UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI'I SYSTEM ANNUAL REPORT



REPORT TO THE 2022 LEGISLATURE

Annual Report on Campus Safety and Accountability

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I. Introduction

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

In 2015, UH established a system Office of Institutional Equity ("OIE") to oversee UH's gender equity initiatives, under the guidance of the UH System Vice President for Administration. As a part of these initiatives, UH undertook a year-long planning process to develop a survey instrument that would measure students' attitudes, behaviors and standards in the context of trying to address and prevent sexual harassment and gender-based violence.

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

Following the release of the 2017 survey report, each UH campus assembled an Action Plan Committee to develop and implement a year-long project that would address a campus-specific issue identified in the 2017 survey findings.

Findings from the 2017 survey also informed the planning and development of the 2019 survey. UH launched the 2019 Student Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence on January 22, 2019. Results from the 2019 survey were published on the OIE website in January 2020 and serve as a guide for continued campus action.

Findings from the 2017 and 2019 surveys, in turn, informed the planning and development of the 2021 survey. UH launched the 2021 Student Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence on January 26, 2021. Results from the 2021 survey will be made public on the OIE website before the end of January 2022 and will guide continued campus action.

UH's 2017, 2019, and 2021 surveys fulfill the requirements of Act 208, Session Laws of Hawai'i 2016, which requires UH to conduct a campus climate survey of students by March 31, 2017 and to repeat the survey every two years. UH will launch a fourth survey in January 2023 in compliance with the state law.

Pursuant to Act 208, UH, through this report, addresses the Legislature's request for information by providing:

- Information on the number of sexual assaults that occurred on a UH campus within the past five years;
- A summary of the most recent campus climate survey results; and

UH recommendations and efforts to improve campus safety and accountability.

II. <u>Sexual Assault Occurrence on a University of Hawai'i System Campus</u> <u>Within the Past Five Years</u>

The University of Hawai'i provides information on each campus' sexual assault data using the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (the "Clery Act"). The information is publicly available through the Annual Security Reports for each campus. The contact information and website links to each campus is available at: <u>Link to UH Campus' Safety Contact and Website Information</u>.

The Clery Act defines campus as follows:

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

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

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

2016- 2020 Annual Security Report (ASR): On-Campus Sexual Offense Incidence <u>Data</u>¹

(NR) Not Reported

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

Four-Year Universities

Campus Name: University of Hawaiʻi at Mānoa – Main Campus			Year		
Incident Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rape	13	7	3	3	5
Fondling	5	5	6	3	3
Incest	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0

Campus Name: University of Hawai'i at Mānoa – Kaka'ako Campus Units (John A. Burns School of Medicine and UH Cancer Center)	Year				
Incident Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0

Campus Name: University of Hawai'i at Hilo	Year				
Incident Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rape	0	0	0	2	1
Fondling	0	1	1	1	2
Incest	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Any Annual Security Report discrepancies for prior years will be addressed by the campus's campus security departments in its respective 2020 Annual Security Report.

Campus Name: University of Hawaiʻi at West Oʻahu	Year				
Incident Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0

Two-Year Community Colleges

Campus Name: Hawai'i Community College - Manono	Year				
Incident Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rape	NR	0	0	0	0
Fondling	NR	0	0	0	0
Incest	NR	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	NR	0	0	0	0

Campus Name: Hawai'i Community College - West Hawai'i Campus (Pālamanui)	Year				
Incident Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rape	NR	0	0	0	0
Fondling	NR	0	0	0	0
Incest	NR	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	NR	0	0	0	0

^{*}NOTE ON "NR" (not reported) 2016 DATA: revisions occurred and the data under the old definitions were 0, but are listed here as NR for technical accuracy.

Campus Name: Honolulu Community College- Main Campus			Year		
Incident Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rape	0	1	1	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0

Campus Name: Honolulu Community College- Marine Education Training Program	Year				
Incident Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0

Campus Name: Honolulu Community College- Aeronautics Maintenance Technology Training Program			Year		
Incident Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0

Campus Name: Kapiʻolani Community College	Year					
Incident Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	
Fondling	0	0	0	1	0	
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	

Campus Name: Kaua'i Community College	Year				
Incident Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	NR	NR	NR	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0

Campus Name: Leeward Community College - Pearl City					
Campus			Year		
Incident Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	1	1	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0

Campus Name: Leeward Community College – Wai'anae Campus		Year						
Incident Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020			
Rape	0	0	0	0	0			
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0			
Incest	0	0	0	0	0			
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0			

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

Campus Name: University of Hawai'i Maui College – Main Campus			Year		
Incident Type	2016	2017**	2018	2019	2020
Rape	NR	0	0	0	0
Fondling	NR	0	0	0	0
Incest	NR	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	NR	0	0	0	0

Campus Name: University of Hawai'i Maui College – Lāhaina Education Center			Year		
Incident Type	2016	2017**	2018	2019	2020
Rape	NR	0	0	0	0
Fondling	NR	0	0	0	0
Incest	NR	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	NR	0	0	0	0

Campus Name: University of Hawai'i Maui College – Hāna Education Center	Year						
Incident Type	2016	2017**	2018	2019	2020		
Rape	NR	0	0	0	0		
Fondling	NR	0	0	0	0		
Incest	NR	0	0	0	0		
Statutory Rape	NR	0	0	0	0		

Campus Name: University of Hawai'i Maui College – Lana'i Education Center			Year		
Incident Type	2016	2017**	2018	2019	2020
Rape	NR	0	0	0	0
Fondling	NR	0	0	0	0
Incest	NR	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	NR	0	0	0	0

Campus Name: University of Hawai'i Maui College – Moloka'i Education Center/Farm			Year		
Incident Type	2016	2017**	2018	2019	2020
Rape	NR	0	0	0	0
Fondling	NR	0	0	0	0
Incest	NR	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	NR	0	0	0	0

^{**} NOTE ON REVISION: In ASR 2020, UH Maui College retroactively reported statistics for incidents occurring in 2017 under the modified 2013 Clery definitions. Previously, in ASR 2019 and ASR 2018, the campus reported incidents occurring in 2017 under the pre-2013 Clery definitions. The campus reported that this revision was made to reflect that during that year, incident data was collected under both the pre-2013 and modified 2013 definitions.

Revisions occurred and the data for 2016 under the old definitions were 0, but are listed here as NR for technical accuracy.

Campus Name: Windward Community College			Year		
Incident Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rape	0	0	0	0	1
Fondling	0	1	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0

III. Summary of the Most Recent Campus Climate Survey Results

Through an extensive planning process and with assistance from both local and national experts, in the spring of 2019, UH deployed a climate survey to all adult students across all campuses. A report of the findings was created by an independent research company, and is included as Appendix A. The 2019 Survey report is also available on the UH System Title IX website. Results of the 2021 survey will be made available on the UH System Title IX website by January 2022.

IV. <u>University Recommendations and Efforts to Improve Campus Safety and</u> Accountability

Data from the January 2017 Student Climate Survey on Sex Harassment and Gender-Based Violence was used as baseline indicators of campus safety and accountability. In response to the 2017 survey results, each campus was responsible for developing and implementing an action plan. While plans were campus-specific, overall, the plans prioritized the development of programmatic, education and training initiatives as well as development of policies and procedures regarding sexual harassment and gender-based violence. Campus action plans were released in the 2018 Fall Semester and implemented throughout the 2018-2019 Academic Year. Campuses submitted a metrics report at the end of project monitoring period in July 2019.

Upon the release of the January 2019 survey data, campuses used the 2019 survey findings to further evaluate and update the campus action plans developed in 2018. Campuses largely continued to execute their existing action plans in the 2019-2020 Academic Year and Fall 2020 Semester due to COVID-19-related restrictions, which limited campuses' ability to engage in new programming and initiatives. The extended plans continue to address issues of sexual harassment and gender-based violence, implementing necessary measures and resources to sustain the community's commitment to working together to ensure safe and inclusive campuses. Summaries of the renewed Campus Action plans and final metrics reports are included as Appendix B.

The 2021 campus climate survey accomplished record response rates, despite outreach challenges posed by COVID-19. Key stakeholders, including campus Title IX Coordinators and executive leadership including campus chancellors have been briefed on the results from the 2021 survey and OIE has begun meeting with the campuses to update campus action plan goals and metrics.

Additionally, OIE has strengthened partnerships with community and criminal justice resources through engagement with the State of Hawaii's Sexual Assault Response Team, a statewide

entity facilitating county-led teams administered by the Hawaii Office of the Attorney General. OIE and the Honolulu Sexual Assault Response Team (consisting of members from the Sexual Abuse Treatment Center, the Honolulu Police Department and the Honolulu Office of the Prosecuting Attorney) have hosted joint meetings to build professional relationships, strengthen referral systems, provide cross- training regarding service criteria, develop best practices regarding shared cases and effectuate collaborations to better serve victims across systems.

In response to the 2020 Regulations issued by the U.S. Department of Education, the University modified its current policy and procedures governing Title IX related sexual harassment. The Interim Executive Policy, EP 1.204 and Interim Administrative Procedure, AP 1.204 were made effective as of August 14, 2020. Per the Regulations, UH adopted various new policy terms and definitions, including an updated definition for Title IX Sexual Harassment. Additionally, formal complaints alleging Title IX related sexual harassment is now subject to an adjudication procedure, which includes a mandatory cross-examination of the Complainant and Respondent during a hearing prior to the issuance of a final decision on the findings. The latest version of the Interim Executive Policy and Administrative Procedure on Title IX Sexual Harassment is available on the Institutional Equity website.

UH also updated its comprehensive online training program to educate the University community on their rights, responsibilities, and available resources under Title IX, the University's Executive Policy on Sex Discrimination and Gender-based Violence (EP 1.204), and VAWA. The latest version of this training program is compliant with the 2020 Title IX Regulations. Trainings include various curriculum types, customized to address the unique experiences of UH's various audiences, including community college, undergraduate, and graduate students, student athletes and athletics staff, and employees. All employees receive notice regarding the employee training upon their hire and training is promoted to all University constituents each semester. In addition to the online training, OIE and Campus Title IX Coordinators continue to provide live training, which provides further insight into specific areas of Title IX and UH policy. To strengthen the Title IX reporting and response infrastructure, OIE hosted Saundra Schuster from the national expert organization Association of Title IX Administrators (ATIXA) in April 2021 to facilitate a four-day training for all Title IX Coordinators and any staff who may be involved with the formal process leading to a Title IX hearing. In addition to relaunching OIE's comprehensive online training program to educate the University community on their rights, responsibilities, and available resources under state and federal law and University policy, OIE continues work with other campus experts on a homegrown learning management system for future training opportunities for faculty, staff, and students.

To increase access to confidential advocacy services, OIE established an inaugural advocacy program, housing three full-time advocates to serve all six Oahu campuses. Launched in August 2020, the confidential advocacy program assists the campuses in meeting State law mandates and provides short and long-term case management, processing advising, safety planning, information, referral and brief services to student and employee survivors of sexual violence and other forms of sex discrimination and gender based violence.

To further build and strengthen resources and professional capacity of advocates, OIE assisted the State Attorney General's Office in the programmatic and curricular development of an inaugural statewide "Victim Services Training Academy". Launched in November 2020, the pilot training program provides a three-week training course for victim advocates statewide. OIE

advocates are participating in the rigorous piloted academy to further refine their assessment and trauma-informed interviewing and case management skills.

V. <u>Conclusion</u>

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



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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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SURVEY INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND



INTRODUCTION

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 2018 term This "current academic year" question captured only those events that occurred during one full semester (Fall 2018) and the first month or two of the second semester (Spring 2019).



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 40,861 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 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 nonconsensual 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 Participants Experiencing Different Types of Gender Violence At Any Time While Enrolled by Date of Survey Completion – 2021										
		UH CAMPUSES PARTICIPANTS (n=6726) (n=3905)			PARTIC	SURVEY SIPANTS 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 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

^{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.

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**/ **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.

Table 1: Comparison of All UH Students and Students with Completed Surveys, and Completed Survey Response Rates, by Student Characteristics - 2021										
	UH Adult Student Population System-wide (Est. n =)	UH Adult Student Population System-wide (%)	Survey Participants	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										
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%	-			
Unknown (Not comparable) CAMPUS	1,374	3.4%	-	-	-	-	-			

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	In-Person Exposure To Students, Faculty, Staff			Social Events Time With Students & Others Associated With UH			Stress In Personal Or Home 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.

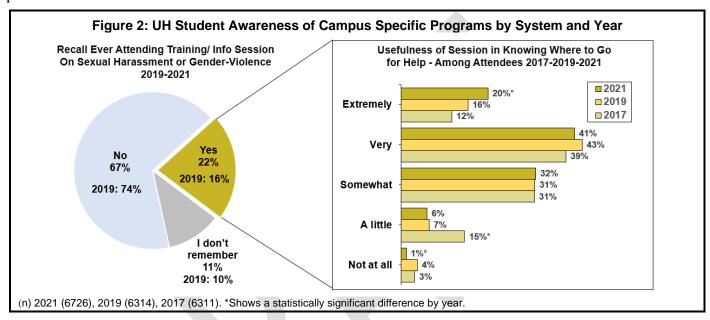


Figure 1: U	UH Stu	ident Pe	rceptions of R	isk on Al	I UH Campuses	
■Extremely/Ve	lematic Somewhat Problematic			■A Little/Not At All Problematic	_	
How Problematic is sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH	2021	12.0%	23.0%	,	64.0%	
	2019	10.0%*	23.0%		67.0%	
	2017	14.7%	2	7.8%*	57.5%*	
Perceived Likelihood of Being at Personal Risk for Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment	2021	2.9%10.8	<mark>8%</mark>		86.2%	
	2019	<mark>2.9%10.8%</mark> 86.3%				
	2017	3.4 <mark>%11.3</mark>	<mark>3%</mark>		85.3%	
Perceived Likelihood of Being at Personal Risk of Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment during UH	2021	6.6%	16.8%		76.7%	
	2019	7.1%	17.8%	75.1%		
Sponsored Off-Campus Events	2017	6.6%	17.2%		76.2%	
Shows a statistically significant difference by y	ear.					

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.

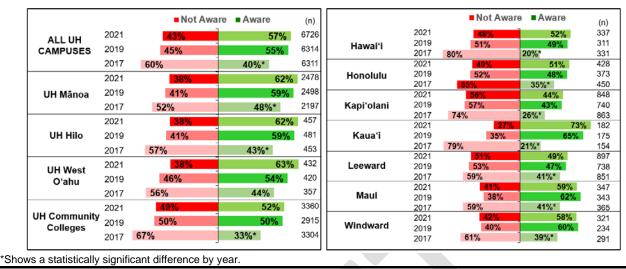
In addition to the increase in attendance at UH training sessions, 3 in 5 students (61%) found the training extremely or very useful. The "extremely useful" rating increased significantly from 16 percent in 2019 to 20 percent in 2021.



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.

Figure 3: UH Student Awareness of Title IX Mink Act Services by System, Campus and Year



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:

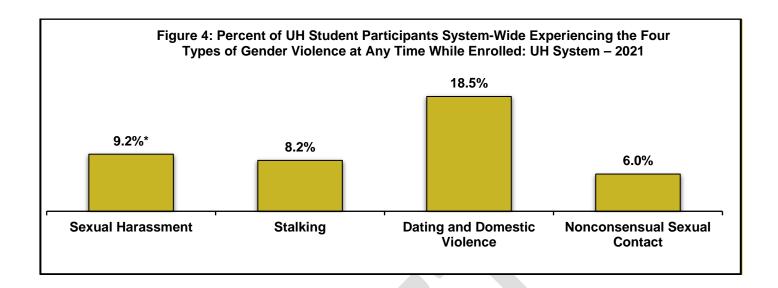
- Sexual Harassment
- Stalking
- Dating and Domestic Violence (also referred to as Intimate Partner Violence)
- Nonconsensual Sexual Contact, which included two sub-categories:
 - Nonconsensual penetrative contact including penetration of the vagina or anus with a penis, finger or object; oral sex when 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

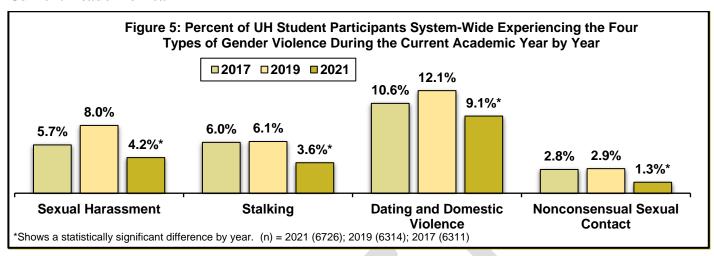
In 2021, UH survey participants reporting gender violence for the time period "any time while enrolled" ranged from a 6.0 percent to 18.5 percent. Across all UH campuses, approximately 1 in 16 UH survey participants (6%) indicated an incident of nonconsensual sexual contact (NSC) since matriculation 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.

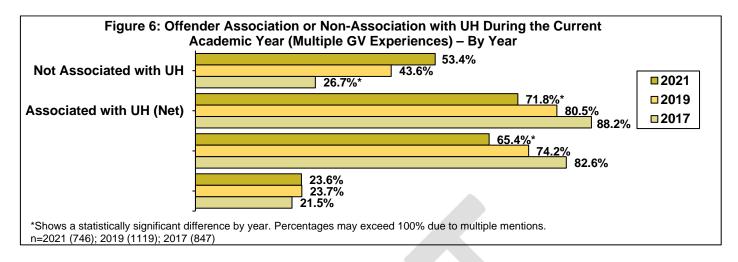
While the decline in gender violence prevalence was evident across all four behaviors, what affected decreased prevalence was uncertain given the change in campus environment with less in-person student, faculty and staff contact, and less time socializing with students and persons associated with UH. 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

UH Student

UH Staff & Faculty





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 U Reporting Perpetrators' Asso				
	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%
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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.

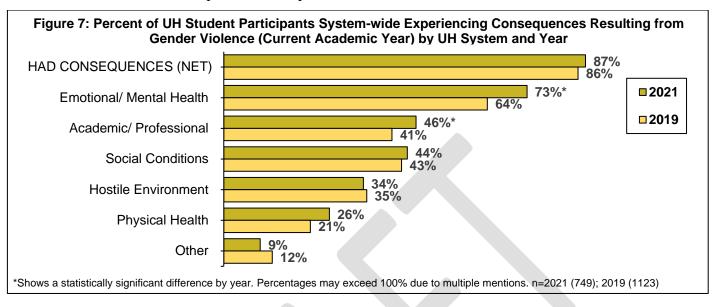
Among students experiencing consequences, the three most frequently mentioned were, in rank order: Emotional or behavioral health (67.1%); negative academic or professional impacts (41.3%) and negative social conditions (40.4%). Academic/ professional consequences included reduced academic performance,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

Table 4: Percent of UH Stude Four Typ	ent Participants S es of Gender Vio				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														
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 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: Percent of Student Participants' Perceptions of How Problematic Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment Is at UH by System, Campus and Year															
	ALL U	H CAM	PUSES	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=6673	n=6311	n=6308	n=2471	n=2498	n=2196	n=452 n=480 n=453 n=427 n=419 n				n=356	n=3323	n=2914	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%				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 si	gnificant	difference	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: Percen	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	ı	ŀ	Kapi'olan	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)	11.1%													
Extremely	5.7%*	2.6%	2.2%	5.6%	3.8%	8.4%*	5.4%*	2.9%	4.2%	7.8%	3.5%	6.6%		
Very	5.4%	6.1%	6.8%	4.5%	7.2%	9.7%*	5.8%	4.2%	8.6%*	3.0%	2.7%	5.0%		
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%	20.3%	28.2%*	23.5%	22.3%	24.0%	24.5%	26.1%	26.8%	15.3%	23.3%	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 signifi	shows a statistically significant difference by year.													

Table A-1-3: Percent of U				erceptions UHCC Ca			ic Sexual	Assault o	r Sexual			
		Leeward			Maui			Windward				
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017			
n=885												
Extremely/Very (Net) 11.7% 12.5% 13.9% 8.6% 8.9% 9.7% 12.8% 7.8% 12.8%												
Extremely	6.4%											
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 difference by year.												

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 \	Nest O	'ahu	_	Commu College	
	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)	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: Perce Sexual			udent Pa ual Hara	-								k for
		Hawai'	i		Honolul	ı		Kapi'olan	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)	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%	1	-	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%

Table A-2-3: Percent Sexual As	of UHCC St sault or Se								Risk for					
		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) 2.2% 2.3% 2.5% 0.9% 1.5% 1.9% 2.3% 3.1% 3.5%														
Extremely	0.5%													
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 year.														

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

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

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														
	1	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%														
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	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 significant difference by year.															

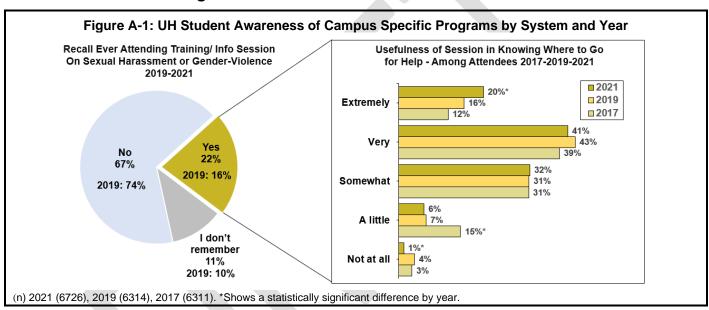
Table A-3-2: Percent of Student Participants and Perceived Likelihood of Being at Personal Risk of Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment during UH Sponsored Off-Campus Events by UHCC and Year													
		Hawai'i			Honolul	u	1	Kapi'olar	ni		Kaua'i		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	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 significant difference by year.



Table A-3-3: Percent Assault or Se		•												
		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	year.	•	•		•	•	•	•					

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: Percen Session About										tion
		ALL UH CAMPUSES		lānoa	UH	Hilo	UH Wes	st Oʻahu	UH Con Colle	•
	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 l	oy 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: Per Session A				-						_				on
	Hav	vaiʻi	Hone	olulu	Kapi'	olani	Kai	uaʻi	Leev	ward	Ma	aui	Wind	ward
	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 sign	ificant dif	ference b	by 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 Sexual Ha					•		•			About					
		b	y Systen	ո, Campւ	is and Ye	ear									
		UH PUSES	UH N	lānoa	UH	Hilo	UH Wes	st Oʻahu	UH Con Colle	nmunity eges					
	2021 2019 2019														
n=2050 n=1834 n=647 n=679 n=109 n=132 n=78 n=73 n=1217 n=950															
xtremely/Very (Net) 61.1%* 58.2% 52.0% 55.1% 66.6% 53.1% 66.1% 71.8% 68.5%* 62.3%															
Extremely (Net) 61.1% 58.2% 52.0% 55.1% 66.6% 53.1% 66.1% 71.8% 68.5% 62.3% 62.3% 65.6															
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 significan	nt difference	by year.													



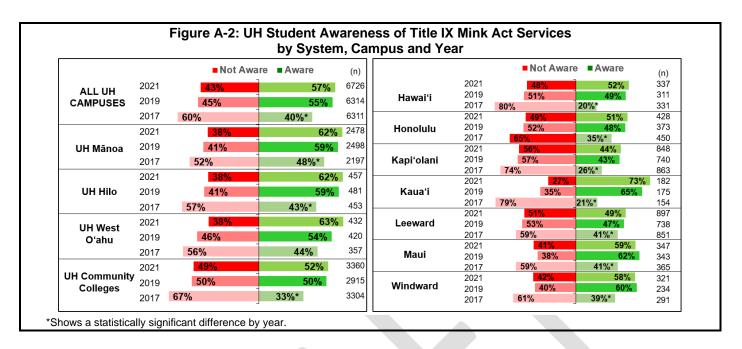
Table A-5-2: Pero Sexual				nder- B	ased \	/iolenc		Their F	_					out	
	Hav	vaiʻi	Hone	olulu	Kapi	olani	Ka	uaʻi	Leev	ward	Ma	aui	Wind	lward	
	2021 2019 2021 2019 2021 2019 2021 2019 2021 2019 2021 2019 2021 2019 2021 2019														
	n=134 n=117 n=135 n=105 n=309 n=235 n=68 n=59 n=326 n=254 121 n=101 n=123 n=79														
Extremely/Very (Net)	xtremely/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															
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	oy year.												

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.

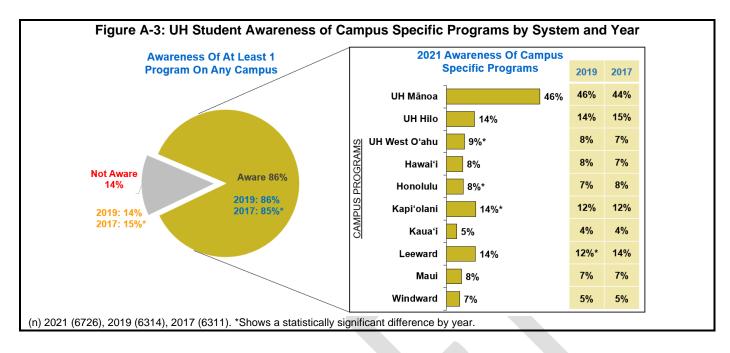


Awareness of Other Gender Violence Services Provided by UH

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:				nt Part ne Cai							ided E	By UH		
	-	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
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%			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

	<u> </u>		tuaem	S HOI	ne Cai	npus i	by bys	tem, c	ampu	5 Allu	rear		•		
		ALL UF AMPUS	-	U	H Māno	oa		UH Hilo)	UH	West O	'ahu		Commu College	
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	difference	ce by year	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: Perc	ent of S		Particip UHCC C				ervices	Provide	d by Ul	Н,	
		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 significan	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: Po	ercent of \$			ts' Awarei		ervices P	rovided b	y UH,	
		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 diffe	erence by yea	ır.							

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.

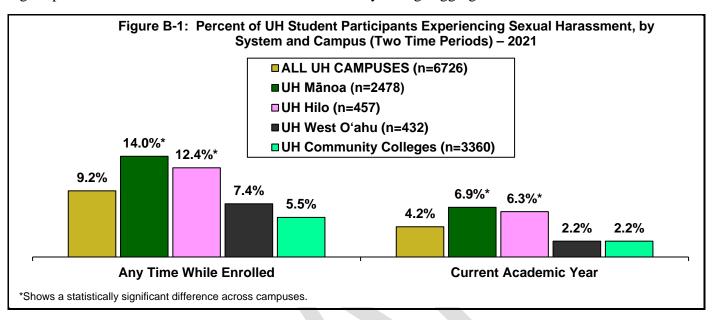
Percent of Students Sexually Harassed at Any Time While Enrolled at UH

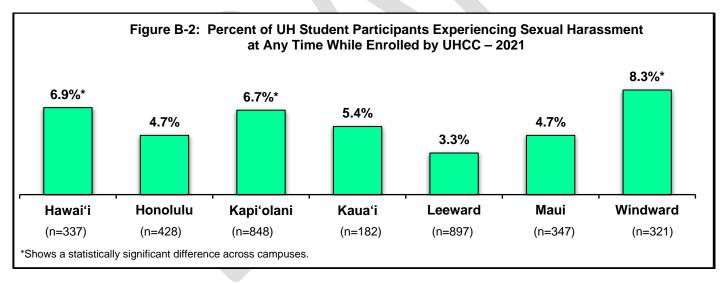
In 2021, just under 1 in 10 survey participants (9.2%) reported having been sexually harassed since matriculation at any of UH's 10 campuses. Prevalence was significantly higher at the four-year UH Mānoa (14%) and UH Hilo campuses (12.4%), which offer post-graduate programs and have larger enrollments, 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:	Perce	nt of U				ints Ex us and	•	cing S	exual l	Harass	ment,		
	_	ALL UI	-	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
	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 statis	tically sign	ificant di	fference	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.

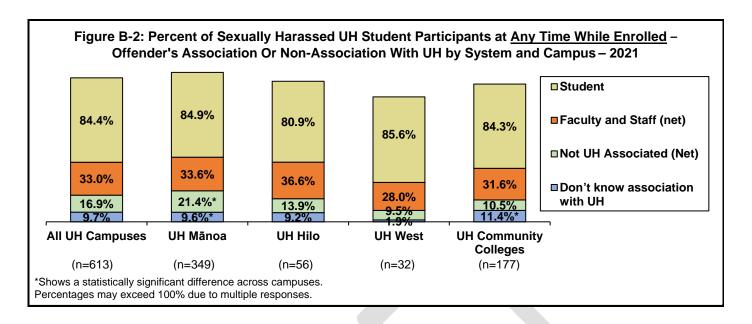
Tab	le B-1-2:	Percer	t of UH	Student	t Partici	pants E	xperien	cina Sex	cual Har	assmen	t.		
	Table B-1-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by UHCC Campus and Year												
	Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi												
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	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%	
		Leev	ward			Ma	aui			Wind	ward		
	2021	20	19	2017	2021	20	19	2017	2021	20	19	2017	
	n=897	7 n=7	738	n=851	n=347	7 n=	343	n=365	n=321	n=2	234	n=291	
Current Academic Year	1.7%	4.6	5%*	3.3%	1.9%	4.6	6%	3.0%	2.4%*	9.8	3%	7.2%	
*Shows a statistically sign	Shows a statistically significant difference by year.												

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

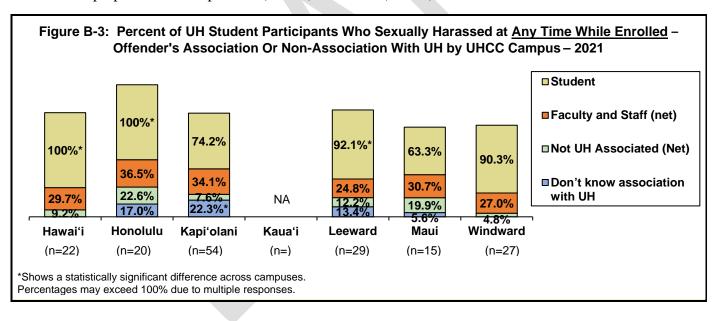
Both the 2017 and 2019 questionnaire included a description associating the offender with UH in the sexual harassment question: "Has a student, or someone employed or associated with UH" acted in a sexually harassing manner. This de facto inclusion of UH association in the prevalence question had an 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														ic Yea	ır –
Offende	Į.	ALL UH CAMPUSES			Assoc		with UH by Systen UH Hilo				West O		UH C	ommi	•
	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%	-	-	ŀ	-				-	0.8%	-
University contractor	0.4%	0.5%	-	0.5%	1.0%		1.3%	-	ľ				-	-	-
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%				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 10 *Shows a statistically signific	0% due ant diffe	to multi rence b	ple resp y year.	onses.											

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 Sexuall Offender's Associa											iic rea	. –	
	Hawai'i				Honolulu			Kapiolani			Kaua'i		
	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%		
Faculty 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%		-		
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)					-	\triangle	-	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					16.8%	17.4%	18.9%	8.3%	13.5%		6.9%		

^{*}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 –
Offender's Association or Non-Association with UH by UHCC Campus and Year

	Leeward				Maui		Windward			
	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%	
*Channe a statistically simplificant difference by										

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



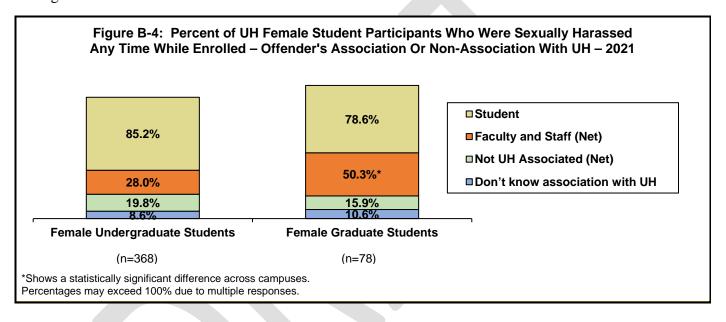


Association with UH Among UH Female Survey Participants

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.

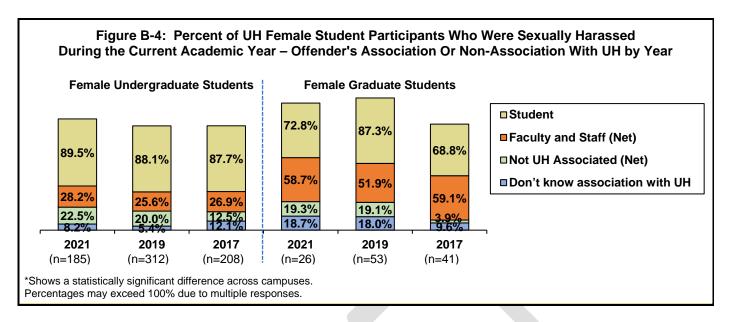
There were no significant differences among other groups of perpetrators reported by female graduate vs. undergraduate students.



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 UH		U	UH Mānoa			UH Hild)	UH	Nest 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	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			Kapi'olani			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%	
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 significal	ınt differen	ice 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%	1	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	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 ca	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	Kaua'i	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	cross 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 TGQN Decline Hetero LGBN Decline sian lan nese pino											Other 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	stically signi	ficant differ	ence acros	s segments	3.		•	•	•	•			

	Table B-5-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021												
	Disa	bility		Residence)	Club Participation							
	Yes No housing Walk Walk Honor Athletics Culture Social Oth												
	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 statist	ically significa	ant difference	across segm	ents.	•								

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 Graduate and Community Undergraduates Professional Colleges Freshman more Junior Senior 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	Current 6.4% 5.3% 2.2%* 3.8%* 5.0%* 6.9% 6.6% 5.7%*														
*Shows a statistically s	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 Academic Year	8.5%*	5.7%*	3.1%	2.2%*	3.8%*	0.6%	20.5%*		6.1%	11.9%*	8.2%	1.0%			

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 UH UH UH West UH Community CAMPUSES Mānoa UH Hilo Oʻahu 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 Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – With One or More Offenders, by UHCC Campus – 2021

VI	ritii One or i	viole Offerio	iers, by one	C Callipus	<u> </u>		
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	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 differen	ce across camp	ouses.					

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		arassed UH Stude More Offenders, b		ring the Current Ac s and Year	cademic Year –
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges

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														
Number of	0004 0000 0007 0004 0000 0000 0000 0000														
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%
3 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 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%	1	28.8%	37.1%		16.9%	

Table B-6-4: Perc	Table B-6-4: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – With One or More Offenders, by System, Campus and 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	cant 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: Percer	nt of Sexually Harass Gender of Offend				Enrolled –
	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 dif Percentages may exceed 100% du					

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 Windward														
	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%	-	-							
*Chave a statistically significant dif	faranca caraca cam													

Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

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: Percen	Table B-7-3: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Gender of Offenders by System, Campus and Year												
		UH PUSES	UH Mānoa		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%	-	5.5%		11.5%	8.8%	2.3%			
Don't know 2.9% 1.1% 3.9%* 0.7% - 1.6% - 1.4% 1.79													
*Shows a statistically significan	t difference	by year/ Pe	rcentages m	nay exceed	100% due to	multiple re	sponses.	•					

	Gender of Offenders by UHCC Campus and Year														
	Hav	vai'i	Hon	olulu	Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Ma	aui	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 Oʻahu, 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 Hawaiʻi 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	nce 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	ce 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														rting
Number of Sexual	_	ALL UF	-	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%	ı	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 sign	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		Honolulu			K	api'olar	าi	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 signifi	icant differ	ence by ye	ear.												

	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	cant difference	e 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	y System, Cam	pus and Year	
	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.

Table B-9-2: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by UHCC Campus													
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kauaʻi	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%		-	-	-						
Don't know	4.7%	-	-		-	5.6%	5.3%						
*Shows a statistically significant difference by ca	•												

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.

Table B-9-3: Pe Rel									nts Du					ic Yea	ır –
	-	ALL UF	-	U	H Māno	oa		UH Hild)	UH	West O	ʻahu	_	Commu College	
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
			n=358					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%
	Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.														

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	Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Kaua'i		
	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 difference by year.

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

resident to entended at time of including (a) by enter and real											
		Leeward	ł		Maui		V	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 Sexua Whose Offender in Po					
	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	•				

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 Sexua Whose Offender in Po							led –
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kauaʻi	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%	1	4.0%
Relationship with family and/or friends	13.2%	25.6%	19.0%		17.8%	1	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 Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple re							

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 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.

	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West Oʻahu		UH Communit 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%

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	vai'i	Hon	olulu	Kapi	ʻolani	Ka	uaʻi	Lee	ward	Ma	aui	Wind	dward
	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



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 Hara Facing Different Conse					=nrolled –
	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%



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						ile Enrolle	ed –
Facing Differe	nt Conse	quences b	y UHCC Ca	mpus – 2	021	ı	
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kauaʻi	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 or exams	31.1%	22.0%	18.5%		36.9%*	10.5%	18.1%
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 Facing Difference						ile Enroll	ed –
Con't	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kauaʻi	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													
Facing Differer	t Cons	equenc	es by U	H Syste	m, Can	npus an	d Year						
	ALL	. UH					UH V	Vest	UH Com	nmunity			
	CAMP	USES	UH M	lānoa	UH	Hilo	Oʻa	ıhu	Colle	eges			
	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 Facing Differer				•				nt Acad	demic Y	ear –		
		UH PUSES	UH M	ānoa	UH	Hilo	UH V	Vest ihu	UH Con Colle	•		
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												
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	-	-	-	Å	-	-		-	-	-		
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	s. Percent	ages may	exceed 1	00% due	to multiple	eresponse	es.				

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														
Га		waiʻi		olulu		olani		ampus uaʻi		vard	Ma	aui	Wind	ward
	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 S	•		Student Part Jences by Ul	•	•	ent Academ	ic Year –
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward

	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kauaʻi		Leeward		Ma	aui	Wind	lward
Con't	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL				48.5%	20.2%	37.0%		52.9%	38.1%	28.8%		39.5%		27.5%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams				38.9%	6.4%	28.0%*		44.2%	31.3%	24.2%		15.1%		16.0%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance				12.0%	6.4%	12.3%		15.0%	8.6%	13.1%		5.4%		-
Missed assignment deadlines or taking exams				23.7%	-	13.1%		15.0%	8.6%	13.5%		5.4%		-
Thought about dropping out of school				23.4%	6.4%	18.4%		13.8%	8.6%	17.3%		10.7%		11.5%
Dropped classes				3.9%	-	8.0%		-	-	5.9%		5.0%		6.0%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS				52.3%	45.6%	27.1%		22.8%	33.0%	35.3%		15.2%		28.9%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends				47.1%	17.4%	19.0%		6.3%	17.6%	20.1%		5.4%		11.9%
Withdrew from/ afraid of people				28.5%	14.1%	15.9%		13.1%	17.6%	19.0%		-		11.5%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g., sports clubs				18.4%	- (9.8%		13.1%		8.5%		4.9%		-
Stopped/reduced volunteer activitie				9.3%	7.6%	7.0%		13.1%	-	6.8%		4.9%		-
PHYSICAL HEALTH				17.5%	5.9%	10.4%		6.9%	-	7.3%		20.1		11.3%
Eating problems/ disorders				-	5.9%	4.5%		6.9%	-	4.0%		10.2%		5.5%
Headaches/ stomach aches				17.5%	5.9%	6.4%		6.9%	-	-		5.6%		-
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances				-	•			6.9%	-	-		5.4%		-
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care				9.1%	-				-	-		5.4%		-
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye cuts, lacerations, etc.)				-		-		-	-	3.2%		-		5.8%
Head trauma, e.g., Concussion				-	-	-		-	-	3.2%		-		-
Chipped or knocked out teeth				-	-	-		-	-	3.2%		-		-
Broken bones				-	-			-	-	-		-		-
OTHER				14.4%	20.5%	15.8%		26.4	15.0	7.8%		18.4		16.2%

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

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

STALKING

Survey Questions Used to Identify Stalking

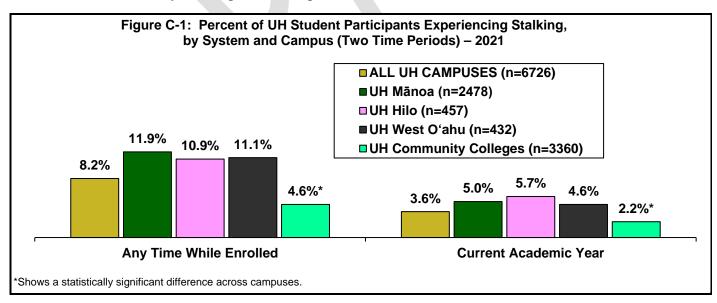
To meet the UH Survey definition of stalking, students had to have answered affirmatively at least one of the following questions (see items E1 to E3 on the survey).

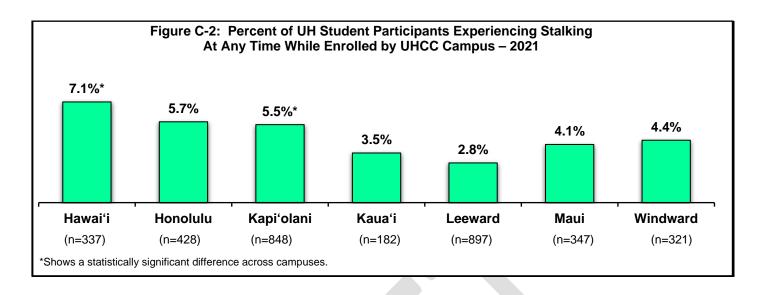
- At any time while enrolled at UH, has anyone <u>repeatedly</u> (more than once):
 - Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text or instant messages, or posted messages, pictures or videos on social networking sites...
 - > Showed up somewhere or waited for you when 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 Oʻahu. 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

				Perce e Curr											
	_	ALL UH	-	UI	H Māno	oa	ι	JH Hild		UH V	Vest O	'ahu		Commic 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	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	cally sign	ificant dif	ference	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			Honoluli	ı		Kapi'olar	ni		Kauai			
	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	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			Win	ward			
	2021	20	19	2017	2021	20	19	2017	2021	20	19	2017		
	n=897	n=	738	n=851	n=347	' n=:	343	n=365	n=321	n=2	234	n=291		
Current Academic Year	1.1%	4.9)%*	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

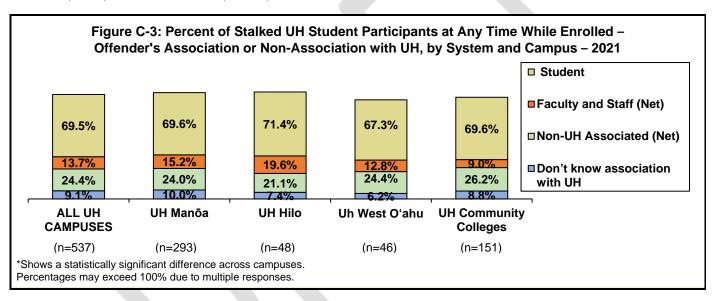
Students who reported being stalked since enrollment into UH predominantly identified the perpetrator as another student. In fact, across the UH four-year campuses and UHCC, about 7 out of 10 stalkers were identified as students. The second most mentioned category of the reported stalker was someone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

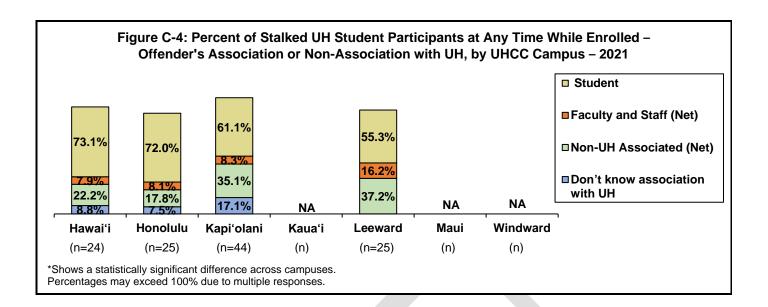
Across the 10 campuses, 24.4 percent of students who reported being stalked at any time while enrolled identified the stalker as someone who was not associated with UH. Just under 7 in 10 (69.5%) indicated the person stalking them was another student. Under 1 in 7 (13.7%) reported the stalker as a UH 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 Oʻahu (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 Oʻahu (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'i (7.9%) than at Leeward (16.2%).





Current Academic Year

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									_	e Curr				ar —	
	_	ALL UF	-	U	H Māno	oa		UH Hild)	UH W	Vest 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 with UH	9.8%	8.2%	10.5%	11.5%	7.6%	8.4%	6.5%	2.5%	10.9%	-			10.6%	10.0%	12.9%
*Shows a statistically sign	ificant di	fference	by year												

Table C-2-2: Perce Offender's A											ar –	
		Hawai'	i	H	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			86.6%			84.5%	36.3%	61.1%	68.2%*			
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 diffe	rence by y	ear.			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	

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		75.1%	67.4%			68.3%			56.8%			
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 campus.											

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 Experied by UHCC C			of Stalking	
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua 'i	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 o	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-	Table C-3-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of 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						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%*	2.5%	2.8%	1.8%*	3.3%	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 diffe	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: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Stalking During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year														
		Hawaiʻi			Honolulu			(apiʻolar						
	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%	1	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%	1.6%		
*Shows a statistically significant diffe	*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.													

Table C-3-5: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Stalking During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year													
	Leeward			Maui		Windward							
2021	2021 2019 2017			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%	1.7%	2.5%	2.1%	2.0%	3.2%
*Shows 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	Table C-4-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021														
14510 0 1 11	Gender Identity					al Orienta		Ethnicity							
•	Female	Male	TGQN	Decline	Hetero	LGBN	Dec- line	Cauca- sian	Hawai- ian	Japa- nese	Fili- pino	Other			
1	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	Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.														

Table C-4-2: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021														
	Disa	ability		Residence		Club Participation								
								Community	Social/					
	.,		-			Academic/		Service/	Frats/					
	Yes	No	housing	Walk	Walk	Honor	Athletics	Culture	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	Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.									

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 Level/Female							
	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	5.1%*	4.7%*	2.2%	4.0%	3.7%	4.9%	4.8%	5.5%			
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	Table C-4-4: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants 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	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	Shows a statistically significant difference 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 HIIO UH West UH Community CAMPUSES Mānoa UH HIIO 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	16.3%	19.8%*	14.1%	10.2%	12.0%						
*Shows a statistically significant difference	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%							



	Table C-5-2: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – With One or More Offenders, by UHCC Campus – 2021										
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 campuses.											

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	Table C-5-3: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – With One or More Offenders, by System, Campus and Year														
	ALL UH CAMPUSES							UH West Oʻahu UH Co			Commi	unity			
Number of	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	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 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	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													
		Hawai'i		- 1	Honolul	u	K	api'olar	ni		Kaua 'i			
	2021	21 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			26.1%			43.6%	39.1%	22.3%	18.3					
3 or more offenders			15.9%			7.8%	16.8%	7.9%	9.6%					

	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: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Gender of Offenders by System and Campus – 2021													
ALL UH UH UH UH West UH Community 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	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 difference across campuses.

Table C-6-2: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled –
Gender of Offenders by UHCC Campus – 2021

	001100101		,		<u>-</u>		
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=24	n=25	n=44	NA	n=25	NA	NA
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	10.3%	-	2.8%		-		
*Shows a statistically significant differer	nce 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-6-3	3: Percen				-	During th		t Academ	ic 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														
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-	ficant 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													NA
Male					89.8%	76.8%				83.7%				
Female					26.4%	25.4%				27.4%				
Other gender identity - 4.7% -														
Don'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.

	Table C-7-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants– Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by System and Campus – 2021														
	<u>lumbe</u> i	of Inc	idents	During	g the C	urrent	Acade	emic Ye	ear by	Systen	n and (Campu	s - 202	21	
	ALL UH													Comm	-
CAMPUSES				U	UH Mānoa			UH Hilo			Vest O	'ahu	Colleges		
2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017											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													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%															
*Shows a statistic	cally sign	ificant dif	ference l	oy 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.



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		Hawai'i		Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Kaua'i			
Harassment	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	
Incidents													
0 time 42.8% 41.9% 34.2% 46.5% 45.9% 35.5% 54.5% 38.5% 36.5% 31.7%													
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	Shows a statistically significant difference by year.												



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		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 5.1% 1.5% 3.0% 3.1% 2.6% 11.4% 6.0%													
10 or more times - 4.2% 4.5% 5.0%													
*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.													

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.	•						•					

Current Academic Year

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 Hild			Vest O		UH (Commu	
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	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%													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%													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	ificant diff	erence b	y year.	Percenta	ages ma	y excee	d 100%	due to m	nultiple re	esponse	S.				

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	i	Н	lonolu	lu	K	api'ola	ni		Kauaʻi		
	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 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		Windward						
	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													
ntimate (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 yea	r. Percentad	ies may exc	eed 100%	due to mult	iple respor	nses.	ı		1				

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. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.													

Table C-9-2: Percent of Stalked													
Whose Offender in Position	on or infil	ience or Co	ontrol by UF	1CC Cam	pus – 202								
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua 'i	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%								
*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus. Pe	rcentages n	nav exceed 10	0% due to multi	iple respons	es.								

Current Academic Year

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 Sta Whose Offender in P										
		ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		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 ye Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple										

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														
	Hav	vaiʻi	Honolulu		Kapi'olani		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 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 campus	s. Percentages ma	y exceed 100% du	e to multiple respon	ses.										

Table C-10-2: Percent of S			articipants a	_		nrolled –	
1 denig	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=24	n=25	n=47	NA	n=25	NA	NA
HAD IMPACT (NET)	68.3%	86.4%	64.7%		76.6%		
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 Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC – 2021													
Con't	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kauaʻi	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.		•						

Current Academic Year

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 UH CAMPUSES				UH Hilo		Oʻahu	UH Com Colle	_
	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 Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by System, Campus and Year

Con't	CAMP	_	UH N	lānoa	UH	Hilo	UH West Oʻahu		UH Community Colleges	
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%

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

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: Percen Faci					nt Part ences						adem	ic Yea	ar —	
	Ha	waiʻi	Hon	Honolulu Kapi'olani		olani	Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		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 Part ences						aden	nic Yea	ar –	
	Haw			olulu		olani		uaʻi		ward	M	aui	Wind	ward
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 difference	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 <u>administered only to students who indicated that they had been in "any partnered relationships" at any time while enrolled at UH.</u> 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.

		Tah	lo D-1 · I	Porcont	of UH S	Student	Particir	nante In	A Partr	orod D	alations	hin		
	A I I I I I I		1 0 D-1. 1	CICCIII	01 011 0	luuent	r articip	Jants III	Alaiti	ierea ix	ciations		<u> </u>	
ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa				UH Hilo)	UH	West O	ahu	UH Community Colleges		
2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	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%*		

	Gender Ide	entity (202	1)	Sexual	Sexual Orientation (2021)) Ethnicity (2021)						
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%
07.070	7 3.2 70	03.070

*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):

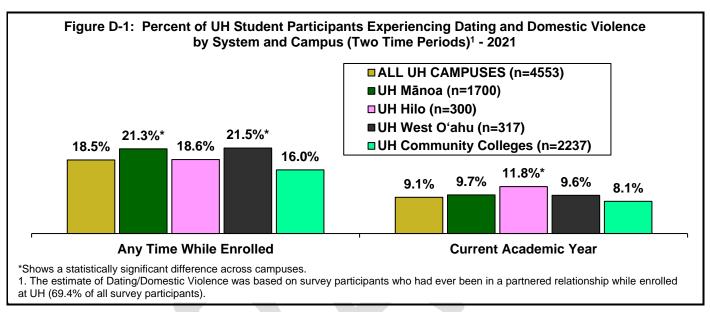
- Controlled or tried to control what you do? Examples include:
 - ➤ Kept you from going to classes or pursuing your educational goals
 - Made decisions for you such as what you wear or eat or where you go
 - Prevented you from taking or forced you to take birth control
 - Forced you to get an abortion 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)

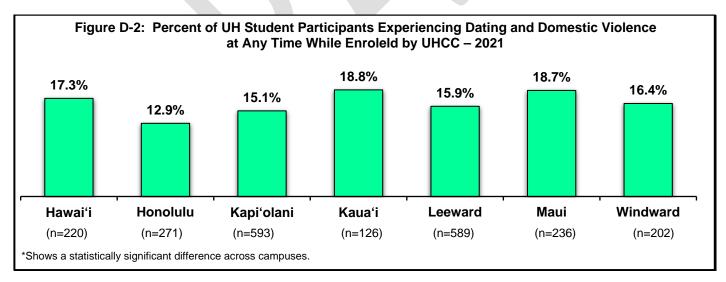




Percent of Students Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence At Any Time While Enrolled at UH

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:	Percer by			ent Par ipus ar	•	•		_	_		Violen	ce,	
	ALL UH CAMPUSES UH Mār					oa		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: Per		JH Stud HCC Ca							estic Vi	olence,			
	Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi													
	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	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		rted Experienced Stalk Current Academic Yea	ring also Experienced in the contract of the c	Dating and Domestic
	20	21	20	19
	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%	_

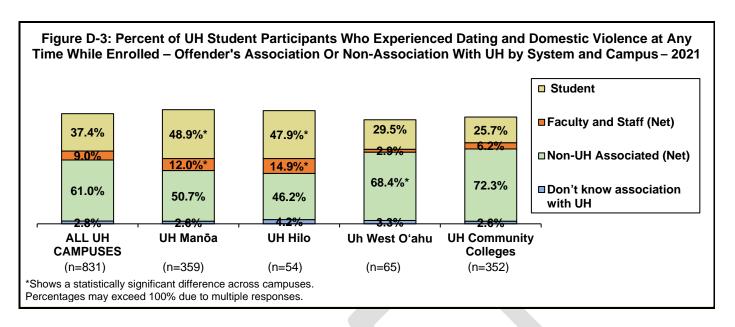
Offender's Association or Non-Association With UH (Multiple Responses)

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.

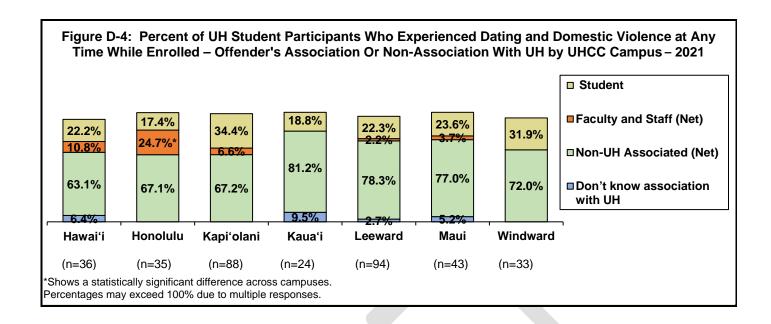
Almost half of students at UH Mānoa (48.9%) and UH Hilo (47.9%) reported that they experienced DDV by another student. These prevalence rates proved statistically higher than for West Oʻahu (29.5%) and UHCC (25.7%) campuses. UH faculty and staff comprised approximately 1 in 7 perpetrators (14.9%) reported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



Current Academic Year

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

						•		CCC, C			
		ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		t Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges		
	2021	2021 2019		2019	2021	2019	2021	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														
		vaiʻi		olulu		olani		uaʻi	Leev		Ma		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 UH	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 CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community 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'i (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.

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-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 UH	-	UI	H Māno	oa	ı	JH Hild)	UH V	West O	'ahu	UH Community Colleges		
Partner	2021	2019	2017	2021 n=1700	2019	2017 n=1734	2021	2019 n=354	2017 n=364	2021 n=317	2019 n=307	2017	2021	2019	2017 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													
		Hawai'	i	Н	lonolul	u	K	api'ola	ni	Kaua 'i			
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	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% J	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		1	Windward	ı				
	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		Sexu	al Orient	ation	Ethnicity						
	Female	Male	TGQN	Decline	Hetero	LGBN	Decline	Cauca- sian	Hawai- ian	Japa- nese	Fili- pino	Other		
	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	10.0%*	7.1%	12.7%	8.8%	7.8%	13.9%*	10.2%	10.2%*	9.5%*	5.8%	6.9%	9.6%*		

Tabl	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	<15 Mins Walk	>15 Mins Walk									
	n=240	n=4302	n=202	n=555	n=3796	n=962	n=261	n=760	n=529	n=707				
Any Time While Enrolled 27.2%* 18.0% 20.5% 18.4% 18.4% 25.0%* 22.4% 26.2%* 29.7%* 17.7%														

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).

Academic Year 10.2% 8.9% 13.8%* 10.0% 8.7% 11.4% 10.6% 11.9% 11.9%	Current Cademic Year	10.2% 8.9%	13.8%*	10.0%	8.7%	11.4%	10.6%	11.9%	11.9%	9.5%
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Tabl	Table D-6-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021										
	Ed	ucation Level			Educa	tion Level	/Female				
	University Undergraduates	Graduate and Professional	Community Colleges	Fresh- man	Sopho- more	Junior	Senior	Grad Prof			
	4740		0007	044	- 000	- 400	- 740	- 00			

	Ed	ucation Level		Education Level/Female						
	University Undergraduates n=1716	Graduate and Professional n=600	Community Colleges n=2237	Fresh- man n=641	Sopho- more n=699	Junior n=486	Senior n=716	Grad+ Prof 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 Under- graduates n=1062	Graduate & Professional n=361	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 CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges
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 campus.					

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 Honolulu Hawai'i Kapi'olani Kaua'i Leeward Maui

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.						

Current Academic Year

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 Current A										ring the		
	ALL CAMP	UH PUSES	_	H noa	UH	Hilo		Nest ahu	UH Community Colleges			
	2021											
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 UI nt Acad												Durin	g the
Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi Leeward Maui Windwar														dward
	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	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	Shows a statistically significant difference 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 P	articipants Wh	o Experienced	Dating and Do	mestic Violer	nce at Any Time								
While Enrolled – Gender of Offenders by System and Campus – 2021													
	ALL UH	UH		UH West	UH Community								
	CAMPUSES	Mānoa	UH Hilo	Oʻahu	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 cam	pus.				

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

vvn	ile Enrollea – G	ender of Of	tenaers by	UHCC Cam	pus – 2021		
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	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%	-	-		-	ı	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	3.7%	5.2%	-
*Shows a statistically significant diffe	erence by campus.						

Current Academic Year

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 Current A										ring the	
		. UH PUSES	_	H noa	UH	Hilo		Nest ahu	UH Community Colleges		
	2021	2019	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%	-	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

<u>~</u> .								,						
	Hav	vai'i	Hone	olulu	Kapi	ʻolani	Kai	uaʻi	Leev	ward	Ma	aui	Wind	dward
	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	ficant diffe	erence by	vear.	•	•			•	•	•	•	•		•

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-9-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence – Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by System, Campus and Year														
	ALL UI	H CAMI	PUSES	U	H Māno	a	UH Hilo			UH	West O	'ahu	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: Po	ercent o											_	
Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi													
	2021												
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: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence – Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year											
		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 Stu At Any Time While Enrolled – Relation					
	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 cam	pus.			•	•



Table D-10-2: Percent of UH St At Any Time While Enrolled – Re										
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kauaʻi	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										

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 Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the

Current Academic Year – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by System, Campus and Year											
		ALL UH CAMPUSES 2021 2019		UH Mānoa		Hilo	UH West Oʻahu		UH Communit Colleges		
	2021			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

1.2%

1.5%

2.2%

1.1%

1.3%

2.8%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table D-10-4: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by UHCC Campus and Year

Current Academic	Current Academic Tear – Relationship to Oriender at Time of incident(s) by Once Campus and Tear													
	Hav	vaiʻi	Hone	olulu	Kapi	olani	Ka	uaʻi	Leev	ward	vard Maui		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=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 Partic					
	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%

15.7%

9.5%

16.6%

7.8%

11.6%

11.2%

22.5%

5.9%

14.0%

11.6%

	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%

Current Academic Year

No influence or control over any of the above

do not know

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 O'ahu 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 O'ahu 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

		ALL UH CAMPUSES		lānoa	UH	Hilo	UH Wes		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%
Shows a statistically significant difference by year.										

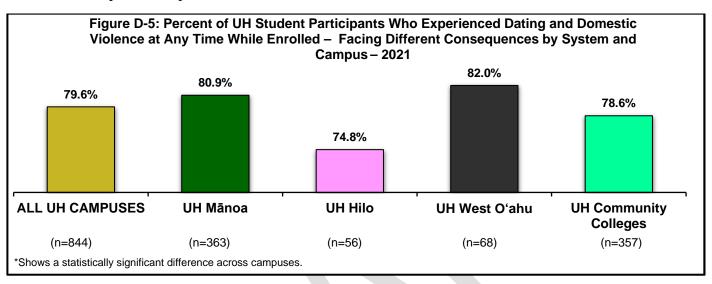
Table D-11-4: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the

Current Acader	Current Academic Year – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus and Year													
	Hav	vai'i	Hone	olulu	Kapi'	olani	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	vear.											

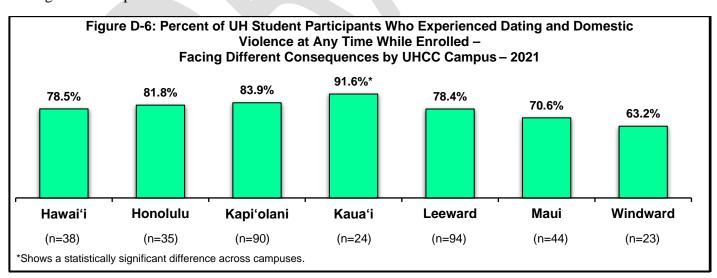
Consequences of Dating/Domestic Violence Experiences (Incidence)

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.



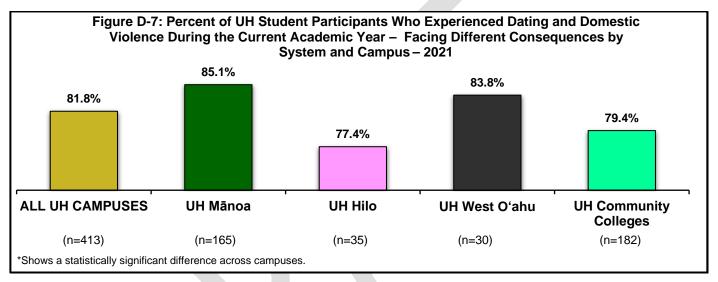
An average of 78.6 percent of students across the seven community college campuses likewise reported suffering negative consequences after experiencing DDV. Incidence rates were similar across campuses except for Kaua'i, where more than 9 in 10 (91.6%) reported negative impacts from DDV – the highest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

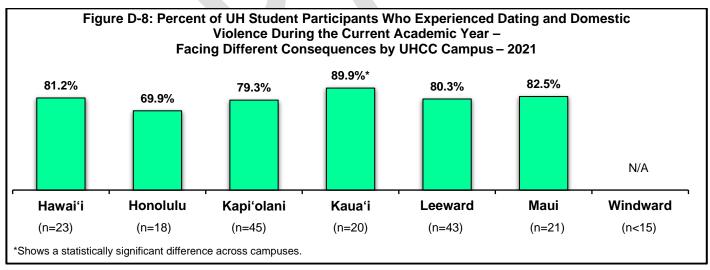


Current Academic Year

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 'i (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

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 can			<u> </u>	1							

*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	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 P Current Academic Year – Fa										ng the
	ALL	. UH					UH	West	UH Com	munity
	CAMP	USES	UH M	ānoa	UH	Hilo	0'	ahu	Colle	ges
	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%	26.5%	28.7%	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%	-	ı	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

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		ALL UH CAMPUSES		ānoa	UH	Hilo		West ahu	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 Windward														
	Hav	vaiʻi	Hone	olulu	Kapi	ʻolani	Ka	uaʻi	Lee	ward	Ma	aui	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
HAD IMPACT (NET)	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%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	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														
		vaiʻi		olulu		ʻolani		uaʻi		ward	1	aui		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%	1	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%	
Changed daily routines	8.4%	31.6%	8.1%	8.4%	14.1%	14.8%	6.0%	13.7%	15.4%	12.3%	9.7%	6.8%	13.4%	28.2%	
Changed where I went	12.8%	23.2%	8.1%	16.3%	7.9%	7.4%	6.0%	-	14.2%	11.9%	6.9%	9.5%	13.4%	19.3%	
Changed living quarters	-	15.1%	8.1%	4.0%	10.9%	1.7%	6.0%	6.3%	3.7%	5.3%	2.7%	5.9%	-	10.3%	
Fearful for my safety	4.8%	15.7%	8.1%	13.0%	7.4%	5.9%	6.0%	-	6.2%	10.3%	4.2%	12.9%	-	7.6%	
OTHER	-	14.4%	-	-	8.5%	6.8%	4.5%	-	3.0%	3.9%	4.0%	3.7%	27.0	-	

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



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).

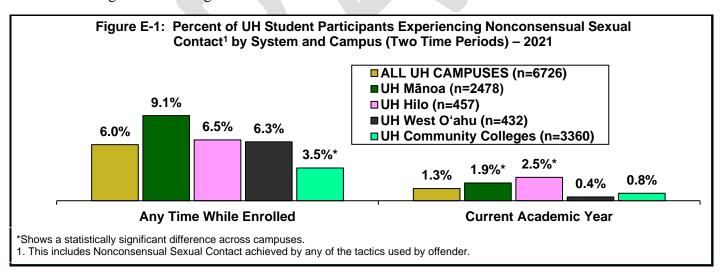
Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact (Aggregate or Net of Sexual Touching or Sexual Penetration)

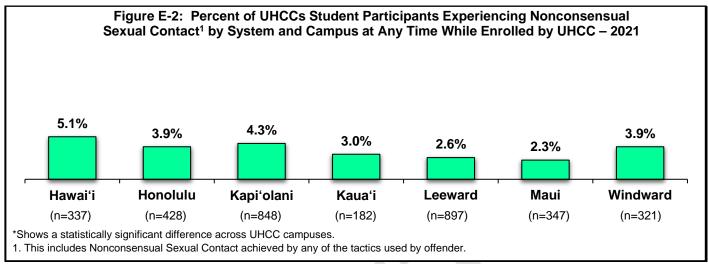
Any Time While Enrolled at UH

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 Cui			Experiencin by UHCC Ca			ual Contac	ct ¹						
Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi Leeward Maui Windward													
n=337													
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	0.00/	0.5%	0.8%	1.9%	0.9%	0.5%	-						
Penetration	0.9%	0.5%	-	-	0.3%	0.3%	-						
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 O'ahu. Prevalence at Hilo decreased slightly but not significantly from 3.2 percent in 2019 to 2.5 percent in 2021. At UH West O'ahu, almost the same percentage of students reported experiencing NSC – 0.6 percent in 2019 and 0.4 percent in 2021.



Tabl	e E-2-1	: Perce		JH Stud								al Sexu	ıal Con	tact1	
	ALL UH CAMPUSES UH Manoa									UH \	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 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%* 1.5%*														1.5%*	
*Shows a statistic	cally sign	ificant dif	ference b	oy year.		•					•	•	•		

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

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-	2: Perce					eriencii HCC Ca				ual Cor	ntact1		
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%	

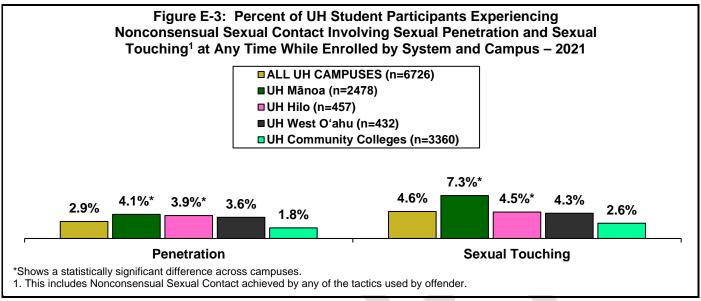
Table E-2-	3: Percent	of Studen Current Ac						I Contact ¹						
Leeward Maui Windward														
	2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017													
	n=897 n=738 n=851 n=347 n=343 n=365 n=321 n=234 n=291													
Current Academic Year	Current Academic 0.9% 0.8% 1.3% 0.5% 0.5% 1.7% - 4.9%* 1.0%													
*Shows a statistically signi 1. Includes Nonconsensua			y offenders u	sing any tacti	c.									

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.

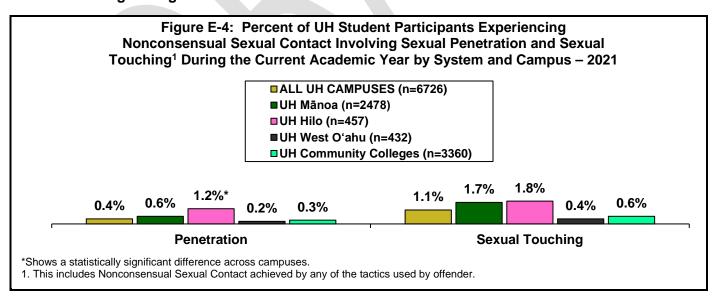
Since their matriculation into UH, 2.9 percent of all UH students indicated they had experienced nonconsensual sexual penetration. However, half as many more students reported nonconsensual sexual touching, with an estimated

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 Oʻahu or the UH community colleges overall.



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.

No		ensual	e E-3-1 Sexua the C	al Cont	act Inv	olving	Sex u	al Pen	etratio	n and	Sexua	l Touc	hing¹		
	ALL UH CAMPUSES UH Manoa UH Hilo UH West Oʻahu Colleges OCCUPATION OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTRO														
	2021														
	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 s 1. Includes Nonconser					offender	s using	any tacti	c.							

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.

Nonco	nsensu	al Sexua	al Conta	ct Invol	Student ving Se nic Yea	xual Pe	netratio	n and S	exual T	ouching) ¹			
	Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani 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		
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%		

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	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		
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%		

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

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

Annihative Consent At Any Time Wille Lin	Tolled at Offiver	Sity by Tac	tic and Ge	10 0 1 – 202	1
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	TGQN	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

Turniante Concentition, in the trime Lineare at		by raction	and Com	 .	
	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

	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%	-	-

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 UF		U	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%	1	0.5%	0.7%	1.2%	1.4%	

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

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, Manoa 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



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

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	ampus.				<u>.</u>

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 Arry Time While Emolied by Office – 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					ct by Types of
	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%
*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.		-	-	-	-

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.

Tactics 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				
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%				

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														
		ALL UI	1		H Māno			JH Hild	<u> </u>		Nest O			Commu	
	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%*	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%*
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%	-	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%	-	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 difference by year															

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

ractics burning the current Academic Tear by Once Campus and Tear												
		Hawai'i		ı	Honolul	u	K	api'olar	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%	1	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%	1	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%	1	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%	0.8%
Penetration	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	1	•	0.2%	0.7%	ı	0.6%	ı
Sexual Touching	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%	-	0.4%	i	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				Maui		1	Windward	k
	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%	1	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%	1	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%	1	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	ı	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.									

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			Experiencing			al Contact b	y Coercion
	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%	1	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 ac	ross 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

	ori, ooriaar aria		.~	
	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%
<u> </u>				1

^{*} 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 UH UH UH West UH Comn CAMPUSES Manoa UH Hilo Oʻahu Colleg									
	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										
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 At Any Time While Enrolled by Ty					al Contact
	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%	-

Shows a statistically significant difference across gender identify.



1.0%

2.8%

Sexual Touching

1.0%

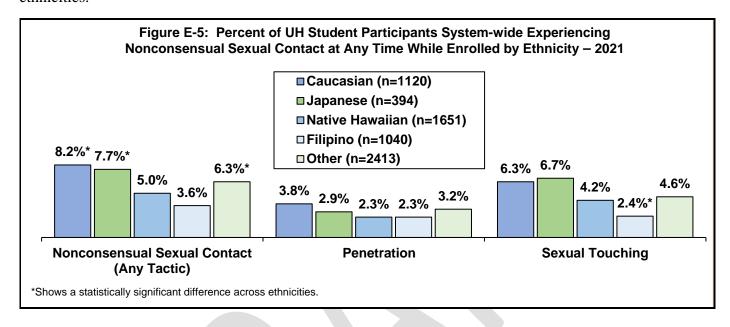
1.4%*

0.3%



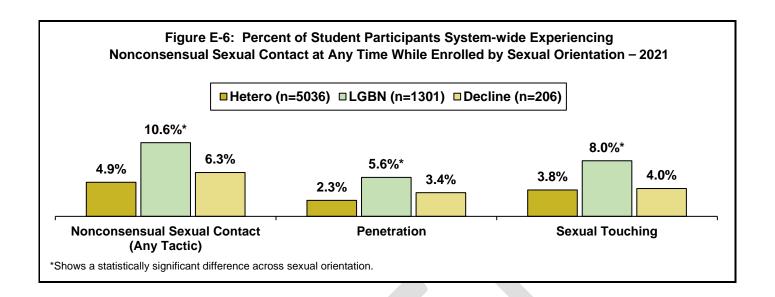
Ethnic Background

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

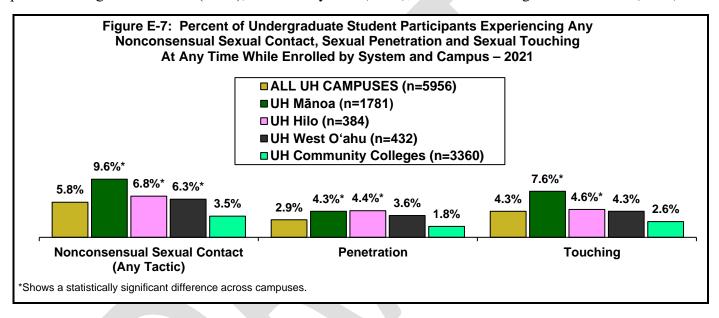
Nonconsensual sexual contact also differed by sexual orientation. LGBN students participating in the survey evidenced significantly higher rates of NSC using any of the four tactics than students identifying as hetero sexual or declining to answer. Overall, 1 in 10 LGBN students (10.6%) reported NSC 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%).



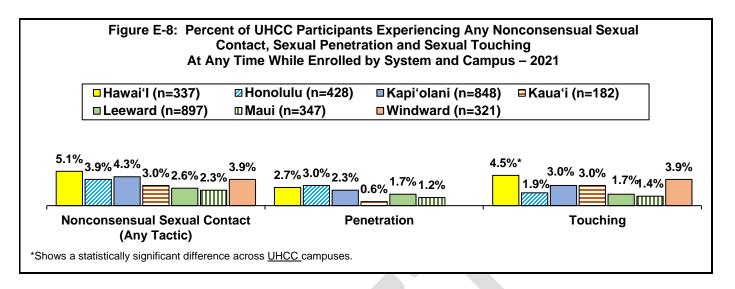
Undergraduate Students

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-12-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021										
	Education Level Female Undergraduate									
	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-	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	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	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	1.		•			•	•	

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										
	Disa	bility		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 UH UH UH West UH Community CAMPUSES Mānoa UH Hilo Oʻahu Colleges											
n=197												
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												
	Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi Leeward Maui Windward											
	NA NA n=19 NA n=16 NA N											
Offender												
Used Drugs			13.2%		6.6%							
Used Alcohol			56.4%*		20.0%							
Assaulted Student Participant												
Used Drugs	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

01100 Campus 2021										
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	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 Oʻahu (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 Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Percent of Participants Assaulted by 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%					

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 Hawaiʻi Honolulu Kapiʻolani Kauaʻi 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

ALL UH UH UH UH UH West UH Communit

	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%



Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

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 acro	oss 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 Stude	ent Participants Experiencing No	nconsensi	ual Sexual (Contact at	Any Time
While Enrolled, Offender's Ass	sociation or Non-Association with	h UH Durin	g the Most	Recent Inc	cident
	by UHCC Campus				

		-					
	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 U		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 Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact, Whose Offenders In Position of Influence or Control at Any Time While Enrolled by System and Campus – 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%
*Shows a statistically significant difference across ca	ampuses.				

*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	Kaua'i	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 **UH West UH Community** O'ahu **CAMPUSES UH Manoa** UH Hilo Colleges 2021 2019 2021 2019 2021 2019 2021 2019 2021 2019 n=159 n=69 n=40 n=92 NA NA n=51 NA NA n=19 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% 17.3% 11.9% 11.9% Popularity/ social standing 15.1% 14.0% 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% 25.7% 11.7% 8.0% 15.6% 6.3% No influence or control over any of 33.8% 50.4%* 29.1% 58.3%* 44.3% 37.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

the above

I do not know

Percentages may exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.

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.

11.3% | 16.4% | 11.0% | 15.1%

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.

12.2%

18.4%

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	UH		UH West	UH Community
	CAMPUSES	Mānoa	UH Hilo	Oʻahu	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%
*Shows a statistically significant difference across carr	npuses.				

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

OOL INCOCIN			•	•		
Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kauaʻi	Leeward	Maui	Windward
NA	NA	n=19	NA	n=16	NA	NA
		41.6%		88.4%		
		34.2%		73.5%		
		7.4%		14.9%		
		-		-		
		24.3%		-		
		-		-		
		48.0%		26.5%		
		5.8%		-		
		13.2%		-		
		5.8%		-		
n=16	NA	n=32	NA	n=21	NA	NA
31.4%		56.6%		42.3%		
42.7%		13.8%		18.6%		
29.0%		25.9%		38.7%		
23.9%		25.9%		38.7%		
5.1%		4.4%		6.4%		
-		3.5%		-		
7.0%		11.8%		-		
-		-		-		
		7.2%		-		
		-		6.6%		
	n=16 31.4% 42.7% 29.0% 5.1% - 7.0%	### Honolulu NA	Hawai'i Honolulu Kapi'olani NA NA n=19 41.6% 34.2% 7.4% - 24.3% - 48.0% 5.8% 13.2% 5.8% 5.8% 13.2% 5.8% 13.2% 5.8% 13.2% 5.8% 13.2% 5.8% 13.2% 5.8% 13.2% 5.8% 13.2% 42.7% 13.8% 29.0% 25.9% 5.1% 4.4% - 3.5% 7.0% 11.8% - -	Hawai'i Honolulu Kapi'olani Kaua'i NA NA n=19 NA 41.6% 34.2% 7.4% 7.4% - 48.0% 5.8% 13.2% 5.8% 13.2% 5.8% NA 31.4% 56.6% 42.7% 13.8% 29.0% 25.9% 25.9% 5.1% 4.4% - 7.0% 11.8% - - - -	NA NA n=19 NA n=16 41.6% 88.4% 34.2% 73.5% 7.4% 14.9% - - 24.3% - - - 48.0% 26.5% 5.8% - 13.2% - 5.8% - n=16 NA n=32 NA n=21 31.4% 56.6% 42.3% 18.6% 42.7% 13.8% 18.6% 29.0% 23.9% 25.9% 38.7% 5.1% 4.4% 6.4% - 3.5% - 7.0% 11.8% - - 7.2% -	Hawai'i Honolulu Kapi'olani Kaua'i Leeward Maui NA NA n=19 NA n=16 NA

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 Re	ecent Ir	cident	by UHO	CC Can	npus – 2	2021 Tracking (NSC Penetration & Touching Combined) UH Commu								
	ALL UF	CAME	USES	U	H Māno	a		UH Hile	0	UH West 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%				12.8%*	41.1%	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%	ı	1.5%			-				ı	1	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 ALL UH CAMPUSES UH West Oʻahu Colleges										
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'i	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 Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Current Academic Year, Location of Most Recent Incident by System and Campus and Year															
Did Incident occur ON CAMPUS or on university associated off-campus	ALL UH UH CAMPUSES Mānoa			UH Hilo			UH West Oʻahu			UH Community Colleges					
	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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	n=18	NA
YES	33.0%	17.8%	27.9%	41.3%	23.1%	41.5%								5.7%	
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.

Enrolled – Facing Different Co					III Community
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	O'ahu	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%
Continued on next page					

Table E-21-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Nonconsensual Sexual Contact 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	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 Particip Enrolled – Facing D						at Any Ti	me While
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kauaʻi	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							

Con't	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kauaʻi	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	oants W	ho Expe	rienced equence	Noncor s by Sy	nsensua stem, C	I Sexua	I Contac	ct Durir r	ng the C	urrent
		UH	UH M	ānoa	UH	Hilo	UH V Oʻa		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%*	61.4%	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%*	24.8%	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%	12.9%	13.7%	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%	21.4%	12.7%					39.0%	25.8%
Thought about dropping out of school	24.7%	14.2%	19.3%	8.0%					34.2%	26.9%
Dropped classes	15.5%*	7.0%	9.5%	5.8%					27.7%	11.1%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	27.2%	19.2%	24.6%	16.7%					24.3%	24.6%
Changed daily routines	18.8%	12.8%	13.2%	8.8%					17.7%	20.6%
Fearful for my safety	18.7%	12.1%	18.3%	12.2%					12.1%	11.8%
Changed where I went	17.3%	13.6%	14.1%	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 UF	-	U	H Māno	a	UH Hilo			UH \	West O	'ahu	UH Community Colleges		
	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%	-	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%	1	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%	ı	4.3%	2.6%	1	2.6%	ı	-	1	ı	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%*
I 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'i from 26.6 percent to 52.7 percent; to a faculty/ instructor on Hawai'i 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		ı	Honolulı	J	H	(apiʻolar	ni	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	
Friend	61.3%	73.0%	57.5%	54.7%	70.1%	65.3%	67.0%	77.6%*	60.3%	48.9%	74.3%	58.1%	
Family member	48.5%	47.6%	33.8%	31.5%	31.9%	37.7%	41.1%	27.4%	30.4%	52.7%*	26.6%	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 advisor, leader or clergy	-	8.6%	-	-	4.9%	-	-	4.1%	-	1	3.0%	1	
Therapist or counselor	7.0%	37.0%*	-	13.4%	7.8%	-	19.5%	11.4%	-	13.1%	10.0%	-	
Sexual or romantic partner	14.9%	26.3%	-	18.1%	26.7%	-	13.2%	22.4%	-	-	33.7%	-	
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)	3.1%	2.8%	1	5.0%	-	-	-	1.7%	-	1	1	-	
Physician	3.1%	5.4%	-	4.1%	4.1%	-	1.6%	-	-	ı	3.4%	-	
Someone else	13.7%	2.2%	25.8%*	5.3%	18.4%	16.2%	7.5%	7.1%	23.5%*	4.6%	6.8%	20.8%	
I didn't tell anyone (else)	32.2%	26.8%	43.7%	36.7%	14.1%	37.5%*	24.3%	32.8%	40.3%*	25.2%	24.4%	49.3%	

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

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 ourie	iii Acaaci	ilic i cai	to willow	ii iiicy Di	acioac, by	, 01100 0	Min describ					
		Leeward			Maui			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 difference by year.											
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.											

Subsequent sections report disclosure by type of gender violence.



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.

Table F-2-1: Pe	Table F-2-1: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – To Whom They Disclose by System, Campus and Year														
	1	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%*
I 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%
, ,	Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.														

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			Honolulu	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 Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – To Whom They Disclose by UHCC Campus and Year													
		Leeward			Maui			Windward					
	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 Manōa 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-3-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – To Whom They Disclose, by System, Campus and Year															
	1	ALL UF	ł		H Māno			UH Hild			West O	'ahu		Commu College	
	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%	-	ı			-	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%	-	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%	-	-	-	-	ı			-	-	-
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 c	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	P	(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-4-1: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – To Whom They Disclose, by System, Campus and Year															
		ALL UF		U	H Māno	oa		UH Hilo)	UH \	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%	-	-	4.1%	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	1.6%	2.3%	-	4.0%	ı	ı	ı	-	-	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)			29.0%*	23.8%	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: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – To Whom They Disclose, by UHCC Campus and Year													
		Hawai'i			Honolul	ı	ŀ	Kapi'olar	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: Pero During the Currer									ce					
		Leeward			Maui			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%					
*Shows a statistically significant differ	ence by veal	·	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					

^{*}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: Perce			nt Parti mic Ye											During	g the
	ALL UH CAMPUSES UH Mānoa UH Hilo UH West Oʻahu Colleges														
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017

	ALL U	LL UH CAMPUSES			IH Mān	oa		UH Hilo)	UH V	West O	'ahu		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%									10.5%	
Sexual or romantic partner	3.7%	13.7%	1		12.1%	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%								-	
I 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

Students	ALL UH CAMPUSES 2021 2019 2017			U	H M āno	a		UH Hilo)	UH	Nest 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

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

			Бу ч		aiiipus	and it	aı					
Students		Hawai'i			Honolulu	ı	k	(apiʻolan	i		Kauaʻi	
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

		,		pac and	. .				
Students		Leeward	I		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	oa		UH Hilo)	UH	West O	'ahu		Commu College	•
	2021 n=628	2019 n=896	2017 n=834	2021 n=276	2019 n=432	2017 n=322	2021 n=58	2019 n=74	2017 n=68	2021 n=39	2019 n=47	2017 n=36	2021 n=254	2019 n=343	2017 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	11 60/*	11 10/	10 70/	16.9%*	0.00/	0.50/	15 20/	0.40/	17 50/	24 90/	17 20/	11 00/	10.00/	14.0%	10 50/	l
would believe me	14.0%	11.470	10.7 %	10.9%	9.0%	9.5%	15.5%	9.4%	17.5%	21.0%	17.5%	11.0%	10.9%	14.0%	10.5%	l

Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Table F-7-1: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence
During the Current Academic Year – Reasons for Not Reporting by System, Campus and Year

3									<u> </u>	, 	- , -				
		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
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%	4	-	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 in Title IX regulations	0.5%		-	0.4%	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	0.8%		-
Other	14.0%	16.8%	19.9%*	13.8%	16.1%	19.2%*	21.3%	16.5%	25.0%	11.5%	27.7%	13.5%	12.9%	16.3%	20.2%*

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

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

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.

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

						9 7						A contract of the contract of
		Hawai'	i	H	lonolul	u	K	api'ola	ni		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%



Table F-7-2: Percent of Student Pa During the Current Acad	•			•		_						ice		
		Hawai'i	i	H	lonolul	u	K	api'ola	ni		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%		
heard the programs and services were not lelpful 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%	-	1	2.2%	-	-	19.6%	-	-		
I thought services were limited because of COVID-19	7.1%	-	-	7.0%	-	-	2.2%	-	-	9.6%	-	-		
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	ar. Perce	entages	may exc	eed 100°	% due to	multiple	respons	ses.						

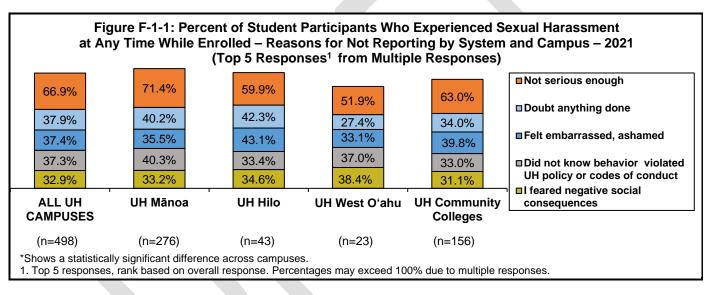
Table F-7-2: Percent of Student Pa During the Current Acad									ence
		Leeward			Maui		1	Windward	ı
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=61	n=76	n=109	n=28	n=38	n=39	n=22	n=41	n=46
Lack of knowledge (Net)	68.6%	82.3%	76.1%	67.1%	76.4%	69.0%	59.5%	62.7%	58.7%
I did not think it was serious enough to report	66.4%	70.1%	69.2%	58.5%	76.4%	55.2%	51.6%	56.6%	50.3%
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 policy or codes of conduct	21.0%	18.7%		10.0%	16.0%	-	15.5%	19.5%	-
Emotional Concerns (Net)	53.9%	48.1%	42.5%	35.8%	32.7%	44.3%	46.4%	39.8%	37.3%
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult	39.8%	33.9%	24.6%	28.4%	20.1%	34.1%	25.1%	29.5%	16.7%
I 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%
I 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%
I did not think anything would be done	30.4%	25.2%	21.2%	24.9%	36.1%	18.3%	35.1%	22.3%	25.3%
I feared it would not be kept confidential	25.4%*	17.8%	9.3%	5.1%	17.9%	25.8%*	15.2%	15.9%	17.7%
I 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 helpful	1.6%	4.9%	-	-	2.0%	-	-	3.3%	-
I had a past negative experience with a campus program	1.6%	2.7%	2.2%	3.3%	2.6%	-	-	6.5%	2.3%
No School Association (Net)	39.6%	41.6%	34.7%	39.8%	30.6%	42.9%	21.0%	36.8%	29.2%
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	30.4%	35.2%	31.7%	39.8%	28.6%	37.6%	21.0%	36.8%	29.2%
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%	-	-	-		
I thought services were limited because of COVID-19	3.7%	-	-	2.5%	-	-	-	1	-
I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19	2.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

I was uncomfortable or worried about changes in Title IX regulations	1.6%	-	-	3.4%	-	-	-	-	-				
Other	12.4%	13.5%	19.5%	10.5%	17.2%	17.9%	15.4%	29.6%	23.0%				
*Shows a statistically significant difference by year													

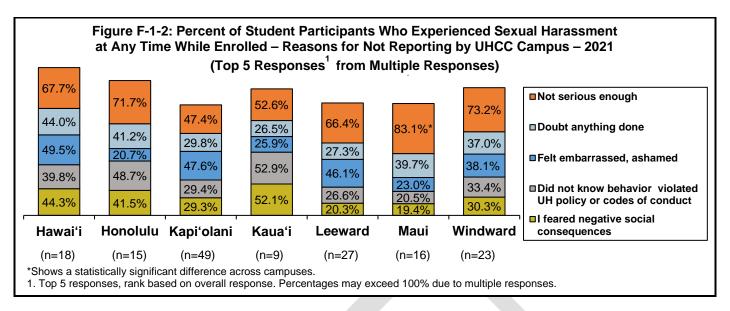
Sexually Harassed Survey Participants

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.



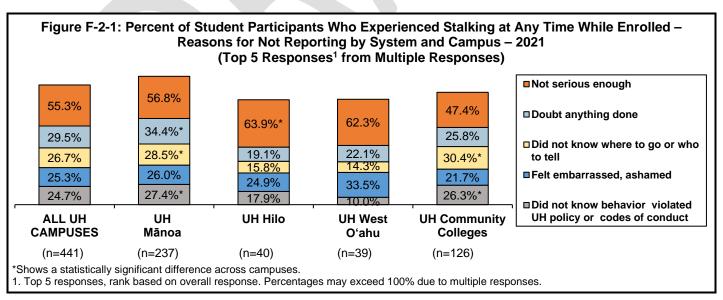
Similarly, community college students also most frequently cited "not serious enough" as the main reason for not reporting sexual harassment incidents. Maui survey participants reporting this reason proved significantly higher than other campuses (83.1%). Though directional, the second most mentioned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



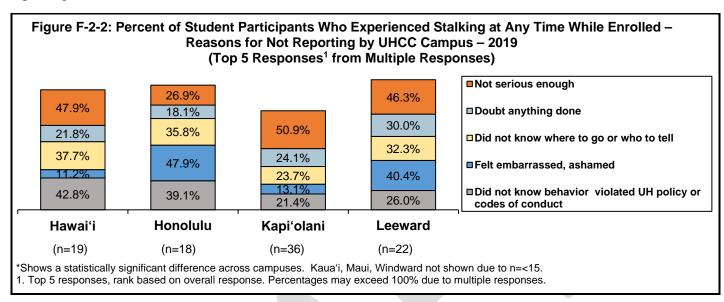
Stalked Survey Participants

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.

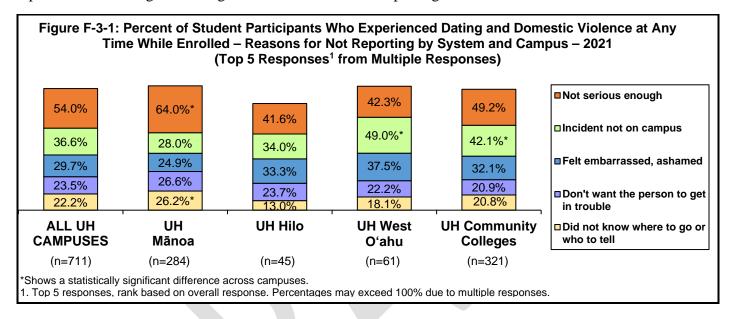


At UHCC campuses, seriousness of the incident was most mentioned with no significant differences campus to campus. Directionally, more Honolulu and Leeward campus students cite embarrassment/shame for not reporting.

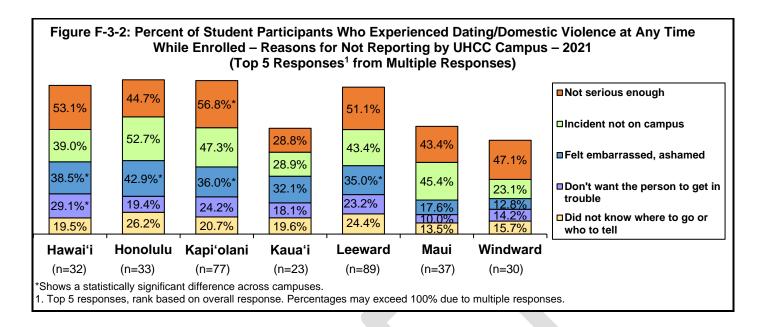


Survey Participants Experiencing Dating and Domestic Violence

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.

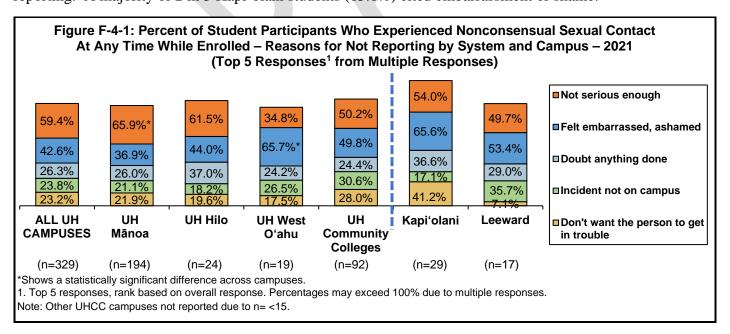


Except for Kaua'i, reasons for not reporting were similar overall, though there were several significant differences by campus. In terms of "not serious enough," more Kapi'olani students (56.8%) cited this reason. Feelings of shame or embarrassment were mentioned by more Honolulu (42.9%), Hawai'i (38.5%), 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.



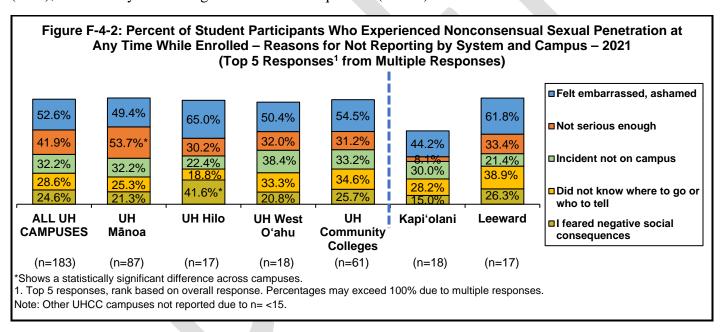
Among students who did not report nonconsensual sexual contact (NSC) were asked why they chose not to make a report to UH. Students, who were able to choose multiple responses, gave similar reasons for not



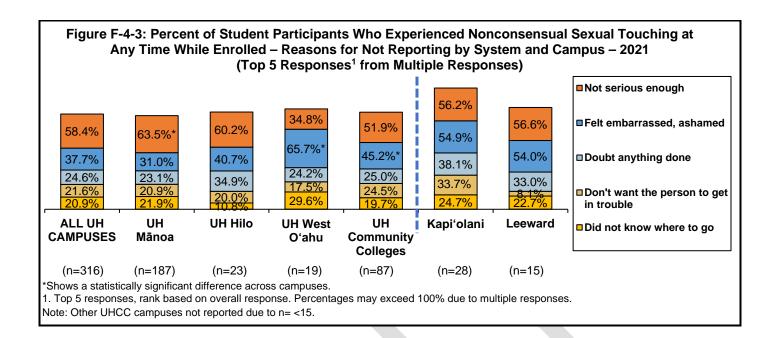
reporting NSC penetration and touching, with the two most mentioned reasons being feelings of embarrassment and that the incident was "not serious enough." However, frequency of mentions for these reasons changed somewhat for NSC penetration and NSC touching.

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 consitently 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.

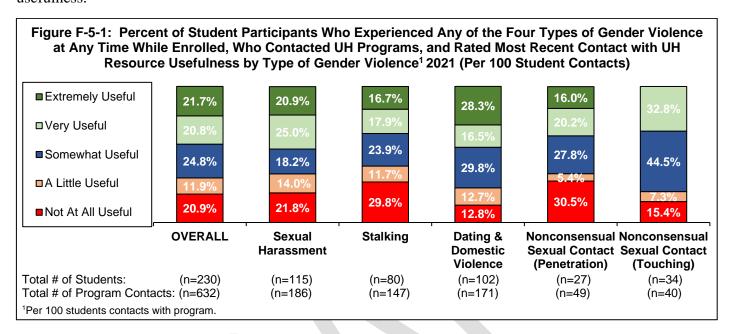




Perceived Usefulness When Contacting UH Resources

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) **OVERALL SEXUAL HARASSMENT** ■Extremely Useful 14.1% 13.3% 20.6% 24.9% 26.4%* 29.3%* ■Very Useful ■Somewhat Useful 23.1% 24.1% 22.3% 21.3% 26.1% 13.0%* ■A Little Useful 16.5% 23.9% 21.7% 16.5% 20.0% 16.2% ■Not At All Useful 14.1% 2021 2019 2017 2021 2019 2017 Total # of Students: (n=113)(n=195)(n=182)(n=50)(n=91)(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) **STALKING DATING & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE** ■Extremely Useful 11.2% 22.3% 26.4%* 33.9% 32.7% 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.

Figure F-6: Per	cent of St	udent Partici on Perceptio					ing Pro	ocesses Based	
■Extremely Likely ■	Very Likel	y □Som	ewhat		A Little/N	ot At Al	I	□Don't Know	
I_2. Campus officials would	2021	25.7%		26.0%	/o*	11.6% \$	5.1%	31.6%*	
treat you sensitively and	2019	24.8%		29.9	1%	13.6	% 5.5%	26.2%	
respectfully	2017	22.3%*		31.4%	6	16.4	% 8.	.7% 21.2%	
L 2 Compus officials would	2021	30.0%			5.7%*	10.8	%4.5%	28.9%	
I_3. Campus officials would protect your privacy?	2019	29.2%		2	7.7%	13.	2% 5.7	24.3%	
	2017	24.1%*		29.39	%	16.5	% 8.	5% 21.7%*	
I_4. Campus officials would	2021	27.5%		24.0°	%*	12.8%	6.0%	29.7%	
protect the safety of the	2019	28.1%		26.	.8%	14.8	3% 6 .9	23.4%	
person making the report	2017	23.8%*		27.9%	Ó	18.29	% 9.	.1% 21.0%*	
I_5. Campus officials would be	2021	27.1%		26.2	%*	13.6%	* 4.4%	28.7%*	
competent to advise on a range of options that can be taken	f 2019	25.7%		28.8	3%	16.		23.1%	
	2017	19.0%*		29.6%		20.3%		3 <mark>%</mark> 21.8%	
I_6. Campus officials would	2021	20.2%		2.5%	15.3%			34.8%	
conduct a fair investigation	2019	20.8%		4.1%			8.6%	29.0%	
	2017	16.5%*	26.1			1%	10.5%		
I_7. Campus officials would take	2021	19.5%	20.7		14.9%*	9.6%		35.4%	
action against the offender(s)	2019	19.8%		.4%	17.09).7%	30.1%	
	2017	16.1%*	22.19		21.5%		3.3%	27.1%*	
I_8. The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate	2021	10.6% 13.4%		18.3%	11.7%	20/		46.0%	
against the person making the		10.0% 15.1% 8.5%* 15.7%	_	19.3%	15.6			40.0%	
report	2017	8.5%* 15.7%		24.1%*		16.9% 1). 2019	(n=614:	34.9%* 2) , 2017 (n=6091	<u> </u>

^{*}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							f UH Re us and		g Proce	esses			
		ALL UF	-	U	H Māno	UH \	Nest 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	ould tr	eat you	sensit	ively a	nd resp	ectfull	у								
Extremely/Very (Net)	51.6%	54.6%*	53.7%*	50.0%	50.7%	50.8%	57.5%	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 UH												Commu	_
Con't	2021	MPUSI 2019	2017	2021	H Māno 2019	2017	2021	UH Hild 2019	2017	2021	West O	anu 2017	2021	College 2019	s 2017
I3. Campus officials w				_	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
		56.9%*			53.4%	50.7%	59.1%	57.0%	54.7%	56.8%	60.9%	56.1%	55.6%	59.2%*	54.7%
Extremely		29.2%*		24.9%*			29.7%*			33.3%		32.6%		32.1%*	
Very		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					ı	ı	ı
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 be	e comp	etent to	o advis	e on a	range c	of optio	ns that	can be	taken					
Extremely/Very (Net)	53.3%*	54.5%*	48.6%	50.3%*	50.4%*	43.9%	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%*		27.1%*		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%		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		23.1%				20.0%	23.6%	19.3%	19.7%	31.9%*	21.2%	22.9%	30.8%*	24.8%	23.3%
I6. Campus officials w								ı			1		ı	1	ı
Extremely/Very (Net)		45.0%*									53.2%			49.0%*	
Extremely		20.8%*		14.0%*							28.7%				19.7%
Very		24.1%				25.4%*									26.6%*
Somewhat		17.4%*				26.3%*			22.5%*	9.8%		16.6%*	11.6%		
A little/Not at all (Net)	7.0%		10.5%*		12.1%*		7.8%		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%
17. Campus officials w							40.00	40 ===:		40.00:	== ::::	44.55	44	4=	40.00:
Extremely/Very (Net)								43.7%*			52.1%*				
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%	19.6%	20.9%	20.4%	21.6%	26.5%*	23.6%	23.3%	26.1%	22.4%	21.0%	22.5%	23.0%
Somewhat	14.9%	17.0%*	21.5%*	19.3%	21.0%	27.1%*	18.6%	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	H-7-1: F					nts' Ra				g Proce	esses			
			Based	on Pe	rceptio	ns by S	System,	, Camp	us and	Year					
		ALL UF	-											Commu	
	CA	MPUS	ES	UH Mānoa				UH Hilo)	UH	West O	'ahu	C	College	S
Con't	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
18. The alleged offend	er(s) or	their a	ssocia	tes wo	uld reta	iliate aç	gainst t	he per	son ma	iking th	ne repo	rt			
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%*
Not at all Don't Know	5.3% 46.0%*				6.7%* 36.1%*		7.3% 39.8%*			7.1% 52.5%*				8.4%* 43.9%*	

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 UHCC Student Participants' Ratings of UH Reporting Processes Based on Perceptions by System, UHCC Campus and Year														
		Hawai'i		ı	Honolulu	ı	K	(apiʻolan	ni		Kauaʻi			
1	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		
2. Campus officials would treat you sensitively and respectfully														
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%		
13. Campus officials would	d protec	t your pr	ivacy?											
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 signification	*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.													



Table H-7-2: Percent of U	IHCC Stu	ıdent Pa		s' Rating			ng Proce	esses Ba	sed on	Percepti	ons by S	ystem,
		Hawaiʻi			Honoluli		L	(apiʻolar	vi		Kauaʻi	
Con't	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
I4. Campus officials woul							_	2010	2017	2021	2010	2011
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 woul	d be cor	npetent	to advise	e on a ra	nge of o	ptions tl	nat can	be taken			I.	
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 woul	d condu	ct a fair	investig	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%
I7. Campus officials woul	d take a	ction aga	ainst 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%
I8. The alleged offender(s)	or their	associa	ates wou	ıld retalia	ate agair	nst the p	person m	naking th	ne 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 significal	nt differen	ce by year	r.									





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 of Camp			esses Bas	ed on Perc	eptions by	System,
		Leeward			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
12. Campus officials would trea	it 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%
13. 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%
I4. Campus officials would pro-	tect the sa	afety of the	person n	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 difference by year.



Table H-7-2: Percent of UH	CC Student P			of UH Repo		esses Bas	ed on Pero	eptions by	System,
		Leeward			Maui			Windward	
Con't	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
I6. Campus officials would	conduct a fair	investigati	on						
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	take 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%
18. The alleged offender(s)	or their associ	ates would	retaliate a	against the	person m	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%
*Shows a statistically significant	difference by year	ar.			•	•	•	•	•

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 Participants and How Knowledgeable They Are of UH Policies and Processes by System and Campus and Year ALL UH UH West UH Community													
	ALL			lānoa		Hilo	_	West ahu		nmunity eges			
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019			
	n=6589	n=6311	n=2440	n=2497	n=443	n=480	n=428	n=420	n=3277	n=2914			
C2b.ls your knowledge about UH reso assault or sexual harassment?	ources su	fficient to	get hel	from th	em if yo	u or som	eone els	se experi	enced se	exual			
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 report?	ake a rep	ort of se	xual ass	ault or se	exual har	rassment	at UH o	r to refe	someor	e to			
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.Is your knowledge on what happen sufficient to make a decision about re			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 student sufficient to decide about reporting o		when an	incident	of sexua	l assault	or sexua	al harass	sment is	reported	to UH			
Sufficient (Net)	51.3%	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 policies and codes of conduct sufficient to decide if a sexual assault or sexual harassment incident is serious enough to report													
Sufficient (Net)	57.5%	56.2%	49.8%	49.3%	59.2%	58.6%	62.2%	59.9%	62.4%	61.3%			
Sufficient	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 Participants and How Knowledgeable They Are of UH Policies and Processes by System and Campus and Year

	ALL CAMP	UH PUSES	UH N	lānoa	UH	Hilo	UH \ Oʻa			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 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?

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%
Insufficient	19.8%	20.9%	25.1%	27.2%	20.4%	18.2%	16.8%	16.1%	16.1%	16.5%
*Shows a statistically significant difference	by year.									

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.

Table H-8-2: Percent of Student Participants and How Knowledgeable They Are of UH Policies and Processes by UHCC Campus and Year														
			ı	by U	HCC C	ampus	and Y	ear	1		1		ı	
	Hav	vai'i	Hone	olulu	Kapi	ʻolani	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.Is your knowledge about UH resources sufficient to get help from them if you or someone else experienced sexual														
assault or sexual harassment?														
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 sufficient to make a report of sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH or to refer someone to make a report?														
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%



Table H-8-2: Percent of Student Participants and How Knowledgeable They Are of UH Policies and Processes by UHCC Campus and Year														
	Hav	vai'i	Hon	olulu		ʻolani		uaʻi	Lee	ward	Ma	aui	Wind	lward
Con't	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
C2d. Is your knowledg sufficient to make a de						reports	an inci	dent of	sexual	assaul	or sex	ual hara	assmer	t to UH
Sufficient (Net)	51.4%	56.4%	56.2%	55.6%	49.1%	43.7%	63.9%	63.7%	50.5%	51.7%	52.8%	61.8%*	59.8%	54.6%
Sufficient	30.2%	33.8%	34.5%	30.8%	26.1%	22.1%	41.3%*	29.2%	26.3%	29.0%	31.2%	35.8%	35.1%	34.0%
Somewhat sufficient	21.2%	22.6%	21.7%	24.7%	23.0%	21.6%	22.6%	34.5%*	24.1%	22.7%	21.6%	26.0%	24.6%	20.6%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	21.6%	21.5%	15.8%	18.2%	19.9%	20.9%	20.3%	15.4%	22.4%	18.5%	20.0%	19.3%	13.5%	14.5%
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 knowledge sufficient to decide about				its whe	n an ind	cident o	f sexua	ıl assau	lt 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%*	9.5%	6.8%	14.1%	7.6%
Insufficient	9.7%	9.9%	10.6%	10.7%	14.2%	15.8%	7.2%	9.1%	13.6%	13.6%	11.3%*	6.6%	8.8%	16.2%*
C2f. Is your knowledge harassment incident is					s of co	nduct s	ufficien	t to de	cide if a	sexual	assaul	t or sex	ual	•
Sufficient (Net)		68.3%		•	60.7%*	53.2%	78.0%*	65.0%	61.4%	57.5%	59.8%	71.5%*	64.4%	66.2%
Sufficient	37.9%	41.4%	40.3%	35.9%	34.4%*	25.5%	48.0%	36.2%	33.1%	32.6%	38.9%	43.4%	38.6%	45.0%
Somewhat sufficient	23.6%	26.8%	22.0%	28.9%	26.4%	27.6%	30.0%	28.8%	28.3%	24.9%	21.0%	28.1%*	25.8%	21.2%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	21.7%	16.1%	16.0%	16.3%	17.6%	18.4%	13.8%	21.7%	18.3%	20.9%	19.6%	16.3%	17.9%*	8.6%
Insufficient (Net)	16.8%	15.6%	21.7%	18.9%	21.6%	28.4%*	8.2%	13.4%	20.4%	21.6%	20.5%*	12.2%	17.7%	25.2%
Somewhat insufficient	9.1%	9.4%	11.6%	10.2%	10.5%	14.6%*	2.7%	6.3%	9.0%	10.8%	10.2%*	5.7%	9.5%	6.6%
Insufficient	7.6%	6.2%	10.1%	8.7%	11.1%	13.8%	5.5%	7.1%	11.4%	10.7%	10.3%	6.5%	8.2%	18.6%*
C2h. If a student is invincident 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%
Insufficient	12.6%	15.0%	13.8%	16.3%	19.3%	21.1%	8.4%	13.5%	17.4%	14.9%	17.0%*	11.1%	13.7%	19.9%
Shows a statistically signific	ant differ	rence by	year.											



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	dent Par							Those	Indicatin	g
	ALL CAMP	UH PUSES	UH M	lanoa	UH	Hilo	UH V Oʻa		UH Com Colle	_
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=3005	n=3265	n=1381	n=1513	n=205	n=238	n=170	n=204	n=1249	n=1310
Did not know about University policies and resources	52.7%*	46.2%	57.1%*	52.4%	47.9%	43.6%	59.2%*	45.1%	47.6%*	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: Percent of Student Participants and Reasons for Responses Among Those Indicating Information Insufficient by UHCC Campus and Year														
	Hav	vaiʻi	Hone	olulu	Kapi	olani	Ka	uaʻi	Lee	ward	Ма	aui	Wind	dward
	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 understan- ding 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				nses										

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%).



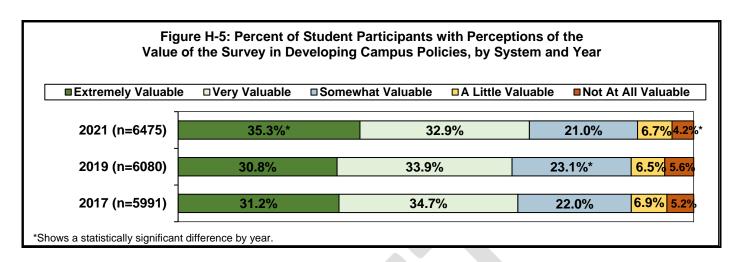


Table H-10-1: Percent of Student Participants with Perceptions of the Value of the Survey in Developing Campus Policies, by System and Campus – 2021													
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West Oʻahu	UH Community Colleges								
	n=6475	n=2388	n=444	n=415	n=3227								
Extremely/Very (Net)	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- Value of the S	-2: Percent o Survey in De		-											
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward							
	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 different	ence across cam	puses.			•	•	•							

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 Oʻahu students. Significant decreases included Mānoa students at 10.1 percent and West Oʻahu 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														
	ALL U	H CAM	PUSES	U	H Māno	oa		UH Hile	, ,	UH	West O	'ahu		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 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	gnificant	differenc	e across	year. Do	oes not s	um to 10	00% due	to no a	nswers.	•	•		•	•	-

Bystander incidences also remained stable for community college students with few significant differences period to period. Fewer students at Honolulu, Kapiʻolani 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

	Hawai'i				Honolulu			(apiʻolan	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%
*Shows a statistically significant	differenc	o across v	ear Doos	not cum	to 100% d	ue to no a	newere					

*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%	
+01				2007 1 4	•	•		•	•	

*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.

Table I-2-1: Percent of Student Participants Who Witnessed Specific Incidents and Percent of Actions They Took by System, Campus and Year															
	ALL UH CAMPUSES			Action H Māno			UH Hilo		UH West Oʻahu				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	Suspected a friend was sexually assaulted														
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 person	on head	ling for	sexual	encour	iter										
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 sign	nificant d	ifference	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.

Table I-2-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Witnessed Specific Incidents and Percent of Actions They Took by UHCC Campus and Year													
Incid	lents a	nd Perc	ent of A	Actions	They T	ook by	UHCC C	Campus	and Ye	ar			
	Hawai'i			ı	Honolulu			Kapi'olani			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 was sexua	lly assau	Ited											
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 y	ear.										

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	-	1.7%	-		-	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	lent 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.											

APPENDIX B.

CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY ACTION PLAN AND FINAL METRICS

Summaries of campus action plans and metrics included in this report are based on 2017, 2019, and 2021 survey findings. The campuses first implemented action plans during the 2018-2019 Academic Year and submitted a final metrics report to OIE in July 2019. These action plans were extended into the 2019-2020, 2020-2021, and 2021-2022 Academic Years due to COVID-19 related barriers to implementing new initiatives and programming, with some changes reflecting the new data.

University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

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

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

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

Performance & Metrics Report

Education was a major focus of UH Mānoa's action plan. The primary performance measure of Mānoa's action plan projects was a count of training attendees by target audience. The campus provided the "Implementation of Bringing in the Bystander" training to the following target audiences: athletes, athletics staff, student government leaders, housing student staff, incoming Bridge program students, the general Mānoa student population, and employees. Over the August 2017 – May 2019 project period, the committee provided the bystander training to 1,032 students and 245 employees. The greatest reach was to student athletes, all 919 of whom were trained. The campus experienced minor challenges in providing intimate partner violence training as the campus advocate-trainer took an unexpected leave and limited funding delayed the production of a student-friendly informational video on Title IX.

As of December 2021, all Mānoa executives were trained on Title IX by national experts from the Association of Title IX Administrators (ATIXA) and the majority of faculty members received Title IX training. The campus is exploring various methods to engage undergraduate and graduate students and employees while training them via an online platform and working on a hybrid training model. The ongoing pandemic, budgetary restraints, and staffing limitations have posed a challenge to action plan implementation.

University of Hawai'i at Hilo

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

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

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

Performance & Metrics Report

Education and awareness were the main objectives of UH Hilo's action plan. UH Hilo used a count of student and employee participation as a performance measure in their prevention and policy education projects. Over 1,500 employees and students participated in the series of education and training events the action plan committee implemented throughout the academic year. The committee also collaborated with community organizations to raise awareness of off-campus resources, and with Hawai'i Community College to co-host a domestic violence summit, which was attended by both students, employees, and community service providers.

In measuring awareness of campus resources, the campus looked at the number of student reports of sexual misconduct to advocates and to the campus Title IX Coordinators. The confidential advocate saw more than 50 students and the number of formal investigations relating to sex assault increased since the previous year. The campus attributed the increase in reporting to heightened student awareness of available campus resources and a better understanding of the University's processes. The campus hopes to further measure student understanding on Title IX and is planning to conduct pre- and post- education event tests in the future.

As of December 2021, the campus has met all objectives set forth in terms of outreach and awareness initiatives as detailed in the original plan. The primary focus of the original action plan was amended based on campus-specific findings in the Climate Survey, which identified a high percentage of students experiencing dating and/or domestic violence while enrolled. In October 2021, UH Hilo Title IX and the UH Hilo CAPE program co-hosted the Cultivating Pilina Webinar Series, which discussed healthy relationships, cultural barriers, and the impact of domestic violence through various indigenous lenses. The planning committee collaborated with community leaders, organizations, and valuable resources to host this engaging informative domestic violence webinar series for DV Awareness Month, which was attended by students, employees, and community service providers.

In regards to barriers and challenges, the Hilo Title IX office is experiencing some personnel changes and managing budgetary changes while navigating the pandemic. Their daily processes needed to be amended to abide by all CDC guidelines. No walk-in appointments were taken for the safety of staff and campus community members. The planning committee is structuring an individualized campus outreach training initiative that allows for small group learning opportunities for both students, faculty, and staff.

University of Hawai'i at West O'ahu

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

Performance & Metrics Report

UH West O'ahu focused on increasing the number of students who were familiar with basic Title IX information. As a performance measure of their education and training initiatives, the campus used a count of student participation. A primary method of delivering Title IX information to students was a student-produced short video. 94 incoming freshmen viewed the video as of July 2019. The committee faced challenges in finding a student to produce the video. Limited funding also made it difficult to retain an employee to complete the project. To ensure the project was completed in a timely and efficient manner, the campus Title IX team took the lead in developing the video and launched a soft roll out for incoming freshmen.

As of December 2021, the West Oʻahu Title IX office has met some major setbacks to action plan implementation, with COVID putting a damper on in-person awareness campaign efforts and loss of their only support staff. Moving forward into 2022, West Oʻahu will explore alternate options to continue awareness efforts despite a lack of necessary resources.

Hawai'i Community College

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

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

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

Performance & Metrics Report

Hawai'i Community College provided a mid-year update, in which the campus reported that they conducted Bystander trainings and would continue to do so, updated Title IX wallet-size resource cards with the latest Coordinator and service provider contact information, and would work toward launching their poster project. The campus hired a new full-time Title IX Coordinator in Fall 2019 and another new full-time Coordinator in Fall 2020, which led to unexpected delays in action plan implementation.

Honolulu Community College

Honolulu Community College, in reviewing the results of the UH Student Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender Violence, noted that many of the campus-specific issues identified in the survey findings revolve around a lack of knowledge on the part of students, including not knowing what is and is not appropriate behavior, not knowing where to seek help, not believing that the help will be useful, and/or lack of confidence in the established process/procedures to make things better. Accordingly, the Honolulu Community College action plan working group focused its efforts on an extensive educational campaign aimed at increasing student knowledge regarding these important issues.

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

Performance & Metrics Report

Honolulu Community College's action plan focus was increasing student knowledge on the issues surrounding Title IX. The campus measured this objective by the completion status of its various proposed projects. At the end of the project period, the action plan committee accomplished the majority of its proposed goals, including creating a <u>LGBTQ+ resources</u> <u>webpage</u>, implementing Title IX information on all course syllabi, instituting Safe Zone training for employees to be better aware of issues impacting the LGBTQ+ community, and continuing to promote Title IX training for all employees.

Honolulu Community College further notes that in addition to its efforts in increasing student knowledge on issues surrounding Title IX, placing a focus on employees in addition to students (i.e., by having faculty incorporate Title IX information in their syllabi and by promoting employee training) recognizes that employees have a large role in increasing student understanding and trust in the institution's policy and procedures. Related to this, the campus also previously acknowledged that there was limited capacity previously, because they did not have a full-time Title IX Coordinator. As an update, a full-time Title IX Coordinator at Honolulu Community College was previously hired in October 2019, resulting in further improvements to Honolulu Community College's ability to support students and to promptly respond to any reports made to Honolulu Community College. Additionally, with classes being largely virtual during the 2020 to 2021 Academic Year, online class visits were made and virtual introductions were recorded so that students could better familiarize themselves with the Title IX Coordinator as well as the Confidential Resources available at Honolulu Community College. These efforts are planned to continue during the 2021 to 2022 Academic Year.

Kapi'olani Community College

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

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

Performance & Metrics Report

Kapi'olani Community College's action plan targeted the need for increased student education and awareness on issues relating to Title IX. The campus measured this objective by the completion status of its various proposed projects. At the end of the project period, the action plan committee accomplished the following: a regular Talk Story Tuesdays event, a Title IX poster campaign, and a domestic violence and intimate partner violence training for confidential

resources and the Title IX team. While not initially contemplated as metrics for how well these projects fared in achieving the campus' goals, increased student participation in Title IX activities and cooperation between campus and community service and program providers were also metrics the campus included in its final assessment. The campus saw that increased collaboration between departments and with community providers resulted in a more coordinated response to students requiring interim measures, mental health assistance, and confidential resources.

The campus noted the initial proposed action plan scope was too ambitious and was reevaluated based on reduced funding and limited staff capacity. However, the campus intends to revisit the initial plan and incorporate elements of the BIT training project into its long-term programming goals.

Kaua'i Community College

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

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

Additionally, to improve safety for LGBTQ+ students, the campus is developing a safe zone map, which identifies safe spaces for LGBTQ+ students, providing Safe Zone Training to educate the campus community on issues affecting the LGBTQ+ campus community, and working toward creating additional safe spaces such as a Safe Zone student lounge.

Performance & Metrics Report

Kaua'i Community College focused its efforts on addressing a high incidence of intimate partner violence and the vulnerability of the LGBTQ+ population to gender-based violence. The action plan committee used a count of student and employee participation as a performance measure of their education and training initiatives and campaign to implement Title IX content into course syllabi. In its education and training initiative, the campus confidential advocate coordinated and participated in 21 events, including classroom presentations, tabling events, new student orientation presentations, and a presentation to student affairs faculty and staff. 20 students and employees also received Safe Zone (LGBTQ+) training. Additionally, 59% of instructors provided Title IX information on their syllabi for both the Fall 2018 and Spring 2019 semesters.

In measuring the success of their resource material campaign, the committee relied on completion status of materials development. The committee was able to develop the following

printed materials: posters with information on Title IX office and confidential advocate services, an online LGBTQ+ safe zone allies list and map, confidential resource business cards, and comprehensive resource guides.

The campus noted that difficulties during the project period arose as a full-time Title IX Coordinator was not hired until August 2018 and the campus did not have a confidential advocate for several months. Much of the project deliverables were achieved after November 2018. The campus also revised their plan when they determined that a safe space solely dedicated to one population group was not feasible.

A new Title IX Coordinator was hired part-time in September 2019 and hired full-time in November 2020, stalling the revised action plan from November 2018. However, education and training initiatives have continued, with the Title IX team, Confidential Advocates from the local YWCA, and LGBTQ+ Commission members providing Safe Zone trainings for employees and students and tabling on campus.

Leeward Community College

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

Performance & Metrics Report

Leeward Community College prioritized awareness of UH policies and procedures in its action plan. To achieve this objective, the campus focused on making the Title IX website more user friendly and action-centered to thereby increase site traffic. In evaluating the website development, the committee looked at density of text blocks on the website's primary page and the ability to quickly access important information on services and reporting. The committee was able to minimize the text for users to quickly get information. They were also able to integrate the UH System reporting form onto their website so that online Title IX reports and complaints would filter directly into the Case Management System. Challenges the campus faced in developing an improved website were technical limitations of the website's platform and limited capacity of web staff to implement changes.

A new full-time Title IX Coordinator was hired in January 2021, after a long period of a campus dean serving as interim Title IX Coordinator, creating a slight delay in action plan progress in conjunction with COVID, though work on the Title IX website continues.

University of Hawai'i Maui College

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

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

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

Performance & Metrics Report

The focus of UH Maui College's action plan was to increase student knowledge on the issues surrounding Title IX. The action plan committee used a count of Title IX related events and trainings as a performance measure of their education and training initiatives. During the project period 2018-2019, the campus coordinated 63 Title IX and VAWA-related training and events. The diversity and number of the University departments and community service providers who participated in Title IX trainings and events were also contemplated in measuring the success of the education and training initiatives. The art department, webmaster, campus security, self-defense club, student groups, and various community speakers worked with the Title IX team to provide awareness education and/or events to students.

To determine the success of their awareness campaign, the campus relied on the following metrics: a count of students who sought confidential advocacy services, the visibility of printed and electronic resource materials, and perception data from the 2019 climate survey. Nearly 100 students sought confidential advocacy services, which the campus interpreted as an indicator of increased awareness of resources and how to access them. Materials with Title IX information were posted in highly visible areas around campus and training links were included on the Title IX website. As 2019 survey data was not available at the end of the project period, the campus was not able to use this as a metric. The committee reported that their main challenges are time and funding. With additional funding, UH Maui College stated that the scope of their projects can be expanded.

A new full-time Title IX Coordinator was hired in January 2021, creating a slight delay in action plan progress in conjunction with COVID and budgetary restrictions, though training and awareness efforts continue online.

Windward Community College

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

As many of the issues identified by the working group revolved around a lack of student knowledge on where and how to seek help, efforts were focused on developing an extensive educational and outreach campaign. The campaign consists of developing and distributing educational materials and videos focused on issue areas, and providing various trainings (i.e., bystander, Title IX, Safe Zone). The campaign will be promoted online in a Calendar of Activities and in promotional flyers throughout the year.

Performance & Metrics Report

Windward Community College's action plan targeted the need for increased student education and awareness on issues relating to Title IX. The action plan committee used a count of student and employee participation as one performance measure of their training initiatives and education awareness and outreach campaign. The campus provided workshops and training on a range of topics, including Bystander Intervention, Safe Zones, and Title IX. At each training, sign in was monitored to ensure target populations were receiving the training.

Additionally, the campus measured project performance by the success of collaborations among various university departments and groups. The Title IX office worked closely with the LGBTQ+ Commission, which resulted in the formation of a student club, which grew in participation and interest level throughout the year. Another close partnership developed between the Title IX Office, Chancellor's Office, and Windward Community College's PAU Violence organization, which resulted in funding for promotional goods to be used at outreach events. A partnership with the Journalism department to do outreach through the school paper was an opportunity to reach a broader student audience.

Finally, the campus looked at visitation to the Title IX Coordinator and Confidential advocate as a metric. There was an increase in student contact time with these Title IX resources, which was determined to be a positive result of the awareness campaigns and training.

The campus noted that a primary challenge was coordinating time for the committee to meet, plan and implement tasks. There were also difficulties getting out messages to the entire student community, because mass communications could only be disseminated by a limited number of personnel. Similarly, vetting of outreach materials faced a restrictive approval procedure by specific personnel.

As of December 2021, WCC has continued to focus on training and awareness, despite challenges presented by COVID and budgetary and staffing limitations. Safe Zone trainings have continued virtually and the Title IX Coordinator has focused on training and social media awareness campaigns. WCC's school paper has been discontinued after the journalism

professor left, so the campus has focused the effort they were putting into the school paper on social media. The campus PAU Violence has been inactive for lack of staffing, but the campus has also been working with System PAU Violence to implement One Love workshops on healthy relationships.