%	36.6%		27.2%	
Faculty and Staff (Net)	13.6%	-	33.8%	48.4%	5.4%	16.0%	-	15.9%	2.4%	1.8%	3.5%	-		12.1%	
Non-UH Associated (Net)	64.6%	61.7%	76.0%	71.3%	72.5%	54.2%	82.2%	76.7%	78.6%	70.9%	88.3%	69.0%		56.3%	
Don't know association with	6.0%	8.1%	-	4.1%	-	6.1%	11.4%	-	-	5.6%	-	3.6%		4.4%	

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Types of Dating/Domestic Violence Experienced

Any Time While Enrolled

DDV tactics employed against UH students varied little within the UH system and across campuses. Student survey participants reporting DDV indicated that offenders most frequently used control tactics of their partners image, behavior or relationships – rather than use or threats of physical force. Among UH students overall, 1 in 7 (14.1%) reported partners controlling how others see them, with higher incidences at Mānoa (16.3%) and West Oʻahu (17.1%) campuses than Hilo (13.3%) and community colleges overall (12.1%). Next most mentioned overall was an isolation tactic by controlling relationships or social activities (10.7%) and statistically higher at Mānoa (12.3%) than other campuses. Other tactics reported by students across all campuses included behavioral control, e.g., what a student does at 9.4 percent; threats of physical harm 8.1 percent; and use of physical force against the student 6.6 percent. The latter tactics showed no statistically significant differences campus to campus.

Table D-5-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled, by System and Campus ¹ – 2021												
ALL UH UH UH UH West UH Community CAMPUSES Mānoa UH Hilo Oʻahu Colleges												
Partner	n=4553	n=1700	n=300	n=317	n=2237							
Controlled or tried to control what you do	9.4%	10.4%	9.3%	9.6%	8.6%							
Threatened to physically harm you	8.1%	8.4%	9.5%	8.8%	7.6%							
Used any kind of physical force against you	6.6%	6.7%	7.3%	7.9%	6.1%							
Isolated you from or tried to control your relationship or social activities	10.7%	12.3%*	10.2%	11.1%	9.4%							
Controlled how others see you	14.1%	16.3%*	13.3%	17.1%*	12.1%							

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference by year.



¹The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on survey participants who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (69.4% of all survey participants).

¹The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on survey participants who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (69.4% of all survey participants).

At UHCC, a different pattern emerged. The two most reported tactics used against students were control of how others see the student (14.1%) and threats of physical harm (12.1%). While the former showed no significant differences campus to campus, the latter was statistically higher at Hawai'i community college (12.1%) than other campuses.

Other statistically significant campus differences included that controlling or trying to control what a partner does was more prevalent at Leeward (10.2%), Maui (9.8%), and Kapi olani (9.1%), and use of physical force was used more often against students at Kaua (9.7%) and Leeward (7.4%).

Table D-5-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled, by UHCC Campus and Year ¹ – 2021												
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua 'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward					
Partner	n=220	n=271	n=593	n=126	n=589	n=236	n=202					
Controlled or tried to control what you do	8.7%	3.8%	9.1%*	8.8%	10.2%*	9.8%*	7.7%					
Threatened to physically harm you	12.1%*	5.0%	7.6%	7.4%	7.8%	7.3%	6.0%					
Used any kind of physical force against you	7.1%	3.2%	6.3%	9.7%*	7.4%*	6.0%	2.6%					
Isolated you from or tried to control your relationship or social activities	10.6%	7.7%	10.9%	11.5%	8.7%	9.5%	6.5%					
Controlled how others see you	14.1%	9.9%	12.0%	15.7%	12.1%	12.5%	10.8%					

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

Current Academic Year

Tactics used against students in the current academic year followed similar patterns as those reported for incidents at any time while enrolled, though with a smaller range of differences among tactics. UH students overall most mentioned control of how others see them (6.8%) in the current academic year, followed by control of relationships and social activities (5.0%), and control of behavior (4.4%). Almost half as many reported threats of physical harm (3.7%) or use of physical force (3.3%).

Period to period tracking showed that for UH students overall, incidence of usage of all five tactic was significantly higher in 2019 than 2021. Students from Manōa and West Oʻahu reported significant drops in use of physical force from 4.2 percent in 2019 to 2.8 percent in 2021 and from 8.0 percent in 2019 to 3.2 percent, respectively.



¹The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on survey participants who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (69.4% of all survey participants).

Table D-5-3:	Table D-5-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Dating/Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year, by System and Campus and Year ¹														
	-	ALL UI	-	UH Mānoa		UH Hilo			UH V	Vest O	'ahu	UH Community Colleges			
_	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
Partner	n=4553	n=4380	n=4984	n=1700	n=1785	n=1734	n=300	n=354	n=364	n=317	n=307	n=293	n=2237	n=1935	n=2594
Controlled or tried to control what you do	4.4%	6.4%*	4.8%	4.8%	5.6%	5.1%	6.9%	5.7%	5.6%	3.6%	6.8%	4.7%	3.9%	7.2%*	4.5%
Threatened to physically harm you	3.7%	4.9%*	4.8%*	3.4%	4.2%	4.0%	6.0%	5.0%	5.4%	3.2%	6.5%	6.8%*	3.6%	5.3%*	5.0%
Used any kind of physical force against you	3.3%	4.7%*	4.1%	2.8%	4.2%*	4.2%*	4.7%	2.9%	3.5%	3.2%	8.0%*	4.3%	3.4%	4.9%*	4.1%
Isolated you from or tried to control your relationship or social activities	5.0%	6.9%*	6.2%*	5.8%	6.5%	5.6%	7.4%	6.6%	6.7%	3.3%	7.3%*	5.3%	4.4%	7.2%*	6.5%*
Controlled how others see you	6.8%	7.9%	6.8%	7.3%	7.5%	6.9%	8.4%	8.9%	7.0%	7.5%	8.3%	4.7%	6.1%	7.9%	7.0%

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

For UHCC students overall, use of all five tactics dropped significantly from 2019 to 2021. On individual campuses, year to year changes showed fewer significant differences, except for Leeward and Windward. In 2019, Windward students reported the use of 4 out of 5 tactics was higher than in 2021. Leeward students reported higher incidences for 3 out of 5 tactics in 2019 than the current academic year.

	Table D-5-4: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year, by UHCC Campus and Year ¹													
Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi														
2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2												2017		
Partner	n=220	n=191	n=287	n=271	n=238	n=335	n=593	n=493	n=681	n=126	n=121	n=120		
Controlled or tried to control what you do	4.2%	7.0%	4.5%	1.1%	4.9%	3.4%	3.9%	7.2%	4.2%	7.2%	6.7%	3.7%		
Threatened to physically harm you	7.0%	5.9%	7.7%	2.2%	2.9%	3.4%	3.2%	4.0%	4.8%	4.9%	5.8%	3.2%		
Used any kind of physical force against you	4.9%	5.0%	6.4%	0.5%	2.3%	2.9%	3.8%	4.2%	4.0%	8.0%*	6.0%	1.0%		
Isolated you from or tried to control your relationship or social activities	5.8%	8.2%	8.3%	3.0%	4.7%	5.8%	4.9%	5.3%	6.2%	9.1%	6.5%	6.5%		
Controlled how others see you	8.5%	8.4%	8.6%	5.2%	5.0%	6.8%	5.9%	6.4%	7.9%	13.2%*	6.7%	4.6%		

¹The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on survey participants who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (69.4% of all survey participants).

	Table D-5-5: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year, by UHCC Campus and Year ¹													
Leeward Maui Windward														
	2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017													
Partner	n=589	n=502	n=665	n=236	n=234	n=273	n=202	n=156	n=232					
Controlled or tried to control what you do	4.2%	8.6%*	4.8%	4.9%	6.1%	5.3%	3.1%	8.9%	6.2%					
Threatened to physically harm you	2.9%	5.5%	4.4%	4.3%	5.4%	4.9%	3.5%	11.6%*	7.1%					
Used any kind of physical force against you	3.8%	4.8%	4.0%	3.1%	5.6%	4.1%	0.6%	9.4%*	4.8%*					
Isolated you from or tried to control your relationship or social activities	3.2%	8.4%*	6.7%*	4.8%	6.3%	5.2%	2.9%	14.1%*	7.6%					
Controlled how others see you	5.3%	9.1%*	6.1%	5.5%	6.1%	7.2%	3.5%	15.5%*	6.4%					

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Factors Associated with Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year

Among students who reported experiencing dating/domestic violence during the current academic year, statistically higher prevalence was associated with demographic and student life factors. Across all cohorts, 1 in 7 survey participants identifying as LGBN (13.9%) and living in campus residences (13.8%) reported the statistically highest percentages of DDV in the current academic year. This was followed by women who are university undergraduates (11.8%), and specifically women sophomores (11.5%). More Caucasian and Hawaiian students also reported DDV at 10.2 percent and 9.5 percent, respectively. In addition, 1 in 10 female students women reported DDV, a statistically higher than the prevalence than male students.

Table	Table D-6-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Dating and Domestic Violence by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021													
Gender Identity Sexual Orientation Ethnicity														
	Female Male TGQN Decline Hetero LGBN Decline sian ian nese pino Othe													
	n=2911	n=1519	n=90	n=32	n=3540	n=883	n=103	n=843	n=1159	n=256	n=651	n=1644		
Any Time While Enrolled	20.4%*	13.8%	36.6%*	25.7%	16.7%	25.6%*	20.8%	17.9%	18.5%	15.8%	15.1%	20.6%*		
Current Academic Year	Current 10.0%* 7.1% 12.7% 8.8% 7.8% 13.9%* 10.2% 10.2%* 9.5%* 5.8% 6.9% 9.6%*													

Table D-6-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021													
Disability Residence Club Participation													
	Yes No Campus housing Mins walk Academic/ Honor Athletics Community Service/ Sororities/ Social Sororities/ Social Other control n=240 n=4302 n=202 n=555 n=3796 n=962 n=261 n=760 n=529 n=529												
Any Time While Enrolled	27.2%*	18.0%	20.5%	18.4%	18.4%	25.0%*	22.4%	26.2%*	29.7%*	17.7%			
Current Academic Year 10.2% 8.9% 13.8%* 10.0% 8.7% 11.4% 10.6% 11.9% 11.9% 9.5%													

¹The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on survey participants who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (69.4% of all survey participants).

Table D-6-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021													
Education Level Education Level/Female													
	University Undergraduates	Graduate and Professional	Colleges	Fresh- man	Sopho- more	Junior	Senior	Grad+ Prof					
	n=1716	n=600	n=2237	n=641	n=699	n=486	n=716	n=361					
Any Time While Enrolled	21.5%*	19.5%*	16.0%	14.8%	19.6%*	18.7%	26.6%*	21.6%*					
Current Academic Year 10.7%* 8.0% 8.1% 9.9% 11.5%* 7.4% 11.8%* 7.1%													

	Table D-6-4: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021														
		Female			Male		TGQN								
	University Undergraduates n=1062	Graduate & Professional	Community Colleges n=1488	University Under- graduates n=610	Graduate and Professional n=220	Community Colleges n=690	University Under- graduates n=36	Graduate & Professional n=12	Community Colleges n=42						
Any Time While Enrolled	23.1%*	21.6%	18.1%	17.8%*	15.1%	9.9%	38.9%	38.9%	33.9%						
Current Academic Year	11.8%*	7.1%	9.4%	8.6%	8.6%	5.3%	10.7%	24.4%	11.0%						

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference by segment.

Number of Dating and Domestic Violence Offenders

Any Time While Enrolled

Survey participants who experienced DDV at any time while enrolled dominantly identified one offender. Among all students overall, 84.4 percent reported one perpetrator, 11.0 percent two offenders, and 4.7 percent three or more. The distribution was similar across all university campuses, UH community colleges overall and on individual community college campuses. Testing showed no statistical differences campus to campus.

Table D-7-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – With One or More Offenders, by System, Campus – 2021												
ALL UH UH UH UH West UH Common CAMPUSES Mānoa UH Hilo Oʻahu Colleg												
Number of Offenders	n=833	n=358	n=55	n=65	n=355							
1 offender	84.4%	83.8%	83.6%	86.1%	84.8%							
2 offenders	11.0%	10.6%	13.8%	10.4%	11.0%							
3 or more offenders	4.7%	5.7%	2.5%	3.5%	4.2%							
*Shows a statistically significant difference by cam	pus.											

	Table D-7-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – With One or More Offenders, by UHCC Campus – 2021													
Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi Leeward Maui Windw														
Number of Offenders	n=37	n=35	n=90	n=24	n=94	n=43	n=33							
1 offender	82.3%	77.1%	81.1%	82.6%	89.6%	90.1%	87.4%							
2 offenders	17.7%	9.3%	13.5%	17.4%	6.7%	9.9%	7.6%							
3 or more offenders	-	13.7%	5.5%	-	3.7%	-	5.0%							
*Shows a statistically significant difference	e by campus.													

This pattern of one DDV offender also applied to students experiencing DDV in the current academic year. Just over 8 in 10 (81.5%) of survey participants reporting DDV said they had one perpetrator; 12.0 percent reported two, and 6.5 percent, 3 or more. These incidences were similar across all university and community college campuses.

In terms of historic tracking, the distribution of number of offenders proved consistent from 2019, with no statistically significant differences year to year. The one exception was on the Hilo campus. More than six times as many students there reported two offenders, going from 2.1 percent in 2019 to 13.5 percent in 2021.

	Table D-7-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – With One or More Offenders, by System, Campus and Year													
	ALL UH CAMPUSES		_	UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		West ahu	UH Community Colleges					
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019				
Number of Offenders	n=409	n=530	n=163	n=219	n=35	n=42	n=28	n=38	n=182	n=230				
1 offender	81.5%	81.9%	80.9%	81.8%	82.6%	92.6%	85.9%	70.7%	81.2%	81.9%				
2 offenders	12.0%	12.1%	10.9%	12.9%	13.5%*	2.1%	8.7%	23.6%	13.3%	11.3%				
3 or more offenders	6.5%	6.0%	8.2%	5.2%	3.9%	5.3%	5.4%	5.7%	5.5%	6.8%				
*Shows a statistically significal	nt difference	by year.												

Table D-7-4: Percer Currer	nt of Ul			_		_			_				Durin	g the	
	Hawai'i		Hone	olulu	Kapi'	Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	
	n=23	n=22	n=18	n=19	n=45	n=56	n=20	n=15	n=43	n=60	n=21	n=27	NA	n=31	
1 offender	78.2%	93.1%	80.1%	75.8%	77.8%	76.3%	83.9%	70.4	79.7	85.0%	94.0%	94.1		76.5%	
2 offenders	21.8%	6.9%	10.0%	12.5%	11.3%	17.5%	16.1%	14.5	12.2	11.3%	6.0%	3.1%		7.9%	
3 or more offenders	-	-	9.8%	11.8%	10.8%	6.2%	-	15.2	8.1%	3.6%	-	2.7%		15.6%	
*Shows a statistically signif	icant diffe	erence by	year.												

Gender of DDV Offender

Any Time While Enrolled

Among all UH students reporting DDV incidents, 3 in 4 (74.6%) identified the offender as a male and 1 in 4 (25.9%) as a female. While this was the dominant trend, statistically more students identified the offender as female at Honolulu community college (37.4%) than other community colleges, and at UH Mānoa (29.9%) than other four-year universities.

Table D-8-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – Gender of Offenders by System and Campus – 2021												
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges							
	n=833	n=358	n=55	n=65	n=355							
Male	74.6%	71.5%	75.7%	75.4%	77.4%							
Female	25.9%	29.9%*	25.9%	25.6%	21.9%							
Other gender identity	0.9%	1.9%	-	-	0.3%							
Don't know	1.1%	0.8%	2.0%	-	1.6%							
*Shows a statistically significant difference by c	ampus.			•	•							

	Table D-8-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – Gender of Offenders by UHCC Campus – 2021													
	Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi Leeward Maui Windw													
	n=37	n=35	n=90	n=24	n=94	n=43	n=33							
Male	73.0%	62.6%	81.4%	85.8%	82.3%	70.8%	75.8%							
Female	24.4%	37.4%*	19.9%	22.5%	15.1%	23.9%	24.2%							
Other gender identity	2.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Don't know	-	-	-	-	3.7%	5.2%	-							
*Shows a statistically significant differen	ce by campus.	•												

Students experiencing DDV in the current academic year reported three fourths of offenders as male (76.1%). This was a statistically higher level in 2021 than 2019 (70.0%). All other campuses similarly and dominantly identified males as offenders. On a year-to-year basis, the only statistically significant difference was at Kapi 'olani community where more men were identified as offenders in 2021 (88.3%) compared with 2019 (69.8%).

	Table D-8-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – With One or More Offenders, by System, Campus and Year														
	ALL UH CAMPUSES 2021 2019		_	UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		Nest ahu	UH Community Colleges						
			2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019					
	n=409	n=530	n=163	n=219	n=35	n=42	n=28	n=38	n=182	n=230					
Male	76.1%*	70.0%	73.1%	65.2%	68.9%	74.3%	73.9%	72.9%	80.4%	73.3%					
Female	26.5%	30.4%	30.6%	36.6%	33.6%	26.5%	28.4%	29.5%	21.2%	25.5%					
Other gender identity	0.7%	1.5%	1.7%	0.3%	-	0.9%	-	2.1%	1	2.7%					
Don't know	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	3.1%	-	-	-	-	1.5%					

Table D-8-4: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Gender of Offenders by UHCC Campus and Year														
	Hawai'i		Hone	olulu	Kapi'olani		Kauaʻi		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=23	n=22	n=18	n=19	n=45	n=56	n=20	n=15	n=43	n=60	n=21	n=27	NA	n=31
Male	74.1%	64.5%	64.4%	57.0%	88.3%*	69.8%	82.9%	85.5%	86.1%	78.3%	74.4%	71.5%		81.9%
Female	25.9%	31.6%	35.6%	26.6%	11.7%	33.9%*	27.2%	20.8%	16.1%	25.4%	25.6%	28.5%		6.0%
Other gender identity	-	-	-	12.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		12.1%
Don't know	-	3.9%	-	4.3%	-	1.9%	-	-	-	-	-	3.0%		-
*Shows a statistically signif	icant diffe	erence by	year.	•		•		•	•	•		•	•	•

Number of Dating/Domestic Violence Incidents During Current Academic Year Among All Students Ever Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence While Enrolled at UH

Among all UH students who have experienced DDV since their UH matriculation, half reported no incidents during the current academic year. In addition, 1 in 6 students reported 3-5 DDV incidents during the current academic year, and 1 in 10 reported one (10.9%), two (10.8%), or more than five (11.5%). The decline in DDV current year prevalence was evident in the statistically significant increase in students reporting no incidents which went from 42.8 percent in 2019 to 50.2 percent in 2021. At the same time, students reporting



a high volume of 10 or more incidents in the current academic year dropped significantly from 10.0 percent in 2019 to 7.6 percent in 2021.

Underlying this shift was the significant increase in Mānoa students reporting no incidents – 43.7 percent in 2019 to 53.6 percent in 2021. Another notable change occurred at the West Oʻahu campus, where students reporting 10 or more DDV incidents significantly declined by half - from 13.5 percent in 2019 to 6.5 percent in 2021.

Table D-9- Nur		cent of				•		•		_					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa			UH Hilo			UH West Oʻahu			UH Community Colleges			
Number of	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
Incidence	n=829	n=928	n=948	n=357	n=389	n=342	n=55	n=69	n=66	n=67	n=76	n=52	n=350	n=393	n=488
0 time	50.2%*	42.8%	44.4%	53.6%*	43.7%	46.6%	36.1%	39.3%	43.0%	54.7%	49.4%	46.9%	48.0%	41.3%	42.9%
1 time	10.9%	16.8%*	14.0%	10.1%	19.1%*	15.0%*	11.9%	15.3%	14.8%	16.6%	15.0%	12.3%	10.5%	15.0%	13.5%
2 times	10.8%	11.4%	14.2%*	9.1%	10.7%	14.5%*	13.6%	16.1%	12.3%	6.3%	9.2%	18.9%*	12.9%	11.7%	13.8%
3-5 times	16.6%	14.2%	16.1%	16.1%	14.4%	15.0%	22.5%	13.3%	17.3%	11.6%	9.6%	9.3%	17.0%	15.1%	17.3%
6-9 times	3.9%	4.8%	4.3%	2.7%	4.4%	2.8%	7.2%	4.0%	5.5%	4.3%	3.4%	9.2%	4.7%	5.6%	4.6%
10 or more times	7.6%	10.0%*	6.9%	8.4%	7.7%	6.1%	8.7%	12.0%	7.2%	6.5%	13.5%*	3.4%	6.9%	11.2%	7.9%
*Shows a statistically	Shows a statistically significant difference by year.														

Among UHCC students overall, the number of incidents in the current academic year trended somewhat higher than at the four-year campuses. Just under half (48.0%) of UH community college students reported no incidents in the current academic year, followed by 17 percent who mentioned 3 to 5 times. On individual campuses, no DDV incidents varied from a low of 17.1 percent on Kaua'i to a high of 63.3 percent on the Windward campus. The Windward 2021 prevalence was triple that of 2019's 22.0 percent and significantly higher than other community college campuses. Among Hawai'i community college students, 18.0 percent indicated one current academic year incident in 2021 compared with 2.5 percent in 2019, a statistically significant difference. Finally, significantly fewer Leeward community college students reported the highest volume of incidents (10 or more) in 2021 (1.1%) than 2019 (13.9%).

Table D-9-2: P Numbe	ercent o			-		-						_
		Hawai 'i		Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Kaua'i		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
Number of Incidence	n=36	n=35	n=58	n=35	n=40	n=63	n=88	n=111	n=128	n=24	n=22	n=20
0 times	35.9%	36.7%	34.3%	49.9%	51.3%	48.2%	48.7%	50.1%	41.3%	17.1%	32.3%	36.9%
1 time	18.0%*	2.5%	13.4%	15.0%	7.9%	10.7%	8.4%	15.5%	11.1%	10.0%	14.7%	37.4%
2 times	5.3%	9.7%	9.2%	16.3%	9.6%	12.1%	16.9%	13.1%	15.8%	22.7%	21.3%	5.8%
3-5 times	25.3%	14.8%	23.8%	13.9%	17.1%	19.5%	13.0%	10.1%	19.0%	37.7%*	10.3%	13.4%
6-9 times	2.7%	14.1%	11.7%	-	11.8%	5.0%	2.2%	4.0%	3.0%	12.4%	5.0%	-
10 or more times	12.6%	22.2%	7.6%	4.9%	2.3%	4.5%	10.7%	7.2%	9.9%	-	16.4%	6.5%

Table D-9-3: Pe Numbe		JH Studen ents During							ce –	
		Leeward			Maui		Windward			
•	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019 2017		2021	2019	2017	
Number of Incidence	n=90	n=100	n=125	n=44	n=45	n=49	n=33	n=40	n=45	
0 times	52.1%	39.2%	47.3%	51.5%	40.5%	47.9%	63.3%*	22.0%	35.7%	
1 time	9.3%	17.1%	14.8%	13.0%	19.0%	12.6%	3.7%	22.1%*	11.3%	
2 times	14.6%	11.5%	15.8%	5.6%	6.9%	13.6%	5.3%	12.6%	14.4%	
3-5 times	13.8%	13.4%	11.7%	14.1%	19.1%	11.9%	19.9%	29.8%	24.7%	
6-9 times	9.2%	4.8%	3.3%	4.8%	-	4.3%	-	5.6%	5.7%	
10 or more times	1.1%	13.9%*	7.0%	11.0%	14.5%	9.7%	7.8%	7.9%	8.2%	
Shows a statistically significant difference by year.										

Relationship to Assaulted Participants (Multiple Mentions)

Any Time While Enrolled

Among all UH students, a large majority of more than 4 in 5 students (82.1%) reporting DDV at any time while enrolled identified the perpetrator as someone with whom there was an intimate relationship at the time of the incident. More than 1 in 6 (18.2%) indicated the offender was an intimate partner prior to the time of the incident. Fewer than 1 in 8 students experiencing DDV at any time while enrolled identified the perpetrator as a friend, acquaintance or classmate. This relationship pattern was reported across all four-year campuses and among UHCC students overall. The only statistically significant difference by campus was that the 1 in 7 (14.3%) Mānoa students reporting the perpetrator as a friend, acquaintance or classmate was statistically higher than the 8.6 percent at UHCC campuses overall.

On individual UHCC campuses, between 68.1 percent (Kaua'i) and 83.9 percent (Kapi'olani) identified the DDV offender as a current intimate partner. While there were generally no statistically significant differences campus to campus, almost 1 in 5 students identified an "other" relationship category without further details.

Table D-10-1: Percent of UH St At Any Time While Enrolled – Relat					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=824	n=354	n=55	n=67	n=349
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	82.1%	84.4%	77.8%	87.6%	79.3%
It was someone I was involved or inti- mate with prior to the time of the event	18.2%	18.7%	13.5%	16.7%	18.7%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	0.7%	0.8%	1.3%	-	0.5%
Co-worker	2.3%	2.1%	2.8%	1.1%	2.7%
Boss or supervisor	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	-	0.7%
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	11.9%	14.3%*	14.9%	14.0%	8.6%
Stranger	1.1%	0.5%	2.1%	2.8%	1.1%
Other	3.1%	0.9%	2.3%	2.8%	5.4%
Don't know	3.1%	2.4%	3.8%	1.0%	4.2%
*Shows a statistically significant difference by car	npus.		•	•	•

Table D-10-2: Percent of UH St At Any Time While Enrolled – Re												
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward					
	n=36	n=35	n=88	n=24	n=91	n=42	n=33					
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	82.1%	74.0%	83.9%	68.1%	81.3%	78.5%	72.7%					
It was someone I was involved or inti- mate with prior to the time of the event	20.1%	26.0%	22.7%	16.8%	14.1%	18.7%	12.5%					
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	-	4.9%	-	-	-	-	-					
Co-worker	3.3%	8.4%	2.6%	-	1.4%	-	5.0%					
Boss or supervisor	-	4.9%	-	3.7%	-	-	-					
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	8.7%	15.7%	11.3%	9.5%	6.5%	3.8%	5.0%					
Stranger	-	-	1.6%	-	-	2.1%	5.0%					
Other	7.0%	8.7%	6.9%	18.7%*	1.3%	3.9%	-					
Don't know	-	-	1.3%	-	8.0%	7.3%	9.7%					
*Shows a statistically significant difference across	campus	Shows a statistically significant difference across campus										

Current Academic Year

As with the time period any time while enrolled, UH students overall who reported DDV incidents in the current academic year identified the perpetrator as someone with whom they were involved or intimate with at the time of the event. A dominant majority of 8 in 10 (81.7%) indicated this relationship, followed by 1 in 5 (20.8%) who said it was a previous intimate partner and 1 in 7 (14.2%) a friend, acquaintance, or classmate.

Identities of DDV perpetrators proved statistically similar in both 2021 and 2019, with no significant differences period to period overall. This trend held across most other campuses, except for Mānoa and Kaua'i. Significantly more Mānoa students reported the DDV offender as an intimate partner in the current academic year, increasing from 75.8 percent in 2019 to 84.1 percent in 2021. In contrast, significantly fewer Kaua'i students identified DDV perpetrators as intimate partners, decreasing from 92.8 percent in 2019 to 61.5 percent in the current academic year.

Table D-10-3: Percent of UH Stude Current Academic Year – Rela										
	ALL	UH		lānoa		UH Hilo		st Oʻahu	UH Con	nmunity eges
	2021	2021 2019		2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=410	n=528	n=164	n=218	n=35	n=42	n=30	n=38	n=181	n=230
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	81.7%	77.4%	84.1%*	75.8%	79.5%	75.5%	89.6%	94.6%	78.6%	76.5%
It was someone I was involved or inti- mate with prior to the time of the event	20.8%	20.8%	21.8%	22.1%	11.5%	19.2%	17.8%	8.5%	22.2%	21.8%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	1.3%	1.6%	1.8%	0.9%	2.1%	1.1%	-	-	0.9%	2.5%
Co-worker	2.8%	1.8%	3.5%	0.8%	4.5%	3.0%	-	-	2.3%	2.8%
Boss or supervisor	1.4%	0.9%	1.9%	0.5%	-	-	-	-	1.4%	1.5%
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	14.2%	13.6%	16.9%	14.9%	15.3%	20.5%	15.6%	10.9%	11.2%	11.5%
Stranger	0.9%	1.7%	1.1%	2.2%	3.3%	-	-	-	0.5%	1.8%
Other	5.2%	5.0%	1.0%	4.5%*	3.7%	6.7%	3.7%	5.5%	9.6%	5.0%
Don't know	1.3%	2.8%	1.2%	1.5%	2.2%	1.1%	-	-	1.4%	4.8%
*Shows a statistically significant difference by	year.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		

Table D-10-4: Percent o				-		-			_					_
	Hav	vaiʻi	Hone	Honolulu Kap		iʻolani Ka		uaʻi	Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=23	n=22	n=18	n=19	n=45	n=56	n=20	n=15	n=42	n=60	n=21	n=27	NA	n=31
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	72.1%	58.6%	62.3%	71.8%	82.0%	68.9%	61.5%	92.8%	82.7%	75.7%	87.4%	87.9%		89.2%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	27.1%	33.1%	34.4%	27.4%	31.7%	19.0%	20.3%	22.6%	11.7%	19.7%	21.8%	10.0%		29.2%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	-	-	9.7%	-	-	8.4%	-	-	-	1.8%	-	-		-
Co-worker	5.2%	-	9.7%	4.1%	-	3.9%	-	-	3.0%	5.8%	-	-		-
Boss or supervisor	-	-	9.7%	7.9%	-	3.3%	4.5%	-	-	-	-	-		-
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	13.5%	12.0%	10.0%	3.8%	18.6%	17.4%	11.4%	-	11.1%	16.1%	-	9.3%		3.9%
Stranger	-	-	-	-	-	2.2%	-	-	-	2.3%	4.1%	5.6%		-
Other	11.0%	10.7%	17.4%	8.6%	13.4%	3.7%	22.6%	-	2.8%	5.9%	-	7.1%		-
Don't know	-	11.9%	-	3.8%	-	5.1%	-	-	5.9%	5.5%	-	5.8%		-
*Shows a statistically significant	differenc	e by yea	ar.	•	•	•		•		•				•

Relationship of Influence or Control by Offender

Any Time While Enrolled

Among all UH students, a large majority of 3 in 4 students (75.2%) experiencing DDV at any time while enrolled indicated that their offender exercised influence or control over them. More than half identified relationships of control over everyday activities (51.3%) or relationships with family or friends (55.3%). However, 1 in 4 (25.1%) said their offender influenced or controlled their academic or professional career.

A comparison of responses across all UH campuses showed that significantly more UH community college students reported DDV perpetrators had influence or control over a students' finances. UHCC students as well as Mānoa students indicated DDV offenders influencing or controlling their social standing at higher incidences than other four-year campuses at 23.9 percent and 21.5 percent, respectively.

Campus by campus results for the community colleges showed somewhat more variance. Significantly more Kapi'olani students (60.2%) reported influence/control over their partner's everyday activities. At the Maui campus, more students reported (34.9%) reported offender influence or control over student's finances.

On the other hand, significantly more students from Windward community college (30.9%) and Kaua'i (27.3%) than other UHCC campuses indicated that DDV perpetrators did not have influence or control over their everyday behavior, relationships, academic success, social standing or finances.

Table D-11-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time
While Enrolled – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by System and Campus – 2021

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=820	n=352	n=53	n=67	n=348
Any type of influence/control (Net)	75.2%	76.3%	77.2%	71.5%	74.4%
Everyday activities	51.3%	54.9%	49.6%	41.1%	49.9%
Academic or professional career	25.1%	26.2%	24.8%	19.5%	25.2%
Finances	21.4%	16.4%	17.2%	19.0%	27.5%*
Popularity/ social standing	21.4%	23.9%*	19.8%	9.1%	21.5%*
Relationship with family and/or friends	55.3%	54.5%	60.6%	55.6%	55.3%
Other type of influence or control	19.8%	18.5%	22.1%	14.1%	21.7%
No influence or control over any of the above	15.7%	16.6%	11.6%	22.5%	14.0%
I do not know	9.5%	7.8%	11.2%	5.9%	11.6%

Table D-11-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time
While Enrolled – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus – 2021

Willie Elliolled – Wilose Oli	ender in P	osition of in	iluelice of Co	onition by o	nce camp	us – 202 i	
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua ʻi	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=35	n=35	n=87	n=24	n=92	n=43	n=33
Any type of influence/control (Net)	76.6%	78.6%	81.7%	72.7%	72.1%	71.9%	58.9%
Everyday activities	49.2%	38.9%	60.2%*	34.1%	52.8%	52.4%	35.9%
Academic or professional career	28.0%	13.6%	28.5%	23.9%	26.4%	29.5%	18.0%
Finances	22.0%	26.8%	30.4%	32.0%	27.9%	34.9%*	12.4%
Popularity/ social standing	28.4%	30.4%	25.0%	9.8%	23.0%	14.3%	9.2%
Relationship with family and/or friends	63.4%	56.7%	59.8%	49.8%	54.6%	52.0%	43.9%
Other type of influence or control	30.4%	14.1%	20.4%	21.5%	17.5%	33.2%	21.5%
No influence or control over any of the above	5.5%	7.8%	14.4%	27.3%*	8.7%	16.4%	30.9%*
I do not know	17.9%	13.6%	3.9%	-	19.2%*	11.7%	10.2%
*Shows a statistically significant difference by can	npus.				l .	I	1

Current Academic Year

Patterns of influence or control among perpetrators of DDV during the current academic year showed similar patterns. Overall, just under 8 in 10 (78%) of students experiencing DDV in the current academic year reported the offender had some type of influence or control over them. Most mentioned were influence/control over relationships with family or friends (56.2%) and over everyday activities (51.8%).

In 2021, significantly more Mānoa students indicated perpetrator control over everyday activities (58.8%) than in 2019 (44.7%). At the West Oʻahu campus, more students in 2019 reported offenders having influence/control over finances that currently, 36.1 percent and 11.4 percent, respectively. The same was true with control over West Oʻahu student's social standing, which went from 29.0 percent in 2019 to 6.8 percent in 2021. No statistically significant difference were evident in community college reporting, except at Maui where "other" influence or control increased from 10.4 percent in 2019 to 35.0 percent in 2021.

Table D-11-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by System, Campus and Year

		UH PUSES	UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West Oʻahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=406	n=523	n=163	n=215	n=34	n=42	n=30	n=37	n=179	n=229
Any type of influence/control (Net)	78.0%	75.8%	80.8%	72.8%	81.0%	70.5%	72.8%	58.5%	75.7%	82.5%
Everyday activities	51.8%	50.6%	58.8%*	44.7%	57.5%	42.2%	35.5%	50.1%	47.2%	57.8%
Academic or professional career	27.9%	26.6%	31.7%	23.2%	30.3%	23.2%	8.8%	27.1%	27.2%	30.2%
Finances	22.8%	24.2%	17.0%	18.4%	16.7%	19.8%	11.4%	36.1%*	31.1%	28.5%
Popularity/ social standing	20.2%	21.1%	23.9%	20.5%	18.7%	19.3%	6.8%	29.0%*	19.3%	20.7%
Relationship with family and/or friends	56.2%	53.1%	57.4%	50.4%	61.4%	47.2%	45.9%	47.8%	55.9%	57.6%
Other type of influence or control	21.3%	19.2%	19.8%	18.7%	22.3%	28.8%	13.3%	16.5%	23.7%	18.3%
No influence or control over any of the above	15.0%	13.7%	13.5%	15.9%	10.0%	23.6%*	24.8%	22.0%	15.7%	8.4%
I do not know	7.0%	10.5%	5.7%	11.3%	9.0%	5.9%	2.4%	19.5%*	8.6%	9.1%

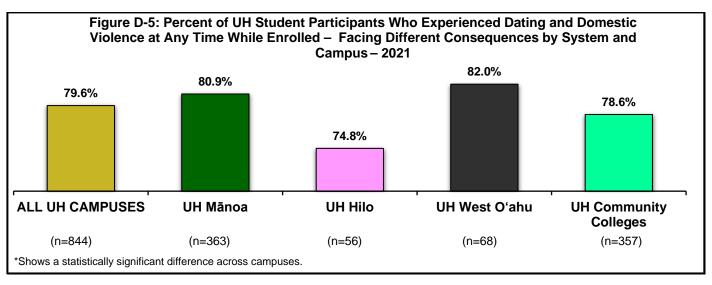
Table D-11-4: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus and Year

Out the Adddition real Willoss Offerides in Foodball of Influence of Control by Office Campus and Tear													•	
	Hav	vaiʻi	Hone	olulu	Kapi	ʻolani	Kai	uaʻi	Lee	ward	Ma	aui	Wind	dward
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=22	n=22	n=18	n=19	n=44	n=56	n=20	n=15	n=43	n=60	n=21	n=26	NA	n=31
Any type of influence/control (Net)	70.0%	76.8%	72.7%	59.5%	80.1%	85.1%	72.3%	84.8%	79.7%	88.0%	70.3%	74.2%		91.2%
Everyday activities	46.3%	64.8%	27.2%	34.6%	58.4%	52.0%	30.7%	55.2%	54.1%	66.3%	47.8%	49.9%		68.9%
Academic or professional career	20.2%	43.0%	19.6%	26.0%	31.1%	16.5%	23.2%	30.5%	29.1%	37.5%	34.1%	27.7%		36.1%
Finances	15.5%	37.2%	27.7%	12.0%	37.8%	23.7%	33.7%	23.7	32.3	34.7%	43.1%	19.7		38.7%
Popularity/ social standing	28.4%	33.7%	23.1%	16.5%	20.5%	16.3%	11.8%	30.5%	22.0%	14.1%	10.8%	24.6%		27.0%
Relationship with family and/or friends	64.9%	72.9%	37.4%	33.4%	58.3%	48.9%	49.6%	60.5%	56.0%	61.6%	59.4%	64.5%		62.5%
Other type of influence or control	29.5%	22.0%	19.6%	12.6%	25.6%	18.0%	25.9%	22.6%	13.7%	27.1%	35.0%*	10.4%		7.3%
No influence or control over any of the above	8.8%	15.1%	9.2%	20.4%	19.9%	5.6%	27.7%	15.2%	8.8%	5.7%	25.3%	7.1%		4.4%
I do not know	21.2%	8.1%	18.1%	20.1%	-	9.3%	-	-	11.5	6.3%	4.3%	18.7		4.4%
*Shows a statistically signif	icant diffe	erence by	year.	•		•		•	•				•	

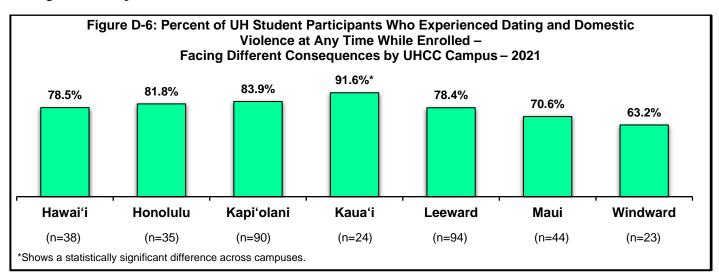
Consequences of Dating/Domestic Violence Experiences (Incidence)

Any Time While Enrolled

Overall, just under 4 in 5 (79.6%) UH students experiencing DDV at any time while enrolled at UH reported at least one type of negative consequences as a result of the DDV incident. The incidence of negative impacts ranged from 74.8 percent for Hilo students to 82.0 percent for West Oʻahu students, with no significant differences campus to campus.



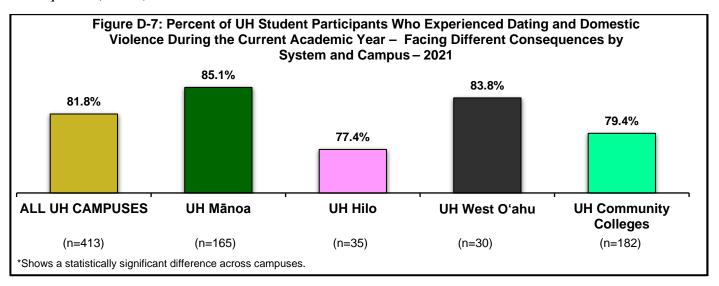
An average of 78.6 percent of students across the seven community college campuses likewise reported suffering negative consequences after experiencing DDV. Incidence rates were similar across campuses except for Kaua'i, where more than 9 in 10 (91.6%) reported negative impacts from DDV – the highest rate among all 10 campuses.

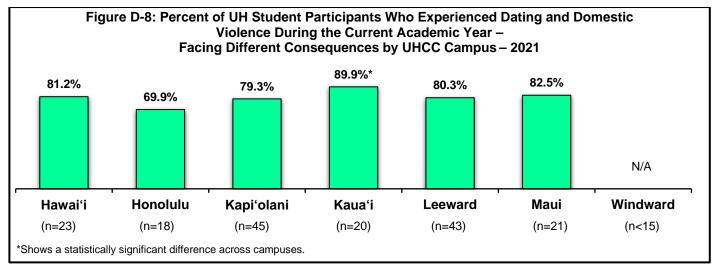


Current Academic Year

Among students experiencing DDV during the current academic year, similar percentages reported negative impacts, with 4 in 5 overall identifying at least one consequence. Between 85.1 percent of students at Mānoa and 77.4 percent at Hilo reported post DDV consequences.

Campus specific data for the current academic year paralleled the any time while enrolled time period. Results for both four-year universities and community college campus showed no statistically significant differences except for Kaua'i. Students from the Garden Isle campus were most likely to have experienced a post-DDV consequence (89.9%).





Types of Consequences Experienced

Using input from student focus groups across all 10 campus from prior years, this study identified five categories of negative impacts: 1) Academic/Professional; 2) Hostile Environment; 3) Emotional/Mental Health; 4) Physical Health; and 5) Social Conditions.

Regardless of time period (any time while enrolled or current academic year), negative consequences mentioned by students overall ranked in the following order: 7 to 8 out of 10 suffered Emotional/Mental Health problems; 1 of 2 Academic/Professional issues; 2 in 5 Social Conditions; 1 in 4 Physical Health; and 1 in 5 Hostile Environment.

Among UH students across all campuses, the highest incidence of survey participants experiencing DDV indicated that they suffered emotional and mental health problems. More than 7 in 10 (72.0%) reported this consequence. While results were similar among the four year campuses, they differed at community colleges. Significantly more students from Kapi olani (75.6%), Hawai (74.8%) and Leeward (73.8%) reported having emotional and mental health issues after DDV incidents. Impacts included feeling helpless, loss of interest in daily activities, and feeling numb or detached.

Second most mentioned was the category of Academic/Professional consequences. Almost half (45.3%) overall reported these negative impacts. Among all survey participants experiencing DDV, more than one-third reported difficulty concentrating on assignments or exams, one-fourth experienced lower academic performance, one-fifth considered dropping out of school, and one-eighth dropped classes. This incidence proved fairly consistent across all 10 campuses except for Kapi olani at any time while enrolled. Statistically more Kapi olani community college students (55.4%) reported facing academic and professional consequences. Further, statistically more students at Kapi olani than other community college campuses reported experiencing each of the five specific impacts under Academic/Professional consequences. For example, 1 in 5 (19.7%) dropped classes after experiencing DDV.

Slightly fewer (42.5%) overall reported social conditions were impacted by DDV experiences. The most mentioned specific consequence was stopping or reducing socializing with friends (33.9%).

One in 4 (26.7%) indicated physical health issues, with 13 percent reporting eating disorders and 12.3 percent head or stomach aches. Finally, 1 in 5 (21.8%) reported hostile environment impacts requiring 12.2 percent to change their daily routines.



Table D-12-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time
While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by System and Campus – 2021

	ALL UH	UH		UH West	UH Community
	CAMPUSES	Manoa	UH Hilo	Oʻahu	Colleges
	n=844	n=363	n=56	n=68	n=357
HAD IMPACT (NET)	79.6%	80.9%	74.8%	82.0%	78.6%
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	72.0%	73.2%	70.6%	79.3%	69.5%
Felt helpless and hopeless	44.1%	43.3%	39.9%	39.8%	46.4%
Loss of interest in daily activities	41.5%	41.8%	48.4%	42.8%	40.0%
Felt numb/detached	40.5%	40.4%	43.8%	36.3%	40.9%
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	27.7%	27.3%	30.5%	27.6%	27.5%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	21.4%	19.2%	24.7%	23.3%	22.8%
Felt like hurting myself	15.3%	14.9%	17.4%	13.0%	15.9%
Thought about suicide	12.5%	12.2%	15.3%	9.8%	13.0%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	45.3%	45.3%	43.0%	34.9%	47.6%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	37.6%	38.4%	39.0%	30.5%	37.9%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exams	24.8%	23.2%	22.4%	23.3%	27.0%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	24.5%	25.0%	20.8%	24.8%	24.6%
Thought about dropping out of school	18.4%	16.2%	20.1%	16.5%	20.6%
Dropped classes	12.5%	9.6%	8.7%	14.2%	15.7%*
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	42.5%	43.7%	44.4%	40.8%	41.4%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	33.9%	36.3%	38.3%	26.7%	32.2%
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	19.1%	18.8%	17.8%	23.2%	18.9%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs	16.2%	18.0%*	25.4%*	7.4%	14.6%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	11.2%	13.1%	16.6%	7.4%	9.1%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	26.7%	26.3%	25.2%	28.9%	27.0%
Eating problems/ disorders	13.0%	12.7%	12.6%	14.5%	13.1%
Headaches/ stomach aches	12.3%	10.9%	13.6%	11.5%	13.7%
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	8.4%	8.9%	8.2%	8.7%	7.9%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	6.9%	5.2%	7.7%	5.9%	8.6%
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care	4.3%	3.9%	3.7%	8.2%	4.1%
Head trauma, e.g., Concussion	1.7%	0.9%	3.5%	-	2.5%
Chipped or knocked out teeth	0.5%	0.4%	-	-	0.7%
Broken bones	0.1%	0.3%	-	-	-
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	21.8%	21.4%	27.5%	17.9%	21.9%
Changed daily routines	12.2%	12.1%	17.5%	8.2%	12.1%
Changed where I went	9.4%	9.4%	12.6%	6.5%	9.5%
Fearful for my safety	8.6%	7.6%	10.5%	8.9%	9.3%
Changed living quarters	6.8%	6.6%	15.1%*	3.4%	6.3%
OTHER	3.6%	3.2%	1.0%	2.7%	4.6%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Table D-12-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time
While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus – 2021

While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus – 2021 Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi Leeward Maui Windward													
	Hawaiʻi	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward						
	n=38	n=35	n=90	n=24	n=94	n=44	n=33						
HAD IMPACT (NET)	78.5%	81.8%	83.9%	91.6%*	78.4%	70.6%	63.2%						
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	74.8%*	66.8%	75.6%*	73.0%	73.8%*	63.3%	43.1%						
Felt helpless and hopeless	48.4%	53.5%	50.7%	33.1%	45.9%	50.2%	30.8%						
Loss of interest in daily activities	37.8%	52.8%*	38.7%	29.3%	49.3%*	36.9%	17.5%						
Felt numb/detached	43.8%	42.9%	43.0%	45.7%	42.6%	40.2%	22.1%						
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	18.4%	25.9%	30.1%	13.4%	35.2%*	27.2%	21.7%						
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	26.6%	26.7%	23.0%	9.6%	26.5%	24.3%	11.4%						
Felt like hurting myself	10.9%	19.0%	15.3%	13.4%	17.9%	20.9%	9.2%						
Thought about suicide	2.8%	22.8%*	11.6%	13.4%	17.7%*	16.3%*	-						
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	47.6%	44.1%	55.4%*	54.6%	46.5%	47.7%	28.0%						
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	39.7%*	31.1%	45.4%*	35.0%	38.8%*	44.6%*	13.8%						
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exams	32.2% *	21.6%	34.2%*	8.5%	32.3%*	24.0%	9.2%						
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	31.6% *	17.7%	32.5%*	8.7%	24.4%	29.3%*	8.2%						
Thought about dropping out of school	24.3%	22.0%	19.7%	13.7%	25.2%	21.0%	9.2%						
Dropped classes	16.5%	17.0%	19.1%*	5.0%	14.3%	24.2%*	4.3%						
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	43.0%	38.2%	55.5%*	28.7%	42.8%	32.7%	21.4%						
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	29.1%	30.9%	40.5*	24.7%	33.6%	31.0%	17.5%						
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	10.2%	21.2%	21.0%	13.1%	26.1%*	15.2%	9.2%						
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs	15.6%	-	19.5%	16.8%	18.0%	11.4%	9.2%						
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	3.6%	4.6%	10.7%	13.1%	14.2%*	4.6%	4.3%						
PHYSICAL HEALTH	31.7%	21.3%	28.6%	30.4%	27.4%	32.5%	12.8%						
Eating problems/ disorders	17.0%	4.7%	11.7%	9.6%	18.5% G	15.7%	4.9%						
Headaches/ stomach aches	13.1%	12.9%	13.4%	13.7%	18.3%	16.4%	-						
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	4.7%	3.5%	6.7%	8.5%	9.9%	14.4%	4.3%						
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	10.3%	12.9%	8.1%	9.6%	5.2%	15.0%	4.3%						
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care	6.0%	4.6%	5.2%	5.0%	3.8%	2.9%	-						
Head trauma, e.g. Concussion	2.2%	4.7%	-	5.0%	1.4%	5.5%	4.3%						
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	-	-	-	1.4%	3.0%	-						
Broken bones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	19.4%	7.5%	27.0%*	21.9%	27.6%*	22.6%	9.2%						
Changed daily routines	8.9%	4.0%	15.4%	9.0%	17.2%%	11.0%	4.9%						
Changed where I went	7.8%	4.0%	11.0%	5.0%	14.3%	7.9%	4.9%						
Fearful for my safety	9.4%	4.0%	11.4%	5.0%	11.0%	11.9%	4.3%						
Changed living quarters	3.9%	4.0%	10.9%	9.0%	6.4%	4.3%	-						
OTHER	2.0%	-	5.5%	3.7%	3.5%	3.9%	14.9%						

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Current Academic Year Consequences

Trends in negative consequences to DDV also applied to those reporting DDV incidents in the current academic year. Comparing 2021 and 2019 data on negative impacts of DDV showed differences only for the Mānoa campus. Significantly more Mānoa students identified facing consequences involving emotional/mental health and Academic/Professional issues. More than 3 in 4 Mānoa students reported emotional/health problems, a significant increase from 65.8 percent in 2019 to 76.2 percent in 2021.

Mānoa students facing academic/professional issues increased significantly period to period. In 2019, 37.3 percent of survey participants experiencing DDV reported academic/professional issues, with that incidence rising to 47.8 percent or +10 points in 2021. Although directional, more students reported experiencing each of the five behaviors categorized under Academic/Professional in 2021 over 2019.

Table D-12-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by System, Campus and Year													
Current Academic Year – Fa		. UH	Conse	quence	s by S	ystem,		us and 1 West	UH Com	munity			
		USES	ин м	ānoa	UH	Hilo		ahu	Colle	-			
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019			
	n=413	n=531	n=165	n=219	n=35	n=42	n=30	n=38	n=182	n=231			
HAD IMPACT (NET)	81.8%	80.3%	85.1%*	76.7%	77.4%	85.6%	83.8%	75.5%	79.4%	83.7%			
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	73.5%	68.5%	76.2%*	65.8%	70.8%	77.0%	83.8%	68.6%	69.8%	69.6%			
Felt helpless and hopeless	45.0%	45.9%	50.1%	41.6%	38.3%	49.2%	44.1%	52.1%	41.9%	48.4%			
Loss of interest in daily activities	43.6%	43.3%	49.3%*	38.8%	49.7%	58.0%	50.8%	53.2%	36.1%	43.1%			
Felt numb/detached	41.7%	43.9%	44.2%	43.8%	42.6%	47.0%	41.2%	45.9%	39.3%	43.2%			
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	28.2%	33.9%	31.7%	32.5%	31.7%	42.4%	29.1%	43.7%	24.2%	32.1%			
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	19.7%	23.2%	17.8%	21.4%	27.4%	23.5%	31.1%	28.1%	18.1%	24.1%			
Felt like hurting myself	14.8%	20.8%*	16.8%	16.8%	15.1%	23.6%	18.6%	42.0%*	12.2%	20.6%*			
Thought about suicide	12.3%	19.3%*	15.9%	16.8%	12.7%	17.9%	13.7%	33.2%	8.7%	19.6%*			
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	45.8%	41.6%	47.8%*	37.3%	48.2%	45.2%	29.3%	52.8%	46.2%	43.2%			
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	38.0%	39.2%	42.6%	35.4%	44.6%	45.2%	29.3%	47.2%	34.0%	40.3%			
Missed assignment deadlines/taking an exams	25.1%	25.5%	26.3%	19.7%	26.7%	27.0%	19.2%	37.2%	24.6%	28.7%			
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	21.5%	25.5%	25.0%	22.5%	24.1%	25.9%	20.1%	40.2%	17.9%	25.8%			
Thought about dropping out of school	15.8%	18.0%	17.8%	16.1%	21.7%	21.0%	13.1%	21.0%	13.3%	18.7%			
Dropped classes	8.0%	10.5%	7.4%	6.5%	6.4%	14.0%	14.5%	12.1%	7.8%	13.5%			
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	40.1%	45.3%	48.3%	43.1%	43.4%	56.9%	27.7%	51.9%	34.2%	44.2%			
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	31.9%	38.7%*	39.1%	37.2%	37.9%	51.2%	16.1%	39.8%*	26.8%	37.6%*			
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	17.8%	24.6%*	23.5%	23.0%	14.7%	31.6%*	21.0%	42.7%	12.6%	21.8%*			
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs	16.1%	24.0%*	20.2%	24.0%	26.5%	27.6%	7.8%	36.4%*	11.7%	21.3%*			
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	10.0%	13.8%	15.3%	12.0%	14.1%	16.4%	10.1%	22.1%	4.3%	13.6%*			
PHYSICAL HEALTH	27.4%	25.5%	27.9%	23.3%	26.3%			41.6%	26.9%	24.7%			
Eating problems/ disorders	13.2%	14.1%	14.7%	12.9%	12.6%	12.4%	13.4%	33.8%	11.8%	12.4%			
Headaches/ stomach aches	12.1%	13.9%	12.8%	12.0%	16.4%	19.4%	11.1%	20.2%	10.9%	13.6%			
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	9.3%	10.1%	10.5%	11.6%	10.5%	5.6%	6.3%	11.9%	8.4%	9.2%			
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	6.6%	7.7%	4.8%	7.7%	9.7%	5.1%	7.9%	17.7%	7.5%	6.6%			
Needed to seek medical attention/health care	3.3%	6.4%*	2.8%	5.9%	3.6%	3.9%	9.9%	13.1%	2.5%	6.4%			
Head trauma, e.g. Concussion	1.6%	2.4%	0.3%	1.0%	4.6%	5.1%	-	10.6%	2.4%	2.0%			
Chipped or knocked out teeth	0.3%	1.2%	0.6%	-	-	1.2%	-	-	-	2.6%			
Broken bones	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	-	-	-	-	3.1%	-	0.3%			

Table D-12-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by System, Campus and Year

				90.0	, .,	,,	•••••			
	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West Oʻahu		UH Com Colle	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
Con't	n=413	n=531	n=165	n=219	n=35	n=42	n=30	n=38	n=182	n=231
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	22.8%	22.2%	23.7%	18.4%	31.7%	23.6%	18.6%	26.0%	21.0%	25.0%
Changed daily routines	12.6%	14.3%	13.3%	13.1%	19.3%	10.5%	7.4%	14.7%	11.6%	16.0%
Changed where I went	9.6%	12.3%	8.7%	11.9%	13.1%	10.7%	7.4%	16.6%	10.1%	12.2%
Changed living quarters	7.5%	6.1%	8.0%	5.1%	18.3%	12.2%	4.9%	5.5%	5.3%	6.1%
Fearful for my safety	7.3%	10.2%	6.9%	10.6%	10.3%	8.5%	14.1%	14.5%	5.8%	9.3%
OTHER	4.2%	4.9%	4.3%	5.8%	-	7.0%	-	-	5.6%	4.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Table D-12-4: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the
Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus and Year

Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus and Year Hawai'i Honolulu Kapi'olani Kaua'i Leeward Maui Windwa														
	Hav	vaiʻi		olulu	Kapi			uaʻi	Lee	ward			Wind	lward
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=23	n=22	n=18	n=19	n=45	n=56	n=20	n=15	n=43	n=61	n=21	n=27	n=12	n=31
	81.2%	91.6%	69.9%	71.5%	79.3%	82.1%	89.9%	84.8%	80.3%	87.9%	82.5%	69.9%	64.8%	91.3%
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	81.2%	70.7%	54.2%	55.0%	73.2%	66.8%	67.4%	69.2%	77.9%	72.8%	75.0%	61.0%	23.4%	83.9%*
Felt helpless & hopeless	49.1%	59.9%	44.5%	39.9%	48.5%	45.9%	29.4%	61.3%	34.6%	44.5%	54.6%	37.9%	23.4%	60.3%
Loss of interest in daily activities	39.6%	49.2%	44.5%	35.2%	26.9%	37.5%	24.9%	38.5%	50.0%	41.5%	34.1%	40.4%	23.4%	61.2%
Felt numb/detached	45.9%	49.9%	30.2%	28.1%	43.2%	35.6%	44.7%	55.7%	35.1%	47.2%	44.2%	41.4%	23.4%	49.0%
Nightmares/trouble sleeping	22.6%	49.0%	9.8%	39.2%*	28.2%	19.5%	16.1%	39.8%	32.3%	35.8%	26.5%	24.9%	13.4%	34.0%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	28.4%	38.3%	19.9%	22.0%	18.5%	18.6%	6.0%	40.3%*	19.7%	22.4%	22.6%	21.7%	-	22.9%
Felt like hurting myself	18.0%	42.6%	9.8%	8.3%	5.5%	19.3%	10.5%	24.3%	11.1%	14.3%	25.0%	25.9%	13.4%	20.9%
Thought about suicide	4.6%	42.3%*	9.8%	12.7%	6.3%	17.7%	10.5%	33.1%	11.2%	13.8%	15.4%	19.1%	-	16.8%
ACADEMIC/ PROFESSIONAL	47.4%	63.5%	37.3%	34.3%	50.4%	38.9%	55.4%	38.1%	46.1%	41.3%	45.6%	50.1%	27.8%	42.2%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	38.3%	51.0%	19.9%	34.3%	38.7%	35.9%	37.4%	38.1%	34.1%	37.7%	39.3%	50.1%	13.4%	42.2%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exams	34.8%	42.7%	17.7%	19.6%	32.9%	24.9%	10.2%	15.3%	28.0%	28.7%	15.0%	40.1%*	13.4%	27.9%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	38.1%	39.3%	10.0%	19.6%	24.3%	25.3%	10.5%	15.7%	15.6%	22.5%	11.2%	30.6%	-	28.1%
Thought about dropping out of school	21.5%	51.3%*	10.0%	4.0%	15.5%	12.3%	6.0%	7.9%	14.4%	17.8%	6.5%	27.6%*	13.4%	15.4%
Dropped classes	13.1%	30.5%	-	12.5%	7.9%	8.4%	6.0%	8.3%	6.2%	10.0%	17.5%	17.7	-	16.5%
	42.6%	61.1%	10.0%	32.2%	41.0%	40.8%	19.2%	52.2%	39.1%	44.5%	40.4%	34.6%	23.4%	49.5%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	27.8%	53.3%	10.0%	32.2%	27.1%	36.7%	19.2%	45.0%	30.4%	38.1%	40.4%	25.2%	23.4%	38.1%
Withdrew from/afraid of people	8.9%	27.7%	-	28.2%	13.5%	21.3%	10.2%	15.4%	18.2%	28.3%	15.4%	13.0%	13.4%	12.4%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs	15.1%	38.5%	-	12.3%	13.1%	13.2%	14.7%	31.3%	12.0%	26.3%	10.6%	9.6%	13.4%	24.9%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	6.0%	25.8%	-	8.4%	2.5%	9.4%	10.2%	21.0%	6.2%	15.5%	3.2%	-	-	20.0%

Table D-12-4: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus and Year														
	Hav	vai'i	Hon	olulu	Kapi	ʻolani	Ka	uaʻi	Lee	ward	Ma	aui	Wind	lward
Con't	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
PHYSICAL HEALTH	38.1%	35.5%	-	30.8%	28.0%	15.2%	21.3%	15.9%	31.5%	22.0%	32.6%	28.6%	23.4%	36.1%
Eating problems/ disorders	13.8%	27.4%	-	11.0%	13.2%	10.8%	6.0%	15.9%	14.9%	9.4%	14.5%	9.2%	13.4%	12.2%
Headaches/stomach aches	13.8%	31.8%	-	15.4%	16.5%	8.2%	6.0%	7.9%	11.7%	11.9%	14.0%	15.9%	-	13.0%
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	7.8%	15.2%	-	8.4%	8.3%	5.1%	10.2%	15.9%	8.5%	5.6%	19.4%	18.8%	-	8.1%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	9.1%	15.8%	-	12.2%	8.3%	4.2%	6.0%	-	3.2%	5.5%	24.6%*	3.6%	-	8.6%
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care	-	4.0%	-	8.4%	7.6%	2.2%	6.0%	-	-	7.1%	-	6.3%	-	15.9%
Head trauma, e.g. Concussion	-	3.8%	-	3.9%	-	-	6.0%	-	3.1%	2.7%	8.3%	-	-	4.4%
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	7.8%	-	-	-	-	-	7.9%	-	2.9%	-	-	-	4.2%
Broken bones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3%	-	-	-	-
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	17.1%	31.6%	8.1%	20.9%	21.8%	22.1%	21.6%	21.0%	28.1%	24.1%	23.4%	16.3%	13.4%	39.1%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

ENVIRONMENT Changed daily routines

Changed where I went

Changed living quarters

Fearful for my safety

OTHER

8.4%

12.8%

4.8%

31.6%

23.2%

15.1%

15.7%

14.4%

8.1%

8.1%

8.1%

8.1%

8.4%

16.3%

4.0%

13.0%

14.1%

7.9%

10.9%

7.4%

8.5%

14.8%

7.4%

1.7%

5.9%

6.8%

6.0%

6.0%

6.0%

6.0%

4.5%

13.7%

6.3%

-

15.4%

14.2%

3.7%

6.2%

3.0%

12.3%

11.9%

5.3%

10.3%

3.9%

9.7%

6.9%

2.7%

4.2%

4.0%

6.8%

9.5%

5.9%

12.9%

3.7%

13.4%

13.4%

27.0

28.2%

19.3%

10.3%

7.6%

NONCONSENSUAL SEXUAL CONTACT

Survey Questions Used to Identify Nonconsensual Sexual Contact (NSC)

Nonconsensual sexual contact included two types—sexual penetration and sexual touching. Respondents were asked about their experience with each type during two time periods. — Both types of contact experienced and tactics used by the perpetrator were asked about in the survey questions. The four types of tactics included: (1) physical force, (2) incapacitation, (3) coercion, and (4) absence of affirmative consent.

Prevalence rates are reported for each type of nonconsensual sexual contact by system, campus, and time period. Rates are also segmented by gender, year of study, and enrollment status..

The UH Survey asked about nonconsensual contact for two time periods:

- At any time while enrolled at UH
- Since the beginning of the Fall 2020 term

For each of these time periods, students were asked about two types of nonconsensual sexual contact (see questions G1 and G2):

- Sexual Penetration
 - When one person puts a penis, fingers, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus
 - When someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's vagina, penis, or anus
- Sexual Touching (also referenced as non-penetrative nonconsensual sexual contact)
 - Kissing
 - Touching someone's breast, chest, crotch, genitals, groin or buttocks
 - Grabbing, groping or rubbing against someone in a sexual way, even if the touching was over clothes

Students were asked about the nonconsensual sexual contact that was the result of the following tactics:

- Physical force was defined as:
 - Someone used physical force or threats of physical force
 - Someone attempted to use physical force or threats of physical force but did not succeed
- Incapacitation was defined as when someone is unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol
- Coercion was defined as when someone is threatened with serious but non-physical harm or promised rewards
- Absence of affirmative consent was defined as when the behavior occurred without one's active, ongoing voluntary agreement

The following prevalence estimates were based on students' responses to the UH Survey questions that asked about these behaviors and tactics. Estimates were calculated for all behaviors and tactics, for each behavior and for different combinations of tactics.

To assess the overall risk of nonconsensual sexual contact, estimates for the two types of behaviors and the four tactics (physical force or threat of physical force or attempted use of physical force, incapacitation, coercion, and absence of affirmative consent) were calculated for any time while enrolled at UH and during the current academic year (since Fall 2020 to Spring 2021).



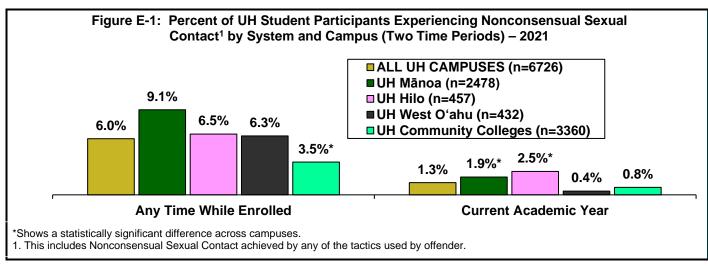
Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact (Aggregate or Net of Sexual Touching or Sexual Penetration)

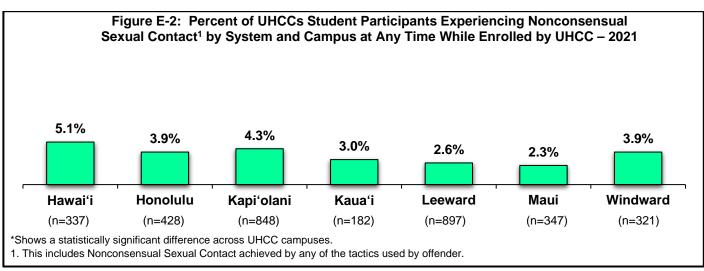
Any Time While Enrolled at UH

Among all UH students from the 10 campuses, six percent (6%) reported experiencing sexual penetration or sexual touching without their consent at any time while enrolled at UH. Despite widespread differences in student populations across the three four-year campuses, NSC prevalence rates were statistically similar. Almost 1 in 10 UH Mānoa students indicated NSC (9.1%) for this time period. UH Hilo and UH West Oʻahu students reported almost identical rates of NSC at 6.5 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively.

For this time period, overall prevalence among UH community colleges on an aggregated basis was significantly lower than Mānoa, Hilo and West Oʻahu campuses. UHCC's incidence of NSC (3.5%) was almost half that of Hilo and West Oahu campus, and approximately a third that of Mānoa.

As presented in Figure E-2, individual community college campuses shows that the prevalence rate ranged from a low of 2.3 percent on the Maui campus to a high of 5.1 percent on the Hawai'i campus. However, statistical testing showed no significant differences.







Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact

Current Academic Year

The UH NSC prevalence rate among all students participating in the survey was 1.3 percent. During the current academic year (from Fall Semester 2020 to the first two months of Spring Semester 2021), statistical analyses showed significant differences by campus. The two largest campuses NSC prevalence were higher than those of the smaller UH West Oʻahu campus and of the UH community college system when aggregated. UH Hilo's rate of 2.5 percent was y slightly higher than Mānoa's rate of 1.9 percent.

Across all seven community college campus, fewer than one percent of UHCC students reported having experienced NSC during the current academic year (0.8%). Students enrolled at the Windward campus reported no NSC cases. Prevalence rates varied little-from a low of 0.5 percent at Honolulu and Maui campuses to a high of 1.9 percent on Kaua'i. There were no statistically significant differences between campuses.

	Table E-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact ¹ Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus – 2021													
Hawai'i Honolulu Kapi'olani Kaua'i Leeward Maui Windward														
	n=337	n=428	n=848	n=182	n=897	n=347	n=321							
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	0.9%	0.5%	0.8%	1.9%	0.9%	0.5%	-							
Penetration														
Sexual Touching	0.6%	-	0.8%	1.9%	0.7%	0.3%	-							

Comparisons 2021-2019-2017

Comparisons for all gender-violence prevalence rates reported in this study reflected the fact that for the current academic year period, UH classes were all on-line. That said, more students in 2019 and 2017 reported incidents of nonconsensual sexual contact than in 2021. While NSC prevalence among all UH students held steady in 2017 and 2019 at 2.8 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively, it dropped significantly to less than half or 1.3 percent in 2021.

UH Mānoa and the UH community college system data followed a similar downward trend: In the last tracking period (2019), 4.3 percent of Manōa students reported NSC, and in 2021, the incidence declined to 1.9 percent or 2.4 percentage points. At UHCC, 2019 rates were more than halved in 2021, going from 1.9 percent to 0.8 percent, respectively.

However, prevalence rates remained statistically similar in 2021 and 2019 at UH Hilo and UH West Oʻahu. Prevalence at Hilo decreased slightly but not significantly from 3.2 percent in 2019 to 2.5 percent in 2021. At UH West Oʻahu, almost the same percentage of students reported experiencing NSC – 0.6 percent in 2019 and 0.4 percent in 2021.



Tabl	Table E-2-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact ¹ Current Academic Year by System, Campus and Year														
	ALL UH CAMPUSES UH Manoa						UH Hilo				West O	'ahu	UH Community Colleges		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=6726	n=6314	n=6311	n=2478	n=2498	n=2197	n=457	n=481	n=453	n=432	n=420	n=357	n=3360	n=2915	n=3304
Current Academic Year	1.3%	2.9%*	2.8%*	1.9%	4.3%*	4.7%*	2.5%	3.2%	3.8%	0.4%	0.6%	1.3%	0.8%	1.9%*	1.5%*
*Shows a statisti	cally sign	ificant dif	ference b	ov vear.											

Except for significant declines at Kapi olani and Windward community colleges, NSC prevalence remained statistically constant period to period. Windward showed the most dramatic change, going from 4.9 percent in 2019 to no cases in the current academic year. At Kapi olani, the rate in 2019 (2.5%) was about three times that of 2021 at 0.8 percent. Although the rates at Hawai'i, Honolulu, and Kaua'i decreased, these were not statistically significant declines. Meanwhile Leeward and Maui campus show almost identical rates in 2019 and 2021, with Leeward going from 0.8 percent in 2019 to 0.9 percent in 2021, and Maui an identical 0.5 percent in both years.

Table E-2-	Table E-2-2: Percent of Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact ¹ Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year														
Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi															
	2021														
	n=337	n=311	n=331	n=428	n=373	n=450	n=848	n=740	n=863	n=182	n=175	n=154			
Current Academic Year	0.9%	2.8%	2.8%	0.5%	1.2%	0.3%	0.8%	2.5%*	1.8%	1.9%	2.8%	2.8%			

Table E-2-3: Percent of Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact ¹ Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year													
Leeward Maui Windward													
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017				
	n=897	n=738	n=851	n=347	n=343	n=365	n=321	n=234	n=291				
Current Academic Year	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%	0.5%	0.5%	1.7%	-	4.9%*	1.0%				
Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Includes Nonconsensual Sexual Contact achieved by offenders using any tactic.													

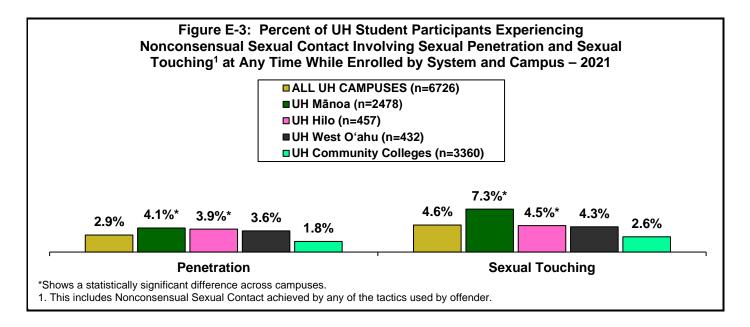
Percent of Students Experiencing Sexual Penetration and Sexual Touching at Any Time While Enrolled at UH

While previous sections show NSC prevalence rate estimates using aggregated data for either nonconsensual sexual penetration or non-penetrative nonconsensual sexual contact, e.g., sexual touching, this section present prevalence estimates for each individual behavior for the time period any time while enrolled at UH.

Since their matriculation into UH, 2.9 percent of all UH students indicated they had experienced nonconsensual sexual penetration. However, half as many more students reported nonconsensual sexual touching, with an estimated prevalence rate of 4.6 overall. For both individual behaviors during this time period, students at Mānoa and Hilo campuses experienced higher incidence rates that for UH West O'ahu or the UH community colleges overall.

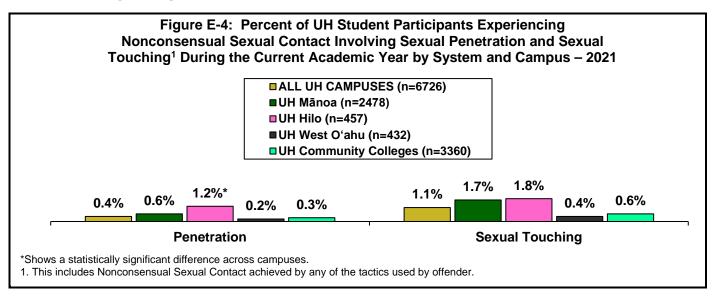


^{1.} Includes Nonconsensual Sexual Contact achieved by offenders using any tactic.



Almost identical percentages of students at Mānoa (4.1%) and Hilo (3.9%) reported penetrative NSC. In terms sexual touching without consent, significantly more Manōa students reported this experience since enrolled at UH than at Hilo (4.5%), West Oʻahu (4.3%) or UHCC (2.6%). The Hilo rate was also statistically different from the UHCC rate.

Percent of Students Experiencing Sexual Penetration and Sexual Touching During the Current Academic Year



For the current academic year (Fall 2020 and Spring 2021, less than half of one percent of UH students overall reported non-consensual sexual penetration (0.4%). Almost three times as many students overall (1.1%) experienced NSC touching. The Hilo campus prevalence rate for penetrative NSC (1.2%) stood at double Mānoa's (0.6%), six times West Oʻahu's (0.2%), and four times UHCC's (0.3%).



Just over one percent of UH students overall indicated having experienced NSC touching during the current academic year. While prevalence at Mānoa (1.7%) and Hilo (1.8%) were comparable, campus specific estimates showed no significant differences.

Examining these individual behaviors from an historic perspective identified some statistically significant differences. Across students overall, Mānoa and UH community colleges overall, NSC penetration and touching prevalence estimates were both higher in 2019 than 2021. Students overall reported penetrative NSC at 0.9 percent in 2019 compared with 0.4 percent in 2021. Half as many UH Mānoa students experienced this behavior in 2021 (0.6%) versus 2019 (1.3%). This trend held at UHCC: 0.7 percent in 2019 vs. 0.3 percent in 2021.

Table E-3-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Sexual Penetration and Sexual Touching ¹ During the Current Academic Year by System, Campus and Year															
ALL UH CAMPUSES UH Manoa UH Hilo UH West Oʻahu Colleges										_					
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=6726	n=6314	n=6311	n=2478	n=2498	n=2197	n=457	n=481	n=453	n=432	n=420	n=357	n=3360	n=2915	n=3304
Penetration	0.4%	0.9%*	0.7%	0.6%*	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	-	0.3%	0.7%*	0.4%
Sexual Touching	1.1%*	2.6%	2.5%	1.7%*	3.7%	4.2%	1.8%	2.8%	3.6%*	0.4%	0.6%	1.3%	0.6%*	1.8%	1.3%
Shows a statistically significant difference by year. I. Includes Nonconsensual Sexual Contact achieved by offenders using any tactic.															

During the current academic year, prevalence of NSC penetrative and touching behaviors showed no significant differences between campuses. Directionally, however, rates tended generally to trend downwards.

Table E-3-2: Percent of Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Sexual Penetration and Sexual Touching¹ During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year													
		Hawai'i		H	Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Kaua'i		
	2021	2021 2019 2017			2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	
	n=337	n=311	n=331	n=428	n=373	n=450	n=848	n=740	n=863	n=182	n=175	n=154	
Penetration	0.9%	1.1%	1% 0.3% 0.5% 0.6% 0.7% 1.0% - 0.6%								-		
Sexual Touching	0.6%	2.8%*	2.5%	-	1.2%	0.3%	0.8%	2.5%*	1.2%	1.9%	2.8%	2.8%	

Table E-3-3: Percent of Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Sexual Penetration and Sexual Touching ¹ During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year										
	Leeward Maui Windward									
	2021	2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 20 ⁻				2019	2017			
	n=897	n=738	n=851	n=347	n=343	n=365	n=321	n=234	n=291	
Penetration	0.3%	0.2%	-	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	-	2.7%	-	
Sexual Touching 0.7% 0.7% 1.3% 0.3% 0.5% 1.4% - 3.9% 1.0%										

^{1.} Includes Nonconsensual Sexual Contact achieved by offenders using any tactic.

Factors Associated with NSC

This gender-violence report also examined what risk factors might influence statistically higher prevalence rates. Findings showed gender and education level to be among the NSC risk factors. The table below examines students experiencing different NSC tactics by gender. While TGQN students experienced the highest rates of sexual touching using physical force, incapacitation or coercion (13.3%), differences using other tactics were not statistically higher compared with other genders. Female undergraduates, however, showed significantly higher prevalence rates than men across all tactics and whether NSC involved penetration or sexual touching. Among female undergraduates, 7.5 percent reported penetrative NSC using or attempting to use physical force. Prevalence rates for female undergraduates tended to be about four times higher than that of male undergraduates and similar to that of TGQN undergraduates.

Table E-4-1. Percent of (University & UHCC) Undergraduates Experienced
Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of
Affirmative Consent At Any Time While Enrolled at University by Tactic and Gender – 2021

Affirmative Consent At Any Time While Enrolled at University by Tactic and Gender – 2021											
Types of NSC	All UH Campuses n=5956	Female n=3466	Male n=2169	TGQN n=145	Decline n=177						
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	5.8%	7.5%*	2.7%	13.3%*	2.5%						
Penetration	2.9%	3.9%*	1.0%	6.0%	1.2%						
Sexual Touching	4.3%	5.7%*	1.9%	11.7%*	1.6%						
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	2.9%	4.1%*	1.1%	4.6%	0.7%						
Penetration	1.9%	2.7%*	0.6%	3.1%	-						
Sexual Touching	1.8%	2.5%*	0.6%	3.2%	0.7%						
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	2.8%	3.9%*	1.0%	4.2%	0.7%						
Penetration	1.8%	2.6%*	0.5%	3.1%	-						
Sexual Touching	1.6%	2.3%*	0.5%	2.7%	0.7%						
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	2.5%	3.5%*	0.9%	4.2%	0.7%						
Penetration	1.7%	2.4%*	0.5%	2.8%	-						
Sexual Touching	1.4%	2.0%*	0.5%	2.7%	0.7%						
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	1.4%	1.9%*	0.5%	3.3%	0.7%						
Penetration	0.9%	1.2%*	0.4%	2.6%	-						
Sexual Touching	0.9%	1.3%*	0.1%	2.3%	0.7%						
* Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.											

Analysis of undergraduates at the four-year campuses and UHCC individually produced similar gender trends. Among university undergraduates, TGQN students reported the highest incidence overall. The 24.7 percent of TGQN students who reported experiencing force, incapacitation or coercion overall compared with 11.7 percent of female students. The percentage of undergraduate students reporting other tactics proved statistically similar for TGQN and female students at four-year campuses, and both rates were significantly higher than the rate for their male counterparts.



Table E-4-2. Percent of University Undergraduates Experienced Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of Affirmative Consent At Any Time While Enrolled at University by Tactic and Gender – 2021

	All UH Campuses	Female	Male	TGON	Decline
Types of NSC	n=2596	n=1499	n=990	n=67	n=41
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	8.6%	11.7%*	3.0%	24.7%*	3.6%
Penetration	4.2%	6.2%*	0.6%	13.0%*	2.6%
Sexual Touching	6.6%	8.7%*	2.6%	21.1%*	2.3%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	4.4%	6.6%*	0.9%	10.0%*	-
Penetration	2.7%	4.2%*	0.3%	6.8%*	-
Sexual Touching	2.7%	4.0%*	0.6%	6.8%*	-
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	4.2%	6.3%*	0.7%	9.1%*	-
Penetration	2.6%	4.2%*	0.2%	6.8%*	-
Sexual Touching	2.5%	3.8%*	0.5%	5.9%*	-
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	3.6%	5.5%*	0.6%	9.1%*	-
Penetration	2.4%	3.7%*	0.2%	6.0%*	-
Sexual Touching	2.1%	3.1%*	0.4%	5.9%*	-
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	2.0%	2.9%*	0.4%	7.1%*	-
Penetration	1.2%	1.8%*	0.2%	5.7%*	-
Sexual Touching	1.4%	2.0%*	0.2%	5.0%*	-
* Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.					_

Among UHCC students, the NSC prevalence rate for females for most tactics was significantly higher than for male participants. Because of smaller sample sizes, many UHCC NSC statistics for TGQN students could not be reported.

Table E-4-3. Percent of Community College Students Experienced
Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of
Affirmative Consent At Any Time While Enrolled at University by Tactic and Gender – 2021

Annimative Consent At Any Time While Enrolled at University by Tactic and Gender – 2021											
	Total	Female	Male	TGQN	Decline						
Types of NSC	n=3360	n=1967	n=1178	n=78	n=137						
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	3.5%	4.3%*	2.4%	3.6%	2.2%						
Penetration	1.8%	2.2%	1.4%	-	0.8%						
Sexual Touching	2.6%	3.4%*	1.3%	3.6%	1.5%						
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	1.8%	2.2%	1.2%	-	0.9%						
Penetration	1.2%	1.5%	0.8%	-	-						
Sexual Touching	1.0%	1.4%*	0.5%	-	0.9%						
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	1.7%	2.1%	1.2%	-	0.9%						
Penetration	1.1%	1.4%	0.8%	-	-						
Sexual Touching	0.9%	1.2%	0.5%	-	0.9%						
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	1.7%	2.1%	1.2%	-	0.9%						
Penetration	1.1%	1.4%	0.8%	-	-						
Sexual Touching	0.9%	1.2%	0.5%	-	0.9%						
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	0.9%	1.1%	0.6%	-	0.9%						
Penetration	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	-	-						
Sexual Touching	0.5%	0.7%*	0.1%	-	0.9%						
* Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.											

Current Academic Year by Education Levels

Table E-5-1: Percent of UH Student Participants in Various Years of Study Who Experienced Nonconsensual Sexual Contact During the Current Academic Year by System and Campus: 2021 ¹													
	All UH UH UH UH West UH Community Campuses Mānoa Hilo Oʻahu Colleges												
Year of Study													
Freshman / CC Year 1	1.6%	5.8%*	3.7%	-	0.7%								
Sophomore / CC Year 2	1.0%	1.6%	1.5%	-	0.8%								
Junior / CC Year 3	1.4%	1.7%	4.1%*	0.5%	0.7%								
Senior / CC Year 4 or higher	1.2%	1.4%	2.4%	0.5%	0.9%								
Graduate/ Professional	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	-	-								

¹Number of students participating varies by year of study and campus.

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segment.

Results from students reporting NSC during the current academic year revealed differences by academic year. Overall, prevalence estimates did not appear to vary much by academic year. However, when analysis was conducted by four-year campuses, some significant differences appeared: Freshmen at UH Mānoa indicated statistically a higher rate of NSC in the current academic year (5.8%) as compared with the rate of UHCC students (0.7%). At UH Hilo, more students in their third year reported NSC (4.1%) compared with UH Mānoa (1.7%), West O'ahu (0.5%) or UHCC (0.7%).

Historic tracking also showed some significant variation by year of study. At UH Mānoa, fewer year 2, 3 or 4 students reported lower rates of NSC during the current academic year than in 2019. Sophomores reported 5.3 percent in 2019 and 1.5 percent in 2021; juniors reported 5.1 percent in 2019 and 1.7 percent in 2021, and seniors reported 3.5 percent in 2019 and 1.4 percent in 2021. For UHCC students in year 2, 2019's current academic year prevalence of NSC of 2.9 percent declined to 0.8 percent.

Because of sample sizes that did not meet IRB minimums, UH community college data cannot be shown by campus.

	Table E-5-2: Percent of UH Student Participants in Various Years of Study Who Experienced Nonconsensual Sexual Contact During the Current Academic Year by System, Campus and Year ¹														
	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa		UH Hilo			UH West Oʻahu			UH Community Colleges			
Year of Study	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
Freshman/ CC Year 1	1.6%*	3.4%	3.1%	5.8%	9.6%	8.8%	3.7%	3.5%	7.6%	-	4.0%	1.4%	0.7%	1.6%	1.5%
Sophomore/ CC Year 2	1.0%*	3.3%	2.4%	1.6%*	5.3%	5.1%	1.5%	2.1%	4.6%	-	1.3%	3.8%	0.8%	2.9%*	1.6%
Junior/ CC Year 3	1.4%	2.9%*	2.6%	1.7%*	5.1%	5.1%	4.1%	4.8%	1.5%	0.5%	-	0.5%	0.7%	1.2%	1.4%
Senior/ CC Year 4 or higher	1.2%*	2.4%	3.0%	1.4%*	3.5%	4.3%	2.4%	4.2%	4.3%	0.5%	-	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.5%
Graduate/ Professional	1.0%	1.8%	2.4%*	1.1%	2.1%	2.6%*	0.8%	1	1.2%	-	ı	-	-	-	-
Number of students participating varies by year of study and campus.															

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*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Tactics Used by the Offender to Commit Nonconsensual Sexual Contact

Specific tactics and combinations of tactics used in nonconsensual sexual contact were analyzed to inform both policy makers and prevention program developers. Two tactics (physical force whether threatened, completed or attempted, and incapacitation due to being passed out, asleep or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol) generally meet the legal definition of sexual assault or rape (NSC penetration) and sexual battery (NSC touching). The other two tactics (coercion or absence of active, ongoing voluntary agreement) are generally violations of college and university student codes of conduct, including at UH.

This section analyzes the tactic students report was used on them and whether the result was NSC penetration or NSC touching.

Four Tactics: Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion, or Absence of Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement

Among UH students across all 10 campuses, more students reported lack of affirmative consent as the tactic used for nonconsensual sexual contact. Overall, 1 in 20 (4.5%) UH students reported this tactic was used. By a ratio of 2:1, lack of affirmative consent was more frequently used for sexual touching (3.6%) than sexual penetration (1.8%).

While lack of affirmative consent was reported by comparable percentages of students at West O'ahu (5.1%) and Hilo (4.9%) campuses, it was more frequent at the Mānoa campus. There 1 in 14 students (7.0%) of students reported having experienced NSC without affirmative consent. In fact, Mānoa students reported having experienced statistically higher incidence with each of the four tactics for each of the two behaviors.

Each of the four-year campuses showed higher prevalence of lack of affirmative consent (7.0%) being used than at UHCC overall, where 2.6 percent of students reported NSC occurred with the lack of affirmative consent.

Physical force or incapacitation ranked second in terms of NSC tactics reported by students. Overall, 2.6 percent indicated either physical force tactic was used against them. Overall, almost equal numbers reported use for NSC penetration (1.7%) or NSC touching (1.5%). Regarding the former, significantly more students from Mānoa (2.1%) and Hilo (2.6%) campuses reported this behavior than UH community college students (1.1%).



Table E-6-1. Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Any of the Four Tactics:

Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion, or Absence of Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement

At Any Time While Enrolled by System and Campus

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges
Types of NSC	n=6726	n=2478	n=457	n=432	n=3360
Absence of affirmative consent (Penetration and Sexual Touching)	4.5%	7.0%*	4.9%*	5.1%*	2.6%
Penetration	1.8%	2.8%*	2.5%*	2.9%*	0.9%
Touching	3.6%	5.8%*	3.7%*	3.7%	2.0%
Physical Force or Incapacitation (Penetration and Sexual Touching)	2.6%	3.8%*	3.2%*	2.3%	1.7%
Penetration	1.7%	2.1%*	2.6%*	2.3%	1.1%
Sexual Touching	1.5%	2.5%*	1.5%	1.1%	0.9%
Coercion (Penetration and Sexual Touching)	0.5%	0.7%*	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Penetration	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	-	0.1%
Touching	0.3%	0.6%*	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
*Shows a statistically significant difference by ca		0.070	0.170	0.570	0.270

NSC tactics showed similar patterns at the individual community college campuses. More UHCC students experienced lack of affirmative consent (3.5%) overall than physical force or incapacitation (2.5%), or coercion (0.9%). Although few statistical differences existed from campus to campus, more Hawai'i (1.9%) and Kapi'olani (1.5%) community college students indicated that physical force or incapacitation was used against them for NSC touching.

Table E-6-2. Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Any of the Four Tactics: Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion, or Absence of Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement At Any Time While Enrolled by UHCC – 2021

At Any Time write Enrolled by OFICE - 2021												
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward					
Types of NSC	n=337	n=428	n=848	n=182	n=897	n=347	n=321					
Absence of affirmative consent (Penetration and Sexual Touching)	3.5%	2.3%	2.9%	3.0%	2.2%	1.2%	3.4%					
Penetration	1.2%	1.5%	1.1%	0.6%	1.2%	-	-					
Touching	2.9%	1.7%	1.9%	3.0%	1.5%	1.2%	3.4%					
Physical Force or Incapacitation (Penetration and Sexual Touching)	2.5%	1.9%	2.4%	1.2%	0.9%	1.4%	1.4%					
Penetration	2.1%	1.9%	1.3%	-	0.9%	1.2%	-					
Sexual Touching	1.9%*	0.3%	1.5%*	1.2%	0.3%	0.4%	1.4%					
Coercion (Penetration and Sexual Touching)	0.9%	-	0.3%	-	0.3%	-	0.5%					
Penetration	0.3%	-	0.3%	-	0.1%	-	-					
Touching	0.9%	-	0.1%	-	0.2%	-	0.5%					

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

Physical Force or Incapacitation

Completed or attempted nonconsensual sexual contact by physical force or threat of physical force or while incapacitated are considered the most serious types of gender violence. This section examines incidence when different tactics are combined. Among all UH students, 1 in 15 (6.0%) reported NSC was completed using any of the four tactics (physical force, incapacitation, coercion, lack of affirmative consent) or was attempted using physical force. Almost 1 in 10 UH Mānoa students (9.1%) reported the same, and 1 in 15 Hilo (6.5%) or West Oʻahu (6.3%) students.

This pattern of UH Mānoa and UH Hilo students indicating higher incidence appeared across all tactical combinations. In almost all cases, higher incidences for these two campuses applied to either NSC penetration or NSC touching. UHCC also trended lower than the four-year campuses across all tactics.

Table E-7-1: Percent of UH Student Partic Tactics at Any Tim					, .,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
,	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=6726	n=2478	n=457	n=432	n=3360
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	6.0%	9.1%*	6.5%*	6.3%*	3.5%
Penetration	2.9%	4.1%*	3.9%*	3.6%	1.8%
Sexual Touching	4.6%	7.3%*	4.5%*	4.3%	2.6%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	3.0%	4.6%*	4.0%*	2.9%	1.8%
Penetration	1.9%	2.5%*	3.1%*	2.3%	1.2%
Sexual Touching	1.9%	3.2%*	2.2%	1.7%	1.0%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	2.9%	4.4%*	3.7%*	2.6%	1.7%
Penetration	1.8%	2.5%*	2.8%*	2.3%	1.1%
Sexual Touching	1.8%	3.0%*	2.1%*	1.4%	0.9%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	2.6%	3.8%*	3.2%*	2.3%	1.7%
Penetration	1.7%	2.1%*	2.6%*	2.3%	1.1%
Sexual Touching	1.5%	2.5%*	1.5%	1.1%	0.9%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	1.5%	2.1%*	2.4%*	1.6%	0.9%
Penetration	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	0.7%
Sexual Touching	1.0%	1.6%*	1.5%*	1.1%	0.5%

Examining tactical prevalence by individual UHCC campuses showed more students at Hawai'i community college reporting use of all four tactical combinations. Additionally, Hawai'i campus students indicated these tactical rates were significantly higher than other campuses for NSC touching than NSC penetration. Kapi'olani students also reported a higher rate of NSC touching was completed using physical force or incapacitation or attempted using physical force (1.5%). Statistical tests failed to show significance for other differences between community college campuses.

Table E-7-2: Percent of UHCC Student Tactics at Any						Contact b	y Types of
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=337	n=428	n=848	n=182	n=897	n=347	n=321
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	5.1%	3.9%	4.3%	3.0%	2.6%	2.3%	3.9%
Penetration	2.7%	3.0%	2.3%	0.6%	1.7%	1.2%	-
Sexual Touching	4.5%*	1.9%	3.0%	3.0%	1.7%	1.4%	3.9%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	3.1%	1.9%	2.4%	1.2%	1.0%	1.4%	1.4%
Penetration	2.4%	1.9%	1.3%	-	0.9%	1.2%	-
Sexual Touching	2.5%*	0.3%	1.5%	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%	1.4%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	2.5%	1.9%	2.4%	1.2%	0.9%	1.4%	1.4%
Penetration	2.1%	1.9%	1.3%	-	0.9%	1.2%	-
Sexual Touching	1.9%*	0.3%	1.5%*	1.2%	0.3%	0.4%	1.4%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	2.5%	1.9%	2.4%	1.2%	0.9%	1.4%	1.4%
Penetration	2.1%	1.9%	1.3%	-	0.9%	1.2%	-
Sexual Touching	1.9%*	0.3%	1.5%*	1.2%	0.3%	0.4%	1.4%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	2.2%*	1.6%	0.8%	-	0.3%	1.0%	1.0%
Penetration	1.8%	1.6%	0.7%	-	0.3%	0.8%	-
Sexual Touching	1.9%	0.3%	0.5%	-	-	0.4%	1.0%
*Shows a statistically significant difference by campu	S.						

Current Academic Year

Historical tracking for the current academic year showed variation overall and by campus. Among survey participants from all campuses and most four-year campuses, incidence rates for all except one NSC tactical combination was higher by almost two times in 2019 and 2017 than in 2021 Physical force completed or attempted was the only category where equal number of students reported this being used against them in 2021 (0.4%) and 2019 (0.7%).

While UH Mānoa students showed significant declines in all five categories from 2017 to 2021, only one showed a significant reduction from 2019 (1.3%) to 2021 (0.9%) – Completed using physical force incapacitation, coercion, lack of affirmative consent or attempted using physician force. This same tactical combination was the only one where UHCC campuses had significant differences: Windward's rate decreased from 2019 (4.9%) to no cases in 2021, as was I (2.5 percent in 2019 to 0.8 percent in 2021).

	Table E-7-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Types of Tactics During the Current Academic Year by System, Campus and Year														
	1	ALL UH	1		H Māno			JH Hild			West O		UH Community Colleges		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=6726	n=6314	n=6311	n=2478	n=2498	n=2197	n=457	n=481	n=453	n=432	n=420	n=357	n=3360	n=2915	n=3304
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	1.3%	2.9%*		1.9%	4.3%*		2.5%	3.2%	3.8%	0.4%	0.6%	1.3%	0.8%	1.9%*	1.5%*
Penetration	0.4%	0.9%*	0.7%	0.6%	1.3%*	1.3%*	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	-	0.3%	0.7%*	0.4%
Sexual Touching	1.1%	2.6%*	2.5%*	1.7%	3.7%*	4.2%*	1.8%	2.8%	3.6%*	0.4%	0.6%	1.3%	0.6%	1.8%*	1.3%*
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	0.8%	1.3%*	1.5%*	1.2%	1.6%	2.6%*	1.2%	1.5%	1.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	1.1%*	0.8%
Penetration	0.4%	0.6%*	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	1.1%*	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	-	0.2%	0.6%*	0.4%
Sexual Touching	0.6%	1.0%*	1.2%*	0.9%	1.2%	2.1%*	0.6%	1.2%	1.3%	1	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	1.0%*	0.6%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	0.7%	1.2%*	1.3%*	1.1%	1.6%	2.4%*	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%*	0.7%
Penetration	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%*	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	ı	0.2%	0.5%*	0.4%
Sexual Touching	0.5%	1.0%*	1.0%*	0.8%	1.1%	1.9%*	0.6%	1.1%	1.2%	-	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%*	0.5%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	0.6%	1.0%*	1.1%*	0.9%	1.3%	2.0%*	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%
Penetration	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	0.9%*	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	-	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%
Sexual Touching	0.4%	0.8%*	0.8%*	0.6%	0.9%	1.6%*	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	-	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%*	0.4%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%*	0.6%	0.8%	1.4%*	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%*	0.6%
Penetration	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	-	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Sexual Touching	0.2%	0.6%*	0.7%*	0.4%	0.6%	1.2%*	0.2%	0.7%	0.9%	-	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%*	0.4%
*Shows a statistically significant	differenc	ce by yea	r.												

Table E-7-4: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Types of Tactics During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year

Tactics burning the Current Academic Tear by Once Campus and Tear												
		Hawai'i	i	1	Honolulu			(apiʻolai	ni		Kaua'i	
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=337	n=311	n=331	n=428	n=373	n=450	n=848	n=740	n=863	n=182	n=175	n=154
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	0.9%	2.8%	2.8%	0.5%	1.2%	0.3%	0.8%	2.5%*	1.8%	1.9%	2.8%	2.8%
Penetration	0.9%	1.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	-	-	0.7%	1.0%	-	0.6%	-
Sexual Touching	0.6%	2.8%*	2.5%	-	1.2%	0.3%	0.8%	2.5%*	1.2%	1.9%	2.8%	2.8%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	0.9%	1.5%	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%	-	0.5%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	2.0%	0.8%
Penetration	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	-	-	0.4%	0.7%	-	0.6%	-
Sexual Touching	0.6%	1.2%	1.3%	-	0.6%	-	0.5%	1.0%	0.5%	1.2%	2.0%	0.8%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	0.9%	1.2%	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%	-	0.5%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	2.0%	0.8%
Penetration	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	-	-	0.4%	0.7%	-	0.6%	-
Sexual Touching	0.6%	1.2%	1.3%	-	0.4%	-	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	1.2%	2.0%	0.8%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	0.9%	1.2%	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%	-	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%	0.8%
Penetration	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	-	-	0.2%	0.7%	-	0.6%	-
Sexual Touching	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%	-	0.4%	-	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	1.2%	1.3%	0.8%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	0.6%	1.2%	1.0%	0.5%	-	-	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	-	1.4%	0.8%
Penetration	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	-	-	-	0.4%	0.5%	-	-	-
Sexual Touching	0.6%	1.2%	0.7%	-	-	-	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	-	1.4%	0.8%

		Leeward	i	Maui			Windward		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=897	n=738	n=851	n=347	n=343	n=365	n=321	n=234	n=291
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%	0.5%	0.5%	1.7%	-	4.9%*	1.0%
Penetration	0.3%	0.2%	-	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	-	2.7%	-
Sexual Touching	0.7%	0.7%	1.3%	0.3%	0.5%	1.4%	-	3.9%	1.0%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	1.7%	-	3.2%	-
Penetration	-	0.1%	-	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	-	2.7%	-
Sexual Touching	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	-	0.5%	1.4%	-	2.2%	-
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	1.4%	-	3.2%	
Penetration	-	0.1%	-	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	-	2.7%	-
Sexual Touching	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	-	0.5%	1.1%	-	2.2%	-
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	1.4%	-	2.7%	-
Penetration	-	0.1%	-	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	-	1.5%	-
Sexual Touching	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	-	0.5%	1.1%	-	1.7%	-
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	-	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	1.4%	-	2.7%	-
Penetration	-	-	-	0.3%	0.3%	1.2%	-	2.1%	-
Sexual Touching	-	0.1%	0.1%	-	0.3%	1.1%	-	1.7%	-
*Shows a statistically significant difference by	year.			ı		ı		ı	



Coercion

Using input from student focus groups at the initial design of this survey and aligning with UH policy, coercive tactics include when someone threatens serious but non-physical harm or promises rewards (see questionnaire items G1, G1-C and G1-E and G2, G2-C and G2-E). Less than one percent (0.5%) of all UH survey participants reported nonconsensual sexual contact involving coercion, de facto identical to the UHCC system rate of 0.3 percent. Though still less than one percent, significantly more UH Mānoa students reported use of this tactic against them compared to other campuses. There were no other statistically significant differences across campuses.

Table E-8-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Coercion at Any Time While Enrolled By System, Campus – 2021									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges				
	n=6726	n=2478	n=457	n=432	n=3360				
Coercion	0.5%	0.7%*	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%				
Penetration	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	-	0.1%				
Sexual Touching	0.3%	0.6%*	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%				
*Shows a statistically significant difference	by campus.								

Table E-8-2: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Coercion at Any Time While Enrolled by UHCC Campus – 2021												
	Hawai'i Honolulu Kapi'olani Kaua'i Leeward Maui Windward											
	n=337	n=428	n=848	n=182	n=897	n=347	n=321					
Coercion	0.9%	-	0.3%	-	0.3%	-	0.5%					
Penetration	0.3%	-	0.3%	-	0.1%	-	-					
Sexual Touching	0.9%	-	0.1%	-	0.2%	-	0.5%					

Tactics by Enrollment Status and Gender

To assist in targeted education efforts, this report further examined NSC tactics by enrollment status and gender. Among those who experienced NSC using coercion in the current academic year, more university undergraduates reported the absence of affirmative consent (2.1%) than graduate/professional students (1.3%) or UHCC students (0.5%). This tactic was reported by twice as many students for NSC touching (1.9%) than NSC penetration (0.7%).

When the time period is changed to any time while enrolled, results trended somewhat differently. The absence of affirmative consent was higher among both University undergraduates (8.8%) and graduate/ professional school students (8.0%) than UH community college students (0.5%). For both of these cohorts, this tactic was more frequently reported for NSC touching than NSC penetration.

Table E-9-1. Percent of Females Experienced Nonconsensual Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent by Behavior Tactic Current Year vs. Since Entering UH by Gender and Enrollment Status – 2021

	Total	University Undergraduate	Graduate or Professional	Community College
	n=3912	n=1499	n=446	n=1967
Current Academic Year				
Coercion	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
Penetration	-	0.1%	-	-
Sexual Touching	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Absence of affirmative consent	1.2%	2.1%*	1.3%	0.5%
Penetration	0.4%	0.7%*	0.6%	0.2%
Sexual Touching	1.1%	1.9%*	1.0%	0.4%
Since Entering UH				
Coercion	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%
Penetration	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
Sexual Touching	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%
Absence of affirmative consent	5.9%	8.8%*	8.0%*	3.2%
Penetration	2.5%	4.1%*	3.6%*	1.1%
Sexual Touching	4.8%	7.0%*	6.7%*	2.7%
* Shows a statistically significant difference a	cross enrollment statu	S.		

Analysis of NSC tactics for male students experiencing NSC produced almost no data with a sufficient sample size for reporting. Hence, this cohort is not being reported on for 2021.

For TGQN survey participants overall, prevalence rates of different tactic used against them the absence of affirmative consent was reported by less than 1 in 25 (3.5%) in the current academic year, and more than 1 in 7 (13.0%) since entering the UH. The only significant difference in tactic used by TGQN gender and enrollment status focused on lack of affirmative consent. TGQN students who are university undergraduates were significantly higher than UHCC TGQN students in reporting this tactic (22.9%) at any time while enrolled. And reporting of NSC touching without affirmative consent (19.4%) was almost five times that of UHCC (3.6%) for TGQN students.

Table E-9-2: Percent of TGQN Experienced Nonconsensual Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent by Behavior, Tactic, Current Year vs. Since Entering UH, Gender and Enrollment Status – 2021

	Total	University Undergraduate	Graduate or Professional	Community College
	n=159	n=67	NA	n=78
Current Academic Year				
Coercion	1.2%	1.0%		-
Penetration	0.4%	1.0%		-
Sexual Touching	0.7%	-		-
Absence of affirmative consent	3.5%	6.3%		1.7%
Penetration	1.5%	3.5%		-
Sexual Touching	2.7%	4.6%		1.7%
Since Entering UH				
Coercion	3.0%	3.7%		-
Penetration	1.9%	2.8%		-
Sexual Touching	2.6%	2.7%		-
Absence of affirmative consent	13.0%	22.9%*		3.6%
Penetration	5.0%	10.1%		-
Sexual Touching	11.6%	19.4%*		3.6%

^{*} Shows a statistically significant difference across enrollment status.

Absence of Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement

Absence of affirmative consent defines a tactic involving nonconsensual sexual contact without the student's active, ongoing voluntary agreement (see questionnaire items G1, G1-C and G1-E and G2, G2-C and G2-E).

Since UH matriculation, 1 in 20 students (4.5%) reported NSC in the absence of affirmative consent. Lack of consent was twice as likely to occur with NSC touching (3.6%) than NSC penetration (1.8%) among students overall. Students at all three four-year campuses had higher rates of NSC without affirmative consent as compared with UHCC: Mānoa (7.0%); Hilo (4.9%) and West Oʻahu (5.1%) vs. UHCC (2.6%).

Table E-10-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Absence Of Affirmative Consent at Any Time While Enrolled by System, Campus – 2021										
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Manoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges					
	n=6726	n=2478	n=457	n=432	n=3360					
Absence of affirmative consent	4.5%	7.0%*	4.9%*	5.1%*	2.6%					
Penetration	1.8%	2.8%*	2.5%*	2.9%*	0.9%					
Sexual Touching	3.6%	5.8%*	3.7%*	3.7%	2.0%					

For the same period of any time while enrolled, all UHCC campus reported statistically similar rates, ranging from 1.2 percent on Maui and 3.5 percent on Hawai'i. No statistically significant differences exist campus to campus for either NSC penetration or NSC touching.

Table E-10-2: Percent of UH CC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Absence of affirmative consent at Any Time While Enrolled by System UHCC Campus – 20201										
	Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi Leeward Maui Windward									
	n=337	n=428	n=848	n=182	n=897	n=347	n=321			
Absence of affirmative consent	3.5%	2.3%	2.9%	3.0%	2.2%	1.2%	3.4%			
Penetration	1.2%	1.5%	1.1%	0.6%	1.2%	-	-			
Sexual Touching	2.9%	1.7%	1.9%	3.0%	1.5%	1.2%	3.4%			

Factors Associated with Nonconsensual Sexual Contact At Any Time While Enrolled at UH Gender Identity

Analysis by gender showed that female students with higher prevalence across all tactical types as compared with men and those who decline to identify gender. However, rates on completed use of physical force, incapacitation, coercion, absence of affirmative consent, and attempted use of physical force reported by TGQN students (14.5%) was higher than that for female students (7.9%). On other tactics, female and TGQN students reported statistically comparable incidences.

Table E-11: Percent of UH Student Participants System-wide Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact
At Any Time While Enrolled by Type of Tactics Used and Gender Identity – 2021

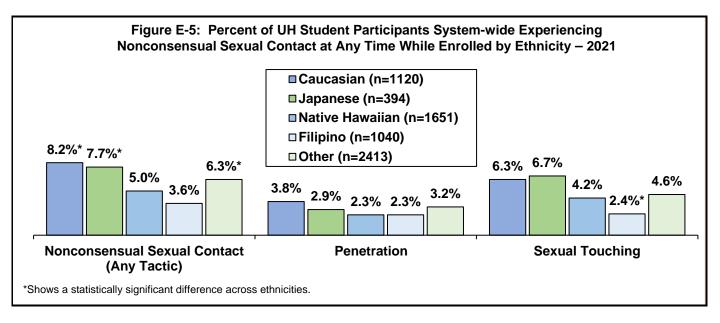
At Any Time while Enrolled by Ty	pe or ractics	Used and G	sender ident	ity – 202 i	
	All UH Campuses n=6726	Female n=3912	Male n=2457	TGQN n=159	Decline n=198
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	6.0%	7.9%*	2.6%	14.5%*	3.2%
Penetration	2.9%	4.0%*	1.0%	6.9%*	1.1%
Sexual Touching	4.6%	6.1%*	1.8%	13.0%*	2.4%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	3.0%	4.2%*	1.1%	5.7%	1.3%
Penetration	1.9%	2.7%*	0.6%	4.3%	-
Sexual Touching	1.9%	2.7%*	0.6%	4.3%	1.3%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	2.9%	4.0%*	1.0%	5.3%	1.3%
Penetration	1.8%	2.6%*	0.5%	4.3%	-
Sexual Touching	1.8%	2.5%*	0.6%	3.2%	1.3%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	2.6%	3.6%*	0.9%	5.3%	1.3%
Penetration	1.7%	2.4%*	0.5%	4.0%	-
Sexual Touching	1.5%	2.2%*	0.5%	3.2%	1.3%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	1.5%	2.0%*	0.6%	3.7%	1.0%
Penetration	1.0%	1.3%*	0.4%	3.1%	-
Sexual Touching	1.0%	1.4%*	0.3%	2.8%	1.0%

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference across gender identify.



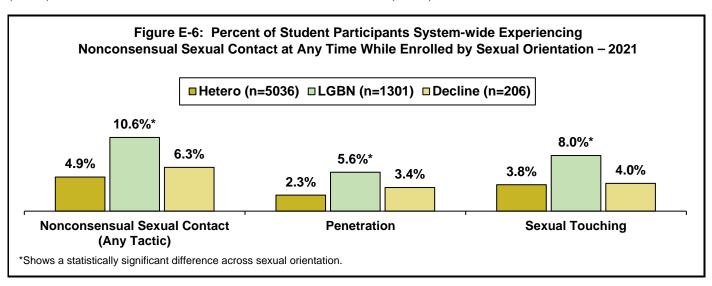
Ethnic Background

For NSC among all UH students at any time while enrolled, students of Caucasian (8.2%), Japanese (7.7%) and other ethnicities (6.3%) reported higher NSC prevalence rates than Native Hawaiians (5.0%) and Filipinos (3.6%). Sexual penetration and sexual touching prevalence rates were not significantly different across ethnicities.



Sexual Orientation

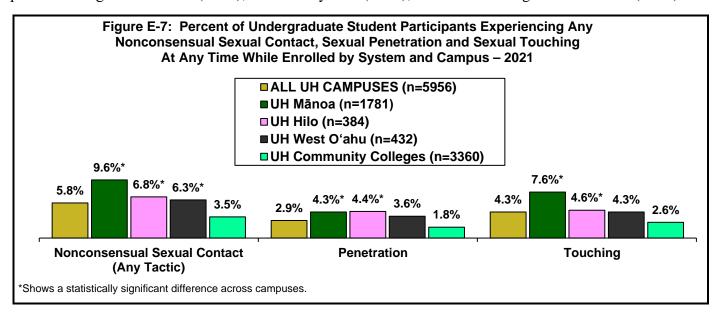
Nonconsensual sexual contact also differed by sexual orientation. LGBN students participating in the survey evidenced significantly higher rates of NSC using any of the four tactics than students identifying as hetero sexual or declining to answer. Overall, 1 in 10 LGBN students (10.6%) reported NSC by any tactic as compared with 1 in 16 who declined to identify (6.3%) and 1 in 20 heterosexuals (4.9%). TGBN rate of NSC penetration (5.6%) was more than twice that of heterosexuals (2.3%) and almost that among those declining (3.4%). Similarly, sexual touching was most frequent among LGBN (8.0%) compared with heterosexuals (3.8%) or those who declined to indicate sexual orientation (4.0%).



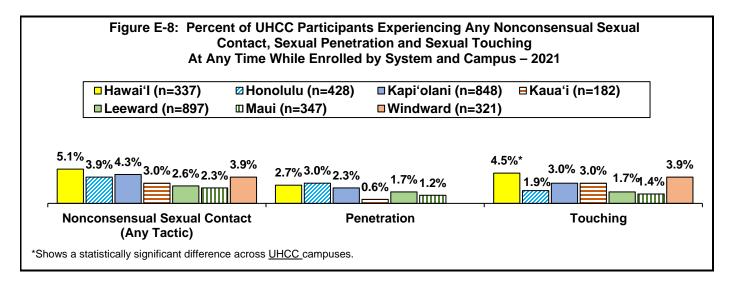
Undergraduate Students

Since enrolled at UH, 5.8 percent of all undergraduate student participants reported experiencing NSC penetration or NSC touching using one of the four tactics. However, almost twice as many student participants at UH Manoa (9.6%) reported this experience. Prevalence rates were comparable at Hilo (6.8%) and West O'ahu (6.3%). Undergraduates at all three four-year campuses had rates higher than those at UHCC (3.5%).

This pattern also held in terms of NSC penetration, with undergraduate students from the Mānoa (4.3%) and Hilo (4.4%) indicating higher prevalence than from UHCC (1.8%). NSC touching trended similarly with prevalence highest at Mānoa (7.6%), followed by Hilo (4.6%), and both were higher than UHCC (2.6%).



On individual UHCC campuses, the prevalence of NSC overall at any time while enrolled ranged from a low of 2.3 percent on Maui to a high of 5.1 percent on Hawai'i. While NSC penetration prevalence rates stood at 2.7 percent for Hawai'i, 3.9 percent Honolulu, 4.3 percent Kapi'olani, 3.0 percent Kaua'i, 2.6 percent Leeward, 2.3 percent Maui and 3.9 percent Leeward, and showed no significant difference campus to campus. For NSC touching, the Hawai'i campus' 4.5 percent was significantly higher than Honolulu (1.9%), Leeward (1.7%) and Maui (1.4%).



Education Levels

Examining NSC by education levels illustrated differences across levels. Both undergraduates (8.6%) and graduates and professional students (7.7%) at four-year campuses showed statistically higher NSC levels at any time while enrolled than students at two-year campuses (3.5%). During the current academic year, twice as many university undergraduates (2.0%) reported NSC than either graduate (1.0%) or community college students (0.8%).

Analyzing female undergraduates, the prevalence rate for freshman (3.6%) was lower than for sophomores (5.8%), juniors (8.4%) and seniors (13.2%) rates. At the graduate and professional level, risk decreased as compared to 10.5 percent. Education level showed no differences in prevalence for the current academic year.

Table E-	Table E-12-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021										
	Ed		Fema	le Undergr	aduate						
	University Undergraduates	Graduate and Professional	Community Colleges	Freshman	Sopho- more	Junior	Senior	Grad + Prof			
	n=2596	n=770	n=3360	n=960	n=963	n=643	n=888	n=446			
At Any Time While Enrolled	8.6%*	7.7%*	3.5%	3.6%	5.8%*	8.4%*	13.2%*	10.5%*			
Current Academic Year	2.0%*	1.0%	0.8%	2.1%	1.3%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%			
*Shows a statistically	significant difference	across education	level.								

Gender and Education Levels

NSC prevalence rates also showed significant differences among TGQN and female students by education levels. One in four TGQN students participating in the survey who are undergraduates (24.7%), or graduate students (26.2%) reported NSC, compared with 3.6 percent at UHCC – a contrast of almost 7:1. NSC prevalence rates for female undergraduates (11.7%) and female graduate students (10.5) showed an almost 3:1 difference with UHCC students (3.0%).



For the current academic year, the only statistical difference in NSC prevalence was among female undergraduates who were twice as likely than female graduate students and almost three times as likely as UHCC students to experience NSC.

Table E-12-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021												
	Female				Male		TGQN			Decline		
	Under- grad	Grad+ Pro	Com Col									
	n=1499	n=446	n=1967	n=990	n=289	n=1178	n=67	NA	n=78	n=41	n=21	n=137
At Any Time While Enrolled	11.7%*	10.5%*	4.3%	3.0%	2.2%	2.4%	24.7%*		3.6%	3.6%	8.4%	2.2%
Current Academic Year	2.8%*	1.4%	0.8%	0.4%	-	0.6%	8.1%		1.7%	-	3.0%	0.8%
*Shows a statistically s	significant o	difference a	across gen	der identity	<i>/</i> .							

Personal Characteristics

Other personal characteristics including with disabilities, where students live (residence) and their involvement in student life (club participation) also influenced NSC prevalence. For both time periods, students with disabilities were more likely than those without to experience NSC.

Students who lived on or near campuses also reported higher NSC incidence rates than those who lived farther away. And at any time since enrolled, student who participated in social, honor, athletic and community service clubs all showed higher prevalence rates than students who participated in other types of club participation.

Tabl	Table E-12-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021										
	Disability Residence					Clu	b Participat	ion			
	Yes	No	Campus housing	<15 Mins Walk	>15 Mins Walk	Academic/ Honor	Athletics	Community Service/ Culture	Frats/ Sororities/ Social	Other	
	n=363	n=6201	n=364	n=812	n=5550	n=1332	n=324	n=1054	n=743	n=1104	
At Any Time While Enrolled	12.3%*	5.7%	9.2%*	8.1%*	5.5%	10.2%*	11.4%*	9.6%*	11.8%*	5.7%	
Current Academic Year	3.9%*	1.1%	5.6%*	1.6%	0.9%	1.6%	2.3%	1.5%	1.9%	1.1%	
*Shows a statisti	ically significa	ant difference	across categ	ories.		•				•	

Other Characteristics Associated with Nonconsensual Sexual Penetration At Any Time While Enrolled at UH, Most Recent Incident

In this section other characteristics associated with nonconsensual sexual penetration are reported. Because of small sample sizes, results can be shown for only a few campuses as the sample size does not meet the UHIRB minimum sample size of 15.



Alcohol or Drug Use

UH student participants reported that substance abuse is associated with a significant number of NSC penetration incidents. Among UH students across all campuses, almost half of students reported alcohol usage by the offender (47%) and almost two fifths (39.1%) by the student who was assaulted reported alcohol usage prior to the most recent incident. Drug abuse before NSC penetration was also evident among one sixth of offenders (16.1%) and one tenth (10.6%) of students assaulted. Although prevalence of substance abuse was similar across campuses, it was statistically higher at UH Hilo were almost three times as many students (29.4%) than Mānoa (11.8%) identified the offender as using drugs.

Data that can be reported was sparse for the UH community college campus, but Kapi'olani showed statistically more assaulted students using alcohol (56.4%) than Leeward (20%).

Table E-13-1: Percent of Offenders or Student Participants Using Alcohol or Drugs Before Nonconsensual Penetration During the Most Recent Incident At Any Time While Enrolled by System, Campus – 2021												
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	, and a second s										
	n=197	n=101	n=20	n=15	n=61							
Offender												
Used Drugs	16.1%	11.8%	29.4%*	16.5%	18.6%							
Used Alcohol	47.0%	52.2%	42.9%	41.8%	41.2%							
Assaulted Student Participant												
Used Drugs	10.6%	6.0%	17.6%	14.4%	15.0%							
Used Alcohol	39.1%	45.5%	39.1%	31.5%	30.3%							

Table E-13-2: Percent of Offenders or Student Participants Using Alcohol or Drugs Before Nonconsensual Penetration During the Most Recent Incident At Any Time While Enrolled by UHCC Campus – 2021												
	Hawai'i	Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi Leeward Maui Windward										
	NA	NA	n=19	NA	n=16	NA	NA					
Offender												
Used Drugs			13.2%		6.6%							
Used Alcohol			56.4%*		20.0%							
Assaulted Student Participant												
Used Drugs			-		30.7%							
Used Alcohol			44.8%		13.9%							

Number of Persons Sexually Assaulting a Survey Participant

Among a large majority of more than 3 in 4 students who reported experiencing NSC, the number of persons assaulting the student was one (78.7). For NSC touching, two thirds of students reporting this experience (66.5%) said one person assaulted them.

UHCC students reported similar percentages with 79.4 percent reporting NSC penetration by one person, and 63.3% reporting NSC touching by one person. Across both the four-year campuses and UHCC campuses, no significant differences appeared.



Table E-14-1: Among Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Percent of Participants Assaulted by One or More Offenders During the Most Recent Incident by System and Campus – 2021

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=184	n=97	n=19	NA	n=56
Sexual Penetration – Number of Offenders					
1 person	78.7%	79.7%	77.2%		79.4%
2 persons	17.2%	16.7%	19.1%		14.6%
3 or more persons	4.1%	3.6%	3.7%		6.1%
Sexual Touching – Number of Offenders					
1 person	66.5%	65.0%	69.3%		63.3%
2 persons	20.0%	19.5%	22.6%		24.2%
3 or more persons	13.6%	15.5%	8.2%		12.6%

Table E-14-2: Among Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Percent of Participants Assaulted by One or More Offenders During the Most Recent Incident by UHCC Campus – 2021

	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kauaʻi	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	NA	NA	n=15	NA	n=17	NA	NA
Sexual Penetration – Number of Offenders							
1 person			60.1%		94.1%		
2 persons			24.0%		5.9%		
3 or more persons			15.9%		-		
Sexual Touching – Number of Offenders							
1 person			49.2%		74.5%		
2 persons			29.7%		17.2%		
3 or more persons			21.0%	•	8.2%		

Number of Incidents of Nonconsensual Sexual Contact

The survey also inquired about the number of incidents of NSC a student experienced for the two NSC behaviors. Among all student participants who experienced NSC penetration at any time while enrolled, almost 3 in 5 reported one incident (59.4%); 1 in 4 two (23.9%) and 1 in 6 three or more (16.7%). Some variation were evident: Significantly more UHCC students reported one incident (66.4%). Compared with UHCC (5.2%), four times more Mānoa students reported three or more NSC penetrative incidents (20.2%).

Sexual touching incidents without consent trended somewhat higher: 2 in 5 reported one incident (42.3%); more than 1 in 4 two (27.7%) and almost 1 in 3 three or more (30.0%). Significant more UHCC students reported two incidents of NSC touching as compared with UH West O'ahu (20.6%).

Only three UHCC campuses had a sufficient sample to report. Number of incidents approximated UHCC students overall, and no significant differences were evident from campus to campus.



Table E-15-1: Among Student Participants Experie	encing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While
Enrolled, Percent of Participants Assaulted by	y Number of Incidents, by System and Campus – 2021

,			, ,		_
Number of Incidents	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges
Sexual Penetration	n=192	n=101	n=18	NA	n=60
1 incident	59.4%	59.7%*	58.4%		66.4%*
2 incidents	23.9%	20.1%	20.5%		28.3%
3 or more incidents	16.7%	20.2%*	21.1%		5.2%
Sexual Touching	n=391	n=228	n=27	n=21	n=114
1 incident	42.3%	45.3%	38.0%	42.7%	37.3%
2 incidents	27.7%	23.5%	28.6%	20.6%	37.3%*
3 or more incidents	30.0%	31.2%	33.4%	36.7%	25.5%
*Shows a statistically significant differe	nce across campuses.		•	•	•

Table E-15-2: Among Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Percent of Participants Assaulted by Number of Incidents, by UHCC Campus - 2021

	•		,		, ,	•	
Number of Incidents	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
Sexual Penetration	NA	NA	n=21	NA	n=15	NA	NA
1 incident			62.3%		61.7%		
2 incidents			37.7%		30.2%		
3 or more incidents			-		8.1%		
Sexual Touching	n=19	NA	n=36	NA	n=22	NA	NA
1 incident	31.3%		38.9%		39.4%		
2 incidents	48.7%		38.2%		30.1%		
3 or more incidents	20.0%		22.9%		30.4%		

Offender's Association (or Non-Association) with UH

Any Time While Enrolled

Table E-16-1: Among Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Offender's Association or Non-Association with UH During the Most Recent Incident by System, and Campus

	ມ່າ ວັນວັນ	em, and Campi	us		
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Manoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges
Sexual Penetration	n=196	n=100	n=19	n=15	n=61
UH Associated (Net)	48.1%	57.1%*	53.8%*	17.1%	39.2%
Student	44.0%	53.8%*	53.8%*	17.1%	31.6%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	10.0%	9.4%	7.0%	4.0%	13.5%
Faculty or instructor	2.0%	2.6%	7.0%	-	-
Non-UH Associated (Net)	53.7%	44.1%	44.0%	78.3%*	66.2%*
Don't know association with UH	8.0%	7.9%	2.2%	4.6%	11.0%
Sexual Touching	n=371	n=220	n=25	n=20	n=106
UH Associated (Net)	62.0%	67.4%*	80.3%*	35.4%	51.5%
Student	56.9%	62.9%*	63.6%*	29.1%	48.3%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	11.6%	13.4%	18.5%	6.3%	7.3%
Non-UH Associated (Net)	38.6%	32.4%	29.9%	66.7%*	48.1%*
Don't know association with UH	13.0%	14.0%	7.8%	3.5%	14.0%
*Shows a statistically significant difference ac	cross campuses.	•	•	•	•

Association with the UH is reported by NSC type (penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact) as well as by campus. For NSC penetration, slightly more than half of students said the offender as not associated with the UH (53.7%). Among the 48.1 percent who reported the offender had a UH association, a plurality of students reported the offender was another student (44%) with significantly fewer (10%) identifying the offender as faculty or staff. UH Mānoa and UH Hilo showed higher association with UH than West Oʻahu or UHCC students. This was attributable to more identifying the offender as a student: 53.8 percent for both Mānoa and Hilo campuses, compared with 17.1 percent for West Oahu and 39.2 percent for UHCC. At West Oʻahu and UHCC campuses, higher percentage of students claimed no UH association at 78.3 percent and 66.2 percent, respectively.

In terms of NSC touching, a majority of students (62%) indicated the offender had a UH association while 38.6 percent said there was no association. More students at UH Hilo (80.4%) and Mānoa (6.4%) reported a UH association compared with West Oʻahu (35.4%) and UHCC (51.5%). Most often, the offender was another student (62%). Student status comprised almost two thirds of offender identities at Hilo (63.6%) and Mānoa (62.9%). Just under 1 in 8 (11.6%) reported the offender as faculty or staff.

Only three community college campuses met the IRB reporting minimum sample. For NSC penetration, almost 9 in 10 Kapi olani students reported no UH association and 2 in 3 at Leeward (68.8%).

For NSC touching, patterns of association showed similarities to UHCC students overall, and no significant differences were evidenced campus to campus.

Table E-16-2: Among UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Offender's Association or Non-Association with UH During the Most Recent Incident by UHCC Campus

		by office c	Jailipus				
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
Sexual Penetration	NA	NA	n=19	NA	n=16	NA	NA
UH Associated (Net)			40.9%		36.2%		
Student			23.1%		36.2%		
Faculty and Staff (Net)			28.7%		-		
Non-UH Associated (Net)			87.8%		68.8%		
Don't know association with UH			6.3%		8.4%		
Sexual Touching	n=16		n=33		n=21		
UH Associated (Net)	40.3%		57.1%		39.8%		
Student	32.8%		57.1%		39.8%		
Faculty and Staff (Net)	14.9%		7.3%		-		
Non-UH Associated (Net)	64.8%		42.9%		42.7%		
Don't know association with UH	5.5%		16.6%		27.7%		

Current Academic Year

Table E-16-3: Among UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact During the Current Academic Year, Offender's Association or Non-Association with UH During the Most Recent Incident by UHCC Campus

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=69	n=40	NA	NA	n=19
UH Associated (Net)	51.3%	57.7%			30.7%
Student	42.8%	52.0%*			18.8%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	11.7%	11.3%			11.9%
Non-UH Associated (Net)	56.5%	50.0%			78.7%*
Non-student hanging out around dormitories or on campus or accompanying other students	6.0%	9.5%			-
The person was not associated with UH	53.4%	45.6%			78.7%*
Don't know association with UH	9.9%	6.2%			19.2%

For the current academic year, more than half of students (56.5%) reported their NSC offender (either penetrative or non) were not associated with UH. Of the 51.3 percent who reported a UH association, a plurality identified the offender as another student (42.8%). Faculty and staff were identified by 11.7 percent of the students.

On a year-to-year tracking basis, the percentage of students experiencing NSC who said their offender was not associated with UH increased significantly from 30.8 percent in 2019 to 56.5 percent in 2021. Similarly, those identifying their NSC perpetrator as a student stood at 61.4 percent in 2019, decreasing to 42.8 percent in 2021.

Samples do not meet IRB requirements for reporting for any UH community college campuses, so this study cannot present data for these seven campuses.

Table E-16-4: Among UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact
During Current Academic Year, Offender's Association or Non-Association
With UH During the Most Recent Incident by Campus

	_	ALL UI	-	UI	UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West Oʻahu			UH Community Colleges			
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=69	n=158	n=157	n=40	n=93	n=93	NA	NA	n=16	NA	NA	NA	n=19	n=49	n=43
UH Associated (Net)	51.3%	66.2%*	66.6%*	57.7%	66.6%	71.7%			76.2%				30.7%	62.1%*	53.4%
Student	42.8%	61.4%*	65.7%*	52.0%	60.6%	70.2%*			76.2%				18.8%	59.4%*	53.4%*
Faculty & Staff (Net)	11.7%	9.4%	4.6%	11.3%	10.9%	4.1%			-				11.9%	7.4%	6.9%
Non-UH Associated (Net)	56.5%	30.8%	35.3%	50.0%*	31.7%	26.9%			23.8%				78.7%*	31.9%	57.2%*
Don't Know Association With UH	9.9%	10.8%	8.8%	6.2%	11.9%	10.5%			5.0%				19.2%	10.0%	5.6%

Relationship of Influence or Control by Offender

Just over half of students experiencing NSC penetration report that their offender exercising any type of influence or control over them (52.3%). In contrast, two fifths of those reporting NSC touching indicated the offender had influence or control. For both NSC behaviors, control over everyday activities or over the relationship of the assaulted students' family and friends were most frequently reported. For NSC penetration, everyday control was identified by 34.1 percent of students assaulted and family/ friends control by 34.7 percent. About 1 in 5 reported everyday activities control (20.6%) and family/ friends relationship control (20.2%) by students experiencing NSC touching.

Among the four-year campuses, West O'ahu students reported two thirds were in a power relationship for both NSC penetration (67.7%) and NSC touching (65.7%). Among those experience nonconsensual sexual touching, significantly more students reported influence over academic/ professional careers at West O'ahu (36.3%) and Hilo (28.3%) campuses.

Table E-17-1: Among UH Student Participants Exp	periencing Nonconsensu	al Sexual Contact,	Whose Offenders
In Position of Influence or Control at Any	y Time While Enrolled by	System and Camp	ous – 2021

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges
Sexual Penetration	n=194	n=100	n=19	n=15	n=59
Any type of influence/control (Net)	52.3%	47.7%	53.5%	67.7%	55.6%
Everyday activities	34.1%	32.4%	35.9%	45.5%	33.5%
Academic or professional career	18.1%	21.1%	17.6%	23.2%	11.8%
Finances	12.5%	7.3%	3.5%	23.2%	21.5%*
Popularity/ social standing	19.0%	15.0%	17.9%	8.7%	28.9%
Relationship with family and/or friends	34.7%	31.0%	37.2%	55.8%	34.7%
Other type of influence or control	13.4%	11.4%*	2.9%	22.2%	17.9%*
No influence or control over any of the above	35.7%	37.8%	27.1%	22.6%	38.3%
I do not know	12.0%	14.5%	19.4%	9.7%	6.1%
Sexual Touching	n=364	n=215	n=25	n=20	n=104
Any type of influence/control (NET)	42.0%	39.8%	40.3%	65.7%*	42.3%
Everyday activities	20.6%	21.5%	15.3%	26.8%	18.7%
Academic or professional career	15.8%	13.5%	28.3%*	36.3%*	13.5%
Finances	6.2%	4.1%	5.0%	9.9%	10.2%
Popularity/ social standing	15.7%	15.5%*	5.0%	6.8%	20.5%*
Relationship with family and/or friends	20.2%	17.7%	11.6%	28.4%	25.7%
Other type of influence or control	11.0%	9.3%	6.9%	19.0%	14.0%
No influence or control over any of the above	44.0%	47.5%*	41.8%	19.3%	42.2%
I do not know	14.5%	13.6%	17.9%	15.0%	15.5%
*Chausa a statistically significant difference agrees as					•

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Percentages may exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.



Results for the community college campuses paralleled trends for UHCC students overall. Statistical testing showed no significant differences by UHCC campus.

	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kauaʻi	Leeward	Maui	Windward
Sexual Penetration	NA	NA	n=18	NA	n=16	NA	NA
Any type of influence/control (NET)			53.5%		50.0%		
Everyday activities			32.5%		26.9%		
Academic or professional career			12.7%		6.6%		
Finances			26.9%		26.9%		
Popularity/ social standing			38.7%		22.1%		
Relationship with family and/or friends			27.5%		35.2%		
Other type of influence or control			20.7%		14.9%		
No influence or control over any of the above			38.9%		43.4%		
I do not know			7.6%		6.6%		
Sexual Touching	n=16		n=31		n=20		
Any type of influence/control (NET)	43.4%		46.3%		56.5%		
Everyday activities	17.4%		30.3%		15.7%		
Academic or professional career	17.4%		30.0%		5.2%		
Finances	17.4%		14.6%		16.2%		
Popularity/ social standing	23.8%		34.1%		22.2%		
Relationship with family and/or friends	23.9%		17.9%		51.3%		
Other type of influence or control	24.3%		19.8%		22.4%		
No influence or control over any of the above	56.6%		40.6%		23.7%		
I do not know	-		13.1%		19.8%		

Current Academic Year

For the time period current academic year, NSC penetration and touching were combined to provide a sufficient sample size for reporting. Among all students who reported experiencing NSC between Fall 2020 and end-February 2021, results increased among those acknowledging the offender exerted influence or control and among those reporting control over the student's academic or professional careers. On a net basis, 39.2 percent of students reported NSC consequences in 2019, with that incidence rising to 61.6 percent in 2021. In 2021, more students reported the offender had control over his/her academic or professional career. In 2019, this stood at 12.2 percent, and it more than doubled in 2021 to 26.3 percent.

Among the three four-year campuses, UH Mānoa showed significant differences in any type of influence or control, increasing from 31.8 percent in 2019 to 61.3 percent in 2021. Mānoa students said more offenders exercise influence or control over a student's academic or professional career, with incidences more than doubling from 11.1 percent in 2019 to 26.3 percent in 2021.

Results could not be reported for any community colleges because sample size fell below the IRB 15-participant requirement.



Table E-17-3: Among UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact (Penetration and Touching Combined), Whose Offenders In Position of Influence or Control During Current Academic Year Enrolled by System and Campus – 2021

		ALL UH CAMPUSES		lanoa	UH	Hilo	UH West Oʻahu		UH Com Colle	•
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=69	n=159	n=40	n=92	NA	NA	NA	NA	n=19	n=51
Any type of influence/control (Net)	61.6%*	39.2%	61.3%*	31.8%					62.8%	52.3%
Everyday activities	33.0%	21.2%	40.1%*	13.9%					17.1%	35.8%
Academic or professional career	26.3%*	12.2%	26.3%*	11.1%					17.1%	15.4%
Finances	10.4%	5.8%	8.8%*	0.7%					17.1%	14.7%
Popularity/ social standing	15.1%	14.0%	17.3%	11.9%					11.9%	19.1%
Relationship with family and/or friends	31.1%	19.9%	25.3%	16.7%					48.2%	24.8%
Other type of influence or control	16.9%	8.0%	15.6%	6.3%					25.7%	11.7%
No influence or control over any of the above	33.8%	50.4%*	29.1%	58.3%*					44.3%	37.6%
I do not know	11.3%	16.4%	11.0%	15.1%					12.2%	18.4%

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Offender's Relationship to Student Experienced Nonconsensual Penetration

Among all UH students who experienced NSC penetration, more than half (56.2%) identified the offender as an intimate partner. The second most mentioned relationship was that of friend, acquaintance, or classmate (40.2%). UH West Oʻahu students more frequently identified the offender as an intimate partner (87.1%). At UH Mānoa, 1 in 5 students (19.7%) identified the offender as a stranger, significantly higher than for other four-year campuses.

Students reported different relationship patterns for NSC touching offenders. In this case, friends, acquaintances or classmates (49.3%) were most reported by students as the offender. Two categories tied for second most mentioned: 26.1 percent of students NSC touched reported the offender was a stranger and almost as many (24.8%) reported an intimate partner. Significant differences were evident at the four-year campuses. Significantly more UH Mānoa (32.1%) and Hilo (26.8%) students identified the NSC touching offender as a stranger than at West Oʻahu (2.6%). More UH West Oʻahu students (87.1%) identified offenders as an intimate partner.

Percentages may exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.

Table E-18-1: Among Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Offender's Relationship to Assaulted Participants During the Most Recent Incident by System and Campus - 2021

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges
Sexual Penetration	n=193	n=99	n=19	n=15	n=59
Assaulted Participant-Offender Relationship					
Intimate (Net)	56.2%	49.3%	47.4%	87.1%*	62.5%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	45.8%	40.9%	34.9%	63.7%	53.0%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	10.4%	8.4%	12.5%	23.4%	9.6%
Teacher, counselor, or academic advisor	0.9%	0.6%	-	-	2.0%
Co-worker	5.2%	4.0%	7.0%	-	8.0%
Boss or supervisor	1.2%	1.6%	3.5%	-	-
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	40.2%	45.6%	52.7%	27.6%	30.5%
Stranger	13.3%	19.7%*	10.4%	-	6.9%
Other	2.7%	1.4%	-	-	6.4%
Don't know	2.9%	2.6%	5.9%	4.6%	1.9%
Sexual Touching	n=369	n=219	n=25	n=20	n=105
Assaulted Participant-Offender Relationship					
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	49.3%	50.0%	45.9%	43.0%	49.8%
Stranger	26.1%	32.1%*	26.8%*	2.6%	17.8%*
Intimate (Net)	24.8%	21.2%	24.8%	50.8%*	27.3%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	19.3%	15.3%	21.2%	44.4%*	22.5%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	8.7%	8.5%	6.3%	12.9%	8.9%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	2.2%	2.5%	6.5%	-	1.1%
Co-worker	7.2%	7.8%	5.3%	3.6%	7.1%
Boss or supervisor	1.6%	2.4%	-	3.6%	-
Other	5.7%	4.9%	3.1%	-	9.2%
Don't know	2.6%	3.3%	-	-	2.2%

Percentages may exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.

For most UHCC campuses, results on the offender's relationship to assaulted participants could not be reported because samples did not meet the UHIRB minimum of 15. For Kapi'olani students experiencing NSC penetration or NSC touching, their relationship with the offender focused mostly on a friend acquaintance or classmate or an intimate partner. Among Leeward students, the dominant relationship was an intimate partner (88.4%) for NSC penetration and either a friend, acquaintance, or classmate (42.3%) or intimate partner (38.7%) for NSC touching. Hawai'i community college only reported on NSC touching due to sample sizes. For NSC touching, a plurality of Hawai'i community college students, 42.7% reported the offender was a stranger: 34.1 percent a friend, acquaintance, classmate, and 29% an intimate partner.

Table E-18-2: Among UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact At Any Time While Enrolled, Offender's Relationship to Assaulted Participants During the Most Recent Incident by UHCC Campus – 2021

During the M	ost Recent	incident b	y UHCC Can	npus – 202	1		
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
Sexual Penetration	NA	NA	n=19	NA	n=16	NA	NA
Assaulted Participant-Offender Relationship							
Intimate (Net)			41.6%		88.4%		
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event			34.2%		73.5%		
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event			7.4%		14.9%		
Teacher, counselor, or academic advisor			-		-		
Co-worker			24.3%		-		
Boss or supervisor			-		-		
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate			48.0%		26.5%		
Stranger			5.8%		-		
Other			13.2%		-		
Don't know			5.8%		-		
Sexual Touching	n=16	NA	n=32	NA	n=21	NA	NA
Assaulted Participant-Offender Relationship							
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	31.4%		56.6%		42.3%		
Stranger	42.7%		13.8%		18.6%		
Intimate (Net)	29.0%		25.9%		38.7%		
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	23.9%		25.9%		38.7%		
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	5.1%		4.4%		6.4%		
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	ı		3.5%		-		
Co-worker	7.0%		11.8%		-		
Boss or supervisor	1		-		-		
Other	-		7.2%		-		
Don't know	-		-		6.6%		

Current Academic Year (NSC Penetration and Touching Combined)

To meet the IRB sample requirement to report results, current academic year NSC penetration and NSC touching were combined so the assaulted students' relationship with the offender could be analyzed. Overall, the most mentioned relationship is the offender is a friend, acquaintance, or classmate as reported by 42.1 percent in 2021, comparable to 2019's 43.0 percent. The second most mentioned category – an intimate partner – showed a significant increase in mentions, more than doubling from 19.3 percent in 2019 to 28.8 percent in 2021. Another significant difference is in the number reporting the offender was a stranger. In 2019, 35.2 percent identified this, while in 2021 that dropped to 21.0 percent.

By campuses, UH Mānoa students saw the intimate partner category more than double from 14 percent in 2019 to 32.5 percent in 2021. For UHCC students, significantly fewer identified the offender as a friend, acquaintance, or classmate in 2021 (12.8%) vs. 2019 (41.1%).

No data is reported for individual community college campuses because not met the minimum for reporting.

	Table E-19: Among UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact During Current Academic Year, Offender's Relationship to Assaulted Participants During the Most Recent Incident by UHCC Campus – 2021 Tracking (NSC Penetration & Touching Combined)														
	ALL U	1 CAMF	PUSES	U	UH Mānoa			UH Hil	o	UH	West O	UH Community Oʻahu Colleges			
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=69	n=159	n=156	n=40	n=93	n=92	NA	NA	n=16	NA	NA	NA	n=19	n=51	n=43
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	42.1%	43.0%	59.7%*	51.8%	39.3%	55.3%*			68.7%						64.4%
Intimate (Net)	39.4%*	24.5%	24.3%	32.5%*	17.1%	22.9%	44.5%	18.7%	18.3%	-	22.9%	28.7%	55.5%	39.6%	29.0%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	38.8%*	19.3%	18.6%	32.5%*	14.0%	16.2%			15.0%				55.5%	31.3%	25.6%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	7.5%	8.2%	11.2%	6.7%	4.4%	10.9%			7.4%				7.6%	14.4%	12.7%
Stranger	21.0%	35.2%	29.0%	30.2%	45.6%	34.9%			21.6%				7.3%	20.1%	20.8%
Teacher, counselor, or academic advisor	2.3%	0.2%	2.0%	4.0%	-	1.5%			-				-	-	4.0%
Co-worker	5.0%	2.0%	3.8%	5.3%	3.0%	3.2%			8.6%				-	-	2.6%
Boss or supervisor	0.9%	-	-	1.5%	-	-			-		_		-	-	-
Other	11.8%	6.2%	7.0%	7.3%	6.3%	4.7%			-				25.6%	7.8%	15.1%
Don't know	4.9%	4.9%	1.9%	2.8%	6.0%	2.1%			-				12.2%	4.4%	2.6%

Location of Nonconsensual Sexual Penetration (Most Recent Incident)

Any Time While Enrolled

Among students who experienced NSC penetration, the survey asked if the most recent incident took place on campus or at a university associated off-campus property. By a margin of 3:1, 75 percent of all UH students said the incident was not on campus or nearby UH property. However, significantly more Hilo (39.4%) and Mānoa (31.7%) students reported the sexual assault took place on the UH campus or property than West Oʻahu or UHCC students.

Among UHCC students, even larger number of students indicated the assault did not take place on campus or at a UH owned property near campus. At Kapi'olani, 9 in 10 (89.1%) responded no, and at Leeward, 100 percent answered no. NSC incidents at Leeward community college were all off-campus, and at Kapi'olani, 1 in 10 were UH associated.

Table E-20-1: Among Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Location of Most Recent Incident by System and Campus – 2021										
Did Incident occur ON CAMPUS or on university associated off-campus										
property?	n=197	n=101	n=20	n=15	n=61					
YES	24.8%	31.7%*	39.4%*	12.4%	11.9%					
NO	75.2%	68.3%	60.6%	87.6%	88.1%*					
*Shows a statistically significant difference across	campuses.									

Table E-20-3: Among Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Location of Most Recent Incident by UHCC Campus – 2021											
Did Incident occur ON	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua ʻi	Leeward	Maui	Windward				
CAMPUS or on university associated off-campus property?	NA	NA	n=19	NA	n=16	NA	NA				
YES			10.9%		-						
NO			89.1%		100.0%						

Current Academic Year

Despite UH being open only for virtual classes during the Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 semesters, one third of students across all campuses reported experiencing NSC while on campus or on a UH-associated off-campus property. At UH Mānoa, campus or university property incidents of NSC rose to 2 in 5 (41.3%).

Table E-20-2: Among Stu Year, I	ıdent P ₋ocatio												ırrent	Acad	emic
ALL UH															
associated off-campus	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
property? - Penetration	n=29	n=53	n=43	n=15	3 n=1	n=27	NA	n=18	NA						
YES	33.0%	17.8%	27.9%	41.3%	23.1%	41.5%								5.7%	
NO	NO 67.0% 82.2% 72.1% 58.7% 76.9% 58.5% 94.3%														

Consequences of Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Experiences

Any Time While Enrolled

This study asked UH students who experienced NSC about the impacts or consequences. More than two thirds (68.7%) of all students reported that they suffered negative impacts from NSC – whether penetrative or non-penetrative. Results showed the largest consequence was emotional/mental health issues, reported by almost 3 in 5 (58.7%), social impacts identified by almost a third (31.5%), and academic issues / challenges, mentioned by 30.1 percent. The most common behavioral health issues were feeling helpless or detached, while reduced socializing and being afraid of people were the two most common issues for those facing social consequences. On academic impact, 1 in 4 reported difficulty concentrating on academic performance; 1 in 5 saw lower academic performance, and 1 in 8 thought about dropping out of school.

Table E-21-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Wi Enrolled – Facing Different Co					Any Time While
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo		UH Community Colleges
	n=482	n=269	n=37	n=32	n=144
HAD IMPACT (NET)	68.7%	66.6%	70.7%	82.6%*	69.1%
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	58.7%	55.8%	57.7%	82.6%*	59.2%
Felt numb/detached	37.7%	35.6%	40.1%	53.7%	37.6%
Felt helpless and hopeless	34.7%	31.4%	38.7%	45.3%	37.4%
Loss of interest in daily activities	28.6%	26.9%	32.3%	35.9%	29.0%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	25.4%	27.0%	25.7%	32.8%	20.8%
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	23.8%	22.5%	29.3%	31.5%	23.1%
Felt like hurting myself	12.0%	9.9%	13.7%	18.0%	14.2%
Thought about suicide	9.9%	9.1%	9.0%	12.1%	11.3%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	31.5%	32.2%	34.4%	46.0%	26.4%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	24.0%	24.0%	27.2%	32.0%	21.5%
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	18.9%	16.8%	21.5%	27.7%	20.1%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g., sports/ clubs	12.1%	13.2%	12.3%	8.7%	10.8%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	7.3%	8.5%	6.9%	4.8%	5.6%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	30.1%	28.0%	33.3%	34.7%	32.1%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	26.1%	25.8%	31.0%	27.2%	25.2%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	19.0%	18.5%	20.9%	24.7%	18.1%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam	17.6%	17.0%	22.0%	17.9%	17.4%
Thought about dropping out of school	12.6%	11.3%	16.9%	14.2%	13.6%
Dropped classes	9.5%	9.0%	5.3%	7.1%	12.2%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	17.9%	17.6%	28.9% E	20.8%	15.0%
Fearful for my safety	12.2%	12.4%	17.8%	10.6%	10.8%
Changed where I went	10.9%	12.0%	22.2% E	9.1%	6.5%
Changed daily routines	10.8%	10.7%	19.6%	10.4%	8.7%
Changed living quarters	3.8%	3.5%	6.1%	-	4.4%
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Table E-21-1: Percent of UH Student Participants WI Enrolled – Facing Different Co					Any Time While
Con't	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges
PHYSICAL HEALTH	17.0%	15.6%	18.8%	21.1%	18.3%
Headaches/ stomach aches	9.4%	8.4%	6.2%	9.1%	12.0%
Eating problems/ disorders	8.9%	8.5%	6.2%	4.8%	11.1%
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	7.4%	6.6%	8.1%	-	10.5%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.	5.2%	5.1%	5.4%	2.2%	5.9%
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care	3.8%	3.8%	6.5%	-	3.9%
Internal injury from sexual contact e g vaginal or anal earing (sexual penetration only)	3.5%	3.9% E	6.6%	9.2%	0.6%
Head trauma, e.g., Concussion	1.8%	1.2%	0.9%	-	3.7%
Sexually transmitted infections (sexual penetration only)	1.8%	2.1%	5.6%	2.0%	-
Broken bones	0.5%	-	-	-	1.7%
Chipped or knocked out teeth	0.4%	0.8%	-	-	-
Unwanted pregnancy (sexual penetration only)	0.2%	0.3%	-	-	-
OTHER	3.6%	3.3%	2.8%	-	5.1%

At UHCC campuses, 4 in 5 reported an impact (81%) with consequences trending similar to the four-year universities. Behavioral health impacts received mentions by 65.1 percent of survey participants experiencing NSC; academic challenges by 38.9 percent, and social conditions by 32.9 percent. In contrast to four-year campuses, two times more UHCC students reported physical health problems (31%). Within these broad categories, the individual impacts paralleled four-year campus results.

Across UHCC campuses, impacts on social conditions was highest at Leeward. More than half mentioned this negative impact, particularly stopped/reduced socializing with friends (51.6%).

Table E-21-2: Percent of UH Student Participa Enrolled – Facing Di						at Any Tir	ne While
	Hawaiʻi	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=21	n=20	n=46	NA	n=29	NA	NA
HAD IMPACT (NET)	81.0%	70.8%	62.2%		79.1%		
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	65.1%	59.6%	52.5%		70.1%		
Felt numb/detached	33.8%	40.8%	29.4%		47.3%		
Felt helpless and hopeless	39.5%	33.4%	36.9%		38.4%		
Loss of interest in daily activities	46.8%*	28.2%	18.8%		43.0%		
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	34.0%	17.2%	20.5%		22.6%		
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	33.2%	37.3%	18.3%		16.1%		
Felt like hurting myself	14.5%	-	15.7%		23.9%		
Thought about suicide	20.7%	14.0%	11.2%		7.5%		
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	32.9%	16.6%	23.3%		51.6%*		
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	28.2%	16.6%	17.6%		42.9%*		
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	29.0%	9.1%	18.1%		37.0%*		
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g., sports/ clubs	25.0%	-	12.1%		15.8%		
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	5.3%	7.4%	7.4%		7.2%	•	
Continued on next page							

Table E-21-2: Percent of UH Student Participa Enrolled – Facing Dit					at Any Ti	me While
Con't	Hawai'i		Kapi'olani	Leeward	Maui	Windward
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	38.9%	34.3%	38.9%	31.1%		
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	34.0%	26.8%	24.9%	31.1%		
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	23.1%	9.1%	20.3%	23.2%		
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam	25.0%	-	23.5%	19.8%		
Thought about dropping out of school	13.9%	14.0%	15.4%	12.2%		
Dropped classes	13.9%	7.4%	12.3%	14.8%		
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	16.1%	9.1%	20.2%	24.0%		
Fearful for my safety	16.1%	9.1%	12.7%	15.2%		
Changed where I went	5.3%	-	12.7%	8.0%		
Changed daily routines	16.1%	-	12.3%	11.7%		
Changed living quarters	-	9.1%	9.8%	-		
PHYSICAL HEALTH	31.0%	-	23.8%	21.0%		
Headaches/ stomach aches	20.0%	-	21.2%	8.2%		
Eating problems/ disorders	20.0%	-	15.7%	12.3%		
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	21.8%	-	11.6%	8.5%		
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	20.0%	-	5.0%	3.6%		
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care	15.8%	-	4.8%	-		
Internal injury from sexual contact e.g. vaginal or anal tearing (sexual penetration only)	3.9%	-	-	-		
Head trauma, e.g., Concussion	10.1%	-	5.0%	-		
Sexually transmitted infections (sexual penetration only)	-	-	-	-		
Broken bones	6.2%	-	2.4%	-		
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	-	-	 -		
Unwanted pregnancy (sexual penetration only)	-	-	-	 -		
OTHER	4.2%	-	2.4%	 4.3%		

Current Academic Year

For students experiencing NSC in the current academic year, those reporting an impact totaled more than the last reporting period. The impact rate grew significantly from 61.4 percent in 2019 to 79.5 percent in 2021. In addition, two categories of impact – behavioral health and academic/ professional consequences – showed significant growth period to period. Behavioral health problems rose from 46.1 percent of students in 2019, to two thirds (65.4%) in 2021, a +19 percentage point increase. Similarly, 25.8 percent of students faced academic/ professional challenges in 2019 and that increased to 44.7 percent in 2021, also a +19 percentage point rise. Within this category, twice as many students dropped classes in 2021 as compared with 2019.

Table E-21-3: Percent of UH Student Particip Academic Year – Facing									ng the C	urrent
, toddoniio tod Tuonig	ALL	UH PUSES		lānoa		Hilo		Nest	UH Con Coll	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=72	n=163	n=41	n=94	NA	NA	NA	NA	n=20	n=53
HAD IMPACT (NET)	79.5%*		80.8%*	55.6%					72.5%	71.0%
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	65.4%*	46.1%	65.7%*	39.3%					65.6%	55.1%
Felt numb/detached	49.2%*	30.4%	49.4%*	23.6%					53.5%	43.1%
Felt helpless and hopeless	46.8%*	33.0%	42.8%*	25.1%					52.2%	44.5%
Loss of interest in daily activities	43.4%*	25.4%	40.5%*	19.0%					51.6%	36.1%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	40.8%*		40.5%*	21.6%					39.0%	30.6%
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	37.4%	26.6%	35.5%	21.1%					39.8%	35.1%
Felt like hurting myself	21.9%	12.6%	13.5%	9.2%					35.6%	18.4%
Thought about suicide	12.7%	9.8%	12.1%	4.4%					12.3%	18.4%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	34.4%	28.4%	30.2%	24.9%					49.2%	35.3%
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	28.8%	24.1%	21.9%	21.6%					49.2%	31.8%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	26.6%	21.4%	26.4%	16.4%					29.4%	30.4%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g., sports/ clubs	18.1%			9.6%					28.7%	17.5%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	7.0%	9.7%	8.2%	5.8%					5.5%	18.8%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	44.7%*	25.8%	42.0%*	22.5%					45.0%	32.4%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	40.3%*	23.3%	38.1%*	21.2%					39.4%	29.3%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	29.7%*	14.0%	21.4%*	9.2%					45.0%	23.8%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam	28.0%	17.0%		12.7%					39.0%	25.8%
Thought about dropping out of school	24.7%	14.2%		8.0%					34.2%	26.9%
Dropped classes	15.5%*	7.0%	9.5%	5.8%					27.7%	11.1%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	27.2%			16.7%					24.3%	24.6%
Changed daily routines	18.8%	12.8%		8.8%					17.7%	20.6%
Fearful for my safety	18.7%	12.1%		12.2%					12.1%	11.8%
Changed where I went	17.3%			9.0%					17.7%	21.0%
Changed living quarters	7.1%	3.5%	5.5%	1.1%					11.1%	8.7%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	23.9%	15.0%	21.2%	10.9%					36.2%	23.0%
Headaches/ stomach aches	15.3%*	5.8%	12.7%	3.2%					23.2%	9.2%
Eating problems/ disorders	13.8%	9.2%	10.6%	6.1%					22.1%	14.3%
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	8.9%	7.0%	7.1%	4.4%					12.0%	12.9%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	5.8%	4.4%	2.6%	2.8%					10.4%	7.7%
Internal injury from sexual contact e g vaginal or anal tearing (sexual penetration only)	5.1%	3.2%	6.4%	3.1%					-	3.6%
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care	5.1%	4.9%	4.8%	2.4%					5.5%	10.8%
Sexually transmitted infections (sexual penetration only)	3.8%	0.6%	5.2%	-					-	1.9%
Head trauma, e.g., Concussion	1.6%	0.6%	-	1.1%					5.5%	-
Broken bones	1.6%	0.6%	-	1.1%					5.5%	-
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	-	-	-					-	-
Unwanted pregnancy (sexual penetration only)	-	-	-	-					-	-
OTHER	4.7%	9.2%	2.9%	6.4%					5.5%	14.7%

STUDENT DISCLOSURE OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND GENDER VIOLENCE AND SATISFACTION AMONG THOSE CONTACTING UH PROGRAMS

Student Disclosures Across All Sexual Harassment and Gender Violence Experiences During Current Academic Year

By a margin of about 2:1, UH students who experienced any of the four types of sexual harassment and gender violence behaviors disclosed their experience more often than not to someone. Although almost a third (28.3%) did not speak to anyone about the incident, about two thirds did. Consistent with national campus climate survey trends, UH survey participants tended not to discuss experiences with university resources. As compared with 2017, fewer students are remaining silent. Students not disclosing dropped significantly overall from 31.5 percent in 2017 to 28.3 percent, with the Hilo campus going from 29.9 percent to 18.7 percent and UH Community College aggregated from 34.3 to 30.2 percent during the same period.

As in past surveys, the majority of UH students overall said they spoke with friends (72.1%), followed by family members (40.6%) or their intimate partner (18.8%).

In addition, the percentage of students speaking with therapists or counselors significantly increased across UH overall for the current academic year. In 2021, more than 1 in 6 students (17.5%) reported seeking professional help, up from 1 in 8 (13.6%) in 2019. This was largely driven by the significant rise in usage of counseling services at Mānoa (+7.5 points). In contrast, community college students' disclosure to a therapist or counselor showed no significant change (+0.6 points). Other patterns of disclosure generally resembled previous reports for both the four-year and community college campuses.

Table F-1-1: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic Year – Whom They Disclose, by System, Campus and Year ALL UH UH Community															
	_	ALL UF		U	H Māno	oa		JH Hilo)	UH \	Nest O	'ahu	_	Commu College	
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=749	n=1123	n=1028	n=353	n=546	n=421	n=69	n=103	n=86	n=46	n=54	n=41	n=281	n=419	n=480
Friend	72.1%	76.5%*	71.1%	80.6%	78.3%	76.1%	78.8%	79.6%	82.0%	73.0%	77.5%	53.2%*	59.6%	73.2%*	66.3%
Family member	40.6%	36.4%	36.6%	37.7%	32.3%	33.0%	49.4%	47.1%	41.0%	37.9%	45.0%	39.6%	42.5%	38.0%	38.8%
Faculty or instructor	9.6%	11.4%	12.5%	10.2%	11.7%	13.6%	10.6%	13.5%	18.8%	8.1%	6.3%	4.8%	9.0%	11.3%	11.0%
Other Administrative Staff	5.7%	5.7%	-	6.9%	5.4%	ı	9.2%	6.9%	-	5.4%	1.6%	-	3.4%	6.3%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy	1.8%	2.6%	-	2.1%	1.1%	-	1.6%	5.2%	-	3.3%	4.8%	-	1.3%	3.7%	-
Therapist or counselor	17.5%*	13.6%	-	20.2%*	12.7%	1	15.1%	15.4%	-	14.6%	12.2%	-	15.1%	14.5%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	18.8%	23.8%*	-	22.8%	22.4%	-	33.7%	29.1%	-	11.7%	28.3%*	-	11.4%	23.9%*	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)	3.1%	2.0%	1	4.3%	2.6%	1	2.6%	-	-	1	-	-	2.2%	1.8%	-
Physician	2.7%	3.3%	-	3.0%	4.4%	-	3.2%	3.4%	-	2.4%	4.9%	-	2.2%	1.7%	-
Someone else	7.8%	6.0%	18.6%*	10.2%	5.3%*	15.0%	4.4%	9.2%	20.7%*	4.7%	3.7%	19.0%*	6.1%	6.3%	21.4%*
l didn't tell anyone (else)	28.3%	25.5%	31.5%*	28.9%	23.8%	28.1%	18.7%	20.9%	29.9%*	26.8%	39.7%	37.0%	30.2%	26.9%	34.3%*

Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.



At individual UHCC campuses, statistically significant differences were evident for the two-year tracking period in a few areas that are likely to have been impacted by virtual classes: From 2019 to 2021, disclosing to a friend dropped at Kapi olani from 77.6 percent to 67 percent as access decreased with virtual classes; to a family member rose significantly on Kaua from 26.6 percent to 52.7 percent; to a faculty/instructor on Hawai declined from 21.3 percent to 15 percent, as did speaking with a therapist, from 37 percent to 7 percent; and to intimate partners at Leeward from 25.5 percent to 9.7 percent, and on Maui from 20.2 percent to 5.4 percent.

Table F-1-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic Year - to Whom They Disclose, by UHCC Campus and Year Hawai'i Honolulu Kapi'olani Kaua'i 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 n=39 n=37 n=57 n=32 n=40 n=53 n=70 n=122 n=128 n=24 n=32 n=22 70.1% Friend 61.3% 73.0% 57.5% 54.7% 65.3% 67.0% 77.6%* 60.3% 48.9% 74.3% 58.1% Family member 33.8% 31.5% 37.7% 41.1% 27.4% 52.7%* 26.6% 48.5% 47.6% 31.9% 30.4% 21.3% Faculty or instructor 15.0% 21.3% 4.8% 19.5% 6.9% 8.8% 8.1% 6.5% 12.0 9.4% 12.3 6.2% Other Administrative Staff 7.6% 11.2% 5.4% 1.6% 5.8% 3.4% Spiritual or religious 8.6% 4.9% 4.1% 3.0% advisor, leader or clergy Therapist or counselor 7.0% 37.0%* 13.4% 7.8% 19.5% 11.4% 13.1% 10.0% 14.9% 26.3% 18.1% 26.7% 13.2% 22.4% 33.7% Sexual or romantic partner Program or resource out-5.0% side of University (e.g. a 3.1% 2.8% 1.7%

4.1%

18.4%

14.1%

16.2%

37.5%*

1.6%

7.5%

24.3%

7.1%

32.8%

23.5%*

40.3%*

4.6%

25.2%

4.1%

5.3%

36.7%

hotline) Physician

Someone else

I didn't tell anyone (else)

3.1%

13.7%

32.2%

5.4%

2.2%

26.8%

25.8%*

43.7%

Table F-1-3: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic Year – to Whom They Disclose, by UHCC Campus and Year														
During the Guire	nt Acadei	Leeward	- to willon	i Tiley Di	Maui	y once e	anipus a	Windward						
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017					
	n=63	n=93	n=124	n=30	n=43	n=44	n=23	n=53	n=52					
Friend	56.8%	62.4%	72.6%	58.2%	74.5%	77.0%	62.0%	83.1%	71.6%					
Family member	39.1%	45.3%	44.3%	49.7%	50.7%	45.0%	41.8%	44.4%	55.4%					
Faculty or instructor	4.3%	10.7%	8.7%	8.3%	14.1	22.3%	-	16.6%	16.1					
Other Administrative Staff	5.9%	5.3%	-	6.1%	2.1%	-	-	11.5%	-					
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy	3.1%	3.7%	-	-	-	-	7.4%	2.0%	-					
Therapist or counselor	12.1%	11.6%	-	16.9%	14.0%	-	25.6%	19.1%	-					
Sexual or romantic partner	9.7%	25.5%*	-	5.4%	20.2%*	-	14.8%	17.8%	-					
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)	1.7%	1.8%	-	7.4%	4.1%	-	-	2.4%	-					
Physician	-	1.7%	-	2.9%	2.0%	-	7.4%	-	-					
Someone else	5.9%	3.0%	18.2%*	-	5.6%	28.8%*	-	4.6%	18.1%					
I didn't tell anyone (else)	32.9%	30.4%	30.8%	35.3%	27.8%	24.4%	27.5%	18.1%	16.8%					
*Shows a statistically significant different	ence by year	r.			•	•		•						

Subsequent sections report disclosure by type of gender violence.

3.4%

6.8%

24.4%

20.8%

49.3%

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Student Disclosures: Sexual Harassment During Current Academic Year

Students who reported experiencing sexual harassment reported similar patterns of disclosure as those experiencing gender violence overall. The ratio of students reporting vs. not stood at 4:1 in 2021 with 79.9 percent disclosing and 20.1 percent not. In the current academic year, sexual harassment victims most frequently disclosed the incident to a friend (71.2%), followed by a family member (25.6%) and intimate partner (20.8%). Incidence across the four-year campuses showed no significant differences. At the community college overall, the only significant change proved to be reporting to someone else, which dropped from 9.1 percent in 2019 to 1.3 percent in 2021.

	.			ıney	DISCI	ose by	Syste	m, Cai	mpus a	and Ye	ear				
	-	ALL UF	_	U	H Māno	oa		UH Hilo		UH	West O	'ahu		Commu College	
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=280	n=502	n=357	n=169	n=262	n=181	n=28	n=51	n=26	NA	n=15	NA	n=73	n=174	n=145
Friend	71.2%	75.0%	70.2%	74.7%	77.9%	76.6%	79.8%	74.9%	78.5%		68.7%		61.9%	71.2%	61.6%
Family member	25.6%	29.1%	35.4%*	25.6%	27.3%	30.6%	34.2%	35.1%	39.9%		33.0%		22.2%	29.8%	41.0%*
Faculty or instructor	9.2%	11.6%	17.0%*	9.6%	12.0%	14.9%	5.3%	8.0%	17.3%		16.7%		9.0%	11.6%	19.3%
Other Administrative Staff	5.5%	7.0%	-	7.1%	6.4%	-	7.3%	7.8%	-		-		-	8.5%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy	2.2%	2.5%	-	2.6%	1.5%	-	-	3.4%	-		-		2.4%	4.0%	-
Therapist or counselor	14.1%	13.6%	•	15.2%	14.4%	-	17.3%	13.2%	-		-		10.4%	13.6%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	20.8%	23.2%	•	20.3%	22.6%	-	27.6%	27.8%	-		8.8%		20.8%	24.0%	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)	1.7%	1.6%	-	2.4%	2.0%	-	1.9%	-	1		-		-	1.6%	-
Physician	1.5%	1.7%	-	1.2%	2.0%	-	3.4%	3.1%	-		-		1.8%	1.1%	-
Someone else	5.4%	6.5%	20.1%*	8.1%	4.6%	18.5%*	2.0%	9.2%	17.1%*		-		1.3%	9.1%*	22.0%*
l didn't tell anyone (else)	20.1%	15.6%	18.3%	16.9%	15.4%	15.8%	14.7%	14.7%	13.5%		23.4%		27.5%	15.5%	22.6%

The sample of students experiencing sexual harassment on a campus at community colleges did not permit analysis because the minimum sample size requirement was not met in most instances. At both Kapi'olani and Leeward campuses students generally disclosed in patterns consistent with UHCC overall – In 2021, two thirds (65.7%) reported to friends at Kapi'olani and almost three fourths at Leeward (73.4%); one third to their intimate partner (34.1%) at Kapi'olani and 2 in 5 (39.9%) at Leeward; and one fourth (24%) to family members at Kapi'olani and one fifth at Leeward (21.3%).

Table F-2-2: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – To Whom They Disclose by UHCC Campus and Year														
		Hawai'i			Honolulı	ı	ŀ	(apiʻolar	ni		Kauaʻi			
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017		
	NA	NA	NA	NA	n=16	n=17	n=19	n=55	n=43	NA	n=15	NA		
Friend					50.2%	90.0%	65.7%	72.6%	57.4%		92.3%			
Family member					18.4%	62.4%	24.0%	24.4%	36.3%		23.7%			
Faculty or instructor					3.9%	27.0%	-	4.2%	27.1%*		7.6%			
Other Administrative Staff					3.9%	-	-	9.1%	-		-			
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy					7.1%	-	-	5.4%	-		-			
Therapist or counselor					9.3%	-	5.9%	15.6%	-		7.6%			
Sexual or romantic partner					14.6%	-	34.1%	20.9%	-		17.3%			
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)					-	-	-	-	-		-			
Physician					-	-	-	-	-		-			
Someone else					29.5%	25.7%	-	9.9%	26.5%		6.9%			
I didn't tell anyone (else)					14.4%	-	28.4%	15.4%	25.7%		7.7%			

Table F-2-3: Percent of S	_				-	_	urrent Ac	cademic Y	ear –						
	To Whom They Disclose by UHCC Campus and Year Leeward Maui Windward 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017														
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017						
	n=15	n=34	n=28	NA	n=16	NA	NA	n=23	n=21						
Friend	73.4%	55.9%	53.6%		79.6%			83.4%	69.8%						
Family member	21.3%	35.4%	47.1%		28.8%			38.6%	52.8%						
Faculty or instructor	8.6%	7.7%	4.2%		16.5%			28.0%	26.6%						
Other Administrative Staff	-	7.7%	-		5.6%			9.8%	-						
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy	-	3.2%	-		-			-	-						
Therapist or counselor	-	7.7%	-		5.0%			15.6%	-						
Sexual or romantic partner	39.9%	37.5%	-		15.2%			23.7%	-						
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)	-	2.5%	-		5.6%			-	-						
Physician	-	-	-		-			-	-						
Someone else	-	2.8%	5.0%		15.3%			5.3%	14.7%						
I didn't tell anyone (else)	20.7%	22.9%	29.0%		15.6%			5.9%	8.3%						

Student Disclosures: Stalking During Current Academic Year

2021 results show that survey participants who were stalked discussed incidents more frequently – 85 percent disclosed and 15 percent did not. To whom they reported the incident remained similar to other areas of gender violence as well as year to year, with a few exceptions. Overall, students experiencing stalking spoke to friends (73.1%), family (38.5%), intimate partners (20.3), and a therapist/counselor (13%) about the incident. However, the number of students from the Manoa campus disclosing dropped significantly in two areas, probably due to virtual classes: Discussing with family members declined from 42.4 percent in 2019 to 35.1 percent in 2021; and to faculty/instructor from 16.8 percent to 7.6 percent.

While this rank order held generally among community college students, almost the same number of UHCC students reported to a counselor or intimate partner at 13.4 percent and 13.7 percent respectively. At specific community college campuses, small samples prevented comparisons. However, the Kapi'olani campus which had a sufficient sample for three years of reporting in some areas, showed similar patters to UH overall.

Table F-3	Table F-3-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – To Whom They Disclose, by System, Campus and Year ALL UH UH Community														
		ALL UF	="	U	H Māno	oa		UH Hild)	UH	West O	'ahu		Commu	
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=228	n=380	n=375	n=118	n=200	n=151	n=25	n=36	n=36	n=19	NA	NA	n=66	n=132	n=178
Friend	73.1%	77.3%	72.2%	74.6%	82.2%	77.5%	83.5%	77.8%	78.5%	73.3%			66.7%	70.0%	68.1%
Family member	38.5%	41.9%	35.2%	35.1%	42.4%*	30.1%	51.5%	45.0%	43.2%	28.1%			42.7%	40.3%	37.9%
Faculty or instructor	9.5%	14.6%	13.2%	7.6%	16.8%*	13.9%	19.1%	14.8%	26.9%	-			12.0%	10.9%	10.1%
Other Administrative Staff	4.8%	5.7%	-	6.3%	7.2%	-	7.3%	11.3%	-	-			2.6%	2.4%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy	0.5%	1.3%	-	1.0%	1.2%	-	-	1.2%	-	-			-	1.6%	-
Therapist or counselor	13.0%	8.5%	-	12.2%	11.2%	-	14.1%	10.1%	-	15.6%			13.4%	4.8%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	20.3%	21.0%	ı	23.5%	18.5%	-	29.9%	24.4%	-	11.2%			13.7%	23.5%	
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)	1.7%	1.7%	-	3.3%	3.2%	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
Physician	4.1%	2.4%	-	2.8%	4.1%	-	2.3%	-	-	6.1%			6.4%	0.8%	-
Someone else	8.3%	5.4%	18.5%*	9.8%	6.4%	15.5%*	2.3%	8.4%	20.4%*	8.3%			8.0%	3.6%	19.4%*
I didn't tell anyone (else)	14.9%	11.4%	16.3%*	15.4%	9.9%	10.9%	3.9%	9.9%	13.3%	14.5%			18.4%	13.6%	21.6%
*Shows a statistically sig	nificant o	difference	by yea	r											

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.



Table F-3-2: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – To Whom They Disclose, by UHCC Campus and Year														
		Hawai'i			Honolul	ı	ŀ	(apiʻolar	ni		Kaua'i			
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017		
	NA	NA	n=18	NA	NA	n=19	n=19	n=35	n=50	NA	NA	NA		
Friend			68.2%			73.7%	79.8%	60.7%	57.9%					
Family member			26.0%			61.8%	32.8%	18.7%	21.2					
Faculty or instructor			-			9.0%	5.7%	7.9%	10.5%					
Other Administrative Staff			-			-	-	-	-					
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy			-			-	-	2.9%	-					
Therapist or counselor			-			-	16.6%	6.9%	-					
Sexual or romantic partner			-			-	19.4%	22.8%	-					
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)			-			-	-	-	-					
Physician			-			-	-	-	-	_				
Someone else			38.1%			_	4.8%	3.7%	20.8%*					
I didn't tell anyone (else)			30.8%			10.8%	12.9%	18.5%	29.7%					

		Leeward			Maui			Windward	
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	NA	n=36	n=47	NA	NA	n=16	NA	NA	n=19
Friend		66.6%	75.9%			75.3%			79.4%
Family member		37.8%	44.5			44.3%			59.3
Faculty or instructor		9.1%	9.9%			31.7%			7.2%
Other Administrative Staff		4.2%	-			-			-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy		-	-			-			-
Therapist or counselor		2.3%	-			-			-
Sexual or romantic partner		18.6%	-			-			-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)		-	-			-			-
Physician		-	-			-			-
Someone else		-	20.7%			19.1%			16.5%
I didn't tell anyone (else)		24.1%	18.7%			7.3%			6.8%

Student Disclosures: Dating and Domestic Violence During Current Academic Year

UH students who have experienced DDV in the current academic year reported at a ratio of about 4:1 with 77 percent disclosing and 23 percent not. Since 2017, the percentage of students systemwide not disclosing has dropped significantly -6 points, from 29 percent in 2017 to 23 percent in 2021. Further, UHCC students not disclosing dropped significantly from 31.5 percent in 2017 to 24.1 percent in 2021.

Systemwide disclosure patterns for DDV proved generally consistent with other types of gender violence. Survey participants experiencing DDV indicated that they most discussed the incident with a friend (65.6%), family (41.4%), or a therapist/ counselor (14.4%). In 2021, significantly more disclosed their experience to family, up +7 points from 34.6 percent in 2019 to 41.4 percent in 2021.

Significant differences by four-year campuses include the following: More UH West O'ahu students experiencing DDV reported to friends – 64.6 percent in 2019 and 75.2 percent in 2021; more UHCC students overall discussed incidents with family members from 33.2 percent in 2019 to 46.4 percent in 2021.

Table F During th															
		ALL UF		U	H Māno	oa		UH Hild)	UH V	West O	'ahu	_	Commi College	
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=387	n=525	n=525	n=156	n=217	n=181	n=32	n=42	n=37	n=30	n=38	n=28	n=169	n=229	n=279
Friend	65.6%	66.1%	62.1%	71.6%	68.7%	67.3%	71.4%	67.3%	71.5%	75.2%*	64.6%	49.7%	57.3%	63.7%	58.6%
Family member	41.4%*	34.6%	30.2%	34.1%	30.9%	25.9%	53.9%	49.8%	36.2%	37.5%	47.4%	34.0%	46.4%*	33.2%	31.7%
Faculty or instructor 4.9% 5.9% 5.3% 5.9% 4.1% 6.4% 3.3% 9.9% 7.9% 5.9%														7.8%	4.7%
Other Administrative Staff	2.6%	2.6%	-	2.5%	2.5%	-	4.3%	4.2%	-	3.9%	-	-	2.0%	2.9%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy	1.0%	2.9%	-	1.1%	0.8%	-	3.4%	7.6%	-	-	6.9%	-	0.6%	3.3%	-
Therapist or counselor	14.4%	15.2%	-	17.6%	12.9%	-	13.0%	20.5%	-	12.6%	17.7%	-	12.0%	16.0%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	7.6%	11.3%	-	9.3%	11.8%	-	11.2%	11.4%	-	6.2%	17.8%	-	5.6%	9.8%	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)	1.6%	1.5%	-	1.6%	2.3%	-	4.0%	-	-	-	-	-	1.5%	1.2%	-
Physician	1.4%	2.9%	-	2.5%	4.5%	-	1.7%	4.5%	-	-	7.1%	-	0.5%	0.3%	-
Someone else	4.5%	2.7%	11.4%*	3.9%	3.2%	8.3%*	6.3%	4.7%	17.5%*	7.4%	2.0%	10.8%	4.3%	1.9%	12.7%*
I didn't tell anyone (else)					23.9%	26.3%	18.6%	18.7%	19.5%	17.8%	22.7%	33.4%	24.1%	21.9%	31.5%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.



On individual UHCC campuses, disclosure patterns were similar to UH overall. A few significant differences appeared by campus on an historic basis: Kapi'olani students experiencing DDV and disclosing to family almost doubled from 24.4 percent to 46.4 percent. On the other hand, Hawai'i students with DDV experiences who disclosed to a therapist declined dramatically from 46 percent to 4.7 percent, probably due to campus closures.

Table F-4-2: During the C)
		Hawai'i		I	Honoluli	ı	ŀ	(apiʻolar	ni		Kaua'i	
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=21	n=22	n=38	n=15	n=19	n=33	n=44	n=56	n=75	n=18	NA	NA
Friend	72.7%	66.4%	53.1%	43.7%	67.1%	50.6%	65.3%	66.8%	49.9	52.4%		
Family member	48.6%	43.1%	31.3%	42.7%	38.8%	24.8%	46.4%*	24.4%	20.9%	56.3%		
Faculty or instructor	4.7%	19.7%	7.1%	-	11.0%	5.2%	10.3%	5.1%	-	-		
Other Administrative Staff	5.8%	3.8%	-	-	7.9%	-	-	1.9%	-	-		
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy	-	6.9%	-	-	4.3%	-	-	1.7%	-	-		
Therapist or counselor	4.7%	46.0%*	-	-	8.3%	-	20.6%	9.2%	-	4.9%		
Sexual or romantic partner	23.9%	11.4%	-	11.3%	15.5%	-	6.1%	7.9%	-	-		
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7%	-	-		
Physician	-	-	-	-	3.9%	-	-	-	-	-		
Someone else	5.1%	3.7%	12.1%	11.3%	8.7%	4.3%	4.5%	3.5%	15.5%	6.0%		
I didn't tell anyone (else)	17.3%	21.1%	29.4%	45.7%	13.0%	45.2%*	11.8%	25.8%	37.8%*	20.3%		

Table F-4-3: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – To Whom They Disclose, by UHCC Campus and Year														
		Leeward			Maui	<u>-</u>	-	Windward						
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017					
	n=41	n=60	n=66	n=21	n=27	n=26	NA	n=31	n=29					
Friend	51.9%	55.6%	69.1%	51.8%	59.3%	62.7%		76.3%	68.5%					
Family member	38.1%	35.2%	33.3%	51.6%	46.3%	38.5%		26.8%	55.5%*					
Faculty or instructor	-	8.6%	5.6%	7.4%	3.4%	14.4%		4.7%	-					
Other Administrative Staff	3.4%	1.4%	-	4.2%	-	-		7.4%	-					
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy	2.4%	3.9%	-	-	-	-		3.4%	-					
Therapist or counselor	7.7%	12.2%	-	24.4%	10.2%	-		20.6%	-					
Sexual or romantic partner	-	8.5%	-	-	10.4%	-		3.9%	-					
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)	2.7%	1.3%	-	7.4%	-	-		-	-					
Physician	-	-	-	4.2%	-	-		-	-					
Someone else	3.4%	-	11.8%	-	-	16.3%		-	11.9%					
I didn't tell anyone (else)	30.9%	26.9%	27.2%	26.0%	22.0%	29.7%		12.9%	19.1%					
*Chaus a statistically significant differ	ongo bu uga			ı	ı	1	ı	ı	ı					

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Student Disclosures: Nonconsensual Sexual Contact During Current Academic Year

Due to small sample sizes that did not meet the reporting minimum, only a few conclusions can be drawn from students experiencing NSC during the current academic year and to whom they disclosed the incident. Although NSC is a criminal offense, one third of students (35.4%) experiencing penetration and one fifth experiencing touching (22.4%) did not disclose the matter to anyone. Non-disclosure by NSC penetration survivors is the highest across all gender violence areas overall.

Overall, the majority of survey participants (59.4%) experiencing NSC penetration disclosed incidents to friends. Others with whom they discussed the matter proved fragmented, in contrast to other gender violence areas, with 5.8 percent reporting to family and 3.7 percent to an intimate partner and 2.2 percent either a therapist or faculty instructor.

Table F-5-1: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Nonconsensual Sexual Penetration During the Current Academic Year To Whom They Disclose, by System, Campus and Year

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	ALL U	H CAM	PUSES	U	JH Māno	oa		UH Hilo)	UH	West O	ʻahu		Commu College:	
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=26	n=58	n=41	NA	n=32	n=27	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	n=22	
Friend	59.4%	69.9%	69.3%		71.7%	78.1%								64.4%	
Family member	5.8%	18.8%	33.8%*		26.0%	39.5%								10.5%	
Faculty or instructor	2.2%	5.0%	10.6%		7.9%	10.2%								-	
Other Administrative Staff	-	5.0%	-		5.7%	-								5.0%	
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy	-	1.7%	-		-	-								-	
Therapist or counselor	2.2%	13.2%	-		14.0%	1								10.5%	
Sexual or romantic partner	3.7%	13.7%	-		12.1%	-								18.9%	
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)	-	8.3%	-		8.1%	-								10.5%	
Physician	-	7.5%	-		10.5%	-								4.7%	
Someone else	-	2.9%	9.0%		4.0%	11.6%								-	
l didn't tell anyone (else)	35.4%	24.9%	26.5%		24.9%	19.0%								26.4%	

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Patterns of disclosure reported by survey participants experiencing NSC touching generally paralleled other gender violence behaviors. Those who spoke with someone about the incident exceeded those who did not by about 4:1 with 78 percent disclosing and 22 percent not. Among UH students overall, 63.1 percent disclosed NSC touching incidents to friends; 24.2 percent to family members, 17.3 percent to an intimate partner, and 13.5 percent to a therapist. UH Manōa and community college students overall reported similar disclosure patterns.

Campus to campus comparisons were restricted due to small sample sizes.



Table F-5-2: Percent of Student Participa Current Academic Yea					ing During the
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=62	n=35	NA	NA	n=19
Friend	63.1%	73.7%			49.5%
Family member	24.2%	24.3%			23.9%
Faculty or instructor	14.3%	10.0%			24.7%
Other Administrative Staff	8.0%	8.4%			6.9%
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy	2.9%	5.0%			-
Therapist or counselor	13.5%	13.1%			11.9%
Sexual or romantic partner	17.3%	18.3%			6.9%
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)	4.0%	7.0%			-
Physician	2.7%	4.7%			-
Someone else	5.5%	9.7%			-
I didn't tell anyone (else)	22.4%	16.4%			38.6%

Student Contact with UH Services Across All Gender-Based Violence Experiences During Current Academic Year

Despite the fact that UH conducted all virtual classes in the current academic year (Fall 2020 to Spring 2021), survey participants who experienced sexual harassment and gender violence in the current academic year reported comparable use of on-campus services in 2021 and 2019. Among students who experienced any type of gender violence in the current academic year, approximately 1 in 6 used UH resources. Although percentages softened, no statistical differences were evident overall, period-over-period.

Across the 10-campus system, use of campus resources showed slight downward changes, though none were significant: Students experiencing any type of gender violence and using services held statistically similar from 17.7 percent in 2019 to 15.7 percent in 2021; sexual harassment from 18.3 percent to 17.9 percent; stalking from 17.5 percent to 13.7 percent; DDV from 13.3 percent to 11.9 percent; NSC penetration from 30.7 percent to 1.9 percent (5 participants), and NSC Touching to 15.5 percent.

A comparison of four-year campuses showed a significant change period-to-period only for domestic violence and only at Mānoa - 11.3 percent used campus resources in 2019. rising to 18.5 in 2021 or +7 points. This reinforces statewide data on reported increases in domestic violence during the pandemic and exemplifies past research that DDV levels increases with economic stress. While Hawai'i had one of the lowest incidents of COVID-19 in the nation, its unemployment was the highest nationwide.

Table F-6-1: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current
Academic Year and Contacted UH Programs by Type of Gender Violence by System, Campus and Year

						<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>									
Students	ALL U	H CAM	PUSES	U	H Māno	a		UH Hild)	UH	West O	'ahu		Commu College	
Experiencing:	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
Any Type of Gender Violence Experienced	15.7%	17.7%	16.6%	21.1%	17.9%	20.2%	16.3%	24.7%	19.3%	11.5%	13.6%	11.4%	9.4%	16.2%*	13.3%
Sexual Harassment	17.9%	18.3%	22.0%	19.3%	20.3%	24.2%	20.7%	26.2%	25.1%	38.0%	9.3%	19.7%	10.8%	13.6%	18.9%
Stalking	13.7%	17.5%	17.6%	16.2%	18.6%	21.0%	13.5%	21.3%	23.6%	5.7%	12.3%	15.3%	11.8%	15.4%	13.6%
Dating and Domestic Violence	11.9%	13.3%	10.7%	18.5%*	11.3%	17.1%	16.1%	24.2%	19.2%	3.9%	13.4%	9.0%	6.5%	13.1%*	5.5%
Nonconsensual Sexual Penetration	1.9%	30.7%*	23.9%*	NA	29.4%	32.2%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	31.2%	NA
Nonconsensual Sexual Touching	15.5%	NA	NA	16.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.1%	NA	NA
Niversia and attendant man	41-1		مان بماميا .	_	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•		

Number of student participants varies by behavior. *Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

UHCC students overall showed a lower level of contacting UH programs for assistance after incidents of gender violence. From 1 in 6 (16.2%) using resources in 2019, usage dropped to 9.4 percent in 2021. Further, community college survey participants reporting DDV and contacting UH programs dropped significantly from 1 in 8 (13.1%) in 2019 to 1 in 15 (6.5%) in 2021. The community college campuses showed little significant differences, though Leeward students who experienced any gender violence reported a significant drop off in use of services – going from 15.9 percent in 2019 to 2.1 percent in 2021.

Table F-6-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence
During the Current Academic Year and Contacted UH Programs by Type of Gender Violence
by UHCC Campus and Year

			•									
Students		Hawai'i		ı	Honolul	ı	ŀ	(apiʻolar	ni		Kaua'i	
Experiencing:	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
Any Types of Gender Violence Experienced	15.9%	20.9%	11.1%	21.8%	23.0%	22.1%	11.3%	11.9%	17.3%	4.9%	19.7%	6.9%
Sexual Harassment	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.3%	43.8%	12.2%	11.4%	28.7%	NA	6.9%	NA
Stalking	NA	NA	13.7%	NA	NA	39.0%	16.8%	17.8%	7.8%	NA	NA	NA
Dating and Domestic Violence	9.5%	23.7%	6.7%	10.3%	19.9%	9.4%	9.7%	6.0%	4.8%	6.0%	23.3%	NA

Number of student participants varies by behavior. *Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table F-6-3: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence
During the Current Academic Year and Contacted UH Programs by Type of Gender Violence
by UHCC Campus and Year

Students		Leeward	l		Maui			Windward	
Experiencing:	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
Any Types of Gender Violence Experienced	2.1%	15.9%*	10.3%*	5.4%	12.0%	8.6%	5.5%	19.8%	11.1%
Sexual Harassment	8.6%	14.5%	4.2%	NA	11.0%	NA	NA	19.9%	7.6%
Stalking	NA	15.6%	12.0%	NA	NA	12.5%	NA	NA	13.9%
Dating and Domestic Violence	-	11.6%	6.4%	4.1%	9.3%	6.8%	NA	15.4%	-

Number of student participants varies by behavior.

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Reasons for Not Reporting to UH Resources: Current Year Incidents

Three fourths of UH survey participants experiencing gender violence and not contacting UH resources attributed their decision to lack of knowledge (75.5%). Specifically, 2 in 3 (66.4%) students said they did not think the incidence was serious enough – a commonly cited reason in other national campus climate surveys as well. In 2021, significantly more students (54.4%) than in 2019 (47.2%) who did not contact UH services identified emotional concerns as their main reason. This category includes emotional concerns (38.8%); not wanting to get the perpetrator in trouble (30.2%) a significant increase; and negative social consequences (24.6%). The third most mentioned categorical reason for non-contact covered perceptions of the process, specifically thinking nothing would be done (35.1%); and concern over lack of confidentiality (22.2%). Significantly more cited these reasons in 2021 than 2019. Only 6.6 percent mentioned reasons related to COVID-19, such as service limitations and fear of infection. Half of one percent of students identified changes in Title IX as an impediment.

Two of the three most frequently cited reasons for not reporting (emotional concerns and perceptual concerns) increased for the UH system overall from 2019 to 2021. This was driven by significant increases from 2019 for all reasons among Mānoa students: Lack of knowledge (+9 points over 2019); emotional concerns (+11.8); perceptual concerns (+17.4) especially thinking nothing would be done (+15.9); and officials would not believe the student (+7.9).

Table F-7-1: Per During the															ice
	_	ALL UF	-	U	H Māno	ра		UH Hilo)	UH	West O	ʻahu		Commu College	
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=628	n=896	n=834	n=276	n=432	n=322	n=58	n=74	n=68	n=39	n=47	n=36	n=254	n=343	n=408
Lack of knowledge (Net)	75.5%	77.8%	75.6%	86.2%*	77.2%	79.6%	74.4%	75.3%	69.5%	66.6%	73.6%	69.8%	65.4%	79.7%*	74.0%
I did not think it was serious enough to report	66.4%	67.9%	67.8%	78.8%*	68.0%	73.4%	65.1%	68.2%	64.5%	57.4%	67.3%	65.3%	54.7%*	67.8%	64.2%
Did not know where to go or who to tell	28.4%	24.2%	24.3%	32.3%*	22.7%	21.9%	23.5%*	14.1%	12.7%	24.7%	29.0%	23.8%	25.9%	27.6%	28.2%
Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct	28.0%	25.5%	-	38.5%*	28.7%	-	25.3%	25.0%	-	25.1%	28.3%	-	17.6%	21.2%	-
Emotional Concerns (Net)	54.4%*	47.2%	43.9%	56.4%*	44.6%	43.5%	55.3%*	47.1%	40.9%	51.3%	57.7%	52.6%	52.5%	49.1%	44.0%
Felt embarrassed, asha- med or that it would be too emotionally difficult	38.8%	30.6%	26.1%*	37.5%*	27.5%	23.5%	39.5%	35.4%	27.2%	42.9%	36.2%	36.8%	39.5%*	32.8%	27.1%
I did not want the person to get into trouble	30.2%*	27.3%*	21.8%	34.8%*	24.3%	23.0%	24.4%	25.5%	19.7%	28.4%	35.1%*	16.8%	26.8%	30.5%*	21.6%
I feared negative social consequences	24.6%	21.8%	21.5%	28.0%	22.6%	25.4%	28.2%	17.5%	16.8%	20.7%	24.3%	21.0%	20.6%	21.4%	19.2%
Perceptual Concerns (Net)	45.4%*	37.7%	33.4%	55.3%*	37.9%	34.7%	43.0%	32.1%	39.5%	31.6%	38.5%	29.5%	37.3%	38.5%	31.7%
I did not think anything would be done	35.1%*	27.2%	24.3%	44.1%*	28.2%	27.3%	31.0%	22.7%	29.1%	26.5%	24.8%	19.8%	27.5%	27.2%	21.5%
I feared it would not be kept confidential	22.2%*	18.9%	16.8%	22.9%	18.3%	17.9%	17.4%	12.0%	14.0%	19.3%	32.2%*	12.1%	22.9%	19.3%	16.8%
I did not think anyone would believe me	14.6%*	11.4%	10.7%	16.9%*	9.0%	9.5%	15.3%	9.4%	17.5%	21.8%	17.3%	11.0%	10.9%	14.0%	10.5%

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference by year.



Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Table F-7-1: Per During the				-					_						ice
	_	ALL UF	-	U	H Māno	oa		UH Hild)	UH V	West O	'ahu		Commu College	_
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
Con't	n=628	n=896	n=834	n=276	n=432	n=322	n=58	n=74	n=68	n=39	n=47	n=36	n=254	n=343	n=408
I heard the programs and services were not helpful	4.5%	3.5%	-	8.0%	4.4%	-	4.6%	2.1%	-	3.9%	-	-	0.8%	3.1%	-
I had a past negative experience with a campus program	4.1%	3.8%	2.4%	6.4%*	2.4%	3.5%	-	4.6%	5.4%	5.0%	1.1%	1.2%	2.5%	5.8%*	1.2%
No School Association (Net)	40.0%*	30.3%	32.2%	37.8%*	26.3%	27.9%	33.0%	30.5%	26.4%	51.9%	45.2%	41.9%	42.3%*	33.2%	35.7%
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	36.1%*	27.9%	29.1%	34.3%*	24.5%	26.0%	30.8%	27.7%	24.9%	51.9%	38.7%	36.0%	36.8%	30.7%	31.6%
Incident did not occur while attending school	10.4%*	7.2%	9.3%	8.7%	6.5%	6.0%	8.2%	8.5%	8.1%	13.9%	7.9%	19.3%	12.3%	7.7%	11.2%
Services Limited Because of Covid-19 (Net)	6.6%	-	-	9.4%	-	-	3.7%	-	-	1.9%	-	-	5.1%	-	-
I thought services were limited because of COVID-19	5.8%	-	-	8.5%	-	-	3.0%	-	-	1.9%	-	-	4.2%	-	-
I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19	2.4%	-	-	2.7%	-	-	0.7%	-	-	1.9%	-	-	2.4%	-	-
I was uncomfortable or worried about changes	0.5%	-	-	0.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8%	-	-

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

in Title IX regulations

Other

14.0%

In contrast to Mānoa, community college campuses generally saw a decrease in students citing non-reporting due to lack of knowledge (down -11 points at Kapi'olani and -50 on Kaua'i); no significant changes on percentages citing emotional or perceptual concern categories. Exceptions, however, included the Hawai'i campus where concern that nothing would be done increased from 15.7 percent in 2019 to 40.2 percent in 2021, and Leeward where confidentiality concerns increased from 17.8 percent in 2019 to 25.4 percent in 2021.

16.8% | 19.9%* | 13.8% | 16.1% | 19.2%* | 21.3% | 16.5% | 25.0% | 11.5% | 27.7%

Table F-7-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic – Reasons for Not Reporting by UHCC Campus and Year												
	Hawai'i			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Kaua'i		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=33	n=29	n=50	n=25	n=31	n=41	n=62	n=103	n=101	n=23	n=24	n=21
Lack of knowledge (Net)	71.2%	79.7%	84.0%	47.9%	63.3%	85.0%*	77.4%	88.4%*	71.6%	39.0%	89.7%*	71.3%
I did not think it was serious enough to report	59.0%	65.0%	68.2%	40.1%	49.1%	70.2%	53.9%	72.5%*	63.8%	33.7%	73.7%*	66.0%
Did not know where to go or who to tell	25.1%	34.1%	38.8%	9.9%	26.3%	19.4%	38.5%	35.0%	29.1%	20.3%	19.9%	47.5%
Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct	24.4%	27.6%	-	29.9%	16.8%	-	14.4%	26.6%	-	5.1%	15.2%	-
Emotional Concerns (Net)	52.3%	65.4%	42.6%	63.8%	41.5%	48.2%	59.6%	53.9%	45.4%	44.2%	62.7%	54.7%
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult	40.9%	41.0%	28.9%	52.2%	27.0%	24.8%	46.3%	35.4%	30.4%	31.8%	41.1%	34.6%
I did not want the person to get into trouble	33.3%	42.4%	20.7%	17.5%	26.4%	26.2%	32.1%	36.1%	27.8%	31.8%	45.0%	15.7%
I feared negative social consequences	39.9%	21.8%	24.4%	32.6%	17.1%	18.8%	21.0%	23.1%	18.1%	14.5%	16.5%	33.2%

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Table F-7-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic – Reasons for Not Reporting by UHCC Campus and Year												
	Hawai'i			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Kaua'i		
Con't	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
Perceptual Concerns (Net)	40.2%	43.0%	22.0%	34.7%	41.7%	36.1%	39.3%	39.7%	35.3%	19.6%	38.6%	35.5%
I did not think anything would be done	40.2%*	15.7%	14.9%	28.8%	31.6%	21.5%	20.8%	30.9%	27.9%	14.5%	20.8%	6.2%
I feared it would not be kept confidential	28.4%	21.6%	15.5%	18.3%	23.9%	28.8%	31.5%	18.5%	17.9%	19.6%	26.6%	12.2%
I did not think anyone would believe me	24.0%	24.5%	10.9%	5.9%	11.8%	15.9%	3.5%	11.5%	10.8%	9.6%	17.7%	10.2%
I heard the programs and services were not helpful	3.2%	6.0%	-	-	6.9%	-	-	1.0%	-	-	-	-
I had a past negative experience with a campus program	3.0%	6.4%	-	-	2.6%	-	5.5%	9.9%	-	-	5.7%	7.0%
No School Association (Net)	45.2%	39.4%	38.3%	64.8%*	29.1%	23.8%	42.4%	31.8%	39.8%	44.1%*	8.8%	39.8%*
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	36.9%	35.9%	35.7%	52.5%*	26.6%	19.7%	40.0%	30.6%	32.7%	39.0%*	8.8%	34.0%
Incident did not occur while attending school	17.3%	9.3%	19.1%	26.9%	10.5%	7.7%	6.4%	6.3%	12.1%	5.1%	3.8%	11.1%
Services Limited Because of Covid-19 (Net)	7.1%	-	-	7.0%	ı	-	2.2%	-	-	19.6%	-	•
I thought services were limited because of COVID-19	7.1%	-	-	7.0%	ı	-	2.2%	ı	-	9.6%	ı	1
I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19	2.8%	-	-	7.0%	-	-	-	-	-	10.0%	-	-
I was uncomfortable or worried about changes in Title IX regulations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	12.3%	10.8%	16.5%	28.8%	21.9%	17.4%	7.9%	13.3%	23.3%*	12.0%	13.0%	20.9%

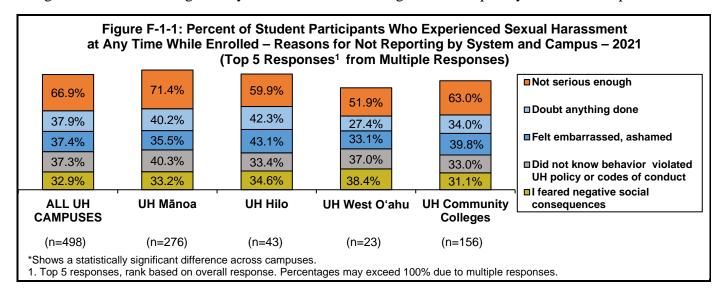
Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Table F-7-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic - Reasons for Not Reporting by UHCC Campus and Year Windward Leeward Maui 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 n=109 n=38 n=76 n=28 n=39 n=22 n=41 n=46 n=61 ack of knowledge (Net) 82.3% 76.1% 67.1% 69.0% 59.5% 68.6% 76.4% 62.7% 58.7% did not think it was serious enough to report 70.1% 69.2% 51.6% 50.3% 66.4% 58.5% 76.4% 55.2% 56.6% Did not know where to go or who to tell 23.8% 29.2% 25.7% 24.6% 18.3% 24.5% 23.1% 15.8% 22.5% Did not know if behavior violated University 18.7% 21.0% 10.0% 16.0% 15.5% 19.5% policy or codes of conduct 53.9% 48.1% 35.8% 44.3% 46.4% 39.8% **Emotional Concerns (Net)** 42.5% 32.7% 37.3% Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be 33.9% 24.6% 28.4% 34.1% 29.5% 16.7% 39.8% 20.1% 25.1% oo emotionally difficult did not want the person to get into trouble 26.8% 24.2% 14.9% 11.5% 19.8% 24.8% 27.2% 23.6% 20.6% feared negative social consequences 16.6% 21.0% 18.3% 5.7% 22.0%* 20.6% 13.9% 23.2% 10.9% Perceptual Concerns (Net) 40.7% 34.3% 28.5% 34.8% 41.0% 38.0% 43.0% 35.2% 30.8% 25.2% did not think anything would be done 30.4% 21.2% 24.9% 36.1% 18.3% 35.1% 22.3% 25.3% feared it would not be kept confidential 25.4%* 17.8% 17.9% 25.8%* 9.3% 5.1% 15.2% 15.9% 17.7% did not think anyone would believe me 16.5% 15.0% 9.7% 13.9% 11.3% 8.2% 12.8% 8.8% I heard the programs and services were not 4.9% 2.0% 3.3% 1.6% helpful I had a past negative experience with a campus 1.6% 2.7% 2.2% 3.3% 2.6% 6.5% 2.3% program 41.6% 42.9% 21.0% No School Association (Net) 39.6% 34.7% 39.8% 30.6% 36.8% 29.2% Incident was not on campus or associated with 37.6% 21.0% 30.4% 35.2% 31.7% 39.8% 28.6% 36.8% 29.2% the school Incident did not occur while attending school 18.6% 10.9% 8.8% 2.0% 9.1% 19.3%* 7.9% 3.1% 2.8% Services Limited Because of Covid-19 (Net) 3.7% 2.5% thought services were limited because of 3.7% 2.5% COVID-19 2.1% was worried about being exposed to COVID-19 was uncomfortable or worried about 1.6% 3.4% changes in Title IX regulations 12.4% 13.5% 19.5% 10.5% 17.2% 17.9% 15.4% 29.6% 23.0% Other Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

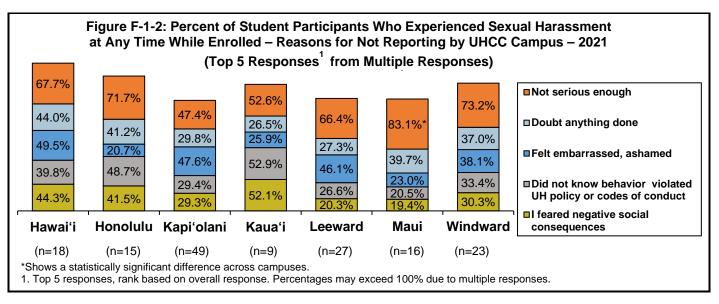
Sexually Harassed Survey Participants

Sexually harassed survey participants who did not report their experience most often attributed their non-reporting to feelings that the incident was "not serious enough." Two thirds of survey respondents who were sexually harassed at any time since enrolled at UH gave this response. Other reasons cited by about one third of students experiencing sexual harassment included doubt that anything would be done (37.9%); Embarrassment/shame (37.4%); lack of knowledge regarding UH policy (37.3%); and fear of negative social consequences (32.9%).

No significant differences were evident in comparing results across the four-year campuses and the community colleges overall. Students generally cited "not serious enough" most frequently across all campuses.



Similarly, community college students also most frequently cited "not serious enough" as the main reason for not reporting sexual harassment incidents. Maui survey participants reporting this reason proved significantly higher than other campuses (83.1%). Though directional, the second most mentioned reason given by Kapi'olani (47.6%) and Leeward (46.1%) students was feelings of embarrassment or shame.

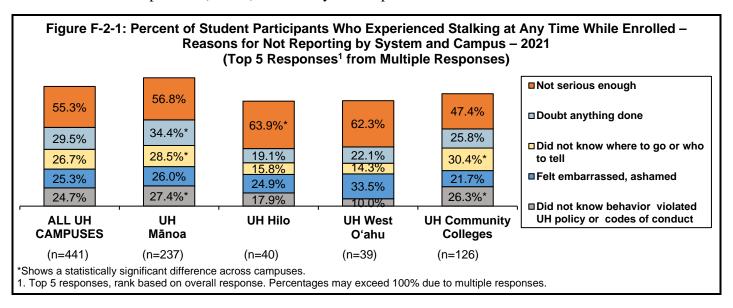




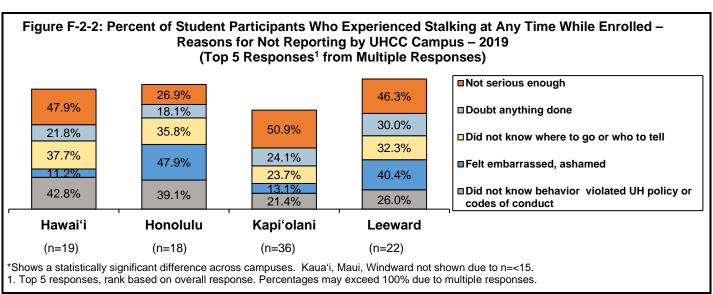
Stalked Survey Participants

Survey participants experiencing stalking also gave "not serious enough" to explain why they chose not to report. Across all UH campuses, a majority of students stalked (55.3%) gave this response. Several significant differences showed from campus to campus. Compared with other four year and UHCC campuses, more Mānoa students cited doubt action would be taken, lack of knowledge on the process, or that behavior violated policy. At UH Hilo, more students cited sentiment that the incident was not serious enough (63.9%) than at other campuses.

Significantly more community college students cited lack of knowledge of where to go (30.4%) or that the incident violated UH policies (26.3%) than four-year campus students.



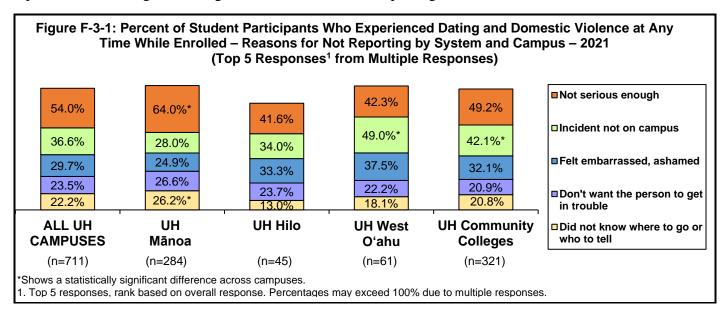
At UHCC campuses, seriousness of the incident was most mentioned with no significant differences campus to campus. Directionally, more Honolulu and Leeward campus students cite embarrassment/shame for not reporting.



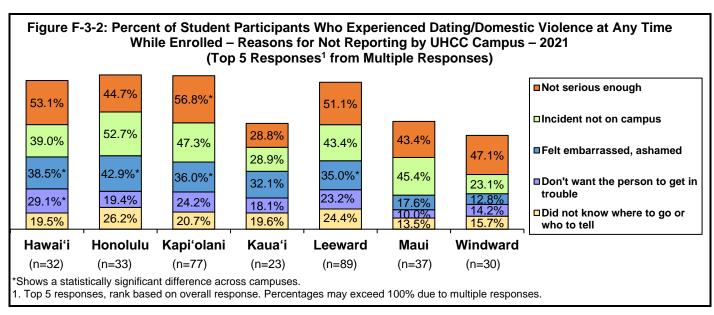


Survey Participants Experiencing Dating and Domestic Violence

The underlying reasons for not reporting DDV proved similar this year to other gender violence areas, though to a lesser degree. While a majority of students overall (54%) and on the Mānoa campus (64%) cited "not serious enough," this was cited by a plurality at Hilo (41.6%) and community colleges overall (49.2%). At UH West Oʻahu and UHCC overall, significantly more students said they did not report because the incident was not on campus (49% and 42.1% respectively). Further, significantly more Mānoa students (26.2%) reported not knowing where to go as their reason for not reporting.



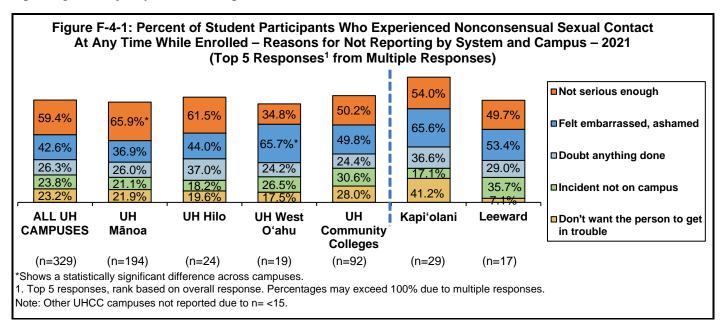
Except for Kaua'i, reasons for not reporting were similar overall, though there were several significant differences by campus. In terms of "not serious enough," more Kapi'olani students (56.8%) cited this reason. Feelings of shame or embarrassment were mentioned by more Honolulu (42.9%), Hawai'i (38.5%), Kapi'olani (36%) and Leeward (35%) students. On Kaua'i, students' #1 reason for not reporting was that they felt embarrassed or ashamed (32.1%).





Survey Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact

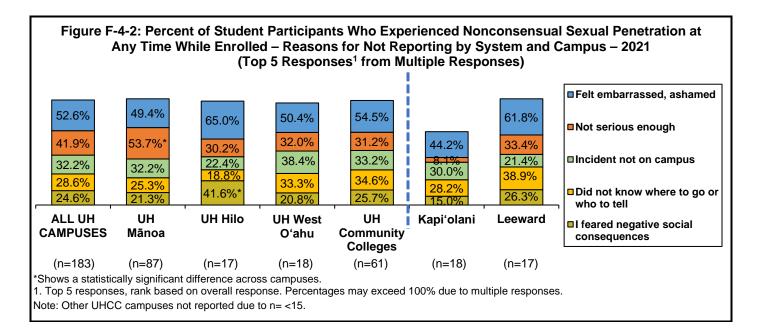
Despite the fact that nonconsensual sexual contact is a crime, not only a violation of university policy, a majority of 3 in 5 students (59.4%) across UH's 10 campuses said they did not report NSC because of not feeling the incident was serious enough. Even more (65.9%) of Manōa students gave this reason – significantly more than for any other campus. Feeling of embarrassment or shame comprised the second most cited reason for not reporting NSC (42.6%). Significantly more West Oʻahu students (65.7%) cited this reason for non-reporting. A majority of 2 in 3 Kapiʻolani students (65.6%) cited embarrassment or shame.



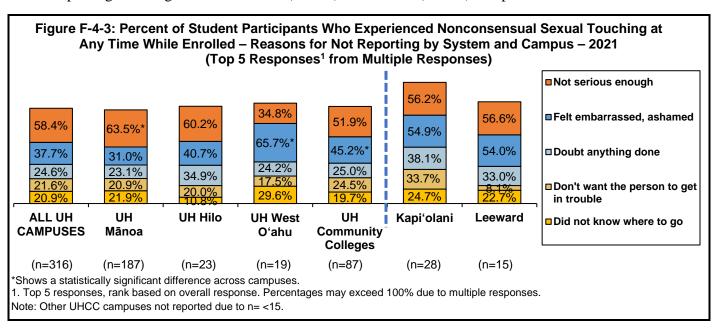
Among students who did not report nonconsensual sexual contact (NSC) were asked why they chose not to make a report to UH. Students, who were able to choose multiple responses, gave similar reasons for not reporting NSC penetration and touching, with the two most mentioned reasons being feelings of embarrassment and that the incident was "not serious enough." However, frequency of mentions for these reasons changed somewhat for NSC penetration and NSC touching.

Among students experiencing NSC penetration across all 10 campuses, a majority of students (52.6%) said they felt too embarrassed or ashamed to report the incident to UH officials. The second most mentioned reason for not reporting NSC penetration that the incident was "not serious enough" (41.9%), followed by the fact that it did not occur on campus (32.2%). Students from UH West Oʻahu, the community colleges overall, Kapiʻolani and Leeward campuses showed no statistically significant difference in reasons than students overall.

However, a majority of UH Mānoa students indicated that the incident was not serious enough (53.7%) with embarrassment ranking second most mentioned. At Hilo, two thirds of students mentioned feeling ashamed (65%), followed by fear of negative social consequences (41.6%).



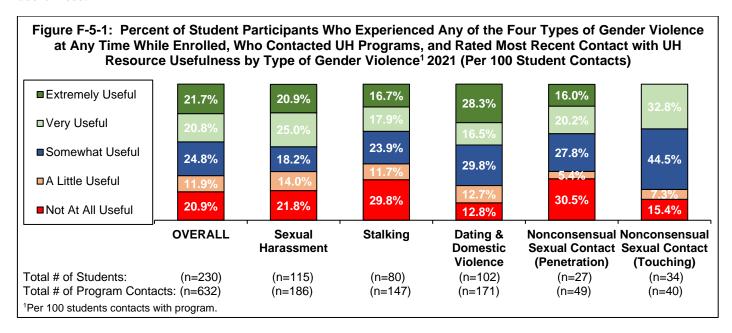
Across all campuses, students who did not report NSC touching consistently cited "not serious enough" (58.4%), though this was significantly higher as the most mentioned reason among Mānoa students (63.5%). There were few differences campus to campus. Students who gave embarrassment or ashamed as their reason for not reporting were higher at Wet O'ahu (65.7%) and UHCC (45.2%) campuses.



Perceived Usefulness When Contacting UH Resources

Any Time While Enrolled

Students who did report gender violence incidents to UH were asked to rate their most recent contact on usefulness.



Current Academic Year

Figure F-5-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic Year, Who Contacted UH Programs, and Rated Most Recent Contact with UH Resource Usefulness by Type of Gender Violence¹ 2021 (Per 100 Student Contacts) **SEXUAL HARASSMENT OVERALL** ■Extremely Useful 13.3% 14.1% 20.6% 24.9% 26.4%* 29.3%* □ Very Useful ■Somewhat Useful 23.1% 24.1% 22.3% 26.1% 21.3% 13.0%* 16.5% ■ A Little Useful 23.9% 21.7% 20.0% ■Not At All Useful 16.2% 16.5% 14.1% 2017 2021 2021 2019 2019 2017 Total # of Students: (n=50)(n=91)(n=113)(n=195)(n=182)(n=71)Total # of Program Contacts: (n=325) (n=470)(n=468)(n=147)(n=125)(n=77)¹Per 100 students contacts with program. *Shows a statistically significant difference across year.

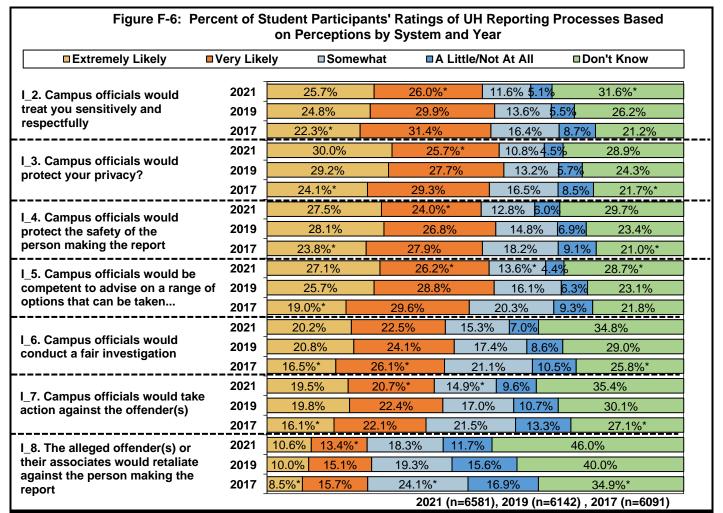
Figure F-5-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic Year, Who Contacted UH Programs, and Rated Most Recent Contact with UH Resource Usefulness by Type of Gender Violence¹ 2021 (Per 100 Student Contacts) **DATING & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STALKING** ■Extremely Useful 11.2% 22.3% 26.4%* 32.7% 33.9% 33.5% □ Very Useful ■Somewhat Useful 29.5% 25.1% 25.1% 17.8% 30.9% ■A Little Useful 20.2% ■Not At All Useful 22.0% 22.4% 21.9% 18.1% 12.4% 12.6% 2021 2019 2017 2017 2021 2019 Total # of Students: (n=32)(n=66)(n=65)(n=47)(n=68)(n=55)Total # of Program Contacts: (n=44) (n=111)(n=105)(n=93)(n=95)(n=79)¹Per 100 students contacts with program. *Shows a statistically significant difference across year.

Perceptions of UH Processes (All Students)

The study measured perceptions of UH processes in two ways: Those who actually contacted and interacted with UH resources were asked the usefulness of their interaction based on first-hand experience. In addition, all students were asked to share their perceptions regarding the process and officials involved in the reporting process based on their perceptions, regardless of experience. The first measurement is reported in the section Student disclosure of sexual harassment and gender violence and satisfaction among those contacting UH programs. The second metric is presented here.

Students were asked perceptions of seven statements. Six focused on how campus officials would treat students in the reporting process. The seventh asked about the likelihood of retaliation if students reported. For all statements relating to campus officials, student participants feeling it was "extremely likely" that officials would meet their behavior expectations showed statistically significant increases. Generally, positive ratings have softened somewhat and the percentage of students answering "don't know" has increased significantly on all seven statements by about five points.

On 4 of 7 statements, a majority of students agreed that it was extremely or very likely that officials in the reporting process would be extremely or very likely to meet expectations in terms of treating students sensitively and respectfully (51.7%); protecting a student's privacy (55.7%); protecting the safety of the individual making the report (51.5%); advising the student competently on options (53.3 %). On 2 of 7 statements, however, only a plurality of students agreed that it was extremely or very likely that officials would conduct a fair investigation (42.7%); take action against the offender (40.2%). On the seventh statement, a plurality of 46 percent indicated that they did not know if the alleged offender or an associate would take revenge against the student making the report.



^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Campus ratings were impacted by significant increases in students who said they did not know the likelihood of expectations being met on attributes they were asked to rate. On all seven attributes, significantly more UH Manōa and UH West Oʻahu students answered "don't know" in 2021 than prior years. "Don't knows" increased at UH Hilo but on a lower scale - on 3 of 7 attributes. Virtual classes and lower exposure to materials available on campus may have affected the increase in "don't knows."

	Table I	H-7-1: F					nts' Ra System,				g Proce	esses			
		ALL UF		U	H Māno	oa		UH Hilo)	UH \	West O	'ahu	_	Commu College:	
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=6581	n=6142	n=6091	n=2426	n=2436	n=2140	n=447	n=470	n=437	n=420	n=409	n=341	n=3289	n=2827	n=3173
I2. Campus officials w	. Campus officials would treat you sensitively and respectfully														
Extremely/Very (Net)	51.6%	51.6% 54.6%* 53.7%* 50.0% 50.7% 50.						58.3%	54.0%	56.4%	60.8%	59.1%	51.5%	56.6%*	55.1%*
Extremely	25.7%*	24.8%*	22.3%	21.2%*	20.2%*	17.3%	25.2%	26.0%	22.2%	30.5%	31.1%	31.3%	28.4%*	27.6%*	24.8%
Very	26.0%	29.9%*	31.4%*	28.8%	30.5%	33.5%*	32.2%	32.3%	31.8%	25.9%	29.7%	27.8%	23.1%	28.9%*	30.3%*
Somewhat	11.6%	13.6%*	16.4%*	15.3%	17.4%	20.9%*	11.4%	16.1%*	16.7%*	8.6%	11.5%	13.9%*	9.3%	10.2%	13.5%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	5.1%	5.5%	8.7%*	6.3%	7.0%	9.8%*	5.6%*	3.0%	8.3%*	2.7%	3.8%	6.4%*	4.5%	4.9%	8.3%*
A little	3.0%	3.1%	5.5%*	4.5%	4.7%	6.8%*	3.0%	1.7%	4.9%*	1.3%	1.7%	3.0%	2.1%	2.2%	5.0%*
Not at all	2.1%	2.4%	3.2%*	1.8%	2.3%	3.0%*	2.5%	1.3%	3.4%*	1.3%	2.1%	3.4%	2.4%	2.7%	3.3%
Don't Know	31.6%*	26.2%*	21.2%	28.5%*	24.9%*	18.4%	25.6%*	22.7%	21.0%	32.3%*	23.9%	20.5%	34.7%*	28.3%*	23.1%

	Table I	H-7-1: F		of Stud							g Proce	esses			
		ALL UF	ł		H Māno			UH Hilo			Nest O	ʻahu		Commu College	
Con't	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
I3. Campus officials w	ould p	rotect y	our pri	vacy?											
Extremely/Very (Net)	55.7%*	56.9%*	53.4%	55.0%*	53.4%	50.7%	59.1%	57.0%	54.7%	56.8%	60.9%	56.1%	55.6%	59.2%*	54.7%
Extremely	30.0%*	29.2%*	24.1%	24.9%*	24.7%*	18.8%	29.7%*	26.8%	22.7%	33.3%	38.3%	32.6%	33.4%*	32.1%*	26.9%
Very	25.7%	27.7%*	29.3%*	30.1%	28.7%	31.9%*	29.4%	30.3%	32.0%	23.5%	22.6%	23.5%	22.2%	27.2%*	27.7%*
Somewhat	10.8%	13.2%*	16.5%*	13.9%	16.3%*	20.4%*	11.8%	16.4%*	16.9%*	6.9%	13.9%*	13.7%*	8.9%	9.8%	14.1%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	4.5%	5.7%*	8.5%*	5.0%	6.9%*	9.6%*	5.3%	5.1%	8.6%*	2.6%	4.7%	7.3%*	4.3%	4.8%	7.8%*
A little	2.7%	3.4%*	5.2%*	3.1%	4.8%*	6.4%*	3.8%	3.4%	4.5%	1.4%	1.7%	4.6%*	2.4%	2.3%	4.7%*
Not at all	1.8%	2.3%	3.2%*	1.9%	2.1%	3.2%*	1.5%	1.7%	4.1%*	1.2%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	2.5%	3.2%*
Don't Know	28.9%*	24.3%*	21.7%	26.1%*	23.4%*	19.2%	23.8%	21.4%	19.8%	33.7%*	20.5%	23.0%	31.1%*	26.1%*	23.4%
I4. Campus officials w	ould p	rotect t	he safe	ty of th	e pers	on mak	ing the	report					·		
Extremely/Very (Net)	51.4%	54.9%*	51.7%	48.5%	50.8%	48.4%	54.4%	55.7%	53.1%	55.5%	64.1%*	58.6%	52.7%	56.9%*	53.0%
Extremely	27.5%*	28.1%*	23.8%	21.6%*	23.4%*	18.1%	27.6%	26.1%	23.2%	30.4%	34.2%	32.7%	31.5%*	31.5%*	26.8%
Very	24.0%	26.8%*	27.9%*	26.9%	27.5%	30.3%*	26.7%	29.7%	29.9%	25.1%	29.9%	25.9%	21.2%	25.4%*	26.2%*
Somewhat	12.8%	14.8%*	18.2%*	16.9%	18.9%	22.4%*	14.6%	18.9%*	18.3%	9.0%	12.4%	14.4%*	10.1%	11.0%	15.8%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	6.0%	6.9%	9.1%*	7.5%	8.4%	10.9%*	6.0%	4.5%	8.4%*	3.8%	4.1%	6.9%*	5.1%	6.4%	8.2%*
A little	3.6%	4.1%	5.6%*	4.9%	5.3%	7.3%*	3.0%	2.1%	4.1%*	2.1%	2.8%	3.6%	2.9%	3.6%	4.8%*
Not at all	2.4%	2.8%	3.6%*	2.6%	3.0%	3.6%	3.1%	2.5%	4.4%	1.7%	1.3%	3.3%	2.2%	2.9%	3.5%*
Don't Know	29.7%*	23.4%*	21.0%	27.0%*	21.9%*	18.3%	25.0%*	20.8%	20.1%	31.8%*	19.3%	20.2%	32.1%*	25.7%*	23.0%
I5. Campus officials w	ould b	e comp	etent t	o advis	e on a	range o	of optio	ns that	can be	taken					
Extremely/Very (Net)	53.3%*	54.5%*					56.0%	58.5%*	50.7%	57.5%	60.9%*	54.0%	54.7%*	56.5%*	50.8%
Extremely	27.1%*	25.7%*	19.0%	20.4%*	20.7%*	13.9%	27.1%*	23.1%*	16.3%	31.4%	33.0%*	25.3%	31.6%*	29.3%*	22.1%
Very	26.2%	28.8%*	29.6%*	29.9%	29.7%	30.0%	28.9%	35.3%*	34.4%*	26.1%	28.0%	28.7%	23.0%	27.2%*	28.8%*
Somewhat	13.6%	16.1%*	20.3%*	17.8%	19.1%	24.7%*	15.8%	16.5%	20.7%*	8.6%	14.3%*	16.5%*	10.7%	13.7%*	17.6%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	4.4%	6.3%*	9.3%*	5.6%	8.4%*	11.5%*	4.6%	5.7%	8.9%*	2.0%	3.6%	6.6%*	3.8%	5.0%*	8.3%*
A little	3.0%	4.1%*	6.1%*	4.0%	6.0%*	7.7%*	3.0%	3.7%	5.9%*	1.5%	1.8%	4.4%*	2.5%	2.8%	5.2%*
Not at all	1.4%	2.2%*	3.2%*	1.6%	2.4%*	3.7%*	1.6%	2.0%	3.1%	0.5%	1.7%	2.1%*	1.3%	2.2%*	3.0%*
Don't Know	28.7%*	23.1%	21.8%	26.3%*	22.2%	20.0%	23.6%	19.3%	19.7%	31.9%*	21.2%	22.9%	30.8%*	24.8%	23.3%
I6. Campus officials w	ould c	onduct	a fair i	nvestig	ation										
Extremely/Very (Net)	42.8%	45.0%*	42.6%	36.8%	38.4%	36.2%	45.7%	47.8%*	41.2%	49.4%	53.2%	50.4%	46.0%	49.0%*	46.2%
Extremely	20.2%*	20.8%*	16.5%	14.0%*	14.7%*	10.8%	19.7%*	18.0%	15.1%	25.4%	28.7%	24.8%	24.3%*	25.5%*	19.7%
Very	22.5%	24.1%	26.1%*	22.8%	23.7%	25.4%*	25.9%	29.8%	26.1%	24.0%	24.5%	25.6%	21.7%	23.5%	26.6%*
Somewhat	15.3%	17.4%*	21.1%*	20.9%	21.0%	26.3%*	17.6%	19.9%	22.5%*	9.8%	16.1%*	16.6%*	11.6%	14.1%*	17.9%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	7.0%	8.6%*	10.5%*	9.8%	12.1%*	13.9%*	7.8%	6.5%	10.8%*	3.1%	6.5%*	7.2%*	5.4%	6.2%	8.5%*
A little	4.5%	5.1%	6.4%*	6.7%	7.9%	9.4%*	5.1%	3.9%	6.9%*	2.0%	4.0%	4.9%*	3.2%	3.2%	4.5%*
Not at all	2.5%	3.5%*	4.1%*	3.2%	4.3%*	4.5%*	2.8%	2.7%	4.0%	1.1%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	3.0%	4.0%*
Don't Know		29.0%*					28.9%	25.8%	25.4%	37.6%*	24.2%	25.8%	37.0%*	30.7%*	27.3%
I7. Campus officials w								1		•	•	•			
Extremely/Very (Net)		42.2%*													43.0%
Extremely	19.5%*	19.8%*	16.1%	13.5%*	13.3%*	9.7%	18.4%*	17.2%	14.0%	23.0%	25.9%	21.8%	23.6%*	24.9%*	20.1%
Very	20.7%	22.4%*	22.1%		20.9%			26.5%*	23.6%	23.3%	26.1%	22.4%	21.0%	22.5%	23.0%
Somewhat		17.0%*				27.1%*		20.5%	22.7%	10.1%	13.9%	18.9%*	11.6%	13.5%	17.8%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	9.6%	10.7%	13.3%*	14.5%	15.9%	18.4%*	9.3%	8.8%	12.8%*	4.6%	7.6%	8.3%*	6.6%	7.0%	10.4%*
A little	6.4%	6.6%	8.1%*	9.9%	10.5%	11.7%*	5.5%	5.2%	7.4%	3.0%	4.3%	5.3%	4.3%	3.8%	6.0%*
Not at all	3.2%	4.1%*	5.2%*	4.6%	5.3%	6.7%*	3.8%	3.6%	5.4%	1.6%	3.3%	3.0%	2.3%	3.2%	4.4%*
Don't Know	35.4%*	30.1%*	27.1%	33.1%*	29.0%*	24.4%	32.1%*	26.9%	26.9%	38.9%*	26.5%	28.5%	37.1%*	32.1%*	28.8%
*Shows a statistically sign	nificant d	ifference	by year												



	Table I	H-7-1: F					nts' Ra				g Proce	esses			
		ALL UF	-	U	H Māno	oa		JH Hilo)	UH	West O	'ahu	_	Commu College	
Con't	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
8. The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report															
Extremely/Very (Net) 24.0% 25.1% 24.2% 24.5% 25.0% 24.6% 24.1% 24.6% 22.5% 19.8% 28.8%* 22.1% 24.2% 24.8% 24.3%															
Extremely	10.6%*	10.0%*	8.5%	9.3%*	8.6%	7.2%	10.7%*	8.1%	7.2%	9.9%	12.8%	10.1%	11.8%*	11.1%	9.3%
Very	13.4%	15.1%*	15.7%*	15.3%	16.4%	17.4%*	13.4%	16.5%	15.3%	9.9%	16.0%*	12.0%	12.4%	13.7%	15.0%*
Somewhat	18.3%	19.3%	24.1%*	21.8%	22.3%	27.2%*	18.7%	22.7%	24.9%*	15.2%	18.1%	19.6%	15.9%	16.3%	22.3%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	11.7%	15.6%*	16.9%*	13.1%	16.5%*	18.0%*	17.4%	13.7%	18.2%*	12.5%	15.0%	18.6%*	9.8%	15.1%*	15.8%*
A little	6.4%	8.1%*	10.0%*	8.6%	9.8%	11.6%*	10.1%	7.8%	11.3%*	5.5%	7.5%	12.0%*	4.4%	6.7%*	8.4%*
Not at all	5.3%	7.5%*	6.9%*	4.5%	6.7%*	6.4%*	7.3%	5.9%	7.0%	7.1%	7.5%	6.6%	5.4%	8.4%*	7.4%*
Don't Know	46.0%*	40.0%*	34.9%	40.6%*	36.1%*	30.2%	39.8%*	39.0%	34.4%	52.5%*	38.1%	39.7%	50.1%*	43.9%*	37.6%
*Shows a statistically sign	nificant d	ifference	by year												

Among community college students from all 10 campuses, "don't knows" likewise increased significantly on all seven attributes. At the individual UHCC campuses, answers were varied with only a few campuses showing statistically significant changes from 2019 to 2021 in perceptions that officials would meet expectations. At Kapi olani students were more likely to say officials would protect their privacy (+4 points); protect the safety of the person making the report (+4); be competent to advise on options (+5). At Kaua'i, students were significantly more likely to feel officials would take action against offenders (+14 points), from 47.2 percent in 2019 to 61.2 percent in 2021.

Table H-7-2: Percent of U	HCC Stu	ident Pa		s' Rating			ng Proce	esses Ba	sed on I	Perception	ons by S	ystem,		
		Hawai'i			Honolulu		K	(apiʻolan	ni		Kauaʻi			
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017		
	n=334	n=304	n=317	n=418	n=367	n=433	n=822	n=714	n=836	n=180	n=171	n=149		
12. Campus officials woul	d treat y	ou sensi	itively ar	nd respe	ectfully									
Extremely/Very (Net)	50.9%	60.3%*	54.9%	50.3%	55.0%	56.2%	52.4%	52.6%	53.2%	63.7%	64.5%	54.2%		
Extremely	23.8%	31.9%*	25.9%	30.0%	28.1%	24.5%	28.4%*	22.6%	20.2%	42.7%*	28.5%	26.6%		
Very 27.2% 28.4% 29.0% 20.3% 26.9% 31.8%* 24.0% 30.0%* 33.1%* 20.9% 36.1%* 27.6%														
Somewhat 7.2% 9.4% 13.4%* 10.4% 11.0% 12.6% 11.7% 13.4% 16.1%* 5.7% 7.6% 12.5%														
A little/Not at all (Net)	6.2%	4.3%	10.6%*	5.6%	6.1%	9.3%	4.9%	6.8%	7.6%	2.4%	3.8%	6.9%		
A little	2.2%	2.8%	7.3%*	2.9%	2.0%	5.5%	2.8%	3.8%	4.2%	0.6%	0.7%	4.3%		
Not at all	4.1%	1.5%	3.3%	2.7%	4.2%	3.8%	2.1%	3.0%	3.4%	1.8%	3.1%	2.7%		
Don't Know	35.7%*	26.0%	21.1%	33.7%*	28.0%	21.8%	31.0%*	27.2%	23.1%	28.2%	24.1%	26.4%		
I3. Campus officials woul	d protec	t your pi	rivacy?											
Extremely/Very (Net)	52.7%	60.7%	55.1%	57.2%	58.1%	54.1%	59.1%*	55.3%	50.5%	66.5%	63.9%	64.4%		
Extremely	30.1%	38.8%*	30.6%	32.8%*	31.8%*	23.8%	32.6%*	26.2%	23.6%	48.3%*	26.3%	35.3%		
Very	22.7%	21.9%	24.5%	24.5%	26.3%	30.3%	26.5%	29.1%	26.9%	18.1%	37.6%*	29.1%		
Somewhat	8.8%	9.2%	13.8%	8.9%	11.0%	16.2%*	9.1%	12.9%	16.4%*	7.5%	9.5%	9.6%		
A little/Not at all (Net)	5.1%	4.3%	10.0%*	6.3%	5.7%	7.0%	4.9%	5.6%	8.8%*	2.2%	4.4%	6.7%		
A little	2.5%	2.8%	5.2%	4.1%	3.6%	4.3%	3.0%	2.4%	5.6%*	0.7%	1.4%	2.8%		
Not at all	2.6%	1.5%	4.7%*	2.2%	2.2%	2.7%	2.0%	3.2%	3.1%	1.5%	3.1%	3.9%		
Don't Know	33.3%*	25.8%	21.1%	27.6%	25.2%	22.7%	26.9%	26.2%	24.4%	23.8%	22.1%	19.3%		
*Shows a statistically significant	nt differen	ce by year	•.											

Table H-7-2: Percent of U	HCC Stu	ıdent Pa		s' Rating			ng Proce	esses Ba	sed on I	Perception	ons by S	ystem,
		Hawai'i			Honolulu	ı	ŀ	(apiʻolar	ni		Kauaʻi	
Con't	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
14. Campus officials woul	d protec	t the saf	ety of th	e persor	n making	the rep	ort					
Extremely/Very (Net)	52.7%	62.2%*	51.8%	55.2%	55.2%	53.8%	54.0%*	49.7%	47.5%	61.3%	63.6%	64.1%
Extremely	28.4%	36.6%*	30.1%	29.2%	34.2%*	25.5%	32.5%*	25.0%	22.1%	46.2%*	29.8%	34.2%
Very	24.3%	25.6%	21.6%	25.9%	20.9%	28.2%	21.5%	24.7%	25.4%	15.1%	33.8%*	29.9%*
Somewhat	6.4%	10.5%	13.3%*	8.7%	12.5%	17.8%*	11.6%	16.0%*	17.7%*	10.8%	7.2%	13.9%
A little/Not at all (Net)	5.1%	3.5%	11.8%*	8.3%	6.7%	7.2%	5.4%	8.6%*	10.0%*	2.3%	6.1%	4.7%
A little	2.8%	2.0%	7.8%*	5.6%	3.4%	3.3%	3.5%	5.3%	6.4%*	-	4.4%	1.2%
Not at all	2.3%	1.5%	4.0%	2.7%	3.3%	3.9%	1.9%	3.3%	3.7%	2.3%	1.7%	3.6%
Don't Know	35.7%*	23.8%	23.1%	27.8%	25.6%	21.3%	29.0%	25.7%	24.8%	25.6%	23.2%	17.2%
I5. Campus officials would	d be con	npetent t	to advise	on a ra	nge of o	ptions tl	hat can	be taken				
Extremely/Very (Net)	52.6%	60.0%*	49.5%	54.4%	55.3%	52.9%	56.9%*	51.7%	46.8%	65.1%	65.6%	56.3%
Extremely	27.1%	34.3%*	23.0%	28.6%*	30.6%*	20.1%	33.8%*	24.1%*	17.0%	45.1%*	27.9%	25.2%
Very	25.6%	25.7%	26.5%	25.8%	24.7%	32.7%	23.1%	27.6%	29.7%*	20.0%	37.8%*	31.0%
Somewhat	9.3%	9.9%	17.1%*	10.3%	14.4%	18.1%*	12.6%	18.7%*	20.9%*	9.2%	6.0%	17.2%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	4.3%	4.9%	9.6%*	5.7%	4.9%	7.5%	3.4%	7.2%*	9.7%*	1.6%	4.7%	6.1%
A little	2.8%	4.0%	5.3%	4.0%	2.7%	5.1%	2.2%	4.2%	6.0%*	0.6%	3.0%	1.6%
Not at all	1.5%	1.0%	4.3%*	1.7%	2.2%	2.4%	1.2%	3.0%*	3.7%*	1.0%	1.7%	4.5%
Don't Know	33.8%*	25.2%	23.7%	29.7%	25.3%	21.6%	27.2%	22.4%	22.7%	24.1%	23.6%	20.5%
I6. Campus officials would	d condu	ct a fair i	investiga	ation								
Extremely/Very (Net)	46.6%	56.3%*	48.6%	48.1%	51.6%	47.9%	45.6%	42.4%	42.2%	56.6%	52.0%	52.1%
Extremely	23.2%	28.7%	22.0%	23.7%	29.0%*	17.7%	24.5%*	20.0%	16.1%	36.3%*	21.0%	26.3%
Very	23.4%	27.6%	26.7%	24.3%	22.6%	30.2%	21.1%	22.4%	26.1%	20.3%	30.9%*	25.9%
Somewhat	10.2%	10.3%	14.1%	11.6%	12.5%	22.6%*	13.7%	20.0%*	20.1%*	9.3%	14.7%	16.3%
A little/Not at all (Net)	5.7%	6.2%	12.3%*	6.6%	6.0%	6.9%	6.3%	7.2%	10.7%*	0.6%	4.5%*	4.5%
A little	2.5%	4.4%	6.8%*	3.9%	2.6%	3.6%	4.4%	3.7%	6.1%	-	1.4%	0.9%
Not at all	3.2%	1.8%	5.5%*	2.7%	3.5%	3.3%	1.9%	3.5%	4.6%*	0.6%	3.1%	3.6%
Don't Know	37.5%*	27.1%	24.9%	33.7%*	29.9%	22.6%	34.4%*	30.3%	27.1%	33.6%	28.9%	27.1%
17. Campus officials would	d take a	ction aga	inst the	offende	r(s)		•					
Extremely/Very (Net)	47.0%	52.0%	45.4%	49.7%	47.5%	44.4%	42.1%	42.1%	40.3%	61.2%*	47.2%	46.2%
Extremely	20.7%	27.1%	20.6%	25.3%	23.7%	19.3%	22.0%	20.3%	17.3%	41.1%*	20.3%	19.5%
Very	26.2%	24.9%	24.8%	24.4%	23.8%	25.1%	20.1%	21.8%	23.0%	20.1%	27.0%	26.7%
Somewhat	9.6%	12.6%	16.1%*	10.4%	12.8%	19.8%*	14.0%	17.6%	19.2%*	6.8%	13.5%	18.0%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	4.8%	6.6%	12.4%*	5.6%	7.1%	10.2%	9.6%	8.8%	13.3%*	4.9%	5.1%	8.0%
A little	2.4%	3.8%	7.2%*	4.8%	3.4%	6.3%	6.6%	5.1%	8.3%*	3.8%	2.1%	3.5%
Not at all	2.4%	2.8%	5.2%	0.7%	3.7%*	3.9%*	3.1%	3.7%	5.0%	1.1%	3.1%	4.5%
Don't Know	38.7%*	28.8%	26.2%	34.3%	32.5%	25.6%	34.3%*	31.6%	27.2%	27.1%	34.1%	27.7%
18. The alleged offender(s)	or their	associa	ates wou	ld retalia	ate agair	nst the p	oerson m	naking th	e repor	t		
Extremely/Very (Net)	28.1%	24.6%	25.6%	28.9%	29.7%	27.4%	23.0%	24.5%	24.4%	21.4%	24.0%	28.0%
Extremely	13.5%	11.8%	11.8%	11.6%	14.3%	11.1%	11.0%	10.1%	9.4%	11.2%	10.1%	8.5%
Very	14.6%	12.8%	13.8%	17.2%	15.4%	16.3%	12.0%	14.4%	15.0%	10.2%	13.9%	19.5%*
Somewhat	14.2%	17.0%	22.7%*	13.4%	14.8%	26.7%*	19.7%	21.0%	22.5%	13.8%	10.0%	16.9%
A little/Not at all (Net)	9.2%	14.3%	16.4%*	12.7%	14.7%	14.1%	10.7%	15.8%*	17.5%*	7.9%	15.6%	15.7%
A little	4.7%	5.9%	10.4%*	4.7%	6.9%	6.2%	5.3%	8.5%*	9.6%*	1.3%	4.8%	5.9%
Not at all	4.5%	8.4%	6.0%	7.9%	7.7%	7.9%	5.4%	7.3%	7.9%	6.6%	10.8%	9.8%
Don't Know	48.5%*	44.1%	35.3%	45.0%*	40.8%*	31.8%	46.7%*	38.7%	35.6%	56.9%*	50.5%	39.4%
*Shows a statistically significant	nt differen	ce by year	<u> </u>									



At Leeward, Maui and Windward colleges, positive ratings softened significantly in a few areas from 2019 to 2021. On officials treating a victim sensitively and respectfully, Windward extremely/ very likely ratings dropped -12 points; and Maui -10 points from 2019 to 2021. On protecting privacy, Leeward extremely/ very likely ratings dropped -8 points; and Maui -10 points. On protecting the safety of the person making the report, extremely/ very likely ratings slipped -8 points at Leeward; -10 points on Maui; and -12 points at Windward. On taking action against the offender, extremely/very likely ratings dropped -12 points on Maui and -6 points at Leeward.

Table H-7-2: Percent of UHCC	Student Pa		Ratings o			esses Bas	ed on Perc	eptions by	System,
		Leeward	<u> </u>		Maui			Windward	
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=880	n=724	n=802	n=341	n=325	n=350	n=313	n=223	n=285
I2. Campus officials would trea	t you sens	itively and	l respectfu	lly					
Extremely/Very (Net)	48.0%	52.6%	51.8%	51.0%	61.5%*	57.8%	54.7%	66.6%*	65.1%*
Extremely	25.1%	25.2%	23.1%	30.2%	33.2%	30.2%	30.6%	36.5%	34.3%
Very	22.9%	27.4%	28.7%*	20.7%	28.2%*	27.6%	24.1%	30.2%	30.8%
Somewhat	9.2%	10.0%	13.3%*	7.2%	7.6%	14.8%*	8.5%	6.3%	7.0%
A little/Not at all (Net)	3.7%	3.6%	9.7%*	3.5%	4.2%	7.3%*	4.7%	4.2%	4.2%
A little	1.7%	1.3%	6.0%*	1.2%	1.7%	4.7%*	2.4%	1.8%	2.3%
Not at all	2.0%	2.3%	3.6%	2.3%	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%	1.9%
Don't Know	39.0%*	33.8%*	25.2%	38.3%*	26.7%	20.0%	32.1%	22.8%	23.8%
I3. Campus officials would pro	tect your	orivacy?							
Extremely/Very (Net)	50.8%	58.3%*	53.1%	53.1%	63.5%*	57.8%	57.4%	64.7%	62.9%
Extremely	30.7%	30.9%	26.0%	33.6%	37.6%	30.8%	39.0%	42.3%*	31.2%
Very	20.1%	27.5%*	27.1%*	19.6%	26.0%	27.0%*	18.4%	22.4%	31.7%*
Somewhat	9.3%	8.8%	14.1%*	7.3%	6.9%	14.5%*	9.9%	6.6%	6.3%
A little/Not at all (Net)	2.9%	4.1%	8.0%*	4.1%	4.1%	8.3%*	4.6%	5.2%	3.7%
A little	1.5%	1.8%	4.5%*	2.1%	2.5%	5.8%*	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%
Not at all	1.4%	2.2%	3.5%*	2.1%	1.6%	2.5%	2.5%	3.4%	1.9%
Don't Know	36.9%*	28.8%	24.8%	35.4%*	25.5%	19.4%	28.1%	23.5%	27.0%
14. Campus officials would pro	tect the sa	fety of the	person m	naking the	report				
Extremely/Very (Net)	48.8%	55.5%*	52.9%	51.0%	63.8%*	55.5%	53.4%	65.1%*	60.9%
Extremely	28.4%	29.6%	25.8%	32.7%	35.9%	30.6%	33.7%	42.3%	33.0%
Very	20.3%	25.9%*	27.1%*	18.4%	27.9%*	24.9%	19.7%	22.7%	27.9%
Somewhat	11.0%	9.4%	15.3%*	9.4%	7.5%	17.8%*	9.3%	6.2%	9.5%
A little/Not at all (Net)	3.7%	6.0%	8.0%*	3.7%	4.3%	6.6%	7.6%	8.0%	5.2%
A little	2.0%	2.9%	4.0%	2.1%	2.2%	4.1%	3.4%	4.0%	3.8%
Not at all	1.7%	3.0%	4.0%*	1.6%	2.1%	2.6%	4.2%	4.0%	1.4%
Don't Know	36.6%*	29.1%*	23.8%	35.9%*	24.4%	20.0%	29.6%	20.7%	24.4%
I5. Campus officials would be	competent	to advise	on a range	of option	ns that can	be taken.			
Extremely/Very (Net)	50.6%	53.6%	49.4%	54.8%	61.0%	53.7%	56.6%	64.7%	58.9%
Extremely	28.4%	27.2%	23.7%	30.2%	33.9%*	25.1%	37.3%	38.5%	28.5%
Very	22.1%	26.4%	25.6%	24.6%	27.1%	28.6%	19.3%	26.2%	30.4%*
Somewhat	11.5%	12.8%	17.2%*	8.1%	12.5%	15.7%*	9.6%	12.7%	11.5%
A little/Not at all (Net)	3.4%	4.2%	8.2%*	3.8%	3.1%	9.5%*	3.9%	3.6%	3.7%
A little	2.1%	2.1%	5.6%*	2.2%	1.5%	6.5%*	3.2%	0.6%	2.3%
Not at all	1.3%	2.2%	2.6%	1.6%	1.6%	2.9%	0.7%	3.0%	1.4%
Don't Know	34.5%*	29.3%	25.2%	33.3%*	23.3%	21.2%	30.0%*	19.0%	25.9%
*Shows a statistically significant diffe	rence by yea	ır.							

			HCC Camp						
		Leeward			Maui			Windward	
Con't	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
l6. Campus officials would c	onduct a fair	investigati	on	1	T	T			ı
Extremely/Very (Net)	41.8%	46.0%	44.2%	45.0%	51.9%	48.4%	50.7%	59.2%	52.8%
Extremely	21.6%	24.7%*	19.3%	25.2%	29.7%*	20.9%	25.6%	32.9%	26.5%
Very	20.2%	21.3%	24.9%	19.8%	22.2%	27.5%*	25.0%	26.3%	26.3%
Somewhat	12.3%	12.7%	18.6%*	9.8%	11.4%	16.0%*	8.5%	11.0%	10.3%
A little/Not at all (Net)	4.7%	5.9%	8.4%*	3.8%	5.2%	7.6%	7.1%	6.4%	4.2%
A little	3.1%	2.7%	3.8%	1.7%	3.0%	4.5%	3.2%	3.6%	2.3%
Not at all	1.6%	3.2%	4.6%*	2.1%	2.3%	3.0%	3.9%	2.7%	1.9%
Don't Know	41.1%*	35.5%*	28.8%	41.5%*	31.4%	28.0%	33.8%	23.5%	32.8%
I7. Campus officials would to	ake action ag	ainst the	offender(s)					
Extremely/Very (Net)	40.8%	46.9%*	41.3%	42.1%	53.9%*	43.2%	46.6%	49.5%	49.5%
Extremely	20.7%	25.6%*	20.3%	25.4%	31.3%*	21.5%	25.1%	30.3%	26.3%
Very	20.1%	21.3%	21.0%	16.7%	22.6%	21.7%	21.5%	19.2%	23.2%
Somewhat	12.8%	11.2%	18.4%*	11.0%	11.6%	16.7%	9.5%	13.0%	12.3%
A little/Not at all (Net)	6.0%	6.2%	9.7%*	3.3%	5.0%	8.6%*	8.1%	8.6%	5.4%
A little	3.9%	3.0%	4.9%	1.0%	3.2%	5.6%*	4.3%	4.6%	2.6%
Not at all	2.1%	3.2%	4.8%*	2.3%	1.9%	3.0%	3.9%	4.0%	2.8%
Don't Know	40.4%*	35.6%	30.7%	43.5%*	29.4%	31.4%	35.8%	28.9%	32.8%
l8. The alleged offender(s) or	their associ	ates would	retaliate a	gainst the	person ma	aking the r	eport		•
Extremely/Very (Net)	22.6%	22.6%	24.7%	22.5%	26.5%	21.6%	24.8%	22.8%	18.0%
Extremely	10.6%	10.0%	9.9%	12.4%*	11.9%*	5.8%	15.0%*	11.5%	6.8%
Very	12.0%	12.6%	14.8%	10.1%	14.7%	15.8%*	9.8%	11.3%	11.3%
Somewhat	16.3%	13.8%	19.5%*	13.0%	15.2%	26.0%*	14.2%	17.0%	20.8%
A little/Not at all (Net)	8.9%	14.2%*	14.7%*	7.4%	15.2%*	13.6%*	10.8%	17.3%	18.2%
A little	4.2%	5.6%	7.3%*	2.6%	6.4%*	8.4%*	5.7%	6.9%	10.7%
Not at all	4.7%	8.6%*	7.4%	4.8%	8.8%*	5.2%	5.1%	10.4%	7.6%
Don't Know	52.1%*	49.4%*	41.1%	57.1%*	43.2%	38.8%	50.1%	42.8%	43.0%

Student Perceptions Of Sufficiency of Information for Decision-Making

For 2021 and 2019, questions regarding UH policies and processes focused on determining whether students felt they had sufficient information for decision-making. For this reason, only two years of data are available.

Six questions covered the following areas: to get help; to make a report; to make a decision about whether or not to report based on what happens in reporting; to know about students rights in making a report; to determine if an incident is serious enough to report; to differentiate between a notice and a report. For 4 of 6 areas, a majority of students felt their information was sufficient for decision-making. In 2021, most felt their knowledge of UH resources was sufficient to get help in the face of gender violence (58.9%); to make a report themselves or help someone make a report (57.5%); determine if an incident is serious enough to report (57.5%). Regarding whether knowledge of students' rights is sufficient to decide whether or not to report, just over half (51.3%) replied "sufficient." In the remaining two areas, a plurality of students felt their knowledge of what happens after a report is made sufficient to decide whether or not to report (48.1%); or understood sufficiently the difference between a notice and report to choose which to do (42.0%).



By individual campuses, significant increases of those feeling that information was neither sufficient nor insufficient were evident among Mānoa, Hilo and UHCC students in three areas: To get help; to make a report; and regarding student rights.

Table H-8-1: Percent of Student	•		How Kn and Car			ney Are	of UH P	olicies	and Pro	cesses
	ALL	UH		lānoa		Hilo		West ahu		nmunity eges
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=6589		n=2440	n=2497	n=443	n=480	n=428	n=420	n=3277	n=2914
C2b.ls your knowledge about UH res					_		-	-		
assault or sexual harassment?			3		,					
Sufficient (Net)	58.9%	58.3%	54.2%	56.4%	66.5%	67.5%	63.1%	56.7%	60.9%	58.7%
Sufficient	28.9%	28.5%	21.9%	24.5%*	29.8%	31.0%	31.8%	29.9%	33.6%	31.4%
Somewhat sufficient	30.0%	29.8%	32.3%	31.9%	36.7%	36.5%	31.3%	26.8%	27.3%	27.2%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	17.3%*	15.2%	17.2%*	15.0%	15.6%*	11.9%	17.0%	15.3%	17.7%	15.9%
Insufficient (Net)	23.8%	26.5%*	28.6%	28.6%	17.9%	20.6%	19.9%	28.0%*	21.5%	25.5%*
Somewhat insufficient	14.1%	14.7%	18.4%	16.5%	12.2%	14.6%	11.6%	16.6%*	11.6%	13.0%
Insufficient	9.6%	11.8%*	10.2%	12.1%*	5.7%	6.0%	8.3%	11.4%	9.9%	12.5%*
C2c.ls your knowledge sufficient to	make a rep	ort of se	xual ass	ault or se	exual hai	rassmen	t at UH o	r to refe	r someor	ne to
make a report?										
Sufficient (Net)	57.5%	58.2%	49.6%	52.3%	62.9%	64.6%	60.8%	59.1%	62.2%	62.2%
Sufficient	29.7%	29.9%	22.0%	23.2%	28.5%	33.4%	30.7%	32.5%	35.5%	34.7%
Somewhat sufficient	27.8%	28.3%	27.7%	29.1%	34.4%	31.3%	30.0%	26.6%	26.6%	27.4%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	16.1%*	14.0%	16.5%	15.0%	13.2%	10.4%	16.8%	14.8%	16.2%*	13.7%
Insufficient (Net)	26.4%	27.7%	33.9%	32.7%	23.9%	24.9%	22.5%	26.1%	21.6%	24.1%*
Somewhat insufficient	14.5%	15.2%	19.4%	18.2%	14.8%	15.0%	11.9%	14.4%	11.2%	12.8%
Insufficient	11.9%	12.5%	14.5%	14.5%	9.1%	9.9%	10.5%	11.7%	10.5%	11.3%
C2d.ls your knowledge on what hap sufficient to make a decision about I			nt reports	s an incid	dent of s	exual as	sault or	sexual h	arassme	nt to UH
Sufficient (Net)	48.1%	48.1%	40.9%	41.0%	50.5%	54.1%	51.5%	50.2%	52.8%	52.8%
Sufficient	24.9%	24.5%	18.2%	18.4%	22.9%	26.2%	27.2%	25.6%	29.9%	29.2%
Somewhat sufficient	23.3%	23.6%	22.7%	22.6%	27.6%	27.9%	24.3%	24.6%	22.9%	23.6%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	19.1%	18.0%	18.9%	16.8%	16.6%	16.2%	19.0%	20.9%	19.6%	19.0%
Insufficient (Net)	32.7%	33.9%	40.2%	42.1%	32.9%	29.6%	29.5%	28.9%	27.6%	28.2%
Somewhat insufficient	16.1%	16.6%	20.4%	21.0%	17.6%	16.2%	15.0%	14.9%	12.8%	13.2%
Insufficient	16.7%	17.3%	19.8%	21.2%	15.2%	13.5%	14.5%	14.0%	14.8%	15.0%
C2e.ls your knowledge about studer sufficient to decide about reporting		vhen an	incident	of sexua	l assault	or sexu	al harass	sment is	reported	to UH
Sufficient (Net)		51.8%	43.6%	44.3%	53.1%	51.5%	55.7%	54.4%	56.2%	57.9%
Sufficient	26.7%	26.1%	19.7%	19.7%	24.9%	24.6%	28.9%	25.1%	31.9%	31.9%
Somewhat sufficient	24.6%	25.7%	23.9%	24.6%	28.2%	26.9%	26.8%	29.3%	24.4%	26.0%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	19.6%*	17.8%	19.2%*	16.9%	17.6%	21.1%	16.8%	18.6%	20.6%*	17.9%
Insufficient (Net)	29.1%	30.4%	37.2%	38.8%	29.3%	27.4%	27.5%	26.9%	23.1%	24.2%
Somewhat insufficient	15.1%	15.6%	20.2%	20.7%	16.7%	15.0%	14.3%	14.2%	11.2%	11.7%
Insufficient	14.0%	14.7%	17.0%	18.1%	12.6%	12.4%	13.3%	12.7%	11.9%	12.5%
C2f.Is your knowledge about UH pol harassment incident is serious enou	icies and c	odes of	1							12.070
Sufficient (Net)	57.5%	56.2%	49.8%	49.3%	59.2%	58.6%	62.2%	59.9%	62.4%	61.3%
Sufficient (Net)	30.7%*	28.7%	22.9%	22.1%	27.6%	27.2%	33.3%	27.9%	36.7%	34.7%
Somewhat sufficient	26.8%	27.6%	27.0%	27.2%	31.7%	31.4%	28.9%	31.9%	25.7%	26.6%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	17.4%	17.4%	17.5%	17.2%	14.5%	17.0%	15.0%	17.2%	18.0%	17.7%
Insufficient (Net)	25.1%	26.3%	32.7%	33.5%	26.2%	24.4%	22.8%	23.0%	19.6%	21.0%
Somewhat insufficient	13.3%	13.8%	18.4%	17.6%	15.3%	15.2%	10.4%	13.3%	9.6%	10.3%
								-		
Insufficient	11.8%	12.6%	14.3%	15.9%	11.0%	9.1%	12.4%	9.6%	10.0%	10.7%



Table H-8-1: Percent of Student P	-		How Kn and Car			ney Are	of UH P	olicies	and Pro	cesses			
	7	UH PUSES	UH M	lānoa	UH	Hilo		West ahu	UH Con Coll	nmunity eges			
Con't	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019			
C2h. If a student is involved in a sexual assault or sexual harassment incident, she or he can either provide notice of the ncident to UH or file an official report with UH. Is your knowledge of a notice versus an official report sufficient to decide which to do? Sufficient (Net) 42.0% 42.3% 32.9% 33.8% 42.4% 44.9% 45.8% 47.2% 48.3% 48.4%													
Sufficient	20.6%	20.6%	13.3%	14.8%	17.2%	20.4%	23.6%	21.3%	26.1%	25.4%			
Somewhat sufficient	21.5%	21.7%	19.7%	19.0%	25.2%	24.6%	22.2%	25.9%	22.2%	23.0%			
Neither sufficient or insufficient	22.3%	21.2%	20.5%	19.9%	21.8%	19.3%	22.4%	21.6%	23.7%	22.5%			
Insufficient (Net)	35.7%	36.6%	46.6%	46.3%	35.9%	35.7%	31.8%	31.2%	28.0%	29.2%			
Somewhat insufficient	15.9%	15.7%	21.5%*	19.0%	15.5%	17.5%	15.0%	15.1%	11.9%	12.6%			

A majority of community college students felt that in 5 of 6 areas they had sufficient knowledge for decision making. In the sixth area – deciding whether to provide notice of the incident or file an official report - just under half (48.3%) felt they had sufficient knowledge. Generally, students feeling they had insufficient information has decreased over prior periods on most campuses. By campus the areas where statistically more UHCC student participants identified insufficiency of information are the following: Kapi'olani – serious enough to report; Maui – what happens after a report is filed; student rights; seriousness of incident; provide notice or file a report.

25.1%

19.8%

Insufficient

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

20.9%

27.2%

20.4%

18.2%

16.8%

16.1%

16.1%

16.5%

Table H-8-2: Percen	t of Stu	ıdent F	Particir	ants a	nd Ho	w Knov	wledge	able T	hev Ar	e of Ul	H Polic	ies and	d Proc	esses
			u				and Y			J J. J.		ioo aiii		
	Hav	vaiʻi	Hon	olulu	Kapi	olani	Kai	uaʻi	Leev	ward	Ma	aui	Wind	lward
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=329	n=311	n=414	n=373	n=824	n=740	n=175	n=175	n=881	n=738	n=336	n=343	n=317	n=234
C2b.ls your knowledge assault or sexual hara			ources	sufficie	ent to g	et help	from th	em if yo	ou or so	meone	else ex	xperien	ced sex	tual
Sufficient (Net)	60.0%	67.4%	58.2%	58.8%	59.3%*	47.8%	84.3%*	70.6%	56.6%	56.9%	66.0%	70.1%	62.9%	61.0%
Sufficient	33.2%	41.2%	32.3%	33.6%	29.4%*	21.5%	55.9%*	36.0%	30.7%	30.2%	37.8%	41.3%	38.2%	32.5%
Somewhat sufficient	26.8%	26.2%	25.9%	25.2%	29.9%	26.2%	28.5%	34.6%	25.9%	26.7%	28.2%	28.8%	24.7%	28.5%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	19.6%	16.2%	20.1%	15.8%	17.5%	18.1%	9.1%	9.5%	19.8%	16.3%	15.1%	14.9%	14.4%	13.3%
Insufficient (Net)	20.4%	16.4%	21.7%	25.3%	23.2%	34.1%*	6.6%	20.0%*	23.6%	26.8%	18.9%	15.0%	22.7%	25.7%
Somewhat insufficient	10.3%	10.3%	13.1%	12.6%	12.5%	17.4%*	4.3%	13.2%*	11.4%	13.3%	10.5%	9.2%	14.4%*	7.5%
Insufficient	10.1%	6.1%	8.6%	12.7%	10.7%	16.7%*	2.4%	6.8%	12.2%	13.5%	8.4%	5.9%	8.3%	18.2%
C2c.ls your knowledge make a report?	suffici	ent to r	nake a	report c	of sexua	al assau	ılt or se	xual ha	ırassme	ent at U	H or to	refer so	omeone	to
Sufficient (Net)	61.1%	72.0%*	62.0%	61.7%	57.7%*	50.8%	76.4%	72.5%	59.3%	61.4%	64.1%	71.9%*	73.2%	66.1%
Sufficient	35.7%	41.2%	38.1%	37.2%	31.2%*	23.8%	52.3%*	37.4%	32.4%	34.4%	35.9%	45.3%*	42.2%	40.3%
Somewhat sufficient	25.4%	30.8%	23.8%	24.5%	26.5%	27.1%	24.1%	35.1%	26.9%	27.0%	28.2%	26.6%	31.0%	25.8%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	17.1%*	10.7%	16.2%	12.0%	17.5%	17.0%	13.4%	13.7%	17.2%	14.1%	15.6%	12.5%	11.1%	10.3%
Insufficient (Net)	21.8%	17.3%	21.8%	26.3%	24.8%	32.2%*	10.2%	13.8%	23.5%	24.4%	20.2%	15.6%	15.7%	23.6%
Somewhat insufficient	12.2%	11.0%	12.3%	14.6%	13.5%	16.9%	4.8%	7.2%	9.9%	12.6%	10.6%	7.7%	10.0%	12.3%
Insufficient	9.5%	6.3%	9.5%	11.7%	11.3%	15.3%	5.4%	6.6%	13.6	11.9%	9.6%	7.8%	5.6%	11.4%

				by U		<u> </u>	and Y	ear						
	Hav	vaiʻi		olulu	Kapi	<u>ʻolani</u>	Ka	uaʻi	Leev	ward	Ma	aui	Wind	dward
Con't	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
C2d. Is your knowledg						reports	an inci	dent of	sexual	assaul	t or sex	ual hara	assmen	it to U
sufficient to make a de						42 70/	62.00/	62 70/	E0 E9/	E4 70/	E2 00/	61.8%*	E0 00/	E4 C0/
Sufficient (Net) Sufficient		33.8%										35.8%		
Somewhat sufficient												26.0%		
Neither sufficient or insufficient												19.3%		
Insufficient (Net)	27.0%	22.1%	28.0%	26.3%	31.0%	35.4%	15.8%	20.9%	27.2%	29.8%	27.2%*	18.9%	26.7%	31.0%
Somewhat insufficient	13.2%	9.1%	12.8%	12.5%	14.5%	17.0%	9.6%	8.7%	11.2%	14.0%	12.2%	10.0%	14.6%	13.0%
Insufficient	13.8%	13.0%	15.2%	13.8%	16.5%	18.4%	6.2%	12.1%	15.9%	15.8%	15.0%*	8.8%	12.1%	18.0%
C2e. Is your knowledg sufficient to decide ab				its whe	n an inc	ident o	f sexua	l assau	It or se	xual ha	rassme	ent is re	ported	to UH
Sufficient (Net)	55.3%	61.5%	56.4%	59.8%	53.4%	49.7%	69.0%	65.7%	55.4%	54.6%	57.3%	69.3%*	58.7%	63.9%
Sufficient	32.6%	37.9%	36.7%	35.3%	28.2%	23.1%	43.3%*	31.3%	29.4%	31.2%	34.8%	37.7%	32.0%	40.7%
Somewhat sufficient	22.7%	23.6%	19.7%	24.5%	25.2%	26.6%	25.7%	34.4%	26.0%	23.4%	22.6%	31.6%*	26.7%	23.1%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	22.3%	20.0%	20.0%	18.1%	19.7%	17.4%	16.3%	18.1%	22.2%	19.6%	21.8%	17.2%	18.5%	12.3%
Insufficient (Net)	22.4%	18.5%	23.5%	22.1%	26.9%	32.9%*	14.7%	16.3%	22.4%	25.8%	20.8%*	13.5%	22.8%	23.8%
Somewhat insufficient	12.7%	8.6%	12.9%	11.4%	12.7%	17.1%*	7.6%	7.1%	8.8%	12.2%*		6.8%	14.1%	7.6%
Insufficient	9.7%	9.9%				15.8%		9.1%			11.3%*			16.2%
C2f. Is your knowledge harassment incident is					s of co	nduct s	ufficien	t to ded	cide if a	sexua	l assaul	lt or sex	cual	
Sufficient (Net)												71.5%*		
Sufficient												43.4%		
Somewhat sufficient		26.8%										28.1%*	1	1
Neither sufficient or insufficient						18.4%		21.7%	18.3%			16.3%		
Insufficient (Net)	16.8%	15.6%	-				8.2%					12.2%	-	+
Somewhat insufficient	9.1%	9.4%	11.6%			14.6%*	2.7%	6.3%			10.2%*	5.7%	9.5%	6.6%
Insufficient	7.6%	6.2%	10.1%			13.8%	5.5%	7.1%		!	10.3%	!		18.6%
C2h. If a student is inv incident to UH or file a which to do?														
Sufficient (Net)	49.5%	49.7%	50.4%	47.0%	44.8%	41.7%	62.7%*	48.4%	45.0%	49.9%	48.3%	57.9%*	55.0%	51.2%
Sufficient	27.6%	27.1%	28.9%	26.3%	23.8%	19.0%	35.2%*	23.7%	22.8%	26.1%	26.6%	33.7%*	30.9%	28.9%
Somewhat sufficient	21.9%	22.6%	21.5%	20.7%	21.0%	22.7%	27.5%	24.8%	22.1%	23.7%	21.7%	24.2%	24.1%	22.3%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	25.9%	25.4%	22.6%	25.0%	22.5%	21.0%	21.4%	28.4%	26.1%	21.6%	23.3%	21.9%	20.7%	18.1%
Insufficient (Net)	24.6%	24.8%	27.0%	27.9%	32.7%	37.3%	15.9%	23.1%	29.0%	28.6%	28.4%*	20.2%	24.3%	30.7%
Somewhat insufficient	12.0%	9.8%	13.1%	11.7%	13.4%	16.2%	7.5%	9.6%	11.5%	13.6%	11.4%	9.1%	10.6%	10.9%
		1	1	1	19.3%	1	8.4%	13.5%	1	1	1	1	1	19.9%



Reasons for Responses Among Those Indicating Information Insufficient

Among those who felt they did not have sufficient decision-making information in specific areas queried, just over half (52.7%) indicated that they did not know enough about UH policies and resources; 2 in 5 (42%) felt they needed a better understanding of what behavior violated UH policy; and a third replied that either they were not aware of whom to contact regarding questions (34.3%), or felt information was not easily available (33.7%). At two of the four-year campuses, more students in 2021 than 2019 said they did know about university policies and resources: Mānoa went from 52.4 to 57.1 percent and West Oʻahu from 45.1 to 59.2 percent.

Table H-9-1: Percent of Stud Information	dent Par							Those	Indicatin	g
	ALL CAMP	UH USES	UH M	lanoa	UH	Hilo	UH V Oʻa	West thu	UH Com	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021 n=170	2019	2021	2019
Did not know about University policies and resources	52.7%*		n=1381 57.1%*			n=238 43.6%	59.2%*	n=204 45.1%	n=1249 47.6%*	n=1310 39.9%
Need better understanding of what behavior violates University policy	42.0%	40.2%	43.6%	42.5%	44.7%	45.4%	43.8%	41.4%	39.6%	36.5%
Don't know who to ask if I have questions	34.3%*	25.9%	34.6%*	25.2%	36.4%*	21.9%	36.9%*	23.9%	33.2%*	27.7%
Information not easily available	33.7%	31.8%	41.2%*	37.4%	27.5%	29.3%	28.5%	28.7%	27.2%	26.3%
Not relevant	14.0%	17.0%*	14.6%	15.3%	16.8%	17.3%	13.9%	16.1%	12.9%	19.0%*
University administrators and/or other employees not accessible	10.9%	9.3%	12.9%	10.8%	7.5%	11.2%	9.0%	10.6%	9.4%	7.2%
Conflicting information	6.9%	9.2%*	7.5%	10.0%*	5.5%	9.1%	6.2%	8.2%	6.5%	8.4%
Other 7.7%* 6.1% 6.6% 6.9% 5.8% 7.5% 7.6% 8.4% 9.2%* 4.4%										
*Shows a statistically significant difference by Percentages may exceed 100% due to multip	•	ses.								

At UHCC campuses, a plurality (47.6%) had insufficient knowledge of UH policies; 2 in 4 (39.6%) need more info on what is a violation; and one third (33.2%) don't know who to ask. At all campuses except Hawai'i a majority or plurality of survey participants did not know enough about UH policies and resources: Windward (55.1%); Leeward (52.4%); Kaua'i (46%); Honolulu (45.9%); Kapi'olani (45.8%); Maui (44.9%). Among Hawai'i students, 38.0 percent need more about UH policies and resources and 39.8 percent need a better understanding of what a violation of policy is (39.8%) were cited most often. Only Leeward showed a significantly period to period change.

Table H-9-2: Percen	Table H-9-2: Percent of Student Participants and Reasons for Responses Among Those Indicating Information Insufficient by UHCC Campus and Year													
	Hav	vaiʻi	Hone	olulu	Kapi	ʻolani	Kaı	uaʻi	Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=124	n=129	n=151	n=157	n=345	n=412	n=44	n=63	n=343	n=328	n=123	n=117	n=118	n=105
Need better understanding of what behavior violates University policy	39.8%	41.6%	40.0%	38.5%	38.9%	33.3%	24.0%	45.0%*	39.6%	34.0%	40.9%	39.0%	45.0%	39.7%
Did not know about University policies and resources	38.0%	35.9%	45.9%	32.5%	45.8%	41.1%	46.0%	51.5%	52.4%*	41.2%	44.9%	39.3%	55.1%	40.1%
Don't know who to ask if I have questions	37.8%	28.1%	33.2%*	20.4%	29.5%	29.0%	25.1%	14.3%	36.8%	35.7%	30.4%	22.4%	34.6%	21.8%
Information not easily available	24.6%	19.4%	26.1%	27.2%	34.0%	31.0%	17.7%	22.7%	25.2%	26.6%	20.3%	20.9%	27.9%	22.5%
Not relevant	12.0%	16.8%	12.7%	22.8%*	12.4%	16.0%	16.5%	21.5%	13.5%	17.6%	14.8%	32.4%*	10.5%	16.2%
University administ- rators and/or other employees not accessible	11.1%	8.4%	11.9%	8.3%	9.8%	7.1%	14.8%	10.6%	6.5%	7.3%	10.4%*	3.3%	8.6%	6.3%
Conflicting information	10.5%	7.1%	5.4%	12.7%	7.1%	7.1%	12.0%	8.0%	4.7%	10.8%*	7.4%	5.6%	4.4%	4.5%
Other	8.2%	7.7%	8.1%	3.5%	9.7%*	3.8%	8.9%	6.2%	7.8%	4.8%	11.7%*	3.8%	11.8%	2.7%
*Shows a statistically signif	Shows a statistically significant difference by year.													

Student Perceptions of How Valuable Survey Will Be In Informing Campus Policies on Sexual Harassment **And Gender-Based Violence**

UH conducted the Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-based Violence for the third time in 2021. All studies identified its purpose as helping to inform future UH System policy and program decisions. Given this objective, students were asked at the conclusion of the questionnaire instrument to assess the survey with a specific question: "How valuable do you think this survey is for developing campus policies related to sexual assault and harassment?"

Survey participants perceived value of UH undertaking this study increased significantly in 2021 with more than 2 in 3 indicating it was extremely/very valuable and almost 9 in 10 (88.4%) perceiving it as extremely/very/somewhat valuable. By 2.7 percentage points, significantly more students in 2021 (67.4%) than in 2019 (64.7%) and in 2017 (65.7%) perceived that the study's findings would be extremely or very valuable for UH policy development. Another 21.0 percent in 2021 felt the survey would be somewhat valuable. Those who disagree and who saw little or no value in the survey comprised an identical 12.1 percent in 2019 as in 2017.

2021 showed even higher perceptions of the survey being extremely/very valuable from UH West O'ahu (73.6%); Hilo (72.5%) and UHCC overall (69.7%).



Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

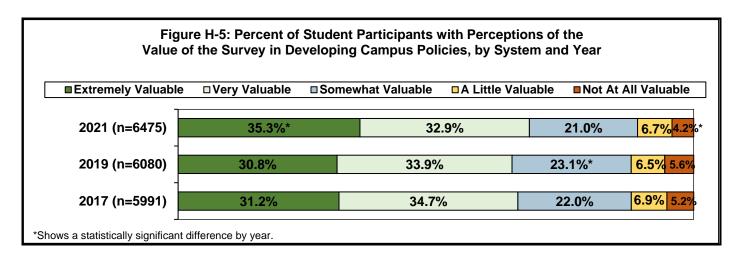


Table H-10-1: Percent of Student Participants with Perceptions of the Value of the Survey in Developing Campus Policies, by System and Campus – 2021												
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges							
	n=6475	n=2388	n=444	n=415	n=3227							
Extremely/Very (Net)	68.1%	64.2%	72.5%*	73.6%*	69.7%*							
Extremely Valuable	35.3%	28.5%	36.0%*	43.5%*	39.1%*							
Very Valuable	32.9%	35.7%*	36.6%*	30.1%	30.6%							
Somewhat	21.0%	24.1%*	17.2%	18.3%	19.5%							
A little/Not at all (Net)	10.9%	11.7%*	10.3%	8.1%	10.8%							
A little Valuable	6.7%	7.9%*	7.0%	4.3%	6.1%							
Not at all Valuable	4.2%	3.7%	3.3%	3.8%	4.7%							
*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.												

Across the community college campus, results were very similar with between 68.0 percent (Leeward) and 73.8 percent(Windward) indicating the survey is extremely/very valuable to UH.

Table H-10-2: Percent of UHCC Student Participants with Perceptions of the Value of the Survey in Developing Campus Policies, by UHCC Campuses – 2021												
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	ward Maui Win						
	n=325	n=409	n=802	n=178	n=868	n=335	n=310					
Extremely/Very (Net)	68.4%	71.5%	68.5%	70.3%	68.0%	71.9%	73.8%					
Extremely Valuable	38.8%	39.2%	38.7%	42.6%	39.1%	36.7%	41.3%					
Very Valuable	29.6%	32.3%	29.8%	27.7%	28.9%	35.2%	32.5%					
Somewhat	20.8%	14.6%	19.7%	23.2%	21.9%*	16.6%	19.0%					
A little/Not at all (Net)	10.8%	13.9%*	11.8%	6.5%	10.2%	11.5%	7.2%					
A little Valuable	5.2%	8.7%*	7.1%*	3.0%	5.9%	4.4%	5.0%					
Not at all Valuable	5.6%	5.2%	4.7%	3.5%	4.2%	7.1%*	2.2%					
*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.												

STUDENT BYSTANDER PREVALENCE AND BEHAVIOR

BYSTANDER BEHAVIOR

Survey Questions Used to Identify Bystander Behavior

As part of this survey, students were asked about whether they had been a bystander to sexual assault or the potential for assault. Students were specifically asked the following:

- If they suspected a friend was sexually assaulted
- If they witnessed a drunk person heading for a sexual encounter
- If they witnessed someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing manner

If they had, students were asked what actions, if any, they took the last time it happened. Multiple answers were accepted across the following 10 behaviors:

- Did nothing because I'm not sure what to do
- Did nothing because I feared retaliation by the person who committed the assault or their family, friends
 or colleagues
- Did nothing for another reason
- Reported anonymously
- Encouraged victim to seek help
- Checked website of UH and other resources
- Sought help for victim from confidential resources on campus
- Sought help for victim from confidential resources off-campus
- Spoke to someone else to seek help
- Took action in another way

Percent of Student Bystanders at Any Time While Enrolled at UH

The large majority of at least 9 in 10 students participating in the survey indicated that they had not been bystanders to gender violence. Specifically, fewer than 1 in 10 (8.3%) reported suspecting a friend was sexually assaulted. Fewer (5.9%) witnessed a drunk person heading for a sexual encounter or witnessed someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing way (6.8%). This resulted in 14.4 percent of student participants who were bystanders to any of the three behaviors.

Pandemic conditions necessitated that UH hold mostly virtual classes during the Spring 2021 Semester when the survey was conducted. As might be expected with this external environment, bystander experiences differed over 2019, with significantly fewer students witnessing any of the three bystander scenarios.

- Fewer student participants reported suspecting a friend was sexually assaulted going from 10.2 percent in 2019 to 8.3 percent in 2021. Period to period percentages were significantly lower in Hilo and UH community colleges overall. Hilo and UHCC percentages dropped significantly to 9.9 percent and 3.7 percent respectively.
- From 8.3 percent in 2019, students who reported a drunk person heading for a sexual encounter dropped significantly to 5.9 percent in 2021. The 2-year decline was also significant among Mānoa and West



- O'ahu students. Significant decreases included Mānoa students at 10.1 percent and West O'ahu 1.5 percent.
- Students who said they witnessed someone acting sexually violent or in a harassing manner decreased significantly from 9.9 percent in 2019 to 6.8 percent in 2021. Mānoa students who experienced this declined significantly to 11 percent.

Percent of Student Bystanders Who Intervene at Most Recent Encounter

Students generally reported consistent rates of intervention for all three of the bystander scenarios in 2021 and 2019. Three in four (76.4%) students reported they took action when suspecting a friend was sexually assaulted, and just over half did something (53.6%) when witnessing a drunk person headed for a sexual encounter. Consistent with 2019, just over 2 in 5 (42%) reported intervening when witnessing someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing manner.

Table I-1-1: Percent of Student Participants Who Witnessed Specific Incidents and Percent of Bystanders Who
Took Action or Not During Most Recent Incident by System, Campus and Year

T	Took Action or Not During Most Recent Incident by System, Campus and Year														
	ALL U	H CAME	PUSES	U	H Māno	oa	UH Hilo UH West Oʻahu				UH Community Colleges				
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=6540	n=6086	n=5996	n=2408	n=2419	n=2106	n=443	n=467	n=434	n=417	n=401	n=335	n=3272	n=2799	n=3121
Suspected a friend is sexually assaulted	8.3%	10.2%*	8.9%	14.4%	14.6%	14.1%	9.9%	13.7%*	9.6%	8.1%	8.0%	6.2%	3.7%*	6.1%	5.7%
Did nothing	22.5%	26.1%	24.9%	22.1%	23.5%	23.8%	20.6%	18.7%	26.6%	27.6%	29.0%	26.2%	23.0%	33.6%	26.0%
Did something	76.4%	73.7%	74.8%	76.4%	76.2%	75.9%	78.3%	81.3%	71.0%	72.4%	71.0%	73.8%	77.0%	66.4%	74.0%
Witnessed drunk person heading for sexual encounter	5.9%*	8.3%	10.7%	10.1%*	13.5%	18.2%	7.2%	9.6%	13.0%*	1.5%*	5.4%	5.5%	3.2%	4.0%	5.9%*
Did nothing	45.1%	51.0%	49.8%	44.1%	52.6%	52.0%*	40.7%	52.7%	47.4%	70.7%	47.7%	35.4%	47.3%	46.4%	47.3%
Did something	53.6%	48.2%	49.4%	53.8%	46.6%	46.8%	59.3%	47.3%	51.6%	29.3%	52.3%	64.6%	52.7%	52.5%	52.7%
Witnessed someone acting in sexually violent or harassing manner	6.8%*	9.9%	9.7%	11.0%*	13.1%	14.8%	10.5%	13.5%	12.6%	5.8%	7.2%	7.6%	3.2%*	6.9%	6.1%
Did nothing	35.9%*	55.8%	56.4%	32.1%*	56.5%	57.7%	45.0%	51.5%	48.8%	55.6%	50.8%	48.6%	36.8%*	57.0%	57.4%
Did something	42.0%	44.2%	43.0%	46.6%	43.5%	42.1%	40.2%	48.5%	45.8%	28.5%	49.2%	51.4%	34.4%	43.0%	42.6%
*Shows a statistically sign	Shows a statistically significant difference across year. Does not sum to 100% due to no answers.														

Bystander incidences also remained stable for community college students with few significant differences period to period. Fewer students at Honolulu, Kapi'olani and Leeward campus witnessed someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing manner. At Leeward, fewer students reported being bystanders in each of the three scenarios. Further, fewer Windward students suspected a friend was sexually assaulted.

Table I-1-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Witnessed Specific Incidents and Percent of Bystanders Who
Took Action or Not During Most Recent Incident by UHCC Campus and Year

TOOK	Took Action of Not During Most Recent incluent by Once Campus and Teal												
		Hawai'i			Honolulı	ı	ŀ	(apiʻolar	ni		Kaua'i		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	
	n=333	n=301	n=310	n=419	n=362	n=419	n=817	n=712	n=817	n=179	n=169	n=151	
Suspected a friend is sexually assaulted	4.2%	6.3%	5.6%	3.7%	3.9%	5.8%	4.7%	7.4%	7.1%	3.4%	3.6%	3.3%	
Did nothing	19.6%	30.8%	37.2%	37.1%	47.3%	17.4%	21.1%	28.5%	21.1%	14.5%	63.0%	77.5%*	
Did something	80.4%	69.2%	62.8%	62.9%	52.7%	82.6%	78.9%	71.5%	78.9%	85.5%*	37.0%	22.5%	
Witnessed drunk person heading for sexual encounter	3.0%	3.6%	6.5%	4.6%	3.5%	5.4%	4.0%	6.2%	8.1%*	3.1%	4.5%	3.7%	
Did nothing	29.8%	53.7%	31.4%	75.7%	46.8%	57.5%	50.7%	31.9%	59.4%*	-	79.8%	83.8%	
Did something	70.2%	46.3%	68.6%	24.3%	53.2%	42.5%	49.3%	65.3%*	40.6%	100.0%*	20.2%	16.2%	
Witnessed someone acting in sexually violent or harassing manner	3.9%	6.2%	5.2%	2.9%	8.2%*	4.6%	4.7%	7.8%*	8.7%*	3.7%	7.2%	6.2%	
Did nothing	33.5%	59.8%	70.9%	30.9%	58.2%	68.7%	45.6%	50.6%	61.7%	34.5%	51.6%	66.1%	
Did something	16.6%	40.2%	29.1%	22.7%	41.8%	31.3%	26.8%	49.4%	38.3%	33.7%	48.4%	33.9%	
*Chouse a statistically significant	difference	0.000000	oor Door	not oum	to 1000/ d	uo to no o	noworo						

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference across year. Does not sum to 100% due to no answers.

Table I-1-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Witnessed Specific Incidents and Percent of Bystanders Who
Took Action or Not During Most Recent Incident by UHCC Campus and Year

					•					
	Leeward				Maui			Windward		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	
	n=872	n=711	n=800	n=339	n=321	n=345	n=313	n=223	n=279	
Suspected a friend is sexually assaulted	3.0%*	6.6%	5.9%	2.7%	3.3%	4.3%	4.0%	9.9%*	3.7%	
Did nothing	25.9%	29.8%	30.2%	6.3%	28.9%	33.6%	25.6%	41.9%	-	
Did something	74.1%	70.2%	69.8%	93.7%	71.1%	66.4%	74.4%	58.1%	100.0%*	
Witnessed drunk person heading for sexual encounter	1.2%*	3.0%	5.3%	2.4%	2.2%	3.7%	6.2%	3.4%	4.7%	
Did nothing	48.0%	50.7%	35.7%	28.9%	86.9%*	41.7%	43.5%	37.2%	21.0%	
Did something	52.0%	49.3%	64.3%	71.1%*	13.1%	58.3%*	56.5%	62.8%	79.0%	
Witnessed someone acting in sexually violent or harassing manner	1.5%*	6.3%	4.5%	3.5%	3.9%	5.1%	3.8%	9.0%	7.8%	
Did nothing	43.9%	55.5%	58.1%	37.5%	71.6%*	16.1%	11.0%	67.7%*	51.4%	
Did something	56.1%	44.5%	41.9%	48.1%	28.4%	83.9%*	52.7%	32.3%	48.6%	
			•		•	•	•	•	•	

^{*}Shows a statistically significant difference across year. Does not sum to 100% due to no answers.

Specific Actions Taken by Bystanders

Across the 10 campuses, survey participants who suspected a friend was sexually assaulted tended most often to encourage the victim to seek help. This was reported by 62.7 percent of students overall, slightly up from 59.3 percent in 2019. Other actions taken were indicated by much smaller numbers.

Almost a third of student bystanders who saw a drunk person heading for a sexual encounter, took direct action by directly intervening to try to stop it (30.1%). This was a significant increase from 24.3 percent who did the same in 2019. By campus, direct interventions to stop a drunk person increased to 47.8 percent at community colleges overall and to 42.2 percent at Hilo.

One in five students who saw a student acting sexually violent or harassing tried to intervention to stop it (19.8%). Patterns of intervention were similar in this category period to period and campus to campus.

	Tak Incide								o Witr		-				
		ALL UF	ı		H Māno			UH Hilo		-	West O			Commu College	
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=6540	n=6086	n=5996	n=2408	n=2419	n=2106	n=443	n=467	n=434	n=417	n=401	n=335	n=3272	n=2799	n=3121
Suspected a friend wa	is sexua	illy assa	aulted												
Encouraged victim to seek help	62.7%	59.3%	58.5%	64.4%	65.2%	59.5%	66.6%	62.0%	55.0%	55.2%	59.8%	66.2%	58.5%	46.0%	56.6%
Took action in another way	20.3%	20.9%	19.4%	18.3%	18.7%	20.5%	27.5%	18.0%	29.3%	5.9%	26.5%*	7.3%	27.2%	25.4%	16.6%
Spoke to someone else to seek help	14.3%	15.3%	14.1%	14.8%	14.7%	15.9%	13.2%	12.0%	10.0%	8.3%	26.0%	8.2%	14.7%	15.7%	12.7%
Sought help for victim from confidential recourses on campus	12.6%	11.8%	11.0%	13.6%	12.8%	12.0%	11.7%	10.0%	18.2%	20.1%	17.5%	4.7%	7.9%	9.4%	8.3%
Sought help for victim from confidential recourses off-campus	10.4%	11.4%	11.0%	11.3%	12.8%	9.5%	9.5%	6.6%	6.6%	14.5%	8.0%	11.9%	6.9%	10.8%	14.5%
Checked website of UH and other resources	9.9%	8.2%	7.4%	11.7%	10.8%	9.5%	9.7%	7.3%	6.0%	2.4%	4.2%	6.9%	7.1%	3.9%	4.2%
Witnessed drunk pers	on head	ling for	sexual	encour	nter										
Directly intervened to stop it	30.1%*	24.3%	23.3%	28.7%	25.3%	22.4%	42.2%*	26.9%	25.5%	11.8%	35.3%	47.8%*	30.6%	18.5%	22.1%
Took action in another way	17.1%	16.7%	18.9%	18.0%	14.6%	17.4%	10.0%	13.7%	16.1%	17.5%	9.7%	16.8%	17.4%	25.7%	23.1%
Spoke to someone else to seek help	6.3%	7.1%	7.2%	7.1%	6.7%	7.0%	7.1%	6.7%	10.1%	•	7.3%	-	4.7%	8.3%	7.4%
Witnessed someone a	cting in	sexual	ly viole	nt or ha	rassing	manne	er								
Directly intervened to stop it	19.8%	19.2%	17.5%	22.3%	16.5%	16.9%	19.6%	17.9%	14.8%	9.1%	22.9%	22.6%	16.1%	23.6%	18.5%
Took action in another way	14.1%	14.6%	15.7%	15.2%	16.4%	14.3%	12.7%	18.2%	17.4%	11.7%	11.7%	25.5%	12.7%	11.1%	16.3%
Spoke to someone else to seek help	8.1%	10.3%	9.8%	9.1%	10.7%	10.8%	7.9%	12.4%	13.6%	7.7%	14.7%	3.2%	5.6%	8.4%	7.8%
*Shows a statistically sig	nificant c	lifference	across	year.		-	-		-	-					-

Patterns of bystander behavior were similar across the community college campuses. The only significant difference was that when suspecting a friend was sexually assaulted, more students from Kapi'olani (74.9%) and Kaua'i (85.5%) encouraged the victim to seek help than from other campuses.

		2: Perce										
		Hawaiʻi			Honoluli			(apiʻolar			Kauaʻi	
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=333	n=301	n=310	n=419	n=362	n=419	n=817	n=712	n=817	n=179	n=169	n=151
Suspected a friend was sexual	lly assau	lted										
Encouraged victim to seek help	55.5%	59.0%	57.0%	34.5%	25.3%	66.5%*	74.9%*	43.8%	54.4%	85.5%*	37.0%	22.5%
Took action in another way	29.8%	12.5%	-	36.8%	25.6%	-	12.9%	30.5%	28.0%	36.4%	19.4%	-
Spoke to someone else to seek help	-	5.5%	5.9%	20.1%	9.9%	6.1%	20.7%	15.3%	17.3%	-	-	-
Sought help for victim from confidential recourses on campus	-	7.5%	-	11.6%	10.2%	35.2%	2.8%	10.8%	2.3%	-	19.4%	-
Sought help for victim from confidential recourses off-campus	-	18.1%	-	-	11.1%	37.4%	5.5%	11.0%	9.8%	-	-	-
Checked website of UH and other resources	-	-	-	11.6%	5.7%	22.7%	9.4%	9.6%	-	-	-	-
Reported anonymously	15.7%	7.5%	5.8%	-	16.8%	39.4%	-	2.2%	8.7%	-	19.4%	-
Witnessed drunk person head	ing for s	exual enc	ounter									
Directly intervened to stop it	43.9%	9.5%	28.8%	16.5%	18.5%	19.7%	26.6%	26.8%	11.1%	17.4%	-	16.2%
Took action in another way	15.0%	26.9%	32.8%	7.8%	34.6%	8.0%	18.5%	28.1%	25.1%	60.7%	20.2%	-
Spoke to someone else to seek help	11.3%	9.8%	7.0%	-	-	14.8%	4.3%	10.4%	4.4%	21.9%	-	-
Witnessed someone acting in	sexually	violent o	r harassi	ng manne	er							
Directly intervened to stop it	_	22.0%	7.3%	-	14.8%	21.1%	5.7%	26.1%*	11.9%	-	17.4%	24.1%
Took action in another way	7.8%	13.4%	21.8%	22.7%	22.0%	-	14.3%	12.7%	16.7%	-	23.1%	9.8%
Spoke to someone else to seek help	8.8%	4.7%	-	-	5.0%	10.2%	6.8%	10.6%	9.6%	33.7%	7.8%	-
*Shows a statistically significant	difference	e across v	ear.	l	I	l	l	l	1	I	1	1

Table I-2-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Witnessed Specific Incidents and Percent of Actions They Took by UHCC Campus and Year												
		Leeward			Maui			Windward				
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017			
	n=872	n=711	n=800	n=339	n=321	n=345	n=313	n=223	n=279			
Suspected a friend was sexuall	y assaulte	d										
Encouraged victim to seek help	53.2%	49.5%	56.8%	47.3%	37.8%	58.1%	47.5%	52.4%	59.3%			
Took action in another way	26.3%	21.9%	13.8%	26.4%	39.2%	26.9%	53.3%	26.5%	25.8%			
Spoke to someone else to seek help	10.2%	21.3%	16.5%	9.5%	15.6%	6.2%	26.3%	21.9%	11.6%			
Sought help for victim from confidential recourses on campus	22.2%	9.3%	3.0%	9.9%	8.0%	22.4%	-	5.3%	-			
Sought help for victim from confidential recourses off-campus	4.8%	9.8%	17.1%	19.2%	15.5%	19.7%	26.3%	6.7%	-			
Checked website of UH and other resources	1	1.7%	-	-	-	12.9%	26.3%	-	-			
Reported anonymously	5.3%	6.1%	10.0%	10.1%	-	-	-	-	13.5%			
Witnessed drunk person headir	ng for sexu	ıal encoun	ter									
Directly intervened to stop it	9.6%	25.2%	26.6%	38.9%	-	45.5%	56.5%	-	37.0%			
Took action in another way	42.5%	20.4%	27.5%	16.6%	-	-	-	39.2%	42.1%			
Spoke to someone else to seek help	-	3.7%	10.2%	15.6%	13.1%	12.8%	-	23.6%	-			
Witnessed someone acting in s	exually vio	olent or ha	rassing ma	anner								
Directly intervened to stop it	56.1%	32.8%	27.7%	40.7%	28.4%	31.1%	24.2%	11.3%	17.7%			
Took action in another way	-	5.6%	11.1%	7.4%	-	31.5%	28.5%	-	24.8%			
Spoke to someone else to seek help	-	6.2%	3.2%	-	-	21.4%	-	20.9%	6.0%			
*Shows a statistically significant different	ence across	year.	-	-								

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

The 2021 study is the third *UH Student Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence* completed by the University of Hawai'i. Pandemic conditions necessitated that the UH conduct all classes virtually including during the Spring 2021 Semester when the survey was conducted. This external environment offered a unique opportunity to analyze if and how these conditions might affect gender violence prevalence given that fellow students were oftentimes the perpetrators of this violence. For example, results suggest that relationship or at-home stress as well as increased inter-personal contact impact higher rates of gender violence prevalence. At the same time, the differentiated external environment requires a cautionary note when comparing current and prior year findings.

Because in 2020 UH conducted class virtually in both Fall and Spring semesters, Fall 2021 may see two undergraduate cohorts on campus for the first time – incoming freshman from Fall 2020 and Fall 2021. National research consistently shows the first 6-8 weeks of the Fall term known as the "red zone" is an extremely high risk period for sexual assault. Fall 2021 may result in a "double effect" during the red zone time period.

Areas of Strength

Overall survey results showed that a large majority of adult students generally feel safe, and do not perceive themselves as being at personal risk at UH in general, on campus, and at off-campus UH-sponsored events. These are important metrics because they plausibly influence student engagement in the university community and with the diversity of academic and social opportunities that contribute to students learning environment. Secondly, significantly fewer students experiencing gender violence reported perpetrators' being associated with UH in 2021 than 2019. The significant decreased occurred among student perpetrators.

Another area of strength focused on students' increased awareness and increased utilization of UH's campus resources for gender-based violence, despite not being on campus and exposed to on-site materials. Although in 2017 only a minority of students were aware of Title IX Mink Act resources, in 2021, a solid majority have seen or heard of Title IX campus resources being available to students. Further, most survey participants who contacted UH programs after experiencing gender violence felt their interaction was "very" or "extremely" useful in helping them deal with their experience.

Among the significantly growing number of students who attended training sessions on gender-based violence, a large majority perceived training as "extremely" or "very" useful. Specifically, "extremely useful" ratings are up significantly.

Finally, a majority of students felt confident that if they needed to use UH's reporting process, officials would treat them with respectfully, protect their privacy, protect their safety, and advise them competently.



Opportunities for Improvement

While solid progress is evident in the above areas, results also indicated areas for continued improvement. To some extent, overall rates of prevalence in the four gender violence behavior areas measured masked higher rates among high risk student groups by demographic and enrollment characteristics. Similar variances were found in national campus climate studies, with groups tending to be more vulnerable also trending closely with those identified in studies such as that conducted by the Association of American Universities (AAU).

Secondly, dating and domestic violence continued to show highest prevalence. This is a challenging area in that 3 in 5 perpetrators are not associated with UH, yet the majority of students experiencing DDV suffer consequences, including negative academic impacts such as lower academic performance, dropping classes and considering dropping out of UH altogether. Connecting students experiencing DDV with campus resources to mitigate negative consequences may be an area for further exploration in campus action plans.

Although training session attendance is improving, only a minority of students recall participating in them. Despite lower attendance, satisfaction on the usefulness of training is strong and increasing. On a related area, study results show opportunities for improvement of student awareness of UH resources and whom to contact. Regarding the UH process, room for improvement is evident on officials conducting a fair investigation and taking action against offenders as only pluralities feel the process is likely to meet those expectations.

IMPLICATIONS

Since its first publication in 2017, the UH Campus Climate Report on Sexual Harassment and Gender Based Violence has filled knowledge gaps for factual estimates on gender violence in the UH 10-campus system. This objective quantitative information is intended as a tool for UH and individual campuses in developing evidence-based action plans to mitigate gender-based violence among UH students and to assist students with campus resources if they do experience sexual harassment or gender violence.

At the same time, the study has contributed to the State of Hawai'i's database on gender violence particularly in two areas. The study makes clear a high percentage experiencing gender violence choose not to disclose incidents through official programs. Most State and national databases on prevalence of gender violence derive estimates from programs that serve gender violence survivors. The UH study suggests that this indirect approach may understate incidence due to the tendency to not disclose through official channels. Secondly, the UH reports analyzes negative consequences of gender violence. This provides the State and other organizations with depth of information for assessing the economic impact of gender violence.

Further, from a national perspective this study is among the few that encompasses an entire university system of fouryear and two-year degree granting institutions, undergraduate programs, graduate department and professional schools. Finally, Hawai'i's ethnic diversity, which is reflected in the UH's student population, makes this campus climate study on gender-based violence one of the most diverse in the country.

The purpose of this study is to provide the University of Hawai'i with empirical data for decision makers, not to recommend how the information is utilized. The second phase, action planning, necessarily requires input from UH stakeholders including students, faculty, administrators and employees who best understand the individual campuses and the need for localized strategies. The fact-finding from this study is thus but one important step toward fulfilling the University of Hawai'i's goal of a campus climate where students can achieve academic success and personal growth in a safe and supportive environment,



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The University of Hawai'i Student Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-based Violence was a major undertaking. It is one of the first studies of an entire university system, encompassing four-year universities, community colleges and graduate and professional schools. It also assessed sexual harassment and gender-based violence on one of the most diverse university systems in the nation.

This survey was the first comprehensive report of sexual harassment and gender-based violence across all the University of Hawai'i System's 10 campuses. A project this innovative and complex required high levels of expertise, experience, rigor, dedication and teamwork among the university's stakeholders, including students, administrators, faculty, staff and consultants. Throughout this process, the cooperation was outstanding.

UH President David Lassner led this survey initiative with a call for a comprehensive and transparent assessment of sexual harassment and gender-based violence, with the resulting information used to enhance the University of Hawai'i's student campus climate. Vice President for Administration Jan Gouveia and Office of Institutional Equity (OIE) Director Jennifer Solidum Rose have administered implementation, ensuring UH goals are met and that multiple stakeholders have had input throughout the process. Besides leadership in the Office of the President, the dedication shown by OIE leadership have facilitated the success of this undertaking, notably Director Rose, whose leadership and commitment set a high bar. OIE staff Cu Ri Lee, and Mychal "Mykie" Ozoa also contributed meaningfully to this survey.

We extend sincere appreciation to all Title IX Coordinators who encouraged participation, answered questions and promoted response rates. They include:

- 1. UH Mānoa Dee Uwono
- 2. UH Hilo Jennifer Stotter
- 3. UH West O'ahu Beverly Baligad
- 4. UH Maui College Shawna Pabingwit
- 5. Hawai'i Community College Sara Vogel
- 6. Honolulu Community College David Uranaka-Yamashiro
- 7. Kapi'olani Community College Devon Peterson
- 8. Kaua'i Community College Isaiah Kaauwai
- 9. Leeward Community College Lori Lei Hayashi & Tom Hirsbrunner (as of 1/19/21)
- 10. Windward Community College Karla Silva-Park

We also extend sincere appreciation to our national consultants, Professor Sandra Martin and Professor Bonnie Fisher, who lent their outstanding national expertise and depth of experience in sexual harassment and gender-based violence assessments to UH and Team Omnitrak from the outset. Our sincere appreciation to OmniTrak's Hawai'i team who undertook the project with exceeding dedication as they led their executional teams: Alan Ellis, Chris Kam, Rowena Vila, Ronnie Rono, and Kreg Yoshitake.



Fact-finding is but the first step in any assessment. We look forward to action steps that will be informed by the results of this survey to enhance even further the UH Student Campus Climate surrounding sexual harassment and gender-based violence. *I mua!*

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT

For consistency and comparison, the publicly available and previously tested survey questions developed by the Association of American Universities in its 2015 study for 27 Institutions of Higher Education (IHEs) formed the base of the survey design, particularly the questions asking about incidence and prevalence of sexual harassment and gender-based violence. In 2019, the UH Campus Climate Survey on Gender Violence additionally undertook a series of steps to ensure that the design of the survey instrument took into consideration the following: 1) learnings from other gender violence studies in the U.S.; 2) issues and areas of concern at the University of Hawai'i, and 3) alignment with UH's diverse campus system. These additional design actions included the following:

- Direct student input through focus groups of undergraduate, graduate and professional school students were conducted on all islands. Focus groups implementation took place from August 28, 2018 through September 12, 2018 and gathered design input from different student constituencies.
- A survey planning dialogue with representatives from each campus, most of whom were Title IX coordinators;
- A design meeting with the UH survey planning team, its local and national consultants to review the
 past survey, stakeholder input, and recommend a 2019 survey instrument.

For the 2021 study, a few additions were made to reflect the change in the University of Hawai'i's academic protocols in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. Changes in UH's campus environment began in 2020 and in the Spring Semester of 2021 when this study was in data collection, UH's 10 campus operated under the following conditions:

- Mostly Virtual Classes during Spring 2021. Across the UH campuses, the vast majority of students attended classes virtually. However, some science labs, shops, studios, clinical training were in person. In-person instruction protocols aligned with State and local COVID-19 pandemic guidance.
- Residence Halls To accommodate the need for student housing, UH residence halls at Mānoa and Hilo campuses were open for students

In planning and implementing the 2021 UH Sexual Harassment and Gender Violence study, the UH team recognized that the environment provided researchers with a unique opportunity. On the one hand, virtual classes afforded UH the opportunity to explore how reduced in-person exposure for students (both academically and socially) affects gender violence prevalence. On the other hand, it is important to use caution in comparing data year-to-year because of the differences in UH's academic and social environment.

In addition, during the questionnaire design and data collection phases of this study, the regulatory environment was in flux. The study team made the decision to obtain feedback through this survey to assess student reaction to the changing requirements.



I.A. OIE UH Campus Climate Design

Criteria for Evaluating Design Changes

As a result of 2021 UH meetings, stakeholders agreed that design changes adopted in 2019 would be continued with the question design for this study evaluated using the following guidelines:

- Prevalence questions would be maintained to ensure ability to track results from 2017 to 2019 to 2021.
- Changes should be evaluated vis a vis potential for added burden as well as potential bias e.g., added length would add burden to survey participants and risk increase in termination rates and hence termination bias
- Where appropriate, questions would be enhanced to be more actionable
- Updates due to external variables

New Questions in 2021

Using both national and local input, Omnitrak and, its national consultants, in consultation with the UH OIE team finalized an instrument for the UH Survey.

In response to UH Covid-19 pandemic protocols for academic and social inter-actions described above, the UH Sexual Harassment and Gender Violence study added the following new questions for the 2021 study:

- Amount of in-person exposure with students, faculty and staff compared with prior semesters (More, less or same)
- Amount of time spent with UH students and others associated with UH on social events/interactions compared with prior semesters (More, less, same)
- Self-assessment of stress in home or personal relationships compared with prior semesters (More, less, same)
- Comfort level reporting a sexual harassment or gender violence incident if alcohol or drugs involved
- Comfort level reporting a sexual harassment or gender violence incident given new Title IX requirement for live hearing and cross-examination

The University of Hawai'i approved the 2021 draft questionnaire to be pre-tested. Omnitrak conducted cognitive testing of the UH-approved Survey draft instrument among students in January 2021, utilizing this testing and the focus group input in recommending a final questionnaire.



After cognitive testing, UH approved the final questionnaire instrument. It was then submitted to the UH Institutional Review Board (UHIRB) since the research involved human subjects and the U.S. National Institute of Health for approval.

- UHIRB approved the survey on January 25, 2021.
- Prior to launch of data collection, Omnitrak additionally applied for and secured the National Institute of Health's Certificate of Confidentiality to provide students further levels of protection on confidentiality and non-disclosure. This approval was received on January 19, 2021.

Although English is the language of UH, portions of the final UHIRB-approved survey were translated into four (4) languages to facilitate ease of administration with UH's diverse student body. The languages of translation were Tagalog, Chinese, Japanese and Korean.

I.B. Comparison of the UH Survey and the AAU Survey

Findings from the UH Survey can be compared to findings from the *Association of American Universities* (AAU) Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct (2019) (see Cantor, et al., 2019). However, caution in comparing results is strongly recommended given the following factors:

- The most recent 2019 AAU survey was conducted prior to the Covid-19 pandemic
- This 2021 UH survey was conducted during the pandemic under different academic and social conditions as identified previously.
- it is also important to understand the differences in the survey populations and methodologies when making this comparison.

First, external conditions of the AAU and UH survey differed. The 2021 UH sexual harassment and gender violence study was conducted during the Covid-19 pandemic when most classes were conducted on-line, and students quantitatively reported that less time was spent on 1) In-person exposure with students, faculty, staff and others associated with UH and 2) In-person social events and interactions.

Secondly, the UH Survey focused on the public system's/universities and community colleges, while the AAU 2019 survey focused on 33 universities, some of them private and some of them public. The report documenting the AAU survey findings combined information from all 33 universities (reporting average findings aggregated over all 33 universities) but did not offer all the findings from only the public universities.

Third, although the UH Survey incorporated many of the same behaviors (e.g., nonconsensual sexual contact, sexual harassment, stalking and dating and domestic violence) and scope of inquiry as used in the AAU survey, the survey instrument design and how questions were asked oftentimes changed for the UH Survey. UH changes were made in response to important feedback from focus groups of UH students statewide, key informant discussions conducted with UH students and staff, as well as the unique circumstances of the UH System which includes both 4-year universities and 2-year community colleges. Some examples are noted below.



The concepts/definitions of <u>nonconsensual sexual contact</u> were the same for the AAU and UH Surveys, with both surveys asking about specific types of nonconsensual sexual contact behaviors, as well as the tactics used by offenders to achieve (or attempt) this contact. However, somewhat different approaches were used in the AAU and UH Survey to pose questions about these issues. The AAU survey simultaneously asked about the specific behaviors (such as sexual penetration) and tactics (such as physical force) in one question (e.g., "...used physical force or threat of physical force to do the following with you..." In contrast, the UH Survey first asked questions concerning specific behaviors ("...has any of the following types of sexual penetration happened to you without your consent..."), and if any of those behaviors were endorsed by student participants, then they were asked other questions about the tactics used by the offender to achieve the behavior (e.g., "Did you experience any of the following circumstances during this/the most recent incident?") with the response options including physical force or threats of physical force, etc.

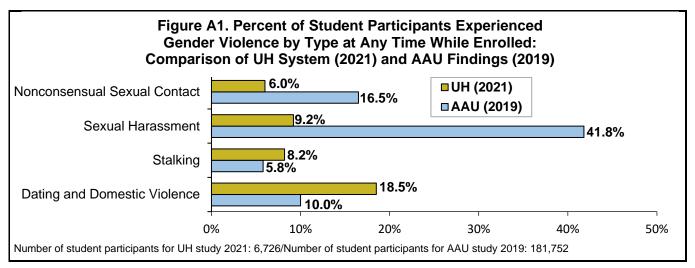
When asking students about <u>sexual harassment</u>, AAU's survey question incorporated both examples of sexual harassing behaviors <u>and</u> a description of their negative impact in the wording of the question. However, the AAU Methodological Report recommended that the negative impact be posed as a separate question. UH adopted the AAU's recommendation and asked specifically as a separate question if sexual harassment behaviors had a negative impact on the student in any of five possible ways. These included: (1) interfering with academic or professional performance; (2) interfering with academic participation; (3) interfering with academic attendance; (4) interfering with interaction with faculty, peers or others for academic purposes; or (5) creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, academic or work environment. Only survey participants who indicated that sexual harassment resulted in negative academic impacts were included in the calculation of the percent of UH students experiencing sexual harassment.

In the questions regarding <u>stalking</u>, UH kept AAU's wording that stalking behaviors made students "afraid for (their) personal safety" but added "or caused emotional distress." The latter was used in the 2016 redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey's Supplemental Victimization Survey (SVS) on stalking.

Regarding <u>dating and domestic violence</u> questions, UH's design adopted national recommendations in the AAU Methodological Report, as well as suggestions from UH focus group participants, to expand examples to include psychological violence.

Comparison of findings from the 2021 UH Survey and the 2019 AAU survey are shown in Figure A1. The percentage of UH students experiencing nonconsensual sexual contact was less than half that of the students in the AAU study (7.2% vs. 16.5%). The percentage of UH students reporting sexual harassment was approximately one third of the percentage of AAU students reporting this (12.7% vs. 41.8%). On the other hand, almost twice as many UH students reported experiencing stalking or dating/domestic violence compared with those in the AAU survey (10.6% vs. 5.8%, and 21.3% vs. 10.0%, respectively).





	A	AU	U	Н	UH
	2017	2019	2017	2019	2021
Nonconsensual Sexual Contact	14.8%	16.5%	6.3%	7.2%	6.0%
Sexual Harassment	47.7%	41.8%	9.3%	12.7%	9.2%
Stalking	4.2%	5.8%	9.7%	10.6%	8.2%
Dating and Domestic Violence	9.8%	10.0%	19.1%	21.3%	18.5%
Number of student participants	150,380	181,752	6,311	6,411	6,726

How might the differences in the questions of the UH Survey and AAU survey findings lead to different results? It is plausible that reduced in-person exposure and/or higher levels of home or relationship stress influenced gender violence prevalence (See Table 2.)

For sexual harassment, the lower UH prevalence may be due to the UH's separate question on negative consequences, which made the latter more explicit and which defined sexual harassment only when both behavior and negative responses were positive. Regarding nonconsensual sexual contact, it is plausible that a similar construct affected prevalence estimates. However, it is also plausible that other system characteristics discussed in the next section (e.g., residential status and/or a limited fraternity/sorority presence) may be influencers. In addition, it is plausible that the higher percentage of stalking discovered by the UH Survey relative to the AAU survey is because the UH Survey not only documented stalking that made students afraid for their safety, but also documented stalking that caused students emotional distress. Further, a possible explanation for the greater percentage of UH students than AAU students reporting dating/domestic violence experiences may be because the UH Survey had a greater number of questions regarding dating/domestic violence compared to the AAU survey, including questions concerning psychological aggression, which is a common form of dating/domestic violence.

I.C. Student Focus Group Input Into Questionnaire Development

For this 2021 study, UH did not conduct focus groups with students. As most of the 2019 focus group input had been applied in prior questionnaire development processes, this component was omitted to better align the scope of work with UH budget. It should be noted that questionnaire revisions resulting from 2019 focus groups were retained in 2021, including utilizing the identical 2019 UH Program List derived from prior focus group input.

I.D. Topics Discussed But Not Included in Final Instrument

Discussions with UH OIE and OIE's Advisory Group produced a diverse and robust list of potential additional topics for the UH Survey. The suggested topics covered a wide range --- from more tactical details on the time sequence of a gender violence incident; when contact was made with a UH or outside program; and when a reply was receives to criteria for desired support programs and why these were important to macro issues such as the cultural factors that may influence gender violence attitudes and behaviors. For example, interest was specifically expressed on probing the motivations of gender violence offenders to determine how they might be mitigated on the campus environment and to better develop prevention programs.

Another area of interest, particularly to Title IX coordinators, focused on acquiring student input and reaction to potential new programs for support and/or prevention so that the Survey might develop specific recommendations for action. While it was agreed that this would be useful, it would substantially add to the student participants' burden on answering the survey. It was also felt that since campuses had their own programmatic approaches, perhaps new programs should be tested at the campus level rather than in surveys to students on all 10 campuses.

Still another area of potential inquiry was to survey the non-student population across the 10 campuses, e.g. UH faculty, staff, and other employees from all sectors.

Finally, design input expressed interest in understanding gender violence prevalence rates in the State of Hawai'i overall. This question proved problematic because Hawai'i data tends to be self-reported and incomplete. Further, although the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) reports on incidence rates, the common consensus is that these rates are understated. It was agreed that although imperfect, the most relevant basis of comparison continued to be the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct (2019).

While these topics resulted in stimulating and engaged discussion, OIE and other stakeholders agreed that rather than increase the burden on student participants and risk an increase in termination bias, these topics might be better placed on a future "wish list" rather than added to the 2019 *UH Survey on Campus Climate on Gender-based Violence*.



APPENDIX II: HUMAN SUBJECTS PROTECTIONS AND SAFEGUARDS

II.A. UH Institutional Review Board (IRB) Review Options and Process Overview

Since the UH Student Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence involved human subjects and sensitive information, it was critical to ensure the health, welfare, rights, and dignity of people who participated in the research. The project team strove to meet the ethical standards governing the conduct of research, taking them into consideration in every aspect of the project. The Consent Form, the most important piece of the project's communications to UH students required agreement by students before taking the survey. The Form clearly explained participation risks and benefits, data security, protection of privacy, maintenance of confidentiality, and protections for vulnerable populations. UH OIE prepared and submitted an application of UHIRB. The project was accepted as a non-exempt research subjective to expedited review, given its controlled risks. UHIRB approved the survey on December 5, 2018. The memorandum of IRB approval is shown below.

The Principle Investigator (PI) of this project was Ms. Jennifer Solidum Rose, JD, Director of OIE.

Contents of IRB Application included the following sections:

Personnel Information
Subject Checklist
Study Location
General Checklist

Funding

Application Type Checklist

Expedited Paragraphs

Summary, Purpose, Procedures

Background and additional procedures

Subject Population

Recruitment Process, Subject Compensation and

Costs

Risks Benefits

Procedures to Maintain Confidentiality

Consent Information
Assent Background

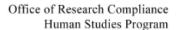
HIPAA

Drugs and Devices

Potential Conflict of Interest

Attachments
Obligations
Event History
Comments







DATE: January 25, 2021

TO: Rose, Jennifer, JD, University of Hawaii System, Office of Institutional Equity

Lee, Cu Ri, University of Hawaii System, Office of Institutional Equity, Scheopner, Cynthia, PhD, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Social Sciences, Dean's Office, Social

Science Research Institute

FROM: Rivera, Victoria, Dir, Ofc of Rsch Compliance, Social & Behavioral

PROTOCOL TITLE: University of Hawaii Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment & Gender-Based

Violence 2021

FUNDING SOURCE: None

 PROTOCOL NUMBER:
 2020-00952

 APPROVAL DATE:
 January 25, 2021

NOTICE OF APPROVAL FOR HUMAN RESEARCH

Under an expedited review procedure, the research project identified above was approved on January 25, 2021 by the University of Hawaii Institutional Review Board (UH IRB). The application qualified for expedited review under 45 CFR 46.110 and 21 CFR 56.110, Category 7. Per 45 CFR 46.109, a Continuing Review is not required, however you may be requested to submit a progress report.

This memorandum is your record of the IRB approval of this study. Please maintain it with your study records.

The Human Studies Program approval must be maintained for the entire term of your project. Please see guidance at <u>Final Revisions to the Common Rule</u> on the regulatory requirements for ongoing review and/or monitoring of research approved under an expedited review category.

If, during the course of your project, you intend to make changes to this study, you must obtain approval from the Human Studies Program prior to implementing any changes. You can submit your proposed changes via the UH eProtocol application. If an Unanticipated Problem occurs during the course of the study, you must notify the Human Studies Program within 24 hours of knowledge of the problem. A formal report must be submitted to the Human Studies Program within 10 days. The definition of "Unanticipated Problem" may be found at: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/journal.org/10.100

You are required to maintain complete records pertaining to the use of humans as participants in your research. This includes all information or materials conveyed to and received from participants as well as signed consent forms, data, analyses, and results. These records must be maintained for at least three years following project completion or termination, and they are subject to inspection and review by the Human Studies Program and other authorized agencies.

Study Closure: Please notify this office when your project is complete. Upon notification, we will close our files pertaining to your project. Please contact this office if you have any questions or require assistance. We appreciate your cooperation, and wish you success with your research.



II.B. Participant Emotional Protections / Informed Consent/ Distressed Protocols

The survey asked students who experienced sexual harassment and gender-based violence to provide many details related to their incidents, including timing, number of offenders, offender's relationship to them, tactics offenders used, and etc. The project team foresaw that students could run into emotional disturbance recalling their personal experiences. Hence, protocols were developed to support students who became distressed participating in the survey. A confidential resource link was included in the Consent Form, and every page of the online survey as well.

Trigger Warning in Consent Form:

Students who participated in the online survey found a "Trigger Warning" in the Consent Form and were given a link for help if needed. It is shown below:

TRIGGER WARNING: This survey also asks about your personal experience with inappropriate sexual behaviors, such as sexual harassment, sexual assault and other forms of gender-based violence. Some of the questions in this survey use explicit language, and some people may find it uncomfortable or upsetting, but it is important that we ask the questions in this way so that you are clear what we mean. If you need help, a link to confidential resources will be available on every page of the survey: http://www.hawaii.edu/titleix/confidential/

Screenshot of Confidential Resources in the Online Survey:





II.C. NIH Certificate of Confidentiality

Omnitrak additionally secured the National Institute of Health (NIH)'s Certificate of Confidentiality (CoC) to provide student participants further levels of protection on confidentiality and non-disclosure. A CoC protects investigators from being forced to tell anyone about students' participation in this study, even under a subpoena. However, investigators are still required to report to the authorities under certain circumstances, for example, if child abuse is involved or students threaten to harm themselves or others. Omnitrak developed an application which was approved by OIE and submitted it on UH's behalf. NIH approved the CoC on January 19, 2021, prior to launch of data collection. Students were informed in the Consent Form about the additional benefits and limitation of a NIH CoC. The Certificate of Confidentiality is shown on the next page.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

National Institutes of Health Bethesda, Maryland 20892 www.nih.gov

CERTIFICATE OF CONFIDENTIALITY

Number: CC-OD-21-1358

Issued To University of Hawaii

conducting research known as
University of Hawaii Student Campus Climate Survey on Gender Based Violence

In accordance with the provisions of section 301(d) of the Public Health Service Act, 42 U.S.C. 241(d), this Certificate is issued to *University of Hawaii* to protect the privacy of subjects in the above named research study, which is collecting or using identifiable, sensitive information. *Jennifer Solidum Rose* will serve as principal investigator. If there is a discrepancy between the terms used in this Certificate and section 301(d), the statutory language will control.

Research data and biospecimens containing identifiable, sensitive information collected or used during this study are covered by the Certificate beginning on the later of the approval date of this Certificate or the commencement of the project, until the collection or use of identifiable, sensitive information concludes. Identifiable, sensitive information protected by the Certificate and all copies thereof are protected for perpetuity.

The recipient of this Certificate shall comply with all requirements of subsection 301(d) of the Public Health Service Act. This Certificate does not represent an endorsement of the research project by the Department of Health and Human Services.

01/19/2021

ANGELA Chambers

Approval Date

NIH Certificates of Confidentiality Coordinator Office of Extramural Research National Institutes of Health



II.D. Data Security and Protecting Confidentiality

Omnitrak follows the Market Research Association (MRA) Code of Ethics for protecting the confidentiality of anything learned about a survey participant. Omnitrak has also been trained in Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) privacy rules. HIPPA is considered the gold standard by many of how to handle sensitive personal information. Omnitrak implemented the same data security rules to the UH Climate Survey. Relevant to this study, Omnitrak personnel who had access to the UH files completed the Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI) program on human subject research including data security and confidentiality. This included Research director, director of field operations, data processing manager, etc.

To ensure data security and confidentiality, the project team took proactive steps from the onset of the study. The sample file from UH contained only students' email address. Student name, student identification number, or other personally identifiable information were not provided. The file was secured in Omnitrak's encrypted sample folder. Omnitrak assigned a survey identification number to each adult student. When data collection was completed, the link between student email and Omnitrak ID was broken, and stored separately in an encrypted folder with different passwords. This ensured the raw data could not be tied back to the individual survey participants.

All survey responses were kept strictly confidential. No response was individually identified by name of student participant, but rather aggregated across all surveys and by key characteristics.

Omnitrak followed other protocols to ensure data confidentiality and security include but not limited to 1) Secure files; 2) Limited Access; 3) Wireless Access; 4) Destruction of files; 5) Compliance.

The Omnitrak's online survey platform utilized advanced security technologies and best practices that adhere to the highest industry standards. They included but not limited to 1) Amazon Web Services (AWS); 2) Coding Practices; 3) AWS Firewalls; 4) AWS Access Points; 5) Data Encryption; 6) Secure Survey Share Link – Secure Socket Layer; 7) Security Standards – CIS Critical Security Control.

APPENDIX III: SURVEY SUPPORT COLLATERAL MATERIALS

III.A. Project FAQs
III.B. Promotional Flyers

III.A. Project FAQs

University of Hawai'i Student Campus Climate Survey Regarding Sexual Harassment & Gender-Based Violence FAQs

WHAT IS THE UH CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY?

- An online research survey of UH students about sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. The survey is called the "University of Hawaii Campus Climate Survey On Sexual Harassment & Gender-Based Violence."
- Participation in the survey is <u>voluntary</u>. Survey responses are <u>confidential</u>. A National Institutes for Health Certificate of Confidentiality (CoC) was obtained for this survey to protect the privacy of participants. For more info about the CoC and the protections provided, visit the NIH website at the link: https://humansubjects.nih.gov/coc/faqs.
- The survey will be an IRB-approved, evidence-based, data-driven approach to addressing sexual harassment and gender-based violence on all UH campuses.

WHO WILL BE SURVEYED?

The survey will be offered to enrolled students ages 18+ on all 10 UH campuses.

WHO IS CONDUCTING THE SURVEY?

- The survey is being conducted by UH's Office of Institutional Equity (OIE) and guided by the UH
 Student Campus Climate Survey Advisory Group, consisting of UH Faculty members, Title IX
 Coordinators, staff, and students. This Group has been working closely with OIE and the survey
 research team, which includes Drs. Sandra Martin and Bonnie Fisher. The Omnitrak Group, Inc. will
 be administering the survey.
- Planning and promoting participation in the survey is being led by the UH Campus Climate Survey Student Roll Out Committee. The Committee consists of undergraduate and graduate student representatives from various campuses and has been working closely with OIE.

WHEN CAN STUDENTS TAKE THE SURVEY?

• The survey will be launched on Tuesday, January 26, 2021. The survey will be available until February 26, 2021.

WHEN CAN STUDENTS ACCESS THE SURVEY?

- A customized link to the online survey will be emailed to all UH students at their Hawaii.edu email address.
- Students who prefer to respond to paper copies of the survey or surveys with key sections (Consent Form and Key Instructions) translated into Tagalog, Korean, Mandarin or Japanese, may call the Omnitrak survey hotline at (808) 538-6227.
- Hard copies of the survey (including translated sections) will be mailed to the student upon request. The student can complete a hard copy and return the survey via mail.



WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY?

- The purpose of the survey is to gather information from students about:
 - ✓ Their campus environment related to sexual harassment and gender-based violence.
 - ✓ How well students believe the UH community responds to and addresses their concerns.
 - ✓ Their awareness of resource and reporting options for those experiencing sexual violence, sexual harassment, stalking, and interpersonal violence (domestic and dating violence).
 - ✓ Prevalence (e.g., how widespread) and incidence (e.g., how often) of sexual violence, sexual harassment, stalking, and interpersonal violence on our campuses.
- The survey represents President Lassner's and the UH's commitment to raising awareness about sexual harassment and gender-based violence, addressing students' experiences and concerns about their personal safety, and ensuring a safe learning and working environment.
- The survey also fulfills the requirements of a new Hawai'i law, Act 208, which requires UH to conduct a campus climate survey of students by March 31, 2021 and to repeat the survey every two years.

HOW WILLTHE SURVEY RESULTS BE USED?

- Data from the survey will be analyzed and presented in aggregate form in a report, The results will
 establish a baseline for assessing UH's progress as it addresses these issues, and as a resource to
 sustain the community's commitment to work together to ensure a safe and inclusive campus.
- The aggregate data will also be incorporated in the UH Action Plan to guide future programmatic, education and training initiatives as well as the development of policies and procedures regarding sexual harassment and gender-based violence.
- The report is expected to contain valuable information about marginalized groups on campus and their varying levels of risk. It will be important for UH to dig deeply into those data to address dynamics of power and privilege to meet the needs of many of its students.

WHO CAN STUDENTS TALK T IF THEY HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SURVEY IN GENERAL?

They can contact the UH Office of Institutional Equity:

By email: institutional.equity@hawaii.edu

By phone: (808) 956-8629

WHO CAN STUDENTS CONTACT IF THEY HAVE EXPERIENCED SEXUAL HARASSMENT, SEXUAL ASSAULT, DOMESTIC OR DATING VIOLENCE OR STALKING?

• Students who want to receive assistance or information in a *confidential, private setting* on their campus or in their community can find the right resource for them by going to:

http://www.hawaii.edu/titleix/confidential/

 Students who are ready to make a formal report about their experience to the University should contact their campus Title XI Coordinator by going to:

http://www.hawaii.edu/titleix/cordinators/

III.B.1 Promotional Flyers (1/6)



Post Until 2/28/21

UH CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



YOUR VOICE. YOUR CAMPUS. #BeHeardUH

WHILE **ATTENDING** UH...



1 in 5 (21.3%) of all students in partnered relationships* experienced dating or domestic violence**

*79% of all survey respondents
**Per the results of the 2019 UH Campus Climate Survey



January 26 – February 26, 2021

Take the survey and help ensure a safe learning and work environment. The survey will ask about experiences with sexual harassment and gender-based violence.

RESOURCES

If you need help or support, there are safe, confidential places on your campus and in your community available to you. For more information and resources, visit:

www.hawaii.edu/titleix/survey



You must be at least 18 years old to take the survey. Your response is strictly confidential.

ACCESSIBLE BY:







Check your UH email for the "climate survey" link.

Survey approved by UH IRB on 1/25/21 Principal Investigator: Jennifer Solidum Rose, J.D. jennifer.rose@hawaii.edu

*Gift cards will be sent electronically for weekly early responses. Gift cards are for use at Amazon.com.

III.B.2 Promotional Flyers (2/6)

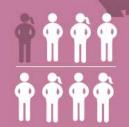


III.B.3 Promotional Flyers (3/6)



UH CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

WHILE Attending Uh...



1 in 8 (12.7%) of UH students experienced sexual harassment by another student or someone employed by or associated with UH*

*Per the results of the 2019 UH Campus Climate Survey

Take the survey and help ensure a safe learning and work environment. The survey will ask about experiences with sexual harassment and gender-based violence.

RESOURCES

If you need help or support, there are safe, confidential places on your campus and in your community available to you. For more information and resources, visit:

www.hawaii.edu/titleix/survey

18+

You must be at least 18 years old to take the survey. Your response is strictly confidential.

ACCESSIBLE BY:

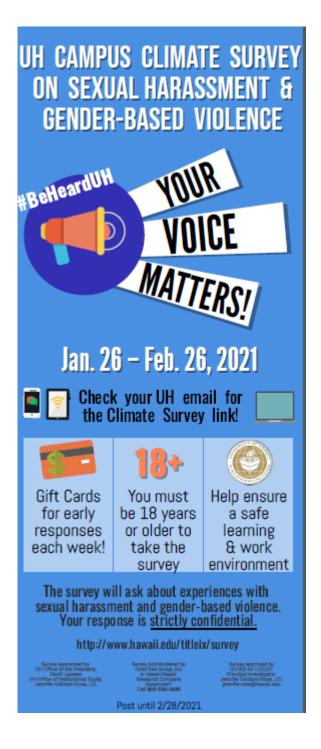






Check your UH email for the "climate survey" link.

III.B.5 Promotional Flyers (5/6)



III.B.6 Promotional Flyers (6/6)



APPENDIX IV: SURVEY INSTRUMENT

IV.A. Survey Invitation

SUBJEST: Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender Based Violence

Dear UH Students.

The last year has been perhaps the most difficult and disruptive in our lifetimes. One of the truly bright spots has been the way people within the University of Hawai'i (UH) community and across our islands have extended themselves to care for one another. But sadly, among many other difficult impacts, we have also seen an increase in domestic and gender-based violence in Hawai'i and across the nation.

One way that we can help each other is through the UH commitment to provide a safe and supportive environment where you can achieve academic success and personal growth. Over the past years UH has made significant progress toward addressing this critical issue on all our campuses. But we can do even more, and we need your help.

To better understand our campus environments and how the university's policies, programs and resources have affected your educational experience at UH, I urge you to complete the UH Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender Based Violence. Your voice is critical to our efforts in continuing to create and sustain a path for your success at UH. The survey is:

- **Purely voluntary.** You can exit the survey at any time and for any reason. Some students may find participating in the survey uncomfortable or upsetting. If this happens stop right away and seek help or support from the sources noted in the survey. You can return to complete the survey any time before February 26, 2021.
- Confidential. You will have a unique access identifier that absolutely no one else will know. You can confidently share information without being identified, and your individual responses will not be reported to UH, which will only review aggregate survey information.
- Comprehensive in scope and designed to capture important data that will help UH gauge what is happening on our campuses from your perspective as a student and how UH can improve. The survey should only take about 20 minutes to complete, and a report about survey results will be available in late May 2021.
- **Critical** to helping UH develop a plan of action to address any findings and improve our campuses for our entire UH ohana.

Your experience at the University of Hawai'i truly matters. To help us improve, please take the survey:

Click Here to Start the Survey

And please support the effort by using #BeHeardUH on social media.

With my deepest appreciation and thanks,

David Lassner University of Hawaii President



REMINDER:

Aloha UH Students,

Recently, UH President David Lassner sent you an email encouraging you to participate in the important UH Campus Climate Survey On Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence. If you have already submitted your completed survey, thank you very much for your participation.

If you have not yet completed the on-line survey, you can participate or resume taking the survey by clicking the link provided in President Lassner's original email (see below).

* Early respondents each week are eligible for Amazon gift cards!

This is an important UH community initiative. Your voice truly matters. Be Heard!

Click Here to Start the Survey

Thank you again for making a difference!

On behalf of UH, Omnitrak Survey Administrator

IV.B. Consent Form

University of Hawai'i Consent to Participate in a Research Project

Jennifer Solidum Rose, Principal Investigator

Project Title: University of Hawaii Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment & Gender-Based Violence

University of Hawaii (UH) invites you to take part in a research study on campus climate, particularly about sexual harassment and gender-based violence. The survey is sponsored by the Office of the President in collaboration with the Office of Institutional Equity (OIE). UH has contracted with Omnitrak Group, Inc., an independent market research company based in Honolulu, Hawaii to conduct this system-wide confidential online survey among all students who are 18 years or older.

What am I being asked to do?

Your participation in this project is completely voluntary. You may stop participating at any time. If you stop being in the study, there will be no penalty or loss to you. Additionally, if you do choose to participate, you may skip any question you are not comfortable answering and may exit the survey at any time. If you decide to take part in this project, you will be asked to fill out an online survey. This survey includes sections that ask about your views and perceptions regarding campus climate, inappropriate sexual behaviors, and resources available at UH.

Why is this study being done?

The purpose of this project is to evaluate the current UH campus climate regarding sexual harassment and gender-based violence. I am asking you to participate because you are a student of the UH system.

What will happen if I decide to take part in this study?

This survey should take most students less than 20 minutes to complete. It may take up to 30 minutes for some individuals. You can pause and resume the survey at any time. Your responses will be automatically saved. To return to the survey at a later date, you only need to click on the survey link provided in this email and any potential email reminders.

What are the risks and benefits of taking part in this study?

I believe there is little risk to you for participating in this research project. You may become stressed or uncomfortable answering any of the survey questions. If you do become stressed or uncomfortable, you can skip the question or take a break. You can also stop taking the survey or you can withdraw from the project altogether.

TRIGGER WARNING: This survey also asks about your personal experience with inappropriate sexual behaviors, such as sexual harassment, sexual assault and other forms of gender-based violence. Some of the questions in this survey use explicit language, and some people may find it uncomfortable or upsetting, but it is important that we ask the questions in this way so that you are clear what we mean. If you need help, a link to confidential resources will be available on every page of the survey: http://www.hawaii.edu/titleix/confidential/

There will be no direct benefit to you for taking part in this project. The results will be used to guide policies to encourage a safe, respectful, and nondiscriminatory environment at UH. Participating in this study may be uncomfortable or upsetting, particularly for individuals who have had personal experiences with inappropriate sexual behaviors.

Confidentiality and Privacy:

Your confidentiality is of the utmost importance to us. We will not collect any personal information, such as your name or your IP address. The study data will be kept secure in a locked office on an encrypted password protected computer. Only those directly involved with the study will have access to survey data. Your email address is only used to distribute the survey, and electronic gratitude for early participants. Other agencies that have legal permission have the right to review research records. The University of Hawai'i Human Studies Program has the right to review research records for this study.

Survey results will be presented in an aggregated form so no individual can be identified. Any cohort with less than 15 individuals will NOT be analyzed or reported to minimize risks for small groups. However, if we learn about child abuse or you threaten to harm yourself or others, we are required to report it to the authorities.



Compensation:

Over the five weeks that the survey is available for participation, students will receive Amazon e-cards via email from Omnitrak for early participation. To receive the compensation you will need to provide an email address. However, the link between your survey responses and your email address will be broken so that no personal identity can be tracked (UH will never have access to email addresses of survey respondents).

January 26-29: First 100 receive \$10; Next 75 receive \$5
February 1-5: First 50 receive \$10; Next 50 receive \$5
February 8-12: First 25 receive \$10; Next 20 receive \$5
February 15-19: First 25 receive \$10; Next 20 receive \$5
February 22-26: First 25 receive \$10; Next 20 receive \$5

Future Research Studies:

Survey results from this study, which do not have any personal identifiers attached, will be used for future research studies or distributed to another investigator for future research studies as this is an ongoing longitudinal project. We will not seek further approval from you for these future studies.

Questions:

If you have any questions about the purposes of this study, please call or email the Office of Institutional Equity at: (808) 956-8711, institutional.equity@hawaii.edu. If you have questions about the administration of the survey or would like to request a paper survey, please call the Omnitrak Hotline at (808) 528-4050. You may contact the UH Human Studies Program at 808.956.5007 or uhirb@hawaii.edu to discuss problems, concerns and questions, obtain information, or offer input with an informed individual who is unaffiliated with the specific research protocol. Please visit http://go.hawaii.edu/jRd for more information on your rights as a research participant.

To Access the Survey:

By clicking the "Yes" button below, you agree to participate in this survey research voluntarily and will be connected to the survey. Going to the first page of the survey implies your consent to participate in this study.

Certificate of Confidentiality (CoC):

We have obtained a Certificate of Confidentiality (CoC) issued by the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The CoC is issued to protect the investigators on this study from being forced to tell anyone about your participation in this study, even under a subpoena. Even when a CoC is in place, you and your family members must still continue to actively protect your own privacy. If you voluntarily give your written consent for an insurer, employer, or lawyer to receive information about your participation in the research, then we may not use the CoC to withhold this information.

This research is covered by a Certificate of Confidentiality from the National Institutes of Health. The researchers with this Certificate may not disclose or use information or documents that may identify you in any federal, state, or local civil, criminal, administrative, legislative, or other action, suit, or proceeding, or be used as evidence, for example, if there is a court subpoena, unless you have consented for this use. Information and documents protected by this Certificate cannot be disclosed to anyone else who is not connected with the research except, if there is a federal, state, or local law that requires disclosure (such as to report child abuse or communicable diseases but not for federal, state, or local civil, criminal, administrative, legislative, or other proceedings, see below); if you have consented to the disclosure, including for your medical treatment; or if it is used for other scientific research, as allowed by federal regulations protecting research subjects. You should understand that a Certificate of Confidentiality does not prevent you from voluntarily releasing information about yourself or your involvement in this research. If you want your research information released to an insurer, medical care provider, or any other person not connected with the research, you must provide consent to allow the researchers to release it. The Certificate of Confidentiality will not be used to prevent disclosure as required by federal, state, or local law if we learn about child abuse, or you threaten to harm yourself or others.

Please print a copy of this page for your reference.

Thank you for your participation. Mahalo!

Yes, I consentNo, I do NOT consent

[IF SKIP, SHOW WARNING MESSAGE ASKING FOR COMPLETION]



IV.C. Questionnaire

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY

ON

SEXUAL HARASSMENT & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

2021

Final January 26, 2021



SECTION A - BACKGROUND

First, we'd like to ask you a few questions about your background.

A1. How old are you?

[DROP DOWN LIST] Under 18 18-29, by single year 30-34 35-39 40 or older

[IF AGE =Under 18, DISPLAY AND EXIT SURVEY]

"We are sorry but the survey can only be completed by students who are at least 18 years old. Thank you for your interest in our study. We appreciate your time."

[IF SKIP, SHOW WARNING MESSAGE ASKING FOR COMPLETION]

A2. Which campus at UH are you enrolled in? If you are enrolled in more than one choose the campus that you consider your primary affiliation (ex. most credits, college of main advisor).

UH Mānoa
UH Hilo
UH West Oʻahu
UH Maui College
Hawaiʻi Community College
Honolulu Community College
Kapiʻolani Community College
Kauaʻi Community College
Leeward Community College
Windward Community College

A2a. [IF COMMUNITY COLLEGE, ASK A2a, THEN GO TO A6] What year are you in your study at the community college?

1st year (Freshman) 2nd year (Sophomore) 3rd year 4th or higher

A2b. [IF UH MĀNOA, UH WEST O'AHU, OR UH HILO, ASK]

Which of the following best describes your current student affiliation with UH?

Undergraduate [CONTINUE] Graduate [GO TO A4] Professional [GO TO A4] [IF BLANK THEN GO TO A5]

A3. What is your class year in school based on credits?

1st year (Freshman) [GO TO A5] 2nd year (Sophomore) [GO TO A5] 3rd year (Junior) [GO TO A5] 4th year (Senior) [GO TO A5] [IF BLANK THEN GO TO A5]



A4. [IF GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL IN A2B, ASK A4]

What year are you in your program? Answer on the basis of the number of years enrolled in the graduate or professional academic program.

1st year

2nd year

3rd year

4th year

5th year

6th year or higher

A5. [IF UH MĀNOA, UH WEST O'AHU, OR UH HILO, ASK]

In which college or school at [INSERT CAMPUS FROM A2] are you enrolled? If you are enrolled in more than one choose the school that you consider your primary affiliation (ex. most credits, college of main advisor).

UH Mānoa:

College of Arts & Humanities

College of Arts & Sciences

College of Business

College of Education

College of Engineering

College of Languages, Linguistics & Literature

College of Natural Sciences

College of Social Sciences

College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources

School of Architecture

School of Hawaiian Knowledge

School of Law

School of Medicine

School of Nursing & Dental Hygiene

School of Pacific & Asian Studies

School of Ocean & Earth Science & Technology

School of Social Work

School of Travel Industry Management

Outreach College

UH Hilo:

College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Natural Resource Management

College of Arts and Sciences

College of Business and Economics

College of Continuing Education and Community Service

College of Natural and Health Sciences

College of Hawaiian Language (Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani)

College of Pharmacy

UH West O'ahu:

Applied Science

Business Administration

Education

Humanities

Public Administration

Social Sciences



A6. In what year did you first enroll as a student at UH?

[DROP DOWN LIST, DESCENDING ORDER] Prior to 2005 2005 – 2021 by single year

A7. Do you currently take any courses on-line?

Yes, all my courses are on-line Yes, some of my course are on-line None of my courses are on-line

A8. What is your ethnic background? (Mark all that apply)

African American or Black American Indian or Alaskan Native

Asian Indian

Caucasian

Chinese

Filipino

Guamanian or Chamorro

Hispanic

Japanese

Korean

Laotian

Micronesian

Native Hawaiian or Part-Hawn

Samoan

Thai

Tongan

Vietnamese

Other: Please Specify_____

Decline to state

A9. Are you a US citizen or permanent resident?

Yes No [GO TO A10a]

A10a. Which country are you a citizen of?

A11. Which best describes your gender identity?

Woman

Man

Transgender woman

Transgender man

Nonbinary or Genderqueer

Questioning

Not listed

Decline to state

¹ Modified from The University of Oregon Sexual Violence and Institutional Behavior Campus Survey (2014). Retrieved from http://dynamic.uoregon.edu/jjf/campus/UO2014campussurveycontent.pdf



A12². Do you consider yourself to be:

Heterosexual or straight Gay or lesbian Bisexual Asexual Questioning Not listed Decline to state

A13. At any time while enrolled at UH, have you been in any partnered relationships including with current or former... (Mark all that apply)

Spouses (Marriage, common-law, civil union or domestic partnership spouses)
Boyfriends/ Girlfriends
Dating partners
On-going sexual partners
No partnered relationship since UH enrollment

A14. What is your current marital status?

Never married or never in a domestic partnership Not married but living with a partner Married or in a domestic partnership Divorced or separated Other

A15. Do you have a disability registered with UH's Disability Services or Office on Disabilities?

Yes No

² Badgett, M. V. "Best practices for asking questions about sexual orientation on surveys." *The Williams Institute* (2009)



A16. At any time while enrolled at UH, have you been a member of or participated in any of the following? (Mark all that apply)

Academic Clubs
Athletics – NCAA, varsity level
Athletics – Club, Intramural, other
Community Services
Cultural Clubs
Fraternities or Sororities
Honor Societies
Reserve Officer Training Corps
Social Clubs
Student Government
Other

A17. Which of the following best describes your current living situation?

Residence hall or other campus housing Off-Campus Residence (house, apartment, etc.) within 15-minute walk from UH Off-Campus Residence (house, apartment, etc.) more than a 15-minute walk from UH

A17A. During the Fall 2020 semester, which of the following best describes your living situation?

Residence hall or other campus housing
Off-Campus Residence (house, apartment, etc.) within 15-minute walk from UH
Off-Campus Residence (house, apartment, etc.) more than a 15-minute walk from UH



SECTION B - PERCEPTIONS OF RISK³

"Sexual assault" and "sexual harassment" refer to a range of behaviors that are nonconsensual or unwanted. These behaviors could include remarks about physical appearance or persistent sexual advances. They also could include threats of force to get someone to engage in sexual behavior such as nonconsensual or unwanted touching, sexual penetration, oral sex, anal sex or attempts to engage in these behaviors. These behaviors could be initiated by someone known or unknown, including someone you are in or have been in a relationship with.

These next questions ask about your perceptions related to the risks of experiencing sexual assault or sexual harassment.

B1. In your opinion how problematic is sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH?

Not at all A little Somewhat Very

Extremely

B2. How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual harassment while on campus at UH?

Not at all A little Somewhat Very Extremely

B3. How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual harassment during offcampus University-sponsored events?

Not at all A little Somewhat Very Extremely

³ Adapted from Fisher, B. S., & Sloan III, J. J. (2003). Unraveling the fear of victimization among college women: Is the "shadow of sexual assault hypothesis" supported?. *Justice Quarterly*, 20(3), 633-659.



SECTION C-RESOURCES

The next questions ask about the services and resources offered by the university for those affected by sexual assault and sexual harassment.

C1. Are you aware of the services provided by the following UH programs? (Mark all that apply)

UH Mānoa -- Counseling & Student Development Center

UH Mānoa -- Office of Gender Equity

UH Mānoa -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Mānoa -- University Health Services Mānoa

UH Mānoa -- Women's Center

UH Hilo -- Counseling Services

UH Hilo -- Student Medical Services

UH Hilo -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Hilo -- Women's Center

UH West O'ahu -- Counseling Services

UH West O'ahu -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Maui College -- Health Center

UH Maui College -- Personal Support Counseling

UH Maui College -- Title IX Coordinator

Hawai'i Community College -- Counseling Advising & Support Services Center

Hawai'i Community College -- Health Services

Hawai'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Honolulu Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Honolulu Community College -- Wellness Center

Kapi'olani Community College -- Health Services

Kapi'olani Community College -- Mental Health Counselor

Kapi'olani Community College -- Student Affairs Counselor

Kapi'olani Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Kaua'i Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Kaua'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Kaua'i Community College -- Wellness Center

Leeward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Leeward Community College -- Student Health Center

Leeward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Windward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Windward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

None of the above

⁴ Modified from #iSPEAK: Rutger Campus Climate Survey. New Brunswick, NJ: Center on Violence Against Women and Children, School of Social Work, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. Received from http://socialwork.rutgers.edu/Libraries/VAWC/new_doc_to_upload_for_ispeak.sflb.ashx



C2b. ⁵ Is your knowledge about UH resources sufficient to get help from them if you or someone else experienced sexual assault or sexual harassment?

Insufficient
Somewhat insufficient
Neither sufficient or insufficient
Somewhat sufficient
Sufficient

C2c⁶. Is your knowledge sufficient to make a report of sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH or to refer someone to make a report?

Insufficient
Somewhat insufficient
Neither sufficient or insufficient
Somewhat sufficient
Sufficient

C2d. Is your knowledge on what happens when a student reports an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment to UH sufficient to make a decision about reporting or not?

Insufficient
Somewhat insufficient
Neither sufficient or insufficient
Somewhat sufficient
Sufficient

C2e. Is your knowledge about students' rights when an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment is reported to UH sufficient to decide about reporting or not?

Insufficient
Somewhat insufficient
Neither sufficient or insufficient
Somewhat sufficient
Sufficient

Modified from Rankin & Associates Consulting. (2008). Carleton College Climate Assessment Project: Carleton Final Report. Retrieved from: https://apps.carleton.edu/governance/diversity/campus_climate_survey/results/



C2f. Is your knowledge about UH policies and codes of conduct sufficient to decide if a sexual assault or sexual harassment incident is serious enough to report?

Insufficient
Somewhat insufficient
Neither sufficient or insufficient
Somewhat sufficient
Sufficient

C2h. If a student is involved in a sexual assault or sexual harassment incident, she or he can either provide notice of the incident to UH or file an official report with UH. Is your knowledge of a notice versus an official report sufficient to decide which to do?

Insufficient
Somewhat insufficient
Neither sufficient or insufficient
Somewhat sufficient
Sufficient

[IF SOMEWHAT INSUFICIENT OR INSUFICIENT TO ANY C2b - C2h, CONTINUE, ELSE GO TO D1]

C2i. What factors influenced your reply? (Mark all that apply)

Information not easily available
University administrators and/or other employees not accessible
Conflicting information
Not relevant
Did not know about University policies and resources
Need better understanding of what behavior violates University policy
Don't know who to ask if I have questions

Other: [FILL IN OPTION]

SECTION D - SEXUAL HARASSMENT 78

These next questions ask about any sexual harassment you may have experienced.

D1. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with UH made sexual remarks or told sexual jokes or stories to you that were insulting or offensive?

Yes

Never experienced

D2. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with UH made inappropriate or offensive comments about your or someone else's body, appearance or sexual activities?

Yes

Never experienced

D3. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with UH said crude or gross sexual things to you or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to?

Yes

Never experienced

D4. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with UH emailed, texted, tweeted, phoned, instant messaged, or posted on social media offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures or videos to you that you didn't want?

Yes

Never experienced

D5. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with UH continued to ask you to go out, get dinner, have drinks, socialize in other ways, or have sex even though you said no?

Yes

Never experienced

IF YES TO ANY QUESTION D1 -D5. CONTINUE. ELSE GO TO	IF YES TO) ANY Q	UESTION D1	l –D5.	CONTINUE.	. ELSE GC) TO E1
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You said that the following happened to you since you've been a student at UH:

- ☐ [IF D1=YES] Someone made sexual remarks or jokes that were insulting or offensive to you
- ☐ [IF D2 = YES] Someone made inappropriate offensive comments about your or someone else's body, appearance or sexual activities
- □ [IF D3 = YES] Someone said crude or gross sexual things to you or made unwelcomed attempts to get you to talk about sexual matters
- □ [IF D4=YES] Someone emailed, texted, tweeted, phoned, or instant messaged offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures or videos to you
- ☐ [IF D5 = YES] Someone continued to ask you to go out, get dinner, have drinks or have sex even though you said no

⁸ Modified from The University of Oregon Sexual Violence and Institutional Behavior Campus Survey (2014). Retrieved from http://dynamic.uoregon.edu/jjf/campus/UO2014campussurveycontent.pdf



⁷ Modified from Leskinen, E.A., & Cortina, L.M. (2014) Dimensions of disrespect: Mapping and measuring gender harassment in organizations. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, *38*(1), 107-123.

[IF ANY YES TO D1 TO D5, ASK]

D7. How many different people behaved this way towards you at any time while enrolled at UH?

1 person

2 persons

3 or more persons

D7a. Was the person(s) who behaved this way towards you... [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

Male

Female

Other gender identity

Don't know

D8. How was the person(s) who behaved this way towards you associated with UH? (Mark all that apply)

Student

Faculty or instructor

Teaching assistant, research assistant, or graduate assistant

Coach or trainer

Administrator or professional staff

Counselor or academic advisor

Staff at residences

Campus Security or Public Safety

Visiting professor or staff

University contractor

UH alumni

Other staff: [FILL IN OPTION]

Other person associated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)

Non-student hanging out around dormitories or on campus or accompanying other students

The person was not associated with UH

Don't know association with UH

D8a. Did the person(s) who behaved this way towards you have any influence or control related to your... (Mark all that apply)

Everyday activities

Academic or professional career

Finances

Popularity/ social standing

Relationship with family and/or friends

Other type of influence or control

No influence or control over any of the above

I do not know



D9. At the time of the event(s), what was the person(s) relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)

It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event

It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event

Teacher, counselor, academic advisor

Co-worker

Boss or supervisor

Friend, acquaintance, or classmate

Stranger

Other

Don't know

D10. Since the beginning of the Fall 2020 term, how many times have you had any of these experiences?

0 times

1 time

2 times

3-5 times

6-9 times

10 or more times

D11. At any time while enrolled at UH, have you contacted any of the following about any of the experiences? (Mark all that apply)

UH Mānoa -- Counseling & Student Development Center

UH Mānoa -- Office of Gender Equity

UH Mānoa -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Mānoa -- University Health Services Mānoa

UH Mānoa -- Women's Center

UH Hilo -- Counseling Services

UH Hilo -- Student Medical Services

UH Hilo -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Hilo -- Women's Center

UH West O'ahu -- Counseling Services

UH West O'ahu -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Maui College -- Health Center

UH Maui College -- Personal Support Counseling

UH Maui College -- Title IX Coordinator

Hawai'i Community College -- Counseling Advising & Support Services Center

Hawai'i Community College -- Health Services

Hawai'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Honolulu Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Honolulu Community College -- Wellness Center

Kapi'olani Community College -- Health Services

Kapi'olani Community College -- Mental Health Counselor

Kapi'olani Community College -- Student Affairs Counselor

Kapi'olani Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Kaua'i Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Kaua'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Kaua'i Community College -- Wellness Center

Leeward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Leeward Community College -- Student Health Center

Leeward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Windward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Windward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

None of the above [GO TO D14]

[IF NO PROGRAM MARKED GO TO D14]

IIF D11= NONE OF THE ABOVE OR NO PROGRAM MARKED, GO TO D14 ELSE ASK D12 AND D13 FOR EACH



PROGRAM MARKED IN D11]

D12. [FOR EACH PROGRAM MARKED]

When did you most recently contact [Program] about (this experience/these experiences)?

Fall of 2020 - present

Fall of 2019 - Summer of 2020

Fall of 2018 - Summer of 2019

Prior to Fall of 2018

D13. [FOR EACH PROGRAM MARKED].

Thinking about the most recent time you contacted them, how useful was [Program] in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Verv

Extremely

D14. [IF NO PROGRAMS CONTACTED]

Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at UH? (Mark all that apply)

Did not know where to go or who to tell

Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct

Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult

I did not think anyone would believe me

I did not think it was serious enough to report

I did not want the person to get into trouble

I feared negative social consequences

I did not think anything would be done

I feared it would not be kept confidential

I heard the programs and services were not helpful

Incident was not on campus or associated with the school

Incident did not occur while attending school

I had a past negative experience with a campus program

I thought services were limited because of COVID-19

I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19

I was uncomfortable or worried about changes in Title IX regulations, such as [IF YOU WISH, PLEASE SPECIFY]:

Other: PLEASE SPECIFY



D15. Did you tell any of the following persons about the experience(s)? (Mark all that apply)

Friend

Family member

Faculty or instructor

Other Administrative Staff

Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy

Therapist or counselor

Sexual or romantic partner

Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)

Physician

Someone else

I didn't tell anyone (else)

D16. Did any of the incidents affect you in any of the following ways: (Mark all that apply)

- 1. Interfered with your academic or professional participation or performance
- 2. Negatively affected your emotional or mental health
- 3. Negatively affected your physical health
- 4. Negatively affected you socially
- 5. Created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, work or residential environment
- 6. Other
- 7. None of the above

IF ANY CHECKED, PLEASE MARK ALL THAT APPLY

ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL

Please mark all of the following you experienced. (Mark all that apply)

Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams

Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exams

Dropped classes

Lower grades, GPA, academic performance

Thought about dropping out of school

EMOTIONAL/ MENTAL HEALTH

Please mark all of the following you experienced. (Mark all that apply)

Loss of interest in daily activities

Felt helpless and hopeless

Nightmares/ trouble sleeping

Felt fearful or concerned about safety

Felt numb/detached

Felt like hurting myself

Thought about suicide

*If you're thinking about self-harm, there are resources.

Please contact: the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-8255 | 1-800-273-TALK

Website: https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/



PHYSICAL HEALTH

Please mark all of the following you experienced. (Mark all that apply)

Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)

Chipped or knocked out teeth

Head trauma, e.g. Concussion

Broken bones

Headaches/ stomach aches

Eating problems/ disorders

Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances

Needed to seek medical attention/ health care

Sexually transmitted infections [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC]

Internal injury from sexual contact e.g. vaginal or anal tearing [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC PENETRATION] Unwanted pregnancy [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC PENETRATION]

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Please mark all of the following you experienced, (Mark all that apply)

Stopped/reduced socializing with friends

Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs

Withdrew from/ afraid of people

Stopped/reduced volunteer activities

HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT

Please mark all of the following you experienced. (Mark all that apply)

Fearful for my safety

Changed living quarters

Changed daily routines

Changed where I went

SECTION E - STALKING 91011

The next questions ask about instances where someone behaved in a way that made you <u>afraid for your personal safety</u> <u>or caused you emotional distress</u>.

E1. At any time while enrolled at UH, has anyone <u>repeatedly</u> (more than once) made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text or instant messages, or posted messages, pictures or videos on social networking sites in a way that made you <u>afraid for your personal safety or caused</u> you emotional distress?

Yes

No

E2. At any time while enrolled at UH, has anyone <u>repeatedly</u> (more than once) showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there in a way that made you <u>afraid for your</u> personal safety or caused you emotional distress?

Yes

No

E3. At any time while enrolled at UH, has anyone <u>repeatedly</u> (more than once) spied on, watched or followed you, either in person or using devices or software in a way that made you <u>afraid for your personal safety or caused you emotional distress</u>?

Yes

No

[IF ANY YES TO E1 TO E3, ASK E4-E13]

- E4. How many different people behaved this way towards you at any time while enrolled at UH?
 - 1 person
 - 2 persons
 - 3 or more persons
- E4a. Was the person(s) who behaved this way towards you...(Mark all that apply)

Male
Female
Other gender identity
Don't know

¹¹ Modified from Tjaden, P., & Thoennes, N. (1998). Staking in America: Findings form the National Violence Against Women Survey. (NCJ 172837). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



⁹ Modified from Black, M.C., Basile, K.C., Breiding, M.J., Smith, S.G., Walters, M.L., Merrick, M.T., Chen, J., & Stevens, M.R. (2011). *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 summary report*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

¹⁰ Modified from Catalano, S. (2012). Stalking victims in the Unites States--revised. (NCJ 224527). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

E5. How was the person(s) who behaved this way towards you associated with UH? (Mark all that apply)

Student

Faculty or instructor

Teaching assistant, research assistant, or graduate assistant

Coach or trainer

Administrator or professional staff

Counselor or academic advisor

Staff at residences

Campus Security or Public Safety

Visiting professor or staff

University contractor

UH alumni

Other staff: [FILL IN OPTION]

Other person associated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)

Non-student hanging out around dormitories or on campus or accompanying other students

The person was not associated with UH

Don't know association with UH

E5a. Did the person(s) who behaved this way towards you have any influence or control related to your (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

Everyday activities

Academic or professional career

Finances

Popularity/ social standing

Relationship with family and/or friends

Other type of influence or control

No influence or control over any of the above

I do not know

E6. At the time of the event(s), what was the person(s) relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)

It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event

It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event

Teacher, counselor, or academic advisor

Co-worker

Boss or supervisor

Friend, acquaintance, or classmate

Stranger

Other

Don't know

E7. Since the beginning of the Fall 2020 term, how many times have you had any of these experiences?

0 times

1 time

2 times

3-5 times

6-9 times

10 or more times



E8. At any time while enrolled at UH, have you contacted any of the following about any of the experiences? (Mark all that apply)

UH Mānoa -- Counseling & Student Development Center

UH Mānoa -- Office of Gender Equity

UH Mānoa -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Mānoa -- University Health Services Mānoa

UH Mānoa -- Women's Center

UH Hilo -- Counseling Services

UH Hilo -- Student Medical Services

UH Hilo -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Hilo -- Women's Center

UH West O'ahu -- Counseling Services

UH West O'ahu -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Maui College -- Health Center

UH Maui College -- Personal Support Counseling

UH Maui College -- Title IX Coordinator

Hawai'i Community College -- Counseling Advising & Support Services Center

Hawai'i Community College -- Health Services

Hawai'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Honolulu Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Honolulu Community College -- Wellness Center

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Kapi'olani Community College -- Mental Health Counselor

Kapi'olani Community College -- Student Affairs Counselor

Kapi'olani Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Kaua'i Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Kaua'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Kaua'i Community College -- Wellness Center

Leeward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Leeward Community College -- Student Health Center

Leeward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Windward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Windward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

None of the above [GO TO E11]

[IF NO PROGRAM MARKED GO TO E11]

[IF E8= NONE OF THE ABOVE OR NO PROGRAM MARKED, GO TO E11. ELSE ASK E9 AND E10 FOR EACH PROGRAM MARKED IN E8]

E9. [FOR EACH PROGRAM]

When did you most recently contact [Program] about (this experience/these experiences)?

Fall of 2020 - present

Fall of 2019 - Summer of 2020

Fall of 2018 - Summer of 2019

Prior to Fall of 2018



E10. [FOR EACH PROGRAM]

Thinking about the most recent time you contacted them, how useful was [Program] in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?

Not at all A little

Somewhat

Verv

Extremely

E11. [IF E8= NONE OF THE ABOVE OR NO PROGRAM MARKED, ASK]

Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at UH? (Mark all that apply)

Did not know where to go or who to tell

Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct

Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult

I did not think anyone would believe me

I did not think it was serious enough to report

I did not want the person to get into trouble

I feared negative social consequences

I did not think anything would be done

I feared it would not be kept confidential

I heard the programs and services were not helpful

Incident was not on campus or associated with the school

Incident did not occur while attending school

I had a past negative experience with a campus program

I thought services were limited because of COVID-19

I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19

I was uncomfortable or worried about changes in Title IX regulations, such as [IF YOU WISH, PLEASE SPECIFY]:

Other [FILL IN OPTION]

E12. Did you tell any of the following persons about the experience(s)? (Mark all that apply)

Friend

Family member

Faculty or instructor

Other Administrative Staff

Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy

Therapist or counselor

Sexual or romantic partner

Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)

Physician

Someone else

I didn't tell anyone (else)



E13. Did any of the incidents affect you in any of the following ways: (Mark all that apply)

Interfered with your academic or professional participation or performance

Negatively affected your emotional or mental health

Negatively affected your physical health

Negatively affected you socially

Created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, work or residential environment

Other

None of the above

IF ANY CHECKED, PLEASE MARK ALL THAT APPLY

ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL

Please mark all of the following you experienced. (Mark all that apply)

Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams

Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exams

Dropped classes

Lower grades, GPA, academic performance

Thought about dropping out of school

EMOTIONAL/ MENTAL HEALTH

Please mark all of the following you experienced. (Mark all that apply)

Loss of interest in daily activities

Felt helpless and hopeless

Nightmares/ trouble sleeping

Felt fearful or concerned about safety

Felt numb/detached

Felt like hurting myself

Thought about suicide

*If you're thinking about self-harm, there are resources.

Please contact: the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-8255 | 1-800-273-TALK

Website: https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/

PHYSICAL HEALTH

Please mark all of the following you experienced. (Mark all that apply)

Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)

Chipped or knocked out teeth

Head trauma, e.g. Concussion

Broken bones

Headaches/ stomach aches

Eating problems/ disorders

Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances

Needed to seek medical attention/ health care

Sexually transmitted infections [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC]

Internal injury from sexual contact e.g. vaginal or anal tearing [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC PENETRATION]

Unwanted pregnancy [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC PENETRATION]



SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Please mark all of the following you experienced, MARK ALL THAT APPLY Stopped/reduced socializing with friends Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs Withdrew from/ afraid of people Stopped/reduced volunteer activities

HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT

Please mark all of the following you experienced. MARK ALL THAT APPLY Fearful for my safety
Changed living quarters
Changed daily routines
Changed where I went



SECTION F – INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE/DOMESTIC VIOLENCE [IF ANY OF A13 CHECKED (PRIOR RELATIONSHIP) GO TO F1 ELSE SKIP TO G1]

Earlier in the survey you indicated that you have been in a partnered relationship at least part of the time while you are enrolled at UH. The next section asks you questions about your relationship with your partner(s). Partnered relationships include a current or former:

- Spouses (Marriage, common-law, civil union or domestic partnership spouses)
- Boyfriends/ Girlfriends
- Dating partners
- On-going sexual partners

F1. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a partner controlled or tried to control what you do? Examples include

- Kept you from going to classes or pursuing your educational goals
- Made decisions for you such as what you wear or eat or where you go
- Prevented you from taking or forced you to take birth control
- Forced you to get an abortion or controlled your body in other ways
- Controlled your finances, spent your money, or accessed your bank accounts, credit cards, etc. without your permission
- Controlled if, when or where you work

Yes No

F2. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a partner threatened to physically harm you, someone or something you love or themselves? Examples include

- Threatened you, family, friends, or other loved ones
- Drove recklessly so that you feel at risk of injury or death
- Threatened to harm/kill themselves
- Threatened to harm or take your children or your pets
- Damaged your personal property

Yes No

F3. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a partner used any kind of physical force against you? Examples include

- Choked, slapped, punched, pushed, bit, kicked or physically harmed you
- Hit you with something other than a fist (e.g., lamp, chair)
- Used a weapon against you, or otherwise physically hurt or injured you
- Prevented you from leaving a room or location

Yes No



F4. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a partner isolated you from or tried to control your relationships or social activities? Examples include

- Controlled or accessed without your permission your means of communications such as phone calls, text messages, social media, email, or other means of communications with others
- Did not allow you to see, talk to or visit friends, family or spiritual advisers
- Told you where you can or cannot go
- Prevented you from doing things you love or enjoy

Yes No

F5. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a partner controlled how others see you or how you see yourself in a manipulating, negative, or harmful way? Examples include

- Spread rumors or damaging or hurtful information about you whether orally, through telecommunications or on social media
- Threatened to expose sexual or other confidential information about you without your agreement
- Insulted or verbally abused you
- Shamed you in public
- Accused you of cheating
- Played mind games, accused you of being crazy or imagining things by manipulating the facts or the environment (such as gaslighting)

Yes No

[IF ANY YES FOR F1 TO F5, GO TO F6. ELSE GO TO G1]

F6. How many different people behaved this way towards you at any time while enrolled at UH?

1 person 2 persons

3 or more persons

F6a. Was the person(s) who behaved this way towards you... [MARK ALL THAT APPLY]

Male Female Other gender identity Don't know



F7. How was the person(s) who behaved this way towards you associated with UH? (Mark all that apply)

Student

Faculty or instructor

Teaching assistant, research assistant, or graduate assistant

Coach or trainer

Administrator or professional staff

Counselor or academic advisor

Staff at residences

Campus Security or Public Safety

Visiting professor or staff

University contractor

UH alumni

Other staff: [FILL IN OPTION]

Other person associated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)

Non-student hanging out around dormitories or on campus or accompanying other students

The person was not associated with UH

Don't know association with UH

F7a. Did the person(s) who behaved this way towards you have any influence or control related to your (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

Everyday activities

Academic or professional career

Finances

Popularity/ social standing

Relationship with family and/or friends

Other type of influence or control

No influence or control over any of the above

I do not know

F7b. At the time of the event(s), what was the person(s) relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)

It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event

It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event

Teacher, counselor, or academic advisor

Co-worker

Boss or supervisor

Friend, acquaintance, or classmate

Stranger

Other

Don't know

F8. Since the beginning of the Fall 2020 term, how many times have you had any of these experiences?

0 times

1 time

2 times

3-5 times

6-9 times

10 or more times



F9. At any time while enrolled at UH, have you contacted any of the following about any of the experiences? (Mark all that apply)

UH Mānoa -- Counseling & Student Development Center

UH Mānoa -- Office of Gender Equity

UH Mānoa -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Mānoa -- University Health Services Mānoa

UH Mānoa -- Women's Center

UH Hilo -- Counseling Services

UH Hilo -- Student Medical Services

UH Hilo -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Hilo -- Women's Center

UH West O'ahu -- Counseling Services

UH West O'ahu -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Maui College -- Health Center

UH Maui College -- Personal Support Counseling

UH Maui College -- Title IX Coordinator

Hawai'i Community College -- Counseling Advising & Support Services Center

Hawai'i Community College -- Health Services

Hawai'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Honolulu Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Honolulu Community College -- Wellness Center

Kapi'olani Community College -- Health Services

Kapi'olani Community College -- Mental Health Counselor

Kapi'olani Community College -- Student Affairs Counselor

Kapi'olani Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Kaua'i Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Kaua'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Kaua'i Community College -- Wellness Center

Leeward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Leeward Community College -- Student Health Center

Leeward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Windward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Windward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

None of the above [GO TO F12]

[IF NO PROGRAM MARKED GO TO F12]

[IF F9= NONE OF THE ABOVE OR NO PROGRAM MARKED, GO TO F12. ELSE ASK F10 AND F11 FOR EACH PROGRAM MARKED IN F9]



F10. [FOR EACH PROGRAM]

When did you most recently contact [Program] about (this experience/these experiences)?

Fall of 2020 - present

Fall of 2019 - Summer of 2020

Fall of 2018 - Summer of 2019

Prior to Fall of 2018

F11. [FOR EACH PROGRAM]

Thinking about the most recent time you contacted them, how useful was [Program] in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Verv

Extremely

F12. [ASK ONLY IF F9= NONE OF THE ABOVE OR NO PROGRAM MARKED]

Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at UH? (Mark all that apply)

Did not know where to go or who to tell

Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct

Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult

I did not think anyone would believe me

I did not think it was serious enough to report

I did not want the person to get into trouble

I feared negative social consequences

I did not think anything would be done

I feared it would not be kept confidential

I heard the programs and services were not helpful

Incident was not on campus or associated with the school

Incident did not occur while attending school

I had a past negative experience with a campus program

I thought services were limited because of COVID-19

I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19

I was uncomfortable or worried about changes in Title IX regulations, such as [IF YOU WISH, PLEASE SPECIFY]:

Other: [FILL IN OPTION]

F13. Did you tell any of the following persons about this? (Mark all that apply)

Friend

Family member

Faculty or instructor

Other Administrative Staff

Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy

Therapist or counselor

Sexual or romantic partner

Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)

Physician

Someone else

I didn't tell anyone (else)



F14. Did any of the incidents affect you in any of the following ways: (Mark all that apply)

Interfered with your academic or professional participation or performance

Negatively affected your emotional or mental health

Negatively affected your physical health

Negatively affected you socially

Created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, work or residential environment

Other

None of the above

IF ANY CHECKED, PLEASE MARK ALL THAT APPLY

ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL

Please mark all of the following you experienced. MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams

Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exams

Dropped classes

Lower grades, GPA, academic performance

Thought about dropping out of school

EMOTIONAL/ MENTAL HEALTH

Please mark all of the following you experienced. MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Loss of interest in daily activities

Felt helpless and hopeless

Nightmares/ trouble sleeping

Felt fearful or concerned about safety

Felt numb/detached

Felt like hurting myself

Thought about suicide

*If you're thinking about self-harm, there are resources.

Please contact: the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-8255 | 1-800-273-TALK

Website: https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/

PHYSICAL HEALTH

Please mark all of the following you experienced. MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)

Chipped or knocked out teeth

Head trauma, e.g. Concussion

Broken bones

Headaches/ stomach aches

Eating problems/ disorders

Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances

Needed to seek medical attention/ health care

Sexually transmitted infections [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC]

Internal injury from sexual contact e.g. vaginal or anal tearing [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC PENETRATION]

Unwanted pregnancy [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC PENETRATION]



SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Please mark all of the following you experienced, MARK ALL THAT APPLY Stopped/reduced socializing with friends Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs Withdrew from/ afraid of people Stopped/reduced volunteer activities

HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT

Please mark all of the following you experienced. MARK ALL THAT APPLY Fearful for my safety
Changed living quarters
Changed daily routines
Changed where I went



SECTION G - NONCONSENSUAL SEXUAL CONTACT SCREENER 1213

This next section asks about nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact you may have experienced while attending UH. The person with whom you had the nonconsensual or unwanted contact could have been someone you know, such as someone you are currently or were in a relationship with (including a spouse), a co-worker, a professor or a teaching assistant, a family member, friend, religious/spiritual leader. Or it could be someone you do not know. Any gender can have these types of experiences.

You will be asked about two types of nonconsensual sexual contact: Sexual <u>Penetration</u> and <u>Non-penetrative</u> sexual contact.

Examples of sexual penetration include:

- Sexual penetration: When person(s) puts a penis, fingers, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus.
- Oral sex: When someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's vagina, penis, or anus
- This includes when someone forces a person to perform sexual penetration or oral sex on another person.

Examples of non-penetrative sexual contact include:

- Kissing you
- Touching your breast, chest, crotch, genitals, groin or buttocks
- Grabbing, groping or rubbing against you in a sexual way, even if the touching is over your clothes

The next question/few questions ask about incidents of nonconsensual <u>sexual penetration</u> you may have experienced while enrolled at UH. Please do not include any incidents that involve **ONLY** nonconsensual <u>non-penetrative</u> sexual contact. We will ask about **non-penetrative** sexual contact after this/these first question/questions.

G1. At any time while enrolled at UH, has any of the following types of <u>sexual penetration</u> happened to you without your consent (including unsuccessful attempts)?

- Sexual penetration: When person(s) puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus.
- Oral sex: When someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's vagina, penis, or anus
- This includes when someone is forced to perform sexual penetration or oral sex on another person.

Yes [GO TO G1-A] No [Go to G2]

G1-A1. IF YES TO ANY OF ABOVE, ASK: How many different people behaved this way towards you at any time while enrolled at UH?

1 person

2 persons

3 or more persons

¹³ Modified from Koss, M. P., Abbey, A., Campbell, R., Cook, S., Norris, J., Testa, M., ... & White, J. (2007). Revising the SES: A collaborative process to improve assessment of sexual aggression and victimization. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, *31*(4), 357-370.



¹² Modified from Krebs., C.P., Lindquist, C.H., Warner, T.D., Fisher, B.S., & Martin, S.L. (2007). The Campus Sexual Assault (CSA) Study Final Report. Retrieved from: https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/221153.pdf

G1-A2 At any time while enrolled at UH, have you ever contacted any of the following about any of the experiences? (Mark all that apply) – Ask for both G1 & G2=Yes

UH Mānoa -- Counseling & Student Development Center

UH Mānoa -- Office of Gender Equity

UH Mānoa -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Mānoa -- University Health Services Mānoa

UH Mānoa -- Women's Center

UH Hilo -- Counseling Services

UH Hilo -- Student Medical Services

UH Hilo -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Hilo -- Women's Center

UH West O'ahu -- Counseling Services

UH West O'ahu -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Maui College -- Health Center

UH Maui College -- Personal Support Counseling

UH Maui College -- Title IX Coordinator

Hawai'i Community College -- Counseling Advising & Support Services Center

Hawai'i Community College -- Health Services

Hawai'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Honolulu Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Honolulu Community College -- Wellness Center

Kapi'olani Community College -- Health Services

Kapi'olani Community College -- Mental Health Counselor

Kapi'olani Community College -- Student Affairs Counselor

Kapi'olani Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Kaua'i Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Kaua'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Kaua'i Community College -- Wellness Center

Leeward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Leeward Community College -- Student Health Center

Leeward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Windward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Windward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

None of the above [GO TO F12]

[IF NO PROGRAM MARKED GO TO G1-A3]

G1-A3 [IF NO PROGRAMS CONTACTED]

Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at UH? (Mark all that apply)

Did not know where to go or who to tell

Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct

Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult

I did not think anyone would believe me

I did not think it was serious enough to report

I did not want the person to get into trouble

I feared negative social consequences

I did not think anything would be done

I feared it would not be kept confidential

I heard the programs and services were not helpful

Incident was not on campus or associated with the school

Incident did not occur while attending school

I had a past negative experience with a campus program

I thought services were limited because of COVID-19

I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19

I was uncomfortable or worried about changes in Title IX regulations, such as [IF YOU WISH, PLEASE SPECIFY]:

Other: [FILL IN OPTION]

G1-A4 Did you tell any of the following persons about this? (Mark all that apply)

Friend

Family member

Faculty or instructor

Other Administrative Staff

Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy

Therapist or counselor

Sexual or romantic partner

Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)

Physician

Someone else

I didn't tell anyone (else)

G1-A5 At any time while enrolled at UH, how many different incidents of nonconsensual sexual penetration have you experienced?

1 incident [ASK G1-B & G1-C ONLY]

2 incidents [ASK G1-B to G1-E]

3 or more incidents [ASK G1-B to G1-E]



[IF G1-A IS BLANK, ASK G1-B & G1-C ONLY]

You said that the following happened to you (1/2/3 or more, insert from G1-A) incident(s). You will be asked about up to 2 most recent incidents.

G1-B. When did this / the most recent incident (of this type) occur?

Fall of 2020 – present Fall of 2019 – Summer of 2020 Fall of 2018 – Summer of 2019

Prior to Fall of 2018

It occurred before I was a student at UH

G1-C. Did you experience any of the following circumstances during this / the most recent incident? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

Someone used physical force or threats of physical force [AAU G3]

Someone attempted to use physical force or threats of physical force but did not succeed [NEW]

You were unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol [AAU G5]

Someone threatened serious but non-physical harm or promised rewards [AAU G7]

It happened without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement [AAU G9]

The next question/few questions ask about incidents that involve ONLY nonconsensual **non-penetrative** sexual contact.

G2. At any time while enrolled at UH, have you ever experienced <u>non-penetrative</u> sexual contact (including unsuccessful attempts) without your consent? Please do NOT include any incidents that also involve nonconsensual <u>sexual penetration</u>.

Examples of non-penetrative sexual contact include:

- Kissing you
- Touching your breast, chest, crotch, genitals, groin or buttocks
- Grabbing, groping or rubbing against you in a sexual way, even if the touching is over your clothes

Yes [GO TO G2-A] No [GO TO NEXT SECTION]



G2-A1. How many different people behaved this way towards you at any time while enrolled at UH?

- 1 person
- 2 persons
- 3 or more persons

G2-A2. At any time while enrolled at UH, how many different incidents of nonconsensual <u>non-penetrative</u> sexual contact have you experienced?

- 1 incident [ASK G2-B & G2-C ONLY]
- 2 incidents [ASK G2-B to G2-E]
- 3 or more incidents [ASK G2-B to G2-E]

[IF G2-A IS BLANK, ASK G2-B & G2-C ONLY]

You said that the following occurred: (1/2/3 or more, insert from G2-A) incident(s) happened to you. You will be asked about up to 2 most recent incidents.

G2-B. When did this / the most recent incident (of this type) occur?

Fall of 2020 - present

Fall of 2019 – Summer of 2020

Fall of 2018 - Summer of 2019

Prior to Fall of 2018

It occurred before I was a student at UH

G2-C. Did you experience any of the following circumstances during this / the most recent incident? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

Someone used physical force or threats of physical force [AAU G3]

Someone attempted to use physical force or threats of physical force but did not succeed [NEW]

You were unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol IAAU G51

Someone threatened serious but non-physical harm or promising rewards [AAU G7]

It happened without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement [AAU G9]



SECTION H – SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE PREVENTION TRAINING¹⁴ [ASK SECTION H ONLY IF A6=2020 or 2021, ELSE SKIP TO I1.]

H1. Have you ever attended a University training or information session about sexual harassment or gender-based violence?

Yes No [GO TO I1] I don't remember [GO TO I1] [IF BLANK THEN GO TO I1]

H2. Overall, how useful was this session in knowing where to go for help if you or someone else experiences sexual harassment or gender-based violence?

Not at all A little Somewhat Very Extremely

¹⁴ Modified from White House Task Force to Protect Students From Sexual Assault. (2014). Not Alone: The first report of the White House Task Force to Protect Students from sexual assault. Retrieved from https://www.notalone.gov/assets/ovw-climate-survey.pdf.



SECTION I - PERCEPTIONS OF RESPONSES TO REPORTING 1516

The following are statements about what might happen if you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH. Please use the scale provided to indicate how likely you think each scenario is.

If you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH, how likely is it that campus officials would <u>treat you sensitively and respectfully</u>?

Not at all A little Somewhat Very Extremely

Don't know

13. If you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH, how likely is it that campus officials would protect your privacy?

Not at all A little Somewhat Very Extremely Don't know

If you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH, how likely is it that campus officials would protect your safety?

Not at all A little Somewhat Very Extremely Don't know

- If you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH, how likely is it that campus officials would <u>be competent to advise on a range of options that can be taken?</u> Example of options include:
 - Confidential resources
 - Help Services
 - University and adjudication procedures
 - Disciplinary actions against offender(s)
 - Legal services

Not at all A little Somewhat Very Extremely Don't know

¹⁶ Modified from McMahon, S. (2014). #iSPEAK: Rutger Campus Climate Survey. New Brunswick, NJ: Center on Violence Against Women and Children, School of Social Work, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. Reteived from http://socialwork.rutgers.edu/Libraries/VAWC/new_doc_to_upload_for_ispeak.sflb.ashx



¹⁵ Modified from White House Task Force to Protect Students From Sexual Assault. (2014). Not Alone: The first report of the White House Task Force to Protect Students from sexual assault. Retrieved from https://www.notalone.gov/assets/ovw-climate-survey.pdf.

I6 .	If you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH and UH investigates your case, how likely is it that campus officials would <u>conduct a fair investigation</u> ?
	Not at all
	A little
	Somewhat
	Very

If you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH that meets the University's definition of a policy violation, how likely is it that campus officials would take action against the offender(s)?

Not at all A little Somewhat Very Extremely Don't know

Extremely Don't know

If you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH, how likely is it that the alleged offender(s) and/or their associates would retaliate against you? Retaliation includes but not limited to student against student or faculty/teaching assistant against students.

Not at all A little Somewhat Very Extremely Don't know

SECTION J – BYSTANDER BEHAVIOR¹⁷¹⁸

The next questions are about situations you may have seen or been in at any time while enrolled at UH.

J1. At any time while enrolled at UH, have you suspected that a friend had been sexually assaulted?

Yes [CONTINUE] No [GO TO J3] [IF BLANK GO TO J3]

J2. Thinking about the last time this happened, what did you do? (Mark all that apply)

Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do

Did nothing because I feared retaliation by the person who committed the assault or their family, friends, or colleagues

Did nothing for another reason

Reported anonymously

Encouraged victim to seek help

Checked website of UH and other resources

Sought help for victim from confidential resources on campus

Sought help for victim from confidential resources off-campus

Spoke to someone else to seek help

Took action in another way

J3. At any time while enrolled at UH, have you seen someone you thought had too much alcohol heading off for what looked like a sexual encounter?

Yes [CONTINUE] No [GO TO J5] [IF BLANK THEN GO TO J5]

J4. Thinking about the last time this happened, what did you do?

Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do

Did nothing because I feared retaliation by the person who committed the assault or their family, friends, or colleagues

Did nothing for another reason

Directly intervened to stop it

Spoke to someone else to seek help

Took action in another way

¹⁸ McMahon, S. (2014). #iSPEAK: Rutger Campus Climate Survey. New Brunswick, NJ: Center on Violence Against Women and Children, School of Social Work, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. Reteived from http://socialwork.rutgers.edu/Libraries/VAWC/new doc to upload for ispeak.sflb.ashx



¹⁷ Modified from Banyard, V.L., Moynihan, M. M., Cares, A.C., & Warner, R. (2014). How do we know if it works?: Measuring outcomes in bystander-focused abuse prevention on campuses. *Psychology of Violence*, *4*(1), 101-115.

J5. At any time while enrolled at UH, have you seen or heard someone was acting in a sexually violent or harassing way towards someone else? Examples include

- Showing or displaying sexual images to someone or a group of people without their prior consent
- Discussing sexual experiences or fantasies without regard for the comfort of others in earshot
- Touching someone's breast, chest, crotch, genitals, groin or buttocks without prior consent
- Grabbing, groping or rubbing someone in a sexual way, even if the touching is over their clothes

Yes [CONTINUE] No [GO TO K1] [IF BLANK GO TO K1]

J6. Thinking about the last time this happened, what did you do?

Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do
Did nothing because I feared retaliation by the person who committed the assault or their family, friends, or
colleagues
Did nothing for another reason
Directly intervened to stop it
Spoke to someone else to seek help
Took action in another way



SECTION N - NEW SECTION/OTHER QUESTIONS (2020)

ASK ONLY OF STUDENTS WHO IN A6 REPLIED THEY STARTED UH BEFORE FALL 2020 SEMESTER

N1. In the Fall 2020 Semester, did you have more, less or about the same amount of in-person exposure to other students, faculty and staff compared with prior semesters at UH?

More

Less

About The Same

NA - First enrolled in Fall 2020

N2. Overall, in the Fall 2020 Semester, did you spend more, less or about the same amount of time with students and others associated with UH at parties, bars or other social events compared with prior semesters at UH?

More

Less

About The Same

N3. And in the Fall 2020, did you have more, less or about the same amount of stress in personal or home relationships compared with prior semesters at UH?

More

Less

About The Same

ASK ALL RESPONDENTS:

N4. How comfortable are you reporting a sexual harassment or gender based violence incident if alcohol or drug use was involved?

Not At All (Comfortable) A Little (Comfortable) Somewhat (Comfortable) Very (Comfortable) Extremely (Comfortable)

N5. How comfortable are you reporting sexual harassment or gender based violence given Title IX's new regulation that include a live hearing and cross-examination?

Not At All (Comfortable) A Little (Comfortable) Somewhat (Comfortable) Very (Comfortable) Extremely (Comfortable)



SECTION K - DEBRIEFING ITEM

The next question asks for your opinion about this survey.

K1. How difficult were the questions to understand?

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

K2. How distressing was it to answer questions about your personal experiences?

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

NA

K3. How valuable do you think this survey is for developing campus policies related to sexual assault and harassment?

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely



ATTACHMENT – SECTIONS GA: SUMMARY DETAILED INCIDENT FORMS¹⁹²⁰ FOR QUESTION G1

[SECTION GA IS ADMINISTERED 1 TIME BASED ON INCIDENTS REPORTED IN G1. THE DIF WILL REFERENCE THE MOST RECENTINCIDENT REPORTED OR THE INCIDENT THAT IMPACTED THE RESPONDENT THE MOST ???]

You said that the following happened to you during the most recent incident of SEXUAL PENETRATION

TIME:

CIRCUMSTANCE:

[PROGRAM NOTE: INSERT ANSWER FROM G1-B TO G1-C]

The next questions ask about what happened during the MOST RECENT <u>SEXUAL PENETRATION</u> INCIDENT you have experienced while attending UH.

GA1. How many people did this to you?

1 person [GO TO GA2a] 2 persons [SKIP TO GA2b] 3 or more persons [SKIP TO GA2b] [IF BLANK SKIP TO GA2b]

GA2a. [IF 1 PERSON, ASK GA2A, THEN GO TO G3]

Was the person(s) who behaved this way towards to you a...

Man Woman Other gender identity Don't know

GA2b. [IF >1 PERSON, ASK GA2B] Were any of the people that did this to you...

Man	Yes	No	Don't Know
Woman	Yes	No	Don't Know
Other gender identity	Yes	No	Don't Know



¹⁹ Modified from Black, M.C., Basile, K.C., Breiding, M.J., Smith, S.G., Walters, M.L., Merrick, M.T., Chen, J., & Stevens, M.R. (2011). *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 summary report*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

²⁰ Modified from the 2012-2013 National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).

GA3. How (s the person/ are the persons who behaved this way towards you associated with UH? (Mark all that apply)

Student

Faculty or instructor

Teaching assistant, research assistant, or graduate assistant

Coach or trainer

Administrator or professional staff

Counselor or academic advisor

Staff at residences

Campus Security or Public Safety

Visiting professor or staff

University contractor

UH alumni

Other staff

Other person associated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)

Non-student hanging out around dormitories or on campus or accompanying other students

The person was not associated with UH

Don't know association with UH

GA3a Did the person(s) who behaved this way towards you have any influence or control related to your (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

Everyday activities

Academic or professional career

Finances

Popularity/ social standing

Relationship with family and/or friends

Other type of influence or control

No influence or control over any of the above

I do not know

GA4. At the time of this event, what was the person(s) relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)

It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event

It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event

Teacher, counselor, academic advisor

Co-worker

Boss or supervisor

Friend, acquaintance, or classmate

Stranger

Other

Don't know/Refuse

GA5. Just prior to the incident, (was/were) (the person/any of the persons) who did this to you drinking alcohol?

Yes

No

Don't know



GA6. Just prior to the incident, (was/were) (the person/any of the persons) who did this to you using drugs?

Yes

No

Don't know

GA7. Just prior to the incident, were you drinking alcohol? Keep in mind that you are in no way responsible for what occurred, even if you had been drinking.

Yes

No

GA8. Just prior to the incident did you voluntarily take any drugs? Keep in mind that you are in no way responsible for what occurred, even if you had been on drugs.

Yes

No

GA9. Just prior to the incident, had you been given alcohol or another drug without your knowledge or consent?

Yes, I am certain I suspect, but I am not certain No Don't know

[IF GA7='YES' or GA8='YES' or GA9= 'YES' or 'I SUSPECT', ASK GA10. ELSE GO TO GA11]

GA10. Were you passed out for all or parts of this incident?

Yes

No

Not sure

GA11. Did this incident occur during an academic break or recess?

Yes

No

GA12. Did this incident occur on campus or on university associated off-campus property?

Yes [CONTINUE TO GA13a] No [SKIP TO GA13b] [IF BLANK THEN SKIP TO GA13b]



GA13a. [IF GA12=Yes] Where did this incident occur? (Mark all that apply)

University residence hall/dorm

Faculty or staff office

Teaching space (e.g. classrooms, laboratories, field settings)

Facility used by student organizations including fraternity or sorority houses

Other space used by a single-sex student social organization

Other residential housing

Non-residential building

UH vessel or other research facility

Restaurant or eatery (including cafeterias) on campus

Parking garage or parking lot on campus

Bar on campus

Other property (ex. outdoors): [FILL IN OPTION]

[FOR ANY RESPONSE OR IF BLANK SKIP TO GA14]

GA13b. [IF GA12=No] Where did this incident occur? (Mark all that apply)

Private residence

Fraternity house

Sorority house

Other space used by a single-sex student social organization

Restaurant, bar or club

Other social venue

Outdoor or recreational space

Some other place: [FILL IN OPTION]

GA14. Did any of the incidents affect you in any of the following ways: (Mark all that apply)

Interfered with your academic or professional participation or performance

Negatively affected your emotional or mental health

Negatively affected your physical health

Negatively affected you socially

Created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, work or residential environment

Other

None of the above

IF ANY CHECKED, PLEASE MARK ALL THAT APPLY

ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL

Please mark all of the following you experienced. MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams

Missed assignment deadlines or taking exams

Dropped classes

Lower grades, GPA, academic performance

Thought about dropping out of school



EMOTIONAL/ MENTAL HEALTH

Please mark all of the following you experienced. MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Loss of interest in daily activities

Felt helpless and hopeless

Nightmares/ trouble sleeping

Felt fearful or concerned about safety

Felt numb/detached

Felt like hurting myself

Thought about suicide

*If you're thinking about self-harm, there are resources.

Please contact: the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-8255 | 1-800-273-TALK

Website: https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/

PHYSICAL HEALTH

Please mark all of the following you experienced. (Mark all that apply)

Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)

Chipped or knocked out teeth

Head trauma, e.g. Concussion

Broken bones

Headaches/ stomach aches

Eating problems/ disorders

Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances

Needed to seek medical attention/ health care

Sexually transmitted infections [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC]

Internal injury from sexual contact e.g. vaginal or anal tearing [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC PENETRATION] Unwanted pregnancy [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC PENETRATION]

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Please mark all of the following you experienced, MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Stopped/reduced socializing with friends

Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs

Withdrew from/ afraid of people

Stopped/reduced volunteer activities

HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT

Please mark all of the following you experienced. MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Fearful for my safety

Changed living quarters

Changed daily routines

Changed where I went



[ASK GA16A-E FOR EACH PROGRAM MENTIONED ON G1-A2] GA16a. When did you most recently contact [Program] about this experience?

Fall of 2020 – present
Fall of 2019 – Summer of 2020
Fall of 2018 – Summer of 2019
Prior to Fall of 2018
[IF BLANK THEN CONTINUE TO GA16b]

GA16b. How useful was [Program] in helping you?

Not at all A little Somewhat Very Extremely

GA16c. At any time did you feel pressure from [Program] to take the following actions? (Mark all that apply)

To proceed with further reporting (e.g., file official report)
To proceed with adjudication (e.g., start disciplinary process at UH)
To initiate criminal justice process outside of UH
I felt no pressure

How would you rate [Program] on the following criteria?

GA16d. Respecting you

Excellent Very good Good Fair Poor

GA16e. Helping you understand your options going forward

Excellent Very good Good Fair Poor



Section GC - Detailed Incident Form (DIF) for QUESTION G2

[ASK 1 TIME BASED ON INCIDENTS REPORTED IN QUESTION G2]

[The DIF will reference the MOST RECENT nonconsensual non-penetrative sexual contact incident reported.]

You said that the following happened to you during the most recent incident of NONCONSENSUAL <u>NON-PENETRATIVE</u> SEXUAL CONTACT:

TIME:

CIRCUMSTANCE:

[PROGRAM NOTE: INSERT ANSWER FROM G2-B TO G2-C]

The next questions ask about what happened during THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT of NONCONSENSUAL NON-PENETRATIVE SEXUAL CONTACT you have experienced while attending UH.

GC1. How many people did this to you?

1 person [GO TO GC2a] 2 persons [GO TO GC2b] 3 or more persons [GO TO GC2b] [IF BLANK THEN GO TO GC2b]

GC2a. [IF 1 PERSON] Was the person who behaved this way towards to you...

Man Woman Other gender identity Don't know [FOR ANY RESPONSE OR IF BLANK THEN SKIP TO GC2c]

GC2b. [If >1 PERSON]

Were any of the people that did this to you...

Man	Yes	No	Don't Know
Woman	Yes	No	Don't Know
Other gender identity	Yes	No	Don't Know



GC3. How was the person(s) who did this to you associated with UH? (Mark all that apply)

Student

Faculty or instructor

Teaching assistant, research assistant, or graduate assistant

Coach or trainer

Administrator or professional staff

Counselor or academic advisor

Staff at residences

Campus Security or Public Safety

Visiting professor or staff

University contractor

UH alumni

Other staff: [FILL IN OPTION]

Other person associated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)

Non-student hanging out around dormitories or on campus or accompanying other students

The person was not associated with UH

Don't know association with UH

GC3A Did the person(s) who did this have any influence or control related to your (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

Everyday activities

Academic or professional career

Finances

Popularity/ social standing

Relationship with family and/or friends

Other type of influence or control

No influence or control over any of the above

I do not know

GC4. At the time of this incident, what was the person(s) relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)

It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event

It was someone I used to be involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event

Teacher, counselor, or academic advisor

Co-worker,

Boss, or supervisor

Friend, acquaintance or classmate

Stranger

Other

Don't know/Refused

GC5. Did any of the incidents affect you in any of the following ways: (Mark all that apply)

Interfered with your academic or professional participation or performance

Negatively affected your emotional or mental health

Negatively affected your physical health

Negatively affected you socially

Created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, work or residential environment

Other

None of the above

IF ANY CHECKED, PLEASE MARK ALL THAT APPLY



ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL

Please mark all of the following you experienced. MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams

Missed assignment deadlines or taking exams

Dropped classes

Lower grades, GPA, academic performance

Thought about dropping out of school

EMOTIONAL/ MENTAL HEALTH

Please mark all of the following you experienced. MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Loss of interest in daily activities

Felt helpless and hopeless

Nightmares/ trouble sleeping

Felt fearful or concerned about safety

Felt numb/detached

Felt like hurting myself

Thought about suicide

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Website: https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/

PHYSICAL HEALTH

Please mark all of the following you experienced. (Mark all that apply)

Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)

Chipped or knocked out teeth

Head trauma, e.g. Concussion

Broken bones

Headaches/ stomach aches

Eating problems/ disorders

Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances

Needed to seek medical attention/ health care

Sexually transmitted infections [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC]

Internal injury from sexual contact e.g. vaginal or anal tearing [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC PENETRATION] Unwanted pregnancy [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC PENETRATION]

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Please mark all of the following you experienced, MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Stopped/reduced socializing with friends

Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs

Withdrew from/ afraid of people

Stopped/reduced volunteer activities

HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT

Please mark all of the following you experienced. MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Fearful for my safety

Changed living quarters

Changed daily routines

Changed where I went



GC6. At any time while enrolled at UH, have you ever contacted any of the following about any of the experiences? (Mark all that apply)

UH Mānoa -- Counseling & Student Development Center

UH Mānoa -- Office of Gender Equity

UH Mānoa -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Mānoa -- University Health Services Mānoa

UH Mānoa -- Women's Center

UH Hilo -- Counseling Services

UH Hilo -- Student Medical Services

UH Hilo -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Hilo -- Women's Center

UH West O'ahu -- Counseling Services

UH West O'ahu -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Maui College -- Health Center

UH Maui College -- Personal Support Counseling

UH Maui College -- Title IX Coordinator

Hawai'i Community College -- Counseling Advising & Support Services Center

Hawai'i Community College -- Health Services

Hawai'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Honolulu Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Honolulu Community College -- Wellness Center

Kapi'olani Community College -- Health Services

Kapi'olani Community College -- Mental Health Counselor

Kapi'olani Community College -- Student Affairs Counselor

Kapi'olani Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Kaua'i Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Kaua'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Kaua'i Community College -- Wellness Center

Leeward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Leeward Community College -- Student Health Center

Leeward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Windward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Windward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

None of the above [GO TO F12]

[IF NO PROGRAM MARKED GO TO GC9]

GC7. IFOR EACH PROGRAM MARKEDI

When did you most recently contact [Program] about (this experience/these experiences)?

Fall of 2020 – present

Fall of 2019 - Summer of 2020

Fall of 2018 - Summer of 2019

Prior to Fall of 2018



GC8. [FOR EACH PROGRAM MARKED].

Thinking about the most recent time you contacted them, how useful was [Program] in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Verv

Extremely

GC9. [IF NO PROGRAMS CONTACTED]

Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at UH? (Mark all that apply)

Did not know where to go or who to tell

Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct

Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult

I did not think anyone would believe me

I did not think it was serious enough to report

I did not want the person to get into trouble

I feared negative social consequences

I did not think anything would be done

I feared it would not be kept confidential

I heard the programs and services were not helpful

Incident was not on campus or associated with the school

Incident did not occur while attending school

I had a past negative experience with a campus program

I thought services were limited because of COVID-19

I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19

I was uncomfortable or worried about changes in Title IX regulations, such as [IF YOU WISH, PLEASE SPECIFY]:

Other: [FILL IN OPTION]

GC10. Did you tell any of the following persons about this? (Mark all that apply)

Friend

Family member

Faculty or instructor

Other Administrative Staff

Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy

Therapist or counselor

Sexual or romantic partner

Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)

Physician

Someone else

I didn't tell anyone (else)



Table V1: Reliability Analysis from SPSS Output on Campus Climate Perception

Reliability Statistics								
	Cronbach's Alpha Based on							
Cronbach's Alpha	Standardized Items	N of Items						
.775	.790	3						

Summary Item Statistics:								
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Maximum/ Minimum	Variance	N of Items	
Item Means	1.905	1.632	2.190	.558	1.342	.078	3	
Item Variances	1.022	.757	1.291	.534	1.705	.071	3	
Inter-Item Covariances	.547	.506	.623	.117	1.231	.003	3	

Item-Total Statistics:									
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item- Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted				
B1	3.52	3.020	.515	.276	.825				
B2	4.08	3.331	.711	.551	.614				
B3	3.82	3.060	.643	.513	.661				

Table V2: Reliability Analysis from SPSS Output on Knowledge of UH Policies and Procedures of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Reliability Statistics								
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items						
.934	.933	6						

Summary Item Statistics:								
					Maximum /		N of	
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Minimum	Variance	Items	
Item Means	3.315	2.993	3.528	.535	1.179	.041	6	
Item Variances	1.890	1.679	2.002	.323	1.192	.014	6	
Inter-Item Covariances	1.325	1.022	1.648	.626	1.612	.031	6	

Item-Total Statistics:								
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item- Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted			
C2b	16.36	37.999	.714	.591	.932			
C2c	16.45	36.005	.805	.696	.921			
C2d	16.71	34.707	.862	.770	.914			
C2e	16.60	35.044	.857	.782	.914			
C2f	16.43	36.011	.805	.678	.921			
C2h	16.89	35.891	.780	.633	.924			

Table V3: Reliability Analysis from SPSS Output on Perception of Reporting on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.925	.93	7

Summary Item Statistics:								
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Maximum/ Minimum	Variance	N of Items	
Item Means	4.566	4.483	4.640	.157	1.035	.003	7	
Item Variances	1.808	1.426	2.570	1.144	1.803	.178	7	
Inter-Item Covariances	1.151	.910	1.636	.726	1.798	.026	7	

Item-Total Statistics:									
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item- Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted				
12	27.32	46.404	.780	.646	.912				
13	27.33	46.537	.801	.697	.910				
14	27.40	45.218	.820	.723	.908				
15	27.39	46.487	.790	.638	.911				
16	27.42	43.780	.842	.751	.905				
17	27.48	43.332	.808	.703	.909				
18	27.43	45.980	.573	.340	.937				