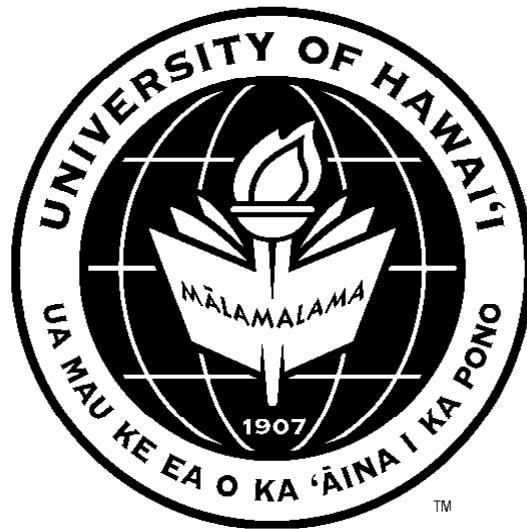


UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI‘I SYSTEM ANNUAL REPORT



REPORT TO THE 2023 LEGISLATURE

Annual Report on Campus Safety and Accountability

HRS 304A-120

December 2022

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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. In 2021, as part of a reorganization of UH System and UH Mānoa offices, the Office of Institutional Equity was merged with the UH Mānoa Title IX office and the UH System EEO/AA offices under the newly created Office of Equity Assurance ("OEA"). While the offices have maintained separate functions during the pendency of reorganization, they are currently working towards a merger under the newly-appointed leadership of OEA Executive Director Jennifer Rose (former OIE Director). Thus, during the ongoing reorganization process, OEA and OIE maintain the original gender equity initiatives established in 2015, when OIE was launched as a new unit.

As a part of the original initiatives, in 2015, 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 Student Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence, which was launched on January 22, 2019. Results from the 2019 survey were published on the OIE website in January 2020.

Findings from the previous surveys, in addition to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent changes to student life, informed the planning and development of the 2021 Student Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence, which launched on January 21, 2021. The results from the 2021 survey were published on the OIE website in March 2022. Findings from the 2017, 2019, and 2021 surveys, in turn, have informed the ongoing planning and development of the 2023 survey. The 2023 Student Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence is scheduled to launch on or around January 24, 2023.

UH's 2017, 2019, and 2021 surveys (and the forthcoming 2023 survey) 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 is scheduled to launch the 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. Sexual Assault Occurrence on a University of Hawai'i System Campus Within the Past Five Years

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

The Clery Act defines campus as follows:

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

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

- **Rape:** Defined as the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
- **Fondling:** Defined as the touching of the private parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/ her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

- **Incest:** Defined as sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory rape:** Defined as sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

2017- 2021 Annual Security Report (ASR): On-Campus Sexual Offense Incidence Data¹

(NR) Not Reported

(-) Not Applicable

() Part of Current Clery Act Reportable Offenses

Four-Year Universities

Campus Name: University of Hawai'i at Mānoa – Main Campus	Year				
Incident Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Rape	7	3	3	5	4
Fondling	5	6	3	3	7
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	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
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	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Rape	0	0	2	1	0

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

Fondling	1	1	1	2	3
Incest	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0

Campus Name: University of Hawai'i at West O'ahu					
	Year				
Incident Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
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	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
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: Hawai'i Community College - West Hawai'i Campus (Pālanui)					
	Year				
Incident Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
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 "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	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Rape	1	1	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- Marine Education Training Program					
	Year				
Incident Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
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	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
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: Kapi'olani Community College					
	Year				
Incident Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	1	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0

Campus Name: Kaua'i Community College					
	Year				
Incident Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	NR	NR	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0

Campus Name: Leeward Community College - Pearl City Campus					
	Year				
Incident Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	1	1	0	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	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
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 Maui College – Main Campus	Year				
Incident Type	2017**	2018	2019	2020	2021
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 Maui College – Lāhaina Education Center	Year				
Incident Type	2017**	2018	2019	2020	2021
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 Maui College – Hāna Education Center	Year				
Incident Type	2017**	2018	2019	2020	2021
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 Maui College – Lana'i Education Center	Year				
Incident Type	2017**	2018	2019	2020	2021
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 Maui College – Moloka'i Education Center/Farm	Year				
Incident Type	2017**	2018	2019	2020	2021
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: 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	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Rape	0	0	0	1	0
Fondling	1	0	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 2021, 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 2021 Survey report and past survey reports are also available on the UH System Title IX website. Results of the forthcoming 2023 survey will be made available on the UH System Title IX website in Spring 2024.

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

Data from the January 2017 Student Climate Survey on Sex Harassment and Gender-Based Violence was 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 Sandra 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.

Confidential advocacy programs to support survivors of sex discrimination and gender violence in higher education face the particular challenge of maintaining a high degree of knowledge base and skill set in the complex legal world of Title IX compliance. 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 provided a three-week training course for victim advocates statewide with the purpose of developing OIE advocates (and advocates throughout the UH System) have applied and were accepted in the rigorous training academy with the goals of further refining their trauma-informed interviewing and assessment and case management skills.

V. Conclusion

UH remains committed to the continuous improvement of our campus climate through prevention and other programmatic initiatives with the goal of increasing safety and raising awareness of resources, rights and support programs. Through this report, we affirm our priority of helping students 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 HAWAII
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.

For the 2021 study, budget constraints resulted in the elimination of focus group input prior to the survey.

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 non-consensual sexual contact), prevalence rates showed no statistical difference between early and late survey participants. Stalking showed higher prevalence among early (9.0%) vs. late (7.0%) participants. The 2015 AAU Methodological report did show higher prevalence among early vs. late survey respondents.

	All UH CAMPUSES (n=6726)		EARLY SURVEY PARTICIPANTS (n=3905)		LATE SURVEY PARTICIPANTS (n = 2821)	
	%	Standard Error	%	Standard Error	%	Standard 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
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.

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

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. **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 Unweighted (n)	Survey Participants Unweighted (%)	Survey Participants Weighted (n)	Survey Participants Weighted (%)	Survey Response Rate (%)
TOTAL	40,122	100%	6,726	100%	6,726	100%	16.8%
GENDER							
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)	1,374	3.4%	-	-	-	-	-
CAMPUS							
UH Mānoa	14,617	36.4%	3,006	44.7%	2,478	36.8%	20.6%
UH Hilo	2,660	6.6%	801	11.9%	457	6.8%	30.1%
UH West O'ahu	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. When students took this survey in the Spring of 2021, UH was in a campus lockdown with all classes being conducted virtually.

UH began virtual classes in Spring 2020 when the pandemic becoming widespread in March 2020. In the Fall of 2020 and Spring 2021, when students completed this Campus Climate study on Gender-violence, UH conducted 100% of its classes virtually. When asked what percentage of current courses were being taken on-line, 79 percent answered "100%." This discrepancy is believed to be due to some practicum trade courses at UH community colleges requiring in-person attendance.

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%).

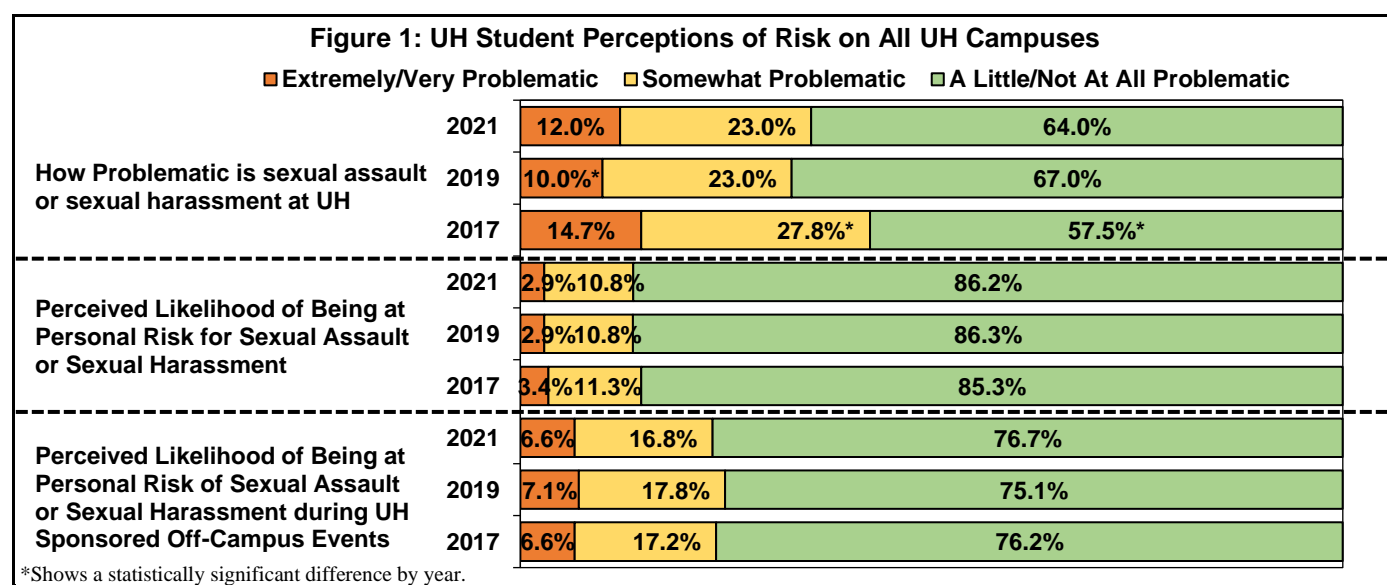
When results for all three questions are further analyzed by students who experienced any form of gender violence and those who did not, it was evident that students experiencing gender violence tended to have had more in person exposure to students, faculty and staff; more time at social events with 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

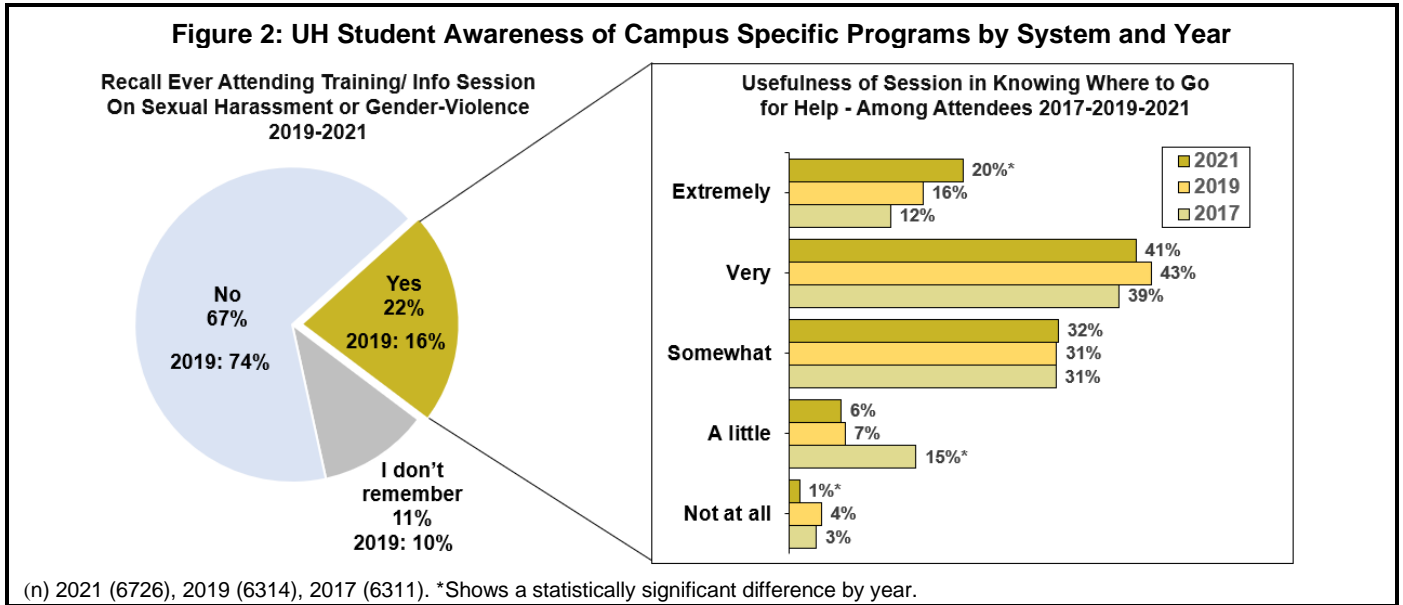
By significant majorities, most students did not perceive being at risk while at UH. In 2021, 2 in 3 (64%) expressed the sentiment that sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH is “Not at all a problem or only a little problem.” Even larger percentages of 6 in 7 students did not perceive that they were 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.



UH Training Session: Attendance And Perceived Usefulness

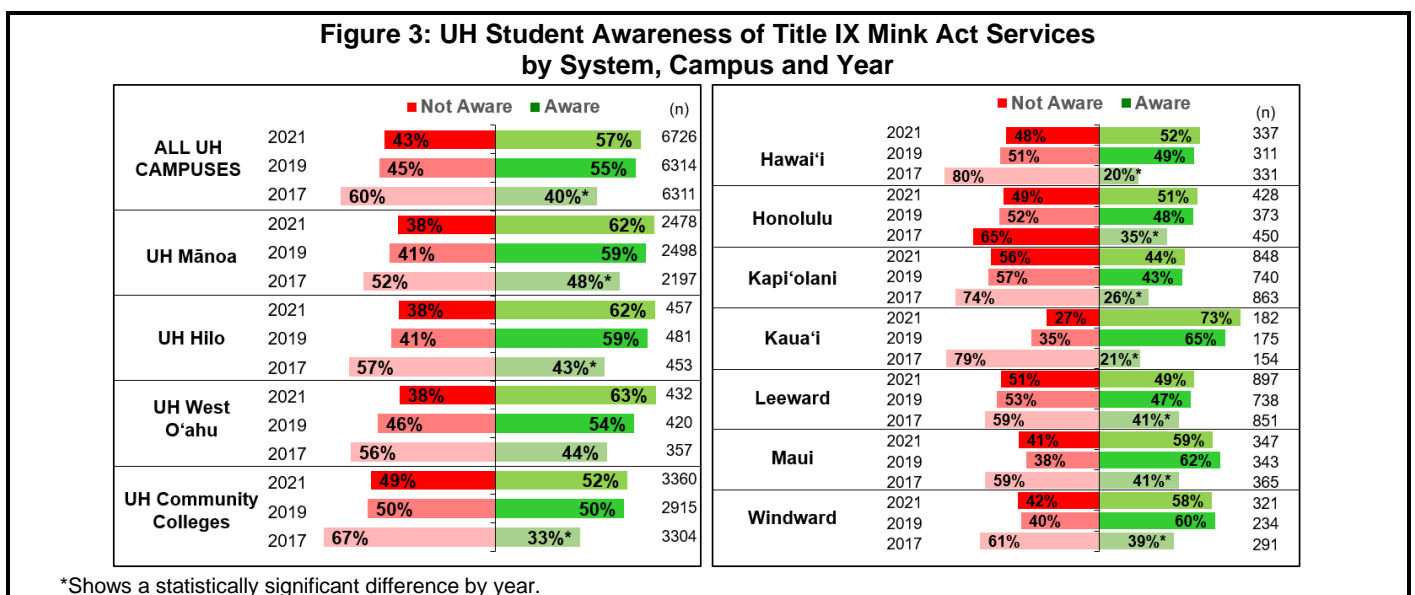
In 2021, 2 in 3 (67%) did not recall ever attending training or information sessions on sexual harassment or gender-violence, and more than 1 in 5 (22%) did. The latter represented a significant increase from 1 in 5 (16%) in 2019 or a +6 percentage point rise in training attendance.

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



Awareness of Title IX Mink Act Services

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



Summary of Sexual Harassment and Gender Violence Prevalence

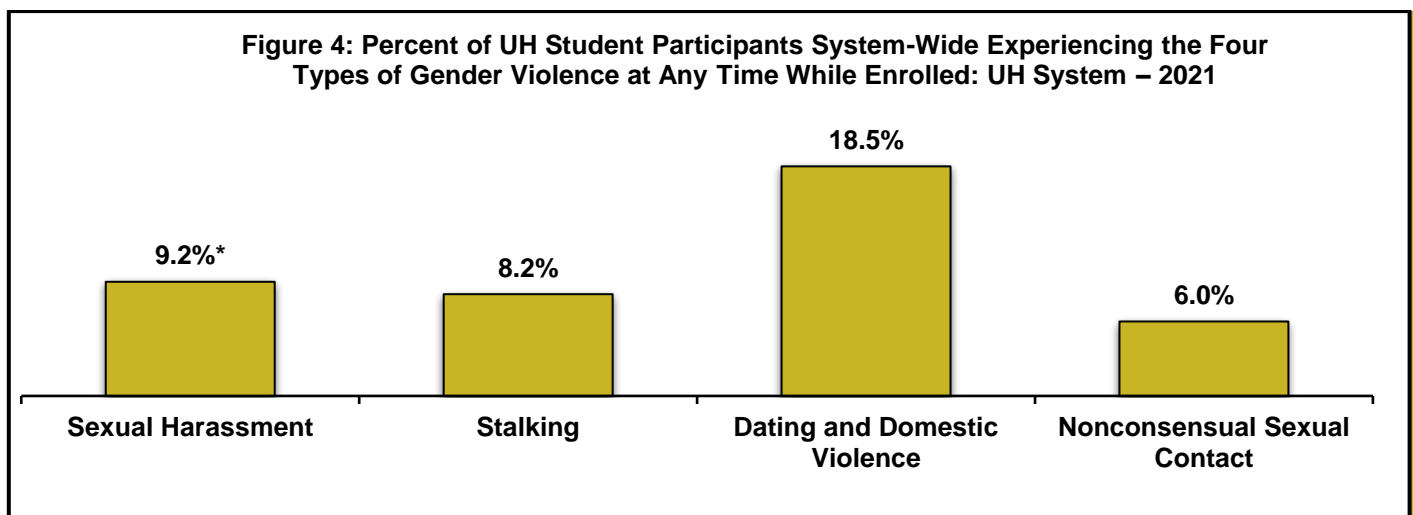
The University of Hawai‘i Study on Sexual Harassment and Gender Violence was designed to estimate the prevalence of four types of behaviors:

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

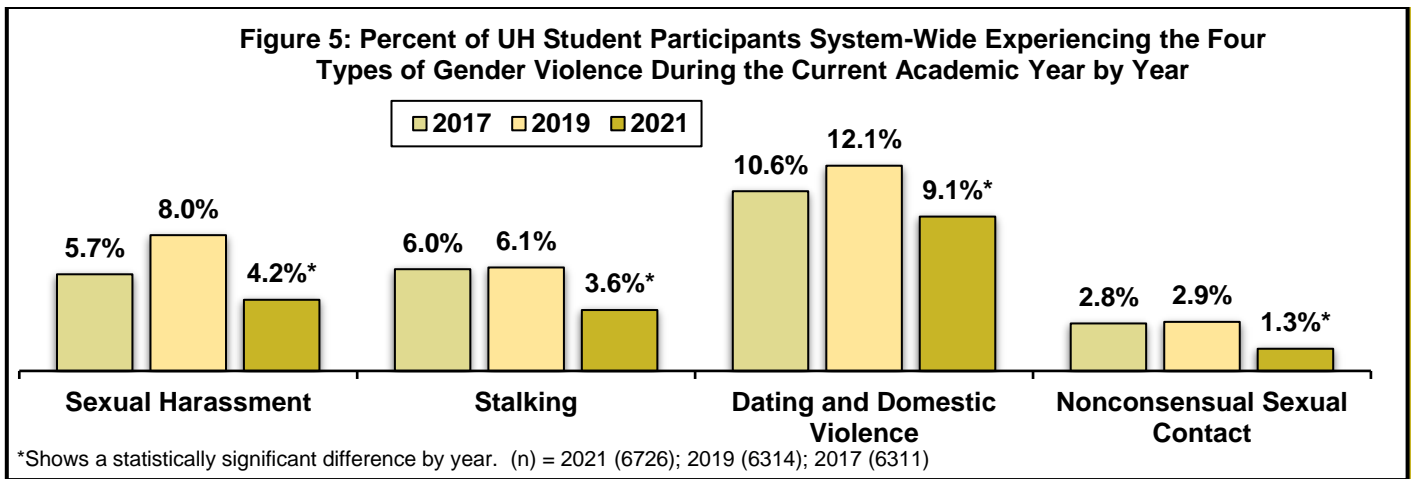
Detailed descriptions and the questions used in the survey instrument to measure prevalence precede subsequent sections that analyze in more detail each of the four specific types.

Any Time While Enrolled

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



Current Academic Year

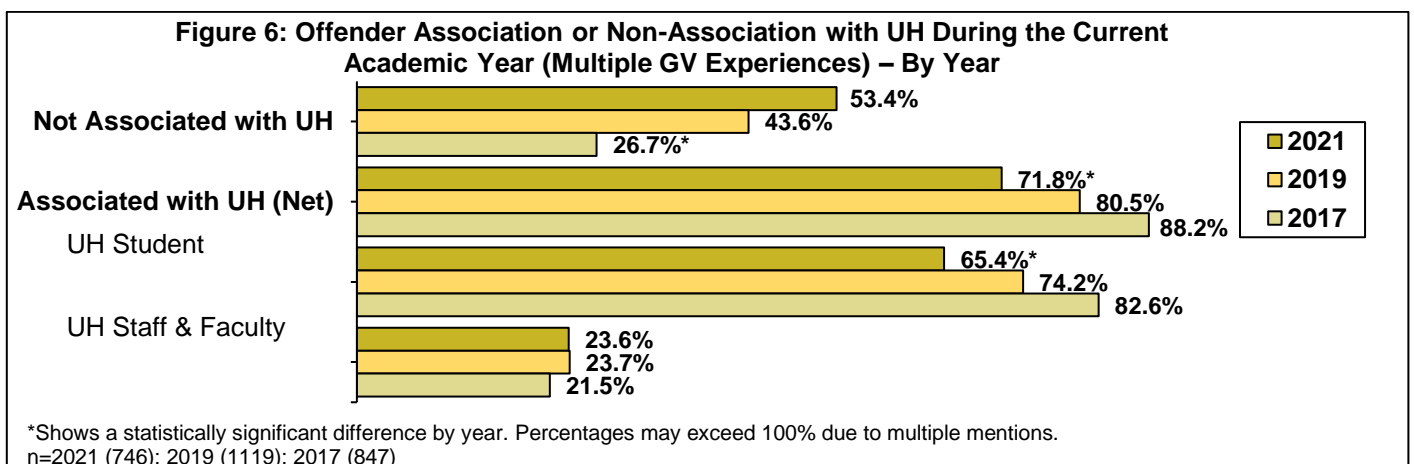


Because the tenure of students' enrollment at UH differs in duration with potential sample overlaps from one tracking study to another, prevalence during the current academic year enables more accurate period to period comparisons. For all four gender violence behaviors, prevalence decreased significantly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

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

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

Offenders' Association or Non-Association with UH



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

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

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

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

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

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

Consequences Reported by Survey Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment or Gender Violence

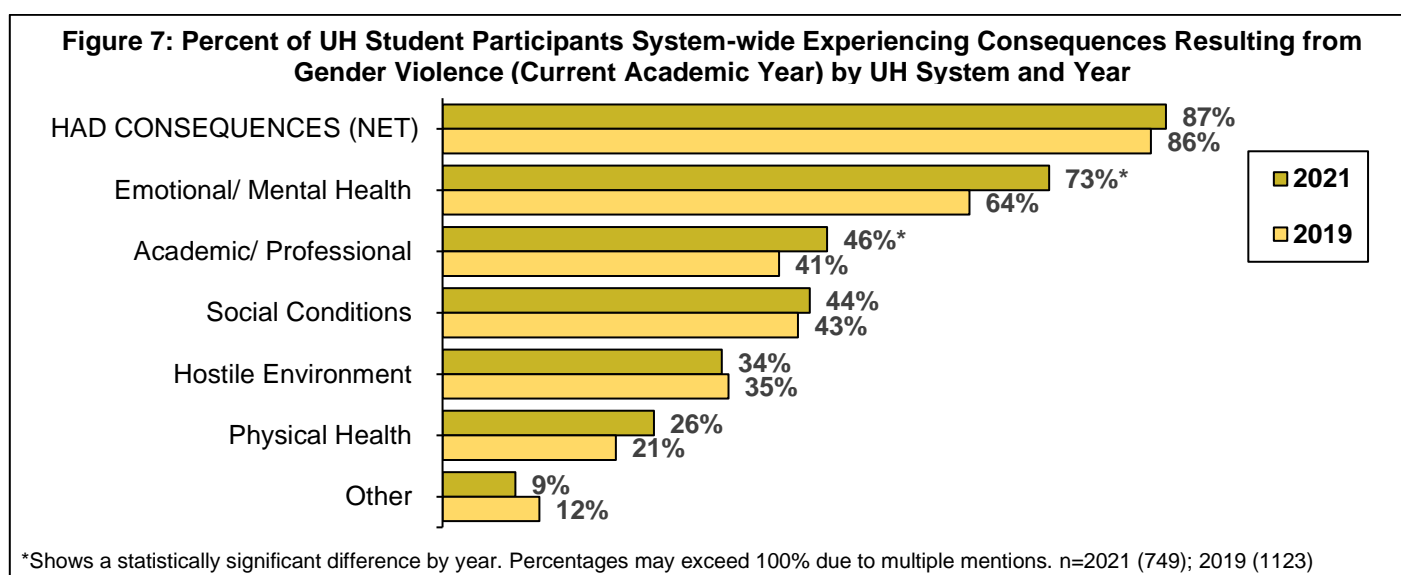
A majority of survey participants experiencing gender violence suffered serious consequences, and ranged from 100 percent of those who indicated they were sexually harassed to 68.7 percent of survey participants assaulted without their consent. Of those abused by DDV, 79.6 percent reported consequences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

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

Table 4: Percent of UH Student Participants System-wide Experiencing Consequences from Incidents of Four Types of Gender Violence at Any Time While Enrolled - 2021

	TOTAL n=1529	Sexual Harassment n=619	Stalking n=549	Dating and Domestic Violence n=844	Nonconsensual Sexual Contact n=482
HAD CONSEQUENCES (NET)	82.4%	100%	71.5%	79.6%	68.7%
Emotional/Behavioral Health	67.1%	65.3%	54.5%	72.0%	58.7%
Academic/Professional	41.3%	36.9%	34.0%	45.3%	30.1%
Social Conditions	40.4%	35.1%	30.9%	42.5%	31.5%
Hostile Environment	30.2%	35.4%	29.8%	21.8%	17.9%
Physical Health	21.1%	12.6%	16.0%	26.7%	17.0%
Other	8.0%	11.6%	4.7%	3.6%	3.6%

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

Perceived Risk Overall on Campus

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

Table A-1-1: Percent of Student Participants' Perceptions of How Problematic Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment Is at UH by System, Campus and Year															
	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=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)	12.3%*	10.1%	14.7%*	15.3%*	10.9%	18.6%*	8.8%	10.8%	9.6%	8.1%	10.1%	12.4%*	11.0%	9.3%	13.0%*
Extremely	4.8%*	3.5%	5.0%*	3.8%	2.9%	4.9%*	3.6%	3.0%	3.6%	4.6%	4.2%	4.4%	5.8%*	3.9%	5.4%*
Very	7.5%	6.7%	9.7%*	11.5%*	8.0%	13.7%*	5.2%	7.8%*	6.0%	3.5%	5.9%	8.0%*	5.3%	5.5%	7.7%*
Somewhat	23.4%	23.4%	27.8%*	33.1%*	28.6%	38.6%*	24.3%	27.0%	23.3%	15.8%	19.7%	18.9%	16.9%	18.9%	22.2%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	64.3%*	66.5%*	57.5%	51.6%*	60.5%*	42.8%	66.8%	62.2%	67.1%	76.1%*	70.2%	68.7%	72.0%*	71.8%*	64.8%
A little	25.7%	27.3%	27.2%	31.3%*	32.2%*	28.0%	31.3%	34.9%	36.3%	19.1%	20.6%	24.1%	21.7%	22.7%	25.8%*
Not at all	38.6%*	39.2%*	30.3%	20.3%*	28.2%*	14.9%	35.5%*	27.3%	30.8%	57.0%*	49.7%	44.5%	50.3%*	49.1%*	39.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

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

Table A-1-2: Percent of UHCC Student Participants' Perceptions of How Problematic Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment Is at UH by UHCC and Year

	Hawai'i			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Kaua'i		
	2021	2019	2017	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%	8.7%	9.0%	10.1%	11.1%	18.1%*	11.2%*	7.1%	12.8%*	10.8%	6.3%	11.6%
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 significant difference by year.

Table A-1-3: Percent of UHCC Student Participants' Perceptions of How Problematic Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment Is at UH by UHCC Campus and Year

	Leeward			Maui			Windward		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=885	n=738	n=851	n=340	n=343	n=365	n=316	n=234	n=291
Extremely/Very (Net)	11.7%	12.5%	13.9%	8.6%	8.9%	9.7%	12.8%	7.8%	12.8%
Extremely	6.4%	6.7%	6.4%	4.1%	2.9%	4.9%	6.1%*	1.8%	4.6%
Very	5.3%	5.8%	7.5%	4.5%	6.0%	4.8%	6.7%	6.0%	8.2%
Somewhat	17.0%	17.7%	19.2%	8.5%	16.1%*	17.0%*	19.7%	20.4%	26.0%
A little/Not at all (Net)	71.3%	69.8%	66.9%	82.9%*	75.1%	73.3%	67.5%	71.8%*	61.2%
A little	21.0%	21.2%	24.1%	17.2%	20.6%	27.0%*	23.9%	23.5%	28.2%
Not at all	50.2%*	48.6%*	42.8%	65.7%*	54.5%*	46.3%	43.6%*	48.3%*	33.0%

*Shows a statistically significant 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 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=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%	81.7%*	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 significant difference by year.

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

Table A-2-2: Percent of UHCC Student Participants and Perceived Likelihood of Being at Personal Risk for Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment While on Campus by UHCC Campus and Year												
	Hawai'i			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			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%	-	-	0.9%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	0.9%	-	-	-
Very	0.6%	1.2%	1.2%	-	1.4%	3.0%	1.1%	0.8%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	1.7%
Somewhat	6.9%	8.2%	6.4%	6.6%	8.1%	7.1%	11.1%	10.8%	11.6	5.5%	5.2%	8.2%
A little/Not at all (Net)	91.9%	90.0%	92.5%	93.4%	89.6%	89.2%	87.5%	87.7%	86.3%	93.9%	94.1%	90.1%
A little	20.1%	16.1%	21.0%	19.6%	20.1%	22.9%	22.2%	27.6%*	25.0%	14.3%	20.6%	18.3%
Not at all	71.8%	73.9%	71.4%	73.8%	69.5%	66.3%	65.3%	60.1%	61.3%	79.6%	73.5%	71.9%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

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

*Shows a statistically significant difference by 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 graduate or professional school students (6.7%); women seniors (5.3%); graduate/ professional school students (5.0%), and LGBT (4.9%).

Perceived Personal Risk at UH-Sponsored Off-Campus Events

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

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

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

Table A-3-1: Percent of Student Participants and Perceived Likelihood of Being at Personal Risk of Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment during UH Sponsored Off-Campus Events by System, Campus and Year															
	ALL 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=6673	n=6311	n=6308	n=2471	n=2498	n=2196	n=452	n=480	n=453	n=427	n=419	n=356	n=3323	n=2914	n=3303
Extremely/Very (Net)	6.6%	7.1%	6.6%	9.4%	9.2%	9.2%	6.9%	5.4%	5.9%	4.4%	7.2%	5.3%	4.7%	5.6%	5.2%
Extremely	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%	1.7%	0.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%
Very	5.3%	5.8%	5.2%	7.5%	7.7%	7.8%	5.6%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%	5.8%	3.9%	3.7%	4.3%	3.7%
Somewhat	16.8%	17.8%	17.2%	21.0%	21.5%	23.0%	18.6%	15.1%	17.2%	13.7%	16.3%	13.5%	13.7%	15.4%	13.6%
A little/Not at all (Net)	76.7%	75.1%	76.2%	69.6%	69.3%	67.7%	74.5%	79.5%*	77.0%	81.9%	76.6%	81.2%	81.6%*	79.0%	81.2%
A little	25.7%	27.7%*	27.8%*	29.7%	30.8%	30.7%	25.7%	34.3%*	29.1%	21.9%	25.2%	25.5%	23.3%	24.3%	25.9%*
Not at all	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			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			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%

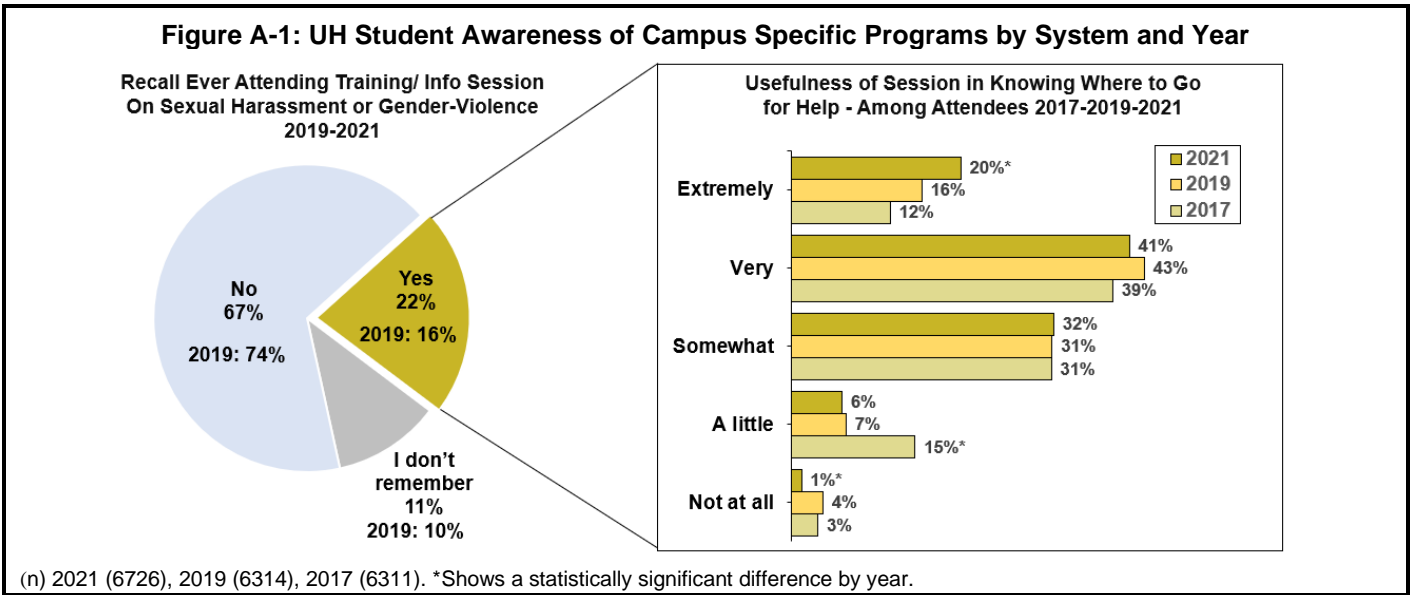
*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table A-3-3: Percent of Student Participants and Perceived Likelihood of Being at Personal Risk of Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment during UH Sponsored Off-Campus Events by UHCC and Year

	Leeward			Maui			Windward		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=885	n=738	n=851	n=340	n=343	n=365	n=316	n=234	n=291
Extremely/Very (Net)	4.9%	5.7%	5.9%	2.9%	7.0%*	4.1%	6.2%	6.9%	4.4%
Extremely	0.9%	1.5%	1.9%	1.1%	1.5%	0.3%	1.9%	0.9%	1.8%
Very	4.1%	4.2%	4.0%	1.9%	5.5%*	3.8%	4.3%	6.0%	2.6%
Somewhat	12.5%	17.6%*	15.1%	12.1%	11.5%	13.4%	17.2%	14.4%	13.4%
A little/Not at all (Net)	82.6%*	76.8%	79.0%	85.0%	81.5%	82.5%	76.6%	78.7%	82.1%
A little	24.1%	22.2%	20.2%	20.9%	21.1%	25.5%	23.5%	29.0%	31.8%
Not at all	58.4%	54.6%	58.8%	64.0%	60.4%	57.0%	53.1%	49.7%	50.3%

*Shows a statistically significant 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: Percent of Student Participants Who Have Attended A University Training Or Information Session About Sexual Harassment Or Gender- Based Violence by System, Campus and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O’ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=2050	n=1834	n=647	n=679	n=109	n=132	n=78	n=73	n=1217	n=950
Yes	21.9%*	16.2%	30.2%*	22.4%	20.6%	15.9%	18.4%	9.7%	17.9%*	12.4%
No	66.7%	73.9%*	59.3%	69.7%*	66.8%	73.8%	63.4%	81.3%*	70.9%	76.3%*
I don't remember	11.3%	9.8%	10.5%	7.8%	12.6%	10.3%	18.2%	8.9%	11.2%	11.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

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

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

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

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table A-5-2: Percent of Student Who Have Attended A University Training Or Information Session About Sexual Harassment Or Gender- Based Violence and Their Perceived Usefulness Of It by UHCC Campus and Year														
	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=134	n=117	n=135	n=105	n=309	n=235	n=68	n=59	n=326	n=254	121	n=101	n=123	n=79
Extremely/Very (Net)	74.8%*	70.4%*	56.1%	61.7%	62.9%	46.5%	74.6%	74.5%	71.8%*	78.2%*	65.8%	46.5%	83.4%	62.2%
Extremely	41.4%*	19.6%	23.8%	11.7%	17.6%	9.3%	33.5%	19.5%	27.1%	36.9%*	14.9%	37.0%	34.6%	20.2%
Very	33.4%	50.9%	32.3%	49.9%	45.3%	37.2%	41.0%	54.9%	44.7%	41.3%	50.9%*	9.5%	48.8%	42.0%
Somewhat	12.7%	20.6%	43.9%	21.0%	28.4%	40.0%	25.4%	25.5%	23.9%	14.5%	6.5%	53.5%*	16.6%	37.8%
A little/Not at all (Net)	12.4%	9.0%	-	17.3%	8.7%	13.5%	-	-	4.4%	7.3%	27.7%	-	-	-
A little	6.3%	4.3%	-	-	8.7%	8.0%	-	-	2.7%	7.3%	18.6%	-	-	-
Not at all	6.2%	4.7%	-	17.3%	-	5.5%	-	-	1.6%	-	9.1%	-	-	-

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

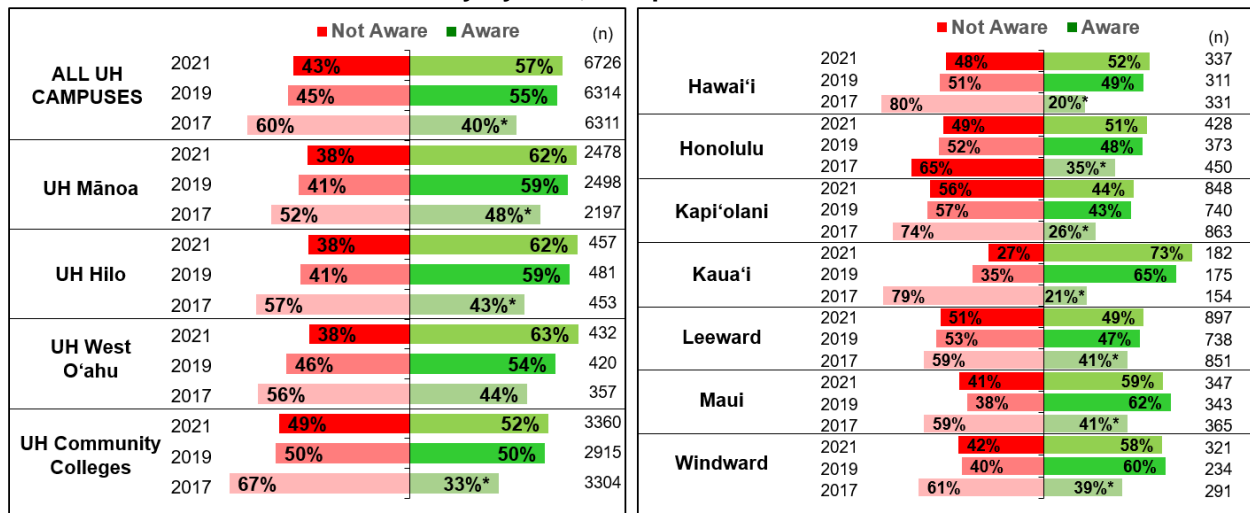
Awareness of Title IX Mink Act And Other Gender Violence Services Across All Campuses

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 O'ahu 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.

Figure A-2: UH Student Awareness of Title IX Mink Act Services by System, Campus and Year



*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

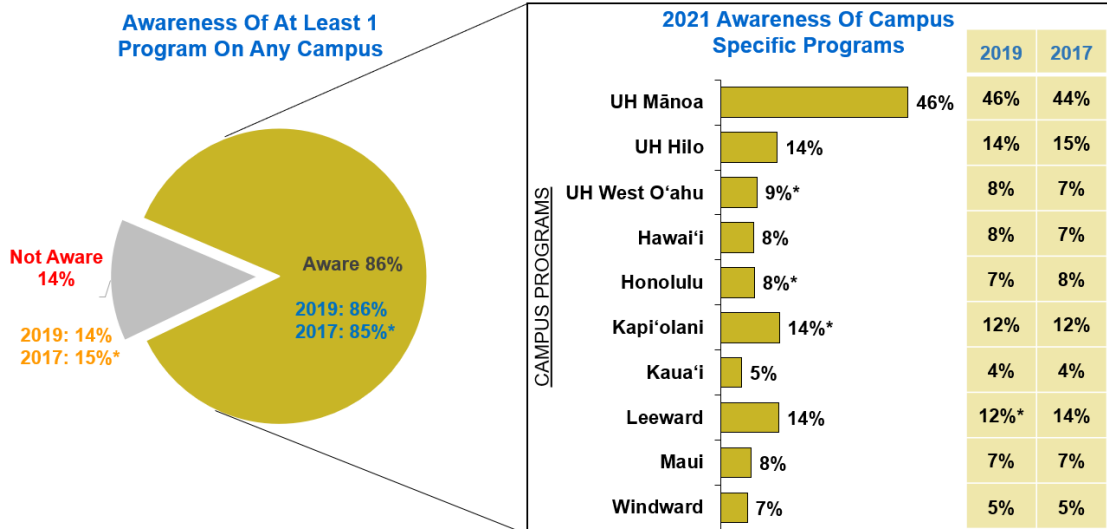
Awareness of Other Gender Violence Services Provided by UH

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%).

Figure A-3: UH Student Awareness of Campus Specific Programs by System and Year



(n) 2021 (6726), 2019 (6314), 2017 (6311). *Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

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: Percent Of Student Participants' Awareness Of Services Provided By UH On Student's Home Campus By System, Campus And Year

PROGRAMS	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=6726	n=6314	n=6311	n=2478	n=2498	n=2197	n=457	n=481	n=453	n=432	n=420	n=357	n=3360	n=2915	n=3304
UH MANOA (NET)	45.9%	46.1%	44.4%	91.5%	91.5%	91.2%									
Counseling & Student Development Center	39.5%*	37.9%	36.4%	80.4%*	76.3%	75.4%									
Office of Gender Equity	19.3%*	18.9%*	16.4%	40.8%*	39.8%	37.6%									
Title IX Coordinator	28.5%*	27.6%*	20.3%	60.5%*	57.6%*	47.8%									
University Health Services	34.7%	35.3%	33.9%	74.6%	76.1%	77.6%*									
Women's Center	21.1%	22.6%	24.0%*	43.6%	47.9%*	56.0%*									
UH HILO (NET)	13.9%	14.2%	15.0%				92.2%	92.5%	91.6%						
Counseling Services	12.6%	12.8%	13.4%				86.1%	87.4%	85.1%						
Student Medical Services	9.8%	10.2%	10.4%				76.6%	81.3%*	78.4%						
Title IX Coordinator	8.0%*	7.5%*	5.5%				60.8%*	57.1%*	41.8%						
Women's Center	6.6%	6.3%	6.5%				52.3%	51.5%	48.7%						

Table A-6-2: Percent Of Student Participants' Awareness Of Services Provided By UH On Student's Home Campus By System, Campus And Year

Con't	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
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 significant difference by year.

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

Table A-6-3: Percent of Student Participants' Awareness of Services Provided by UH, by UHCC Campus and Year

PROGRAMS	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
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 significant difference by year.

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

Table A-6-4: Percent of Student Participants' Awareness of Services Provided by UH, by UHCC Campus and Year

PROGRAMS	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
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 difference by year.

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

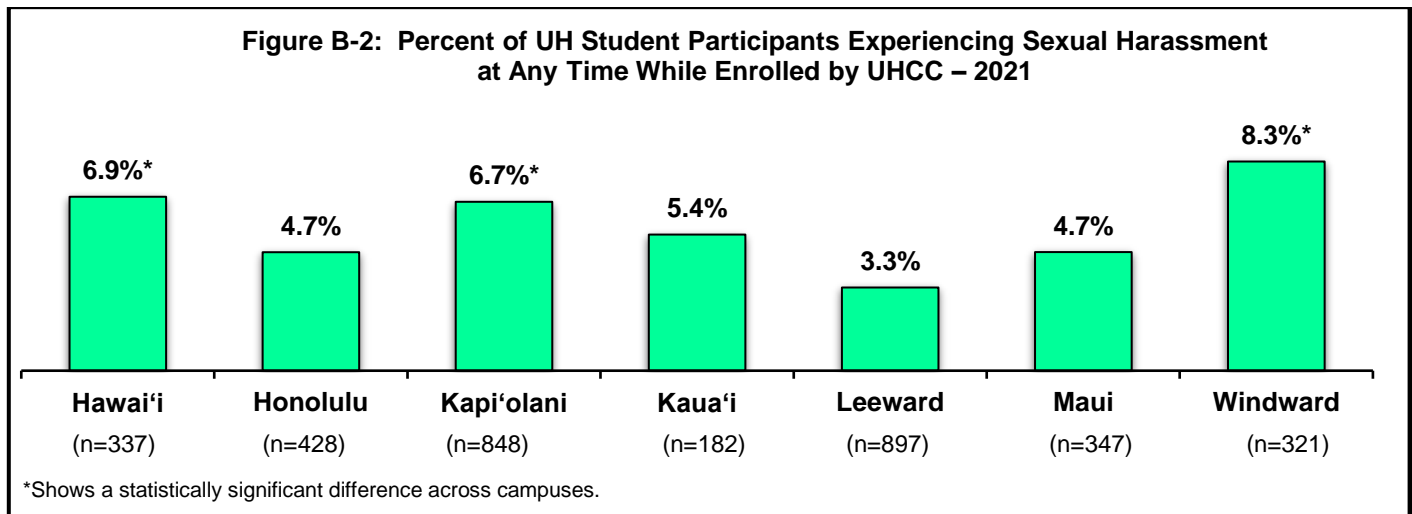
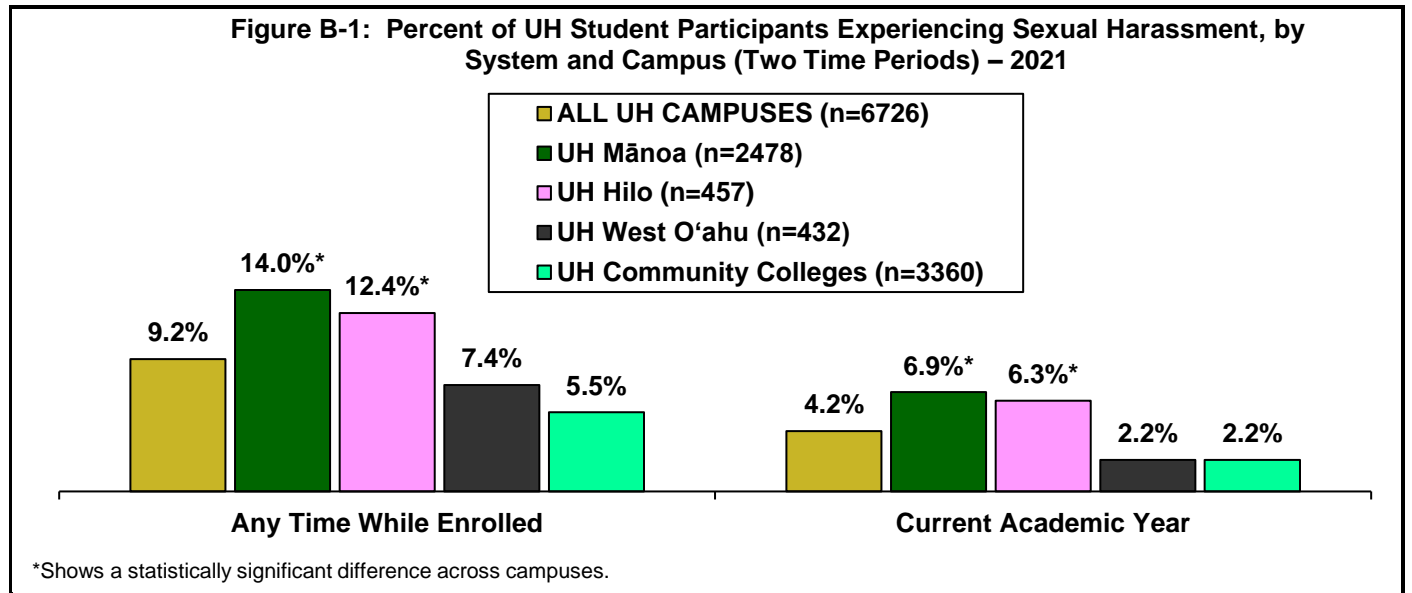
To be included in estimates of sexual harassment, survey participants had to answer that at least one of the behaviors occurred and had at least one of the negative impacts.

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 O‘ahu or the community college aggregate.



Comparisons 2021-2019-2017

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

Table B-1-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by System, Campus and Year															
	ALL UH CAMPUSES			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=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 statistically significant difference 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‘i and Windward Community Colleges. This reversed statistically significant increases from 2017 to 2019.

Table B-1-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by UHCC Campus and Year												
	Hawai‘i			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%

	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	1.7%	4.6%*	3.3%	1.9%	4.6%	3.0%	2.4%*	9.8%	7.2%

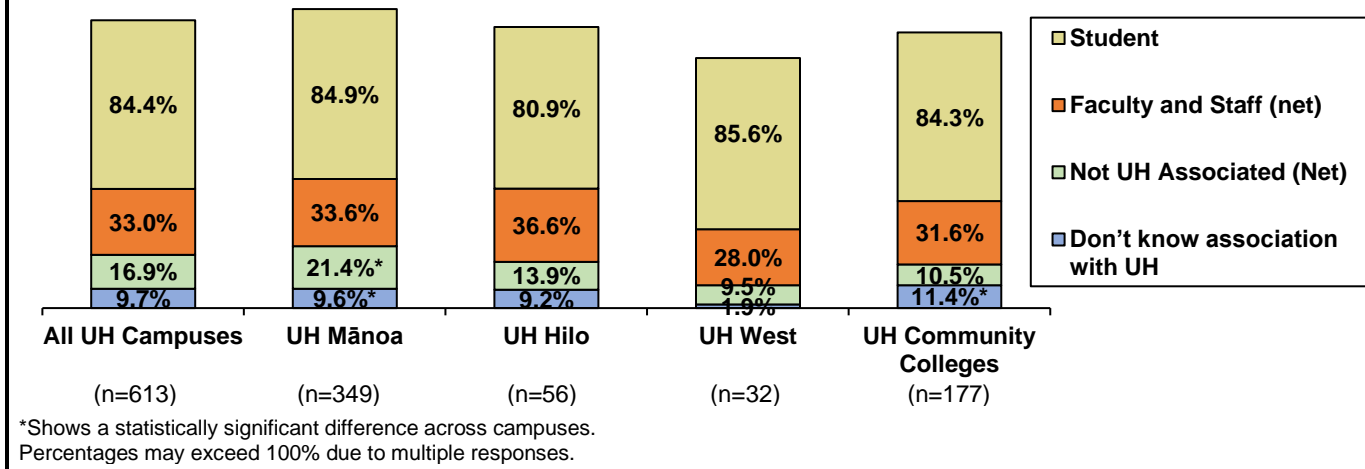
*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

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.

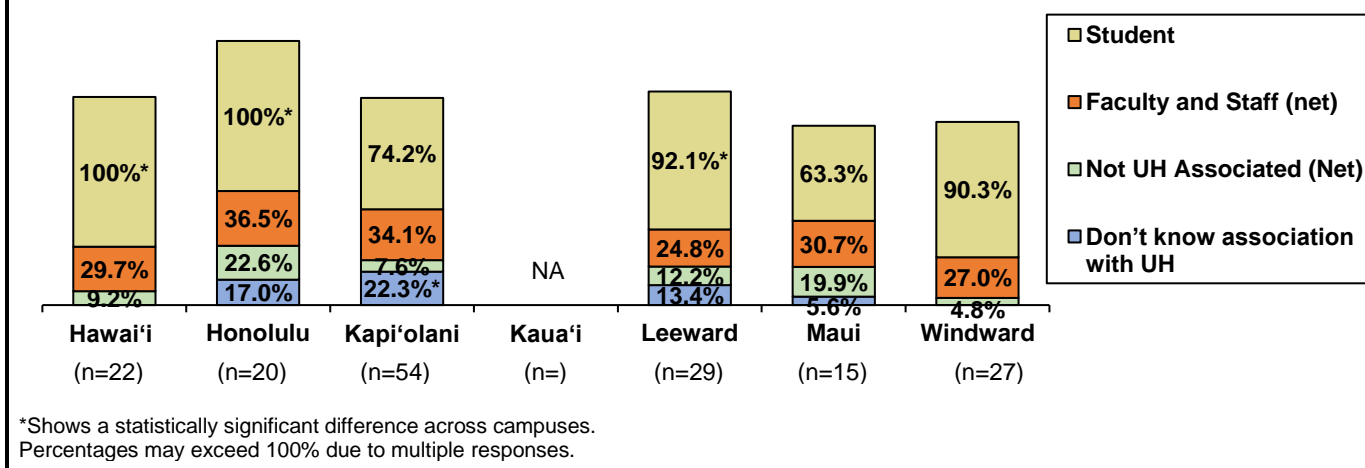
Across the 10 campuses, 5 in 6 or 84.4% of students experiencing sexual harassment identified the perpetrator as another student. One third reported the incident involved faculty or staff, one sixth said there was no association with UH, and one tenth did not know if there was an association. These rates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

Figure B-2: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Offender's Association Or Non-Association With UH by System and Campus – 2021



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%).

Figure B-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Sexually Harassed at Any Time While Enrolled – Offender's Association Or Non-Association With UH by UHCC Campus – 2021



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: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Offender's Association or Non-Association with UH by System, Campus and Year															
	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=279	n=506	n=358	n=170	n=265	n=182	n=28	n=51	n=26	NA	n=15	NA	n=71	n=174	n=145
Student	86.9%	86.6%	84.6%	84.3%	88.9%	86.1%	79.2%	77.6%	92.3%*		100%		95.4%*	84.6%	81.7%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	34.4%	28.3%	33.4%	36.9%	31.9%	36.6%	40.1%	27.1%	34.4%		29.6%		26.9%	23.1%	28.5%
Faculty or instructor	19.8%	12.5%*	22.8%	21.7%	13.2%*	21.4%	11.6%	16.7%	22.4%		4.8%		17.5%	10.9%	24.3%*
Teaching asst, research asst, or graduate asst	6.3%	7.9%	6.7%	9.5%	10.3%	9.1%	1.6%	0.8%	7.4%		8.8%		1.4%	6.2%	3.3%
Coach or trainer	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%	0.9%	0.2%	0.4%	3.9%	-	4.6%				-	0.8%	1.3%
Administrator or professional staff	3.0%	1.6%	2.5%	3.9%	2.2%	2.8%	1.9%	1.4%	2.1%				1.6%	0.8%	1.9%
Counselor or academic advisor	0.2%	0.7%	-	0.3%	0.4%	-	-	-	-				-	1.5%	-
Staff at residences	2.6%	1.8%	-	3.1%	2.1%	-	7.0%	-	-				-	1.9%	-
Campus Security or Public Safety	1.3%	1.1%	-	0.7%	0.4%	-	5.5%	0.9%	-				1.1%	2.4%	-
Visiting professor or staff	0.6%	0.4%	-	1.0%	0.3%	-	-	-	-				-	0.8%	-
University contractor	0.4%	0.5%	-	0.5%	1.0%	-	1.3%	-	-				-	-	-
UH alumni	5.6%	4.3%	-	3.9%	6.1%	-	15.2%	5.7%	-		11.5%		6.6%	0.7%	-
Other staff	3.3%	2.2%	9.0%*	4.9%	2.0%	11.3%*	-	9.4%	12.1%				1.4%	0.6%	5.2%
Other person associated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)	1.4%	3.3%	4.0%	1.3%	3.6%	7.3%	2.6%	2.1%	-		15.9%		1.3%	2.2%	0.8%
Non-UH Associated (Net)	18.7%	18.0%	11.5%*	24.7%	22.6%	13.7%*	15.4%	15.3%	16.7%		6.7%		8.3%	12.3%	8.3%
Non-student hanging out around dormitories or on campus or accompanying other students	14.0%	14.2%	-	18.8%	19.2%	-	13.9%	13.6%	-		12.2%		4.3%	7.0%	-
The person was not associated with UH	9.9%	6.5%	11.5%*	12.3%	6.8%	13.7%*	6.5%	4.2%	16.7%		-		6.8%	7.3%	8.3%
Don't know association w/ UH	9.8%	5.1%*	11.7%	11.6%	3.8%*	11.4%	9.7%	6.2%	10.1%		-		6.6%	7.3%	12.3%

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

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

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

	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)					-	-	-	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%

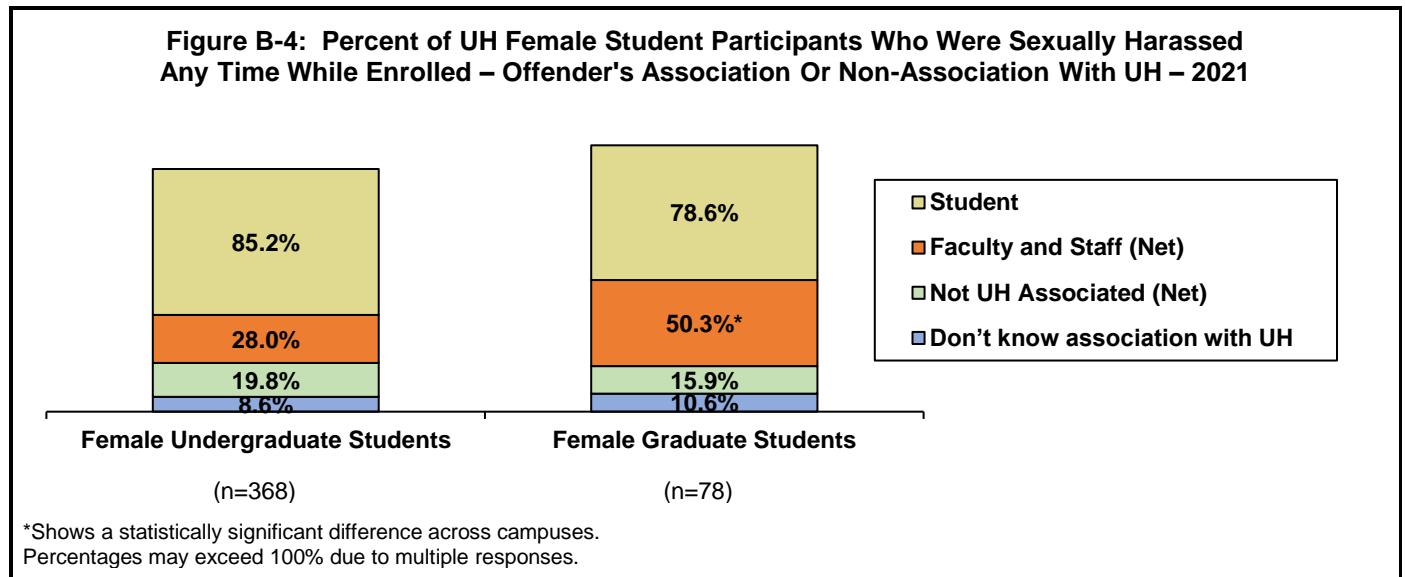
*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

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.

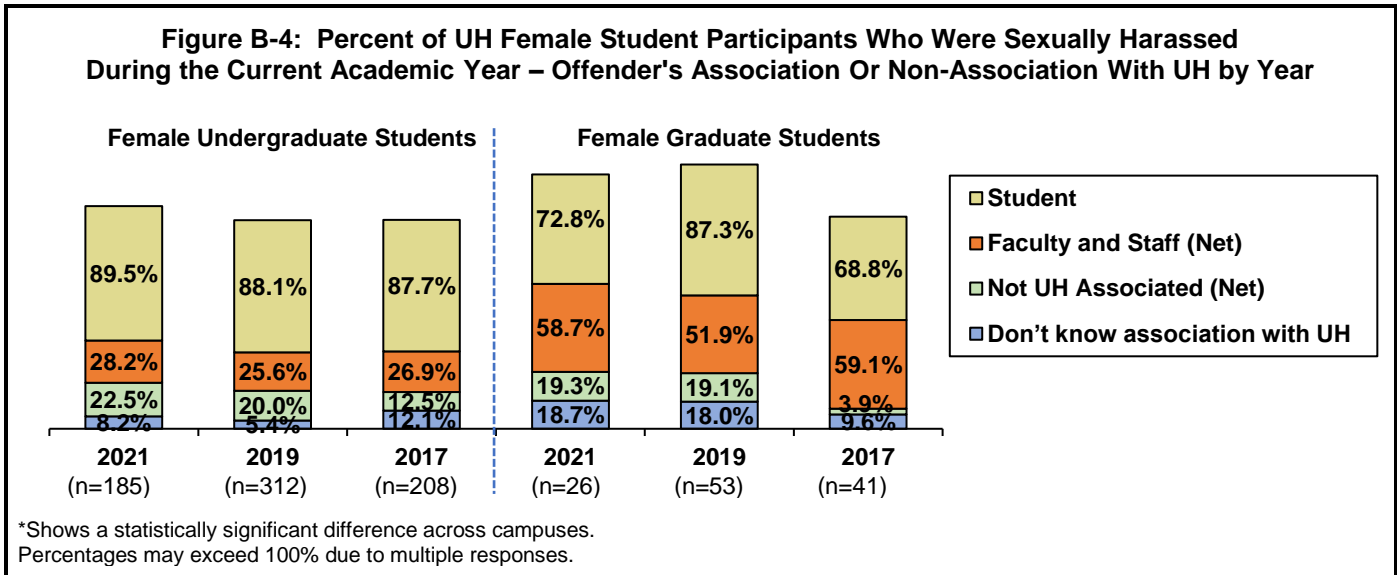
There were no significant differences among other groups of perpetrators reported by female graduate vs. undergraduate students.



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.

Figure B-4: Percent of UH Female Student Participants Who Were Sexually Harassed During the Current Academic Year – Offender's Association Or Non-Association With UH by 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 O‘ahu 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 appearance 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‘i and Windward 2 in 5, and Leeward 1 in 5. Windward’s 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 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=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	2.3%	3.8%*	2.4%	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 significant difference by year.

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 significant difference by year.

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			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%	-	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 O’ahu. 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 Hawai’i and Kapi’olani 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 O’ahu	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 campuses.

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 across campuses.

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				Sexual Orientation			Ethnicity				
	Female	Male	TGQN	Decline	Hetero	LGBN	Decline	Caucasian	Hawaiian	Japanese	Filipino	Other
	n=3912	n=2457	n=159	n=198	n=5036	n=1301	n=206	n=1120	n=1651	n=394	n=1040	n=2521
At Any Time While Enrolled	11.6%*	4.3%	29.8%*	7.5%	7.4%	16.8%*	8.9%	12.4%*	7.6%	7.9%	6.1%	10.3%*
Current Academic Year	5.4%*	1.6%	13.5%*	4.0%	3.3%	8.0%*	3.6%	6.9%*	3.6%	3.3%	2.4%	4.2%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Table B-5-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021

	Disability		Residence			Club Participation				
	Yes	No	Campus housing	<15 Mins Walk	>15 Mins Walk	Academic/Honor	Athletics	Community Service/Culture	Frats/Sororities/Social	Other
	n=363	n=6201	n=364	n=812	n=5550	n=1332	n=324	n=1054	n=743	n=1104
At Any Time While Enrolled	17.4%*	8.9%	12.7%*	12.1%*	8.6%	16.2%	17.6%	18.4%	21.1%	11.1%*
Current Academic Year	9.5%*	3.9%	10.4%*	5.6%*	3.6%	6.9%	7.8%*	7.1%	9.6%	5.0%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

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

Table B-5-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021

	Education Level			Female Education Level				
	University Undergraduates	Graduate and Professional	Community Colleges	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Grad Prof
	n=2596	n=770	n=3360	n=960	n=963	n=643	n=888	n=446
At Any Time While Enrolled	12.5%	14.7%	5.5%*	5.3%*	9.5%	13.8%	16.0%	17.5%
Current Academic Year	6.4%	5.3%	2.2%*	3.8%*	5.0%*	6.9%	6.6%	5.7%*

*Shows a statistically 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%).

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%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Number of Persons Who Sexually Harassed a Student

Any Time While Enrolled

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

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

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Table B-6-2: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – With One or More Offenders, by UHCC Campus – 2021							
	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 difference across campuses.

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: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – With One or More Offenders, by System, Campus and Year															
Number of Offenders	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
		280	506	359	169	265	183	28	51	26	NA	15	NA	73	174
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.

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

Table B-6-4: 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 significant 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 O‘ahu (98.2%) and Honolulu Community College (100%) indicated offenders were male, a statistically higher incidence than elsewhere. On the other hand, female offenders, though in a minority, were in higher proportion on the following campuses: UH Mānoa (19.3%); UH Hilo (22.7%), and the aggregated UH Community Colleges (20.3%).

Table B-7-1: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Gender of Offenders by System and Campus – 2021					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	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 difference across campuses. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Table B-7-2: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Gender of Offenders by UHCC Campus – 2021							
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	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%	-	-

*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.

	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O‘ahu		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%	1.7%

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

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

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

Number of Sexual Harassment Incidents During Current Academic Year Among All Students Ever Sexually Harassed While Enrolled at UH

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

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

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

Table B-8-1: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants At Any Time While Enrolled Reporting Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by System and Campus – 2021					
Number of Sexual Harassment Incidents	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges
	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 difference 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 Harassment Incidents	Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kapi‘olani	Kaua‘i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	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 difference by campus.

Current Academic Year

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

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

*Shows a statistically significant difference 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 Harassment Incidents	Hawai‘i			Honolulu			Kapi‘olani			Kaua‘i		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	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 significant difference by year.

Table B-8-5: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year									
Number of Sexual Harassment Incidents	Leeward			Maui			Windward		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	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 significant difference by year.

Sexual Harasser’s Relationship to Student Participant Experiencing Harassment

Any Time While Enrolled

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

Table B-9-1: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by System, Campus and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O’ahu	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%

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

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 n=22	Honolulu n=20	Kapi'olani n=56	Kaua'i NA	Leeward n=29	Maui n=15	Windward 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 campus.
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: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by UH System, Campus and Year

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

*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			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									
	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
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		-	-		-			-	-

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

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 O‘ahu, and 55.4% for UH community colleges overall.

Table B-10-1: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by System, Campus and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Manoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	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 campus.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

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

Table B-10-2: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=22	n=20	n=56	NA	n=29	n=15	n=27
Any type of influence/control (Net)	56.1%	63.2%	50.9%		49.7%	47.9%	66.1%
Everyday activities	10.4%	22.2%	25.7%*		12.8%	22.4%	4.9%
Academic or professional career	23.2%	36.5%	21.4%		24.2%	31.3%	34.9%
Finances	-	-	4.0%		-	-	-
Popularity/ social standing	18.4%	32.1%	15.9%		14.7%	-	4.0%
Relationship with family and/or friends	13.2%	25.6%	19.0%		17.8%	-	22.3%
Other type of influence or control	12.9%	16.5%	9.1%		3.4%	9.5%	4.8%
No influence or control over any of the above	43.5%*	21.6%	39.1%*		40.4%*	46.4%*	22.1%
I do not know	4.8%	15.2%	10.0%		13.5%	5.7%	11.8%

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

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.

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

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

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

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

Consequences of Sexual Harassment Experiences

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

Any Time While Enrolled

Among all UH students who reported being sexually harassed at any time since enrolled, 100 percent reported at least one post-incident 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 O‘ahu. 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 O‘ahu (19.9%) and UH Hilo (16.3%).

Table B-11-1: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UH System and Campus – 2021

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table B-11-2: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus – 2021							
	Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kapi‘olani	Kaua‘i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=23	n=20	n=57	NA	n=30	n=16	n=27
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	69.9%*	65.2%*	56.9%		67.5%*	52.9%	28.4%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	26.8%	27.9%	26.0%*		18.2%	16.9%	5.3%
Felt numb/detached	17.0%	27.7%	21.1%		26.7%	9.5%	17.4%
Felt helpless and hopeless	26.6%	21.8%	21.3%		23.5%	16.9%	10.6%
Loss of interest in daily activities	24.1%	20.5%	24.0%		34.6%	14.5%	-
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	10.3%	20.5%	19.3%		17.6%	11.1%	-
Felt like hurting myself	16.0%	14.4%	8.3%		8.7%	5.8%	-
Thought about suicide	-	14.4%	8.3%		13.1%	11.1%	-
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	44.2%	30.5%	31.8%		44.6%	26.8%	45.6%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments 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 Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus – 2021

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

Current Academic Year

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

Table B-11-3: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by UH System, Campus and Year

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

Table B-11-3: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by UH System, Campus and Year

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

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

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

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

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

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

Con't	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	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 activities				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 repeatedly (more than once):
 - Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text or instant messages, or posted messages, pictures or videos on social networking sites...
 - Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there...
 - Spied on, watched or followed you, either in person or using devices or software...

...In a way that made you afraid for your personal safety or caused you emotional distress.

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

Percent of Students Stalked at Any Time While Enrolled at UH

Since enrolled at UH, 4 in 50 UH survey participants (8.2%) indicated that they were stalked more than once and that this caused emotional distress. Four-year campuses tended to have higher stalking prevalence than at the community colleges overall. It is notable that rates at four-year campuses did not vary by size – with the largest Mānoa campus and the smallest West O’ahu 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.

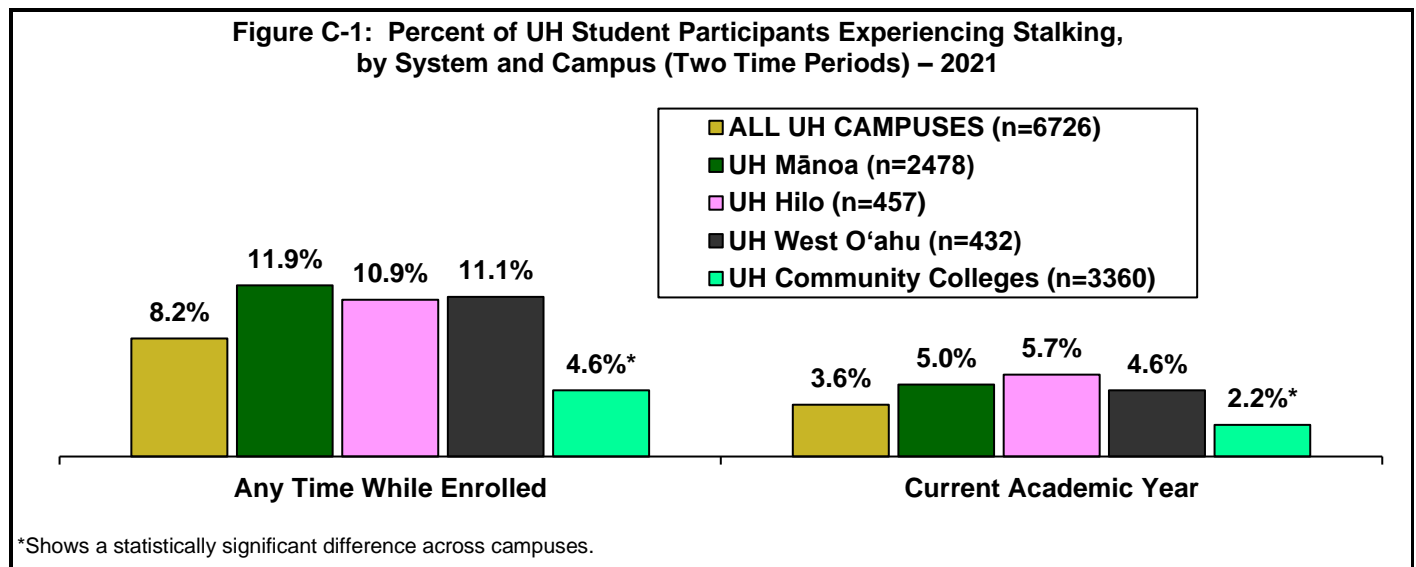
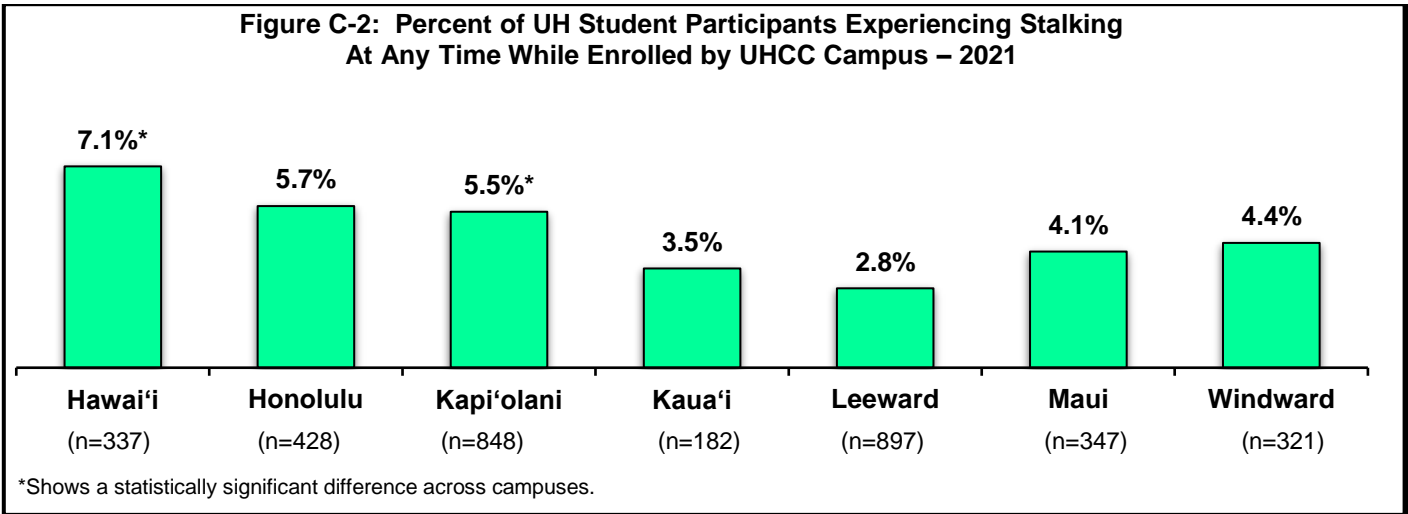


Figure C-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Stalking At Any Time While Enrolled by UHCC Campus – 2021



Percent of Students Stalked During the Current Academic Year

During the current academic year, 3.6 percent of survey participants experienced stalking, with rates across all four-year campuses and UHCC less than 6 percent. Students reported similar stalking prevalence across all the four-year campuses, ranging from 5.7 percent at UH Hilo to 4.6 percent at UH West O’ahu. As during the “anytime while enrolled time period,” students stalked during the current academic year was significantly less at the community colleges c-2:overall. UHCC stalking incidence was less than half that of the four year campuses at 2.2 percent. In contrast to 2019, stalking was not correlated by size of campus.

Current Academic Year

Table C-1-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Stalking During the Current Academic Year by System, Campus and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa			UH Hilo			UH West 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	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 statistically significant difference by year.

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

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

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

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

Table C-1-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Stalking During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai‘i			Honolulu			Kapi‘olani			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%

	Leeward			Maui			Winward		
	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	1.1%	4.9%*	5.6%*	1.8%	4.0%	4.3%	2.6%	5.0%	6.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

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

Any Time While Enrolled

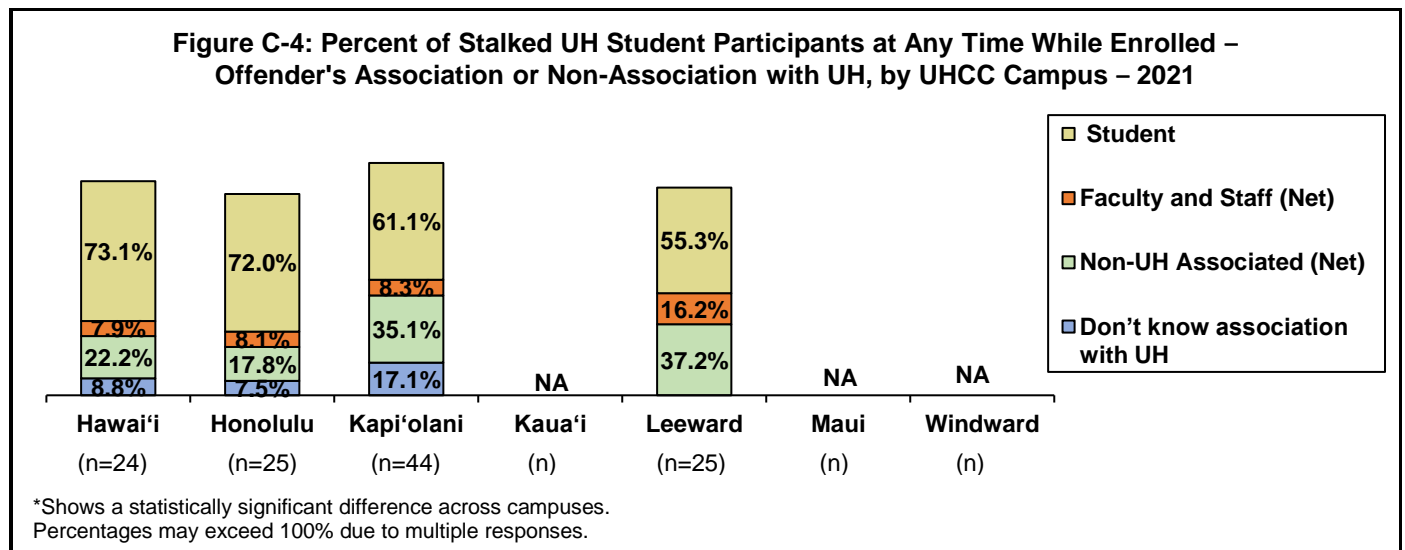
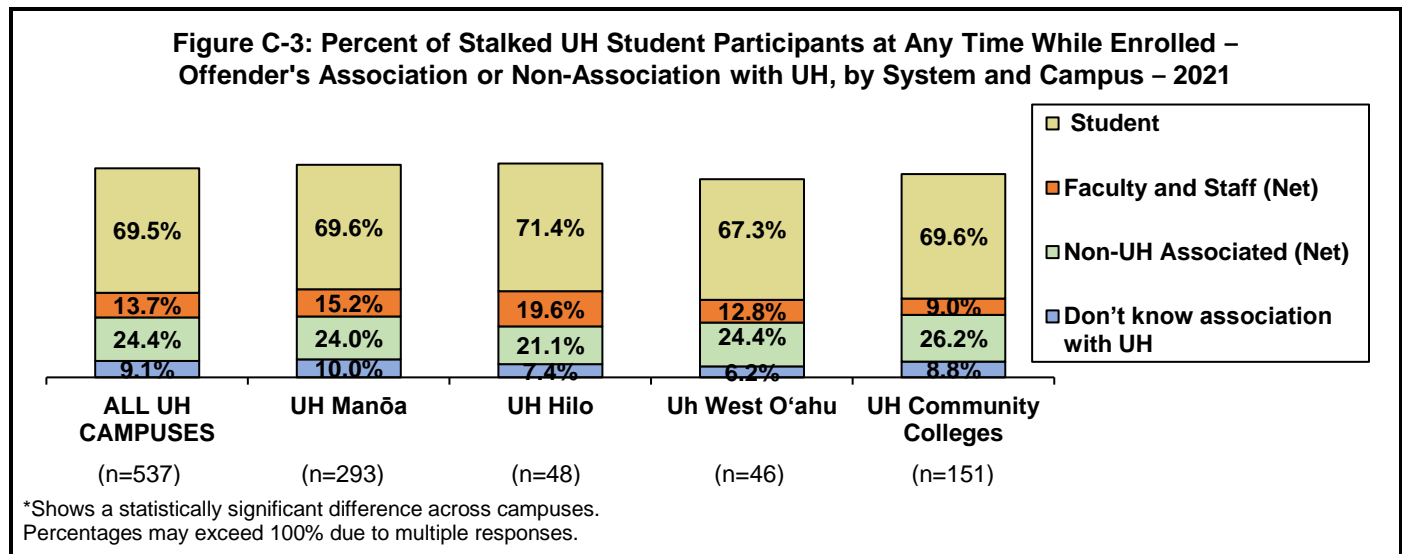
Students who reported being stalked since enrollment into UH predominantly identified the perpetrator as another student. In fact, across the UH four-year campuses and UHCC, about 7 out of 10 stalkers were identified as students. The second most mentioned category of the reported stalker was someone 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 O‘ahu, and 69.6 percent at UHCC. The faculty-staff association to UH was directionally higher at UH Hilo (19.6%) than Mānoa

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

While trends proved generally similar for the seven UHCC campuses, a few differences were evident: At the largest UHCC campuses, a higher percentage of students reported that their stalker had no association with the university and a lower percentage on 3 of 4 reporting campuses reported them as faculty or staff. No association with the UH was reported by 37.2 percent of Leeward and 35.1 percent of Kapi‘olani. Students reporting faculty or staff as stalkers represented half as many at Kapi‘olani (8.3%), Honolulu (8.1%), and Hawai‘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 11 for Hilo (18.6%), and 1 in 10 for West O‘ahu (9.9%) and UHCC overall (11.5%).

Table C-2-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Offender’s Association or Non-Association With UH by System, Campus and Year

	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=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 significant difference by year.

Table C-2-2: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Offender's Association or Non-Association With UH by UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai'i			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Kaua'i		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	NA	NA	n=18	NA	NA	n=19	n=21	n=33	n=50	NA	NA	NA
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 difference by year.

Table C-2-3: Percent of Stalked 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=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 O'ahu. 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 UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Stalking at Any Time While Enrolled by System and Campus – 2021					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	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 UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Stalking 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 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 campus.

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-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 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
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 significant difference by 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												
	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
Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text or instant messages...	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	1.4%	2.1%	3.1%	1.8%	1.9%	4.4%*	1.3%	4.5%	4.5%
Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there...	1.9%	2.9%	4.2%	1.5%	2.2%	2.5%	1.7%	2.8%	2.4%	-	2.8%	0.8%
Spied on, watched or followed you, either in person or using devices...	1.9%	2.3%	3.0%	1.9%	2.4%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	2.4%	0.6%	2.7%	1.6%

*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	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=897	n=738	n=851	n=347	n=343	n=365	n=321	n=234	n=291
Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text or instant messages...	0.9%*	2.8%	3.0%	0.7%	2.7%	2.0%	2.0%	1.7%	5.9%*
Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there...	0.5%*	3.2%	3.7%	1.3%	1.5%	2.9%	1.5%	2.9%	5.0%
Spied on, watched or followed you, either in person or using devices...	0.3%*	2.3%	3.0%	1.3%	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: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021

	Gender Identity				Sexual Orientation			Ethnicity				
	Female	Male	TGQN	Decline	Hetero	LGBN	Decline	Caucasian	Hawaiian	Japanese	Filipino	Other
	n=3912	n=2457	n=159	n=198	n=5036	n=1301	n=206	n=1120	n=1651	n=394	n=1040	n=2521
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	10.1%	5.1%*	13.9%	3.9%	7.2%	13.0%*	5.4%	9.5%*	6.7%	10.4%*	7.4%	8.4%
Current Academic Year	4.4%	2.1%*	8.9%	0.9%	3.2%	5.8%*	1.7%	5.0%*	2.9%	3.6%	2.5%	3.8%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Table C-4-2: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021

	Disability		Residence			Club Participation				
	Yes	No	Campus housing	<15 Mins Walk	>15 Mins Walk	Academic/Honor	Athletics	Community Service/Culture	Social/Frats/Sororities	Other
	n=363	n=6201	n=364	n=812	n=5550	n=1332	n=324	n=1054	n=743	n=1104
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	15.4%*	7.9%	12.8%	12.6%	7.2%*	14.4%*	12.8%	15.1%*	18.2%*	10.2%
Current Academic Year	7.4%*	3.4%	7.0%	6.4%	3.0%*	5.6%	5.1%	5.2%	7.5%*	4.5%

*Shows a 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: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021								
	Education Level			Education Level/Female				
	University Undergraduates	Graduate and Professional	Community Colleges	Freshman	Sophomore	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 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 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					
Number of Offenders	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O’ahu	UH Community Colleges
	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							
Number of Offenders	Hawai’i	Honolulu	Kapi’olani	Kaua’i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=24	n=25	n=44	NA	n=25	NA	NA
1 offender	60.4%	71.6%	59.7%		64.9%		
2 offenders	35.2%	14.5%	29.8%		22.1%		
3 or more offenders	4.3%	13.9%	10.4%		13.0%		

*Shows a statistically significant difference across 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-5-3: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – With One or More Offenders, by System, Campus and Year															
Number of Offenders	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa			UH Hilo			UH West O‘ahu			UH Community		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	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 significant difference by year.

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

Table C-5-4: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – With One or More Offenders, by UHCC Campus and Year													
	Hawai‘i			Honolulu			Kapi‘olani			Kaua‘i			
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	
	NA	NA	n=18	NA	NA	n=19	n=21	n=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 O‘ahu (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 CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=539	n=292	n=49	n=46	n=152
Male	81.1%	79.4%	73.9%	92.1%*	83.2%
Female	24.4%	25.2%*	33.9%*	12.4%	23.5%
Other gender identity	2.2%	1.9%	-	-	4.2%
Don't know	3.8%	4.6%	2.5%	2.3%	3.1%

*Shows a statistically significant 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

	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 difference across campuses.

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: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Gender of Offenders by System, Campus and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Manoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		UH Community	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=242	n=381	n=123	n=200	n=26	n=36	n=20	NA	n=73	n=133
Male	81.8%	77.8%	79.6%	76.5%	76.5%	78.8%	89.8%		85.2%	79.5%
Female	27.5%	27.3%	26.6%	26.5%	36.3%	26.3%	15.9%		29.2%	28.9%
Other gender identity	2.2%	1.7%	2.2%	1.1%	-	5.4%	-		3.7%	1.9%
Don't know	2.9%	3.5%	4.3%	4.3%	1.7%	1.3%	-		1.7%	2.4%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table C-6-4: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Gender of Offenders by UHCC Campus – 2021

	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	NA	NA	NA	NA	n=21	n=35	NA	NA	NA	n=36	NA	NA	NA	NA
Male					89.8%	76.8%				83.7%				
Female					26.4%	25.4%				27.4%				
Other gender identity					-	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 not 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**

	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=533	n=662	n=603	n=290	n=336	n=257	n=47	n=66	n=56	n=45	n=33	n=22	n=151	n=228	n=268
0 time	54.7%*	42.3%	37.4%	57.6%*	39.9%	40.8%	44.9%	44.9%	33.7%	55.4%	64.7%	51.7%	51.9%*	41.8%	33.7%
1 time	13.8%	17.6%	21.4%*	17.1%	18.2%	20.8%	9.3%	20.5%*	25.7%*	12.7%	2.3%	10.5%	9.3%	17.9%*	22.0%*
2 times	11.7%	14.0%	15.3%	10.0%	15.2%*	12.2%	17.9%	11.0%	19.3%	10.1%	12.4%	19.0%	13.3%	13.3%	17.1%
3-5 times	12.5%	18.1%*	16.6%	9.5%	16.9%*	18.4%*	15.5%	15.7%	12.1%	11.4%	20.6%	8.0%	17.7%	20.1%	16.4%
6-9 times	3.5%	3.5%	5.5%	3.1%	3.6%	4.4%	3.7%	2.8%	6.6%	5.3%	-	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 statistically significant difference by year.

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

**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 Harassment Incidents	Hawai’i			Honolulu			Kapi’olani			Kaua’i		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=24	n=20	n=27	n=23	n=25	n=29	n=46	n=56	n=79	NA	n=16	NA
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 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 Harassment Incidents	Leeward			Maui			Windward		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	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 O‘ahu 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 O‘ahu).

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 O‘ahu	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 n=23	Honolulu n=25	Kapi'olani n=44	Kaua'i NA	Leeward n=25	Maui NA	Windward 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 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=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%	51.9%*	39.5%	44.5%			41.5%	48.8%	49.0%
Stranger	32.6%	30.9%	33.0%	36.5%	28.9%	27.1%	27.4%	26.9%	41.5%	11.2%			33.7%	34.2%	36.6%
Intimate (Net)	27.2%*	16.2%*	16.9%*	20.8%*	17.4%*	21.7%*	27.9%*	12.5%*	18.2%*	38.5%*			34.9%*	16.2%*	12.8%*
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	16.2%*	9.2%	7.8%	12.2%	9.3%	8.4%	20.0%*	6.3%	8.1%	25.1%			19.2%*	10.7%	7.8%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	16.2%*	10.3%	10.9%	12.2%	10.3%	16.9%	16.6%	7.3%	14.3%	16.5%			23.0%*	11.5%	5.0%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	6.1%	4.6%	4.8%	7.5%	4.9%	3.5%	4.4%	2.0%	6.8%	9.9%			3.0%	5.3%	5.5%
Co-worker	5.8%	6.9%	5.6%	9.7%	5.4%	5.4%	-	7.9%	3.6%	3.6%			1.9%	9.6%*	6.4%
Boss or supervisor	4.6%	3.2%	-	4.8%	3.4%	-	-	1.3%	-	3.6%			6.2%	3.8%	-
Other	10.4%*	4.8%	10.8%*	6.9%	4.7%	7.8%	12.2%*	1.5%	16.5%*	5.7%			17.2%*	5.3%	12.1%
Don't know	4.1%	2.1%	4.3%	4.8%	2.3%	4.6%	6.9%	1.2%	7.5%	-			3.0%	2.3%	3.6%

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

Table C-8-4: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai'i			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Kaua'i		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	NA	NA	n=18	NA	NA	n=19	n=21	n=33	n=50	NA	NA	NA
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate			45.6%			62.5%	34.0%	47.9%	45.6%			
Stranger			41.0%			30.6%	47.7%	41.3%	42.1			
Intimate (Net)			13.5%*			14.6%*	39.7%*	6.3%*	10.0%*			
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event			13.5%			14.6%	29.5%*	2.8%	7.2%			
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event			-			-	22.5%	3.5%	2.8%			
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor			-			7.7%	10.2%	4.9%	9.4%			
Co-worker			-			7.7%	-	11.4%	9.5%			
Boss or supervisor			-			-	5.4%	4.9%	-			
Other			15.8%			-	27.1%	-	12.0%			
Don't know			15.9%			-	-	6.7%	2.7%			

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

Table C-8-5: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by UHCC Campus and Year

	Leeward			Maui			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
Intimate (Net)		14.1%	5.6%			7.3%			39.5%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event		6.3%	2.6%			-			13.9%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event		11.7%	3.1%			7.3%			25.6%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor		8.7%	2.5%			5.2%			8.2%
Co-worker		7.5%	2.9%			13.6%			8.2%
Boss or supervisor		4.8%	-			-			-
Other		6.7%	18.5%			11.6%			-
Don't know		2.2%	2.6%			6.5%			-

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

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

Any Time While Enrolled

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

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

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

Table C-9-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by System and Campus – 2021

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Manoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	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 UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus – 2021

	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	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. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

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 Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by System, Campus and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O‘ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=238	n=380	n=121	n=202	n=26	n=36	n=20	NA	n=71	n=130
Any type of influence/control (Net)	60.2%	58.6%	58.1%	60.6%	60.8%	61.9%	72.5%		60.3%	55.0%
Everyday activities	35.5%	34.3%	29.2%	37.7%	36.4%	31.3%	55.4%		40.3%	29.0%
Academic or professional career	23.5%	22.3%	21.7%	25.5%	15.7%	16.9%	30.6%		27.3%	20.0%
Finances	7.3%	5.3%	7.7%	6.4%	3.2%	2.8%	13.0%		6.5%	3.9%
Popularity/ social standing	22.1%	16.7%	16.8%	17.3%	29.2%	20.7%	38.3%		24.1%	14.8%
Relationship with family and/or friends	25.7%	24.4%	24.7%	28.6%	15.1%	27.8%	51.4%*		24.1%	17.8%
Other type of influence or control	16.6%*	10.7%	20.4%*	11.7%	16.0%	9.0%	13.2%		11.2%	10.2%
No influence or control over any of the above	25.0%	28.2%	23.5%	27.2%	29.8%	27.7%	31.5%		23.8%	30.6%
I do not know	16.1%	13.2%	19.4%	12.3%	9.4%	10.4%	5.9%		15.9%	14.4%

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

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

Table C-9-4: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai‘i		Honolulu		Kapi‘olani		Kaua‘i		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
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 n=549	UH Mānoa n=295	UH Hilo n=50	UH West O'ahu n=48	UH Community Colleges 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 O'ahu	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. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Table C-10-2: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC – 2021

	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	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
PHYSICAL HEALTH	19.3%	10.4%	30.5%*		3.8%		
Headaches/ stomach aches	14.3%	5.4%	20.8%		3.8%		
Eating problems/ disorders	10.2%	5.4%	18.1%		-		
Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	5.5%	5.4%	13.5%		-		
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care	-	5.4%	9.4%		-		
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	4.6%	-	4.9%		-		
Head trauma, e.g. Concussion	-	5.4%	-		-		
Broken bones	5.0%	-	-		-		
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	-	-		-		
OTHER	8.7%	-	4.7%		3.8%		

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

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 Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by System, Campus and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	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	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		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: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus and Year														
	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	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 of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus and Year

Con't	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	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 by year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

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

Survey Questions Used to Identify Dating/Domestic Violence

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

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

Similar to 2019, 7 in 10 students (69.4%) reported being in a partnered relationship in 2021 and thus qualified for DDV questions. The incidence of students in a relationship was statistically similar across the four-year campuses and UHCC overall. Although 3 in 4 UH West O‘ahu 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.

Table D-1: Percent of UH Student Participants In A Partnered Relationship

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‘olani			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 Identity (2021)				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%							

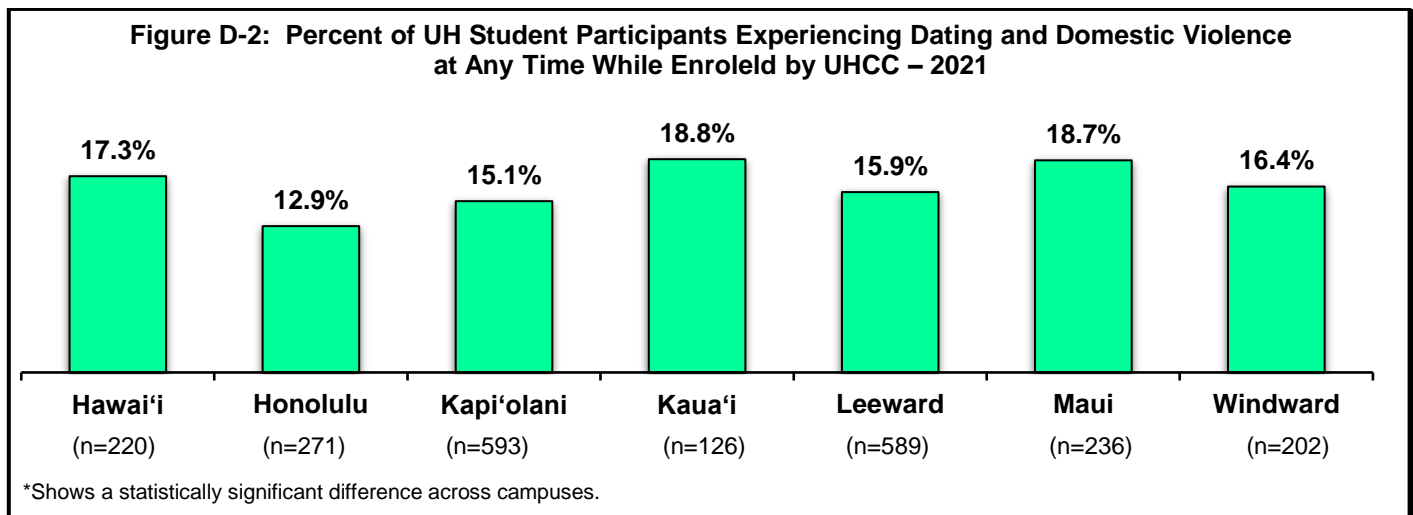
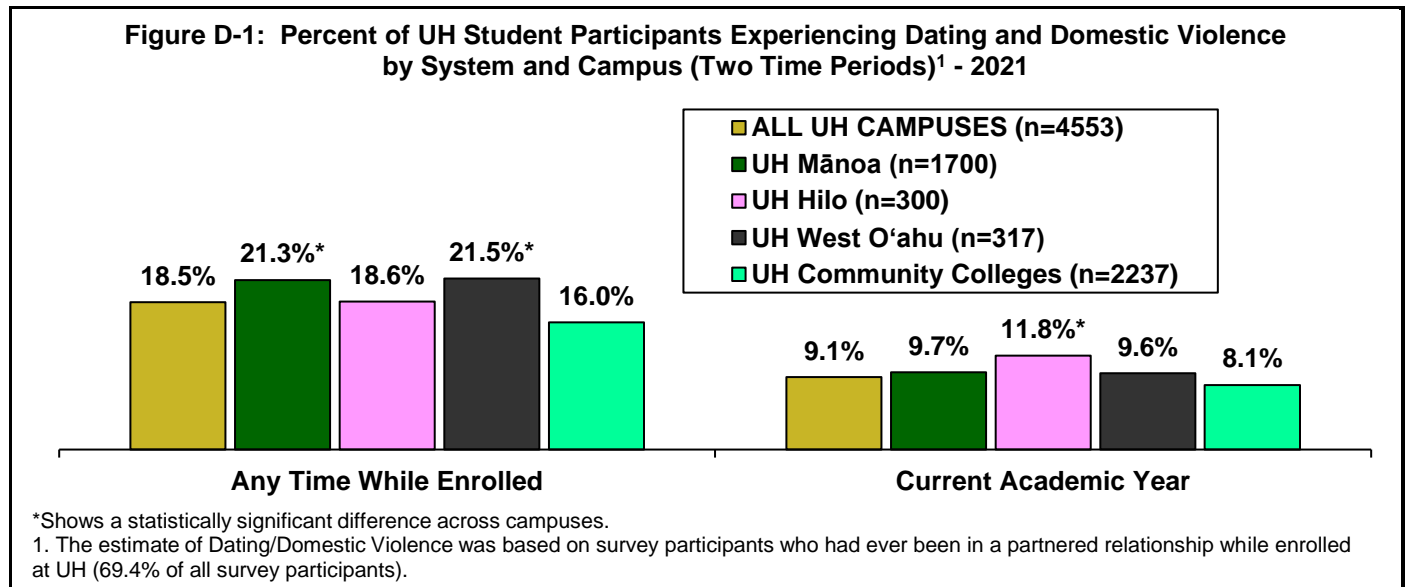
*Shows a statistically significant difference across year/segment.

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 O‘ahu 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: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence, by System, Campus and Year (Current Academic Year) ¹															
	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=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: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Dating and Domestic Violence, by UHCC Campus and Year (Current Academic Year) ¹													
	Hawai‘i			Honolulu			Kapi‘olani			Kaua‘i			
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	
	n=220	n=191	n=287	n=271	n=238	n=335	n=593	n=493	n=681	n=126	n=121	n=120	
Current Academic Year	10.4%	11.5%	13.2%	6.5%	8.1%	9.8%	7.6%	11.3%	11.0%	15.6%	12.2%	10.3%	

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

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

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

Relationship Between Stalking and Dating and Domestic Violence

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

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

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

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

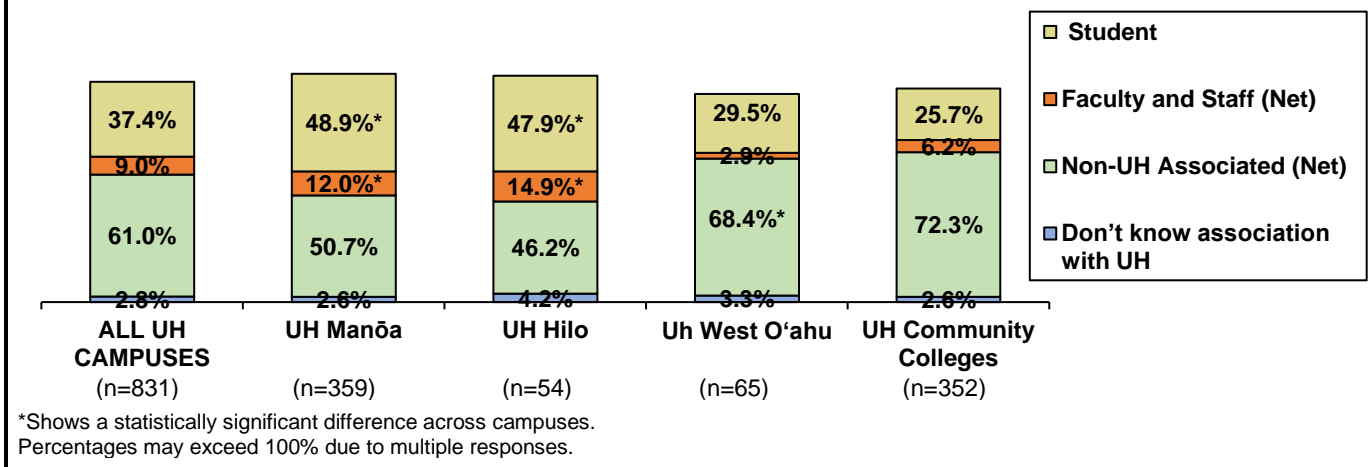
Any Time While Enrolled

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

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

Almost half of students at UH Mānoa (48.9%) and UH Hilo (47.9%) reported that they experienced DDV by another student. These prevalence rates proved statistically higher than for West O‘ahu (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 O‘ahu (2.9%) and UHCC (6.2%) students.

Figure D-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – Offender's Association Or Non-Association With UH by System and Campus – 2021

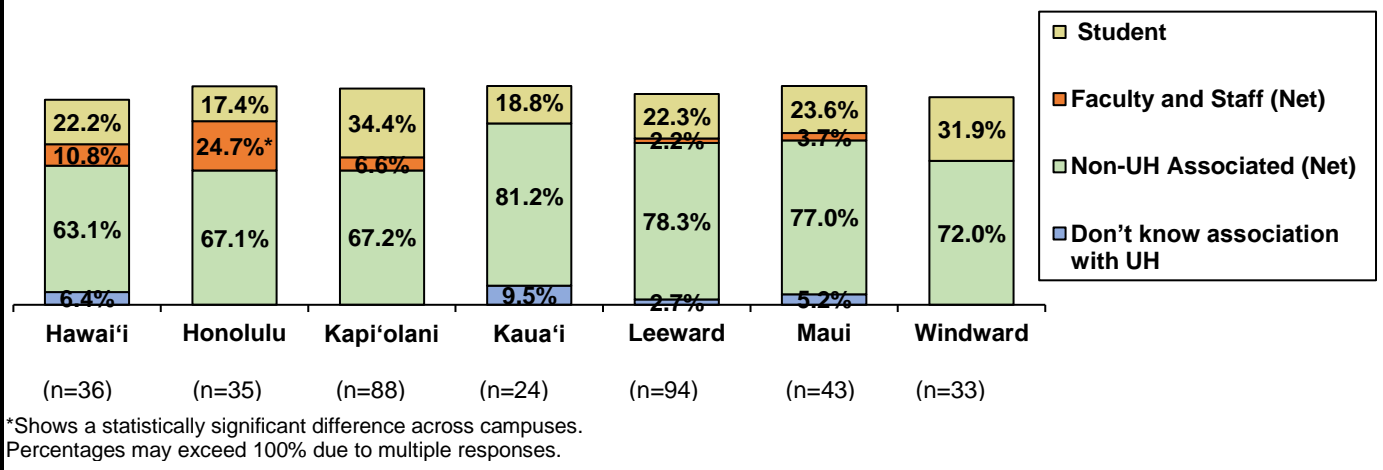


At all seven community college campuses, larger majorities of students reported DDV offenders had no association with UH. No UH association ranged from 63.1 percent at the Hawai‘i campus to 81.2 percent at the Kaua‘i campus.

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.

Figure D-4: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – Offender's Association Or Non-Association With UH by UHCC Campus – 2021



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 O'ahu 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 O'ahu, 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

	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2021	2019	2021	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.
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).

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.

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

	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=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.
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).

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 O‘ahu (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 Campus¹ – 2021

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	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).

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 Year¹ – 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.
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).

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 O‘ahu 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.

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															
Partner...	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=4553	n=4380	n=4984	n=1700	n=1785	n=1734	n=300	n=354	n=364	n=317	n=307	n=293	n=2237	n=1935	n=2594
Controlled or tried to control what you do	4.4%	6.4%*	4.8%	4.8%	5.6%	5.1%	6.9%	5.7%	5.6%	3.6%	6.8%	4.7%	3.9%	7.2%*	4.5%
Threatened to physically harm you	3.7%	4.9%*	4.8%*	3.4%	4.2%	4.0%	6.0%	5.0%	5.4%	3.2%	6.5%	6.8%*	3.6%	5.3%*	5.0%
Used any kind of physical force against you	3.3%	4.7%*	4.1%	2.8%	4.2%*	4.2%*	4.7%	2.9%	3.5%	3.2%	8.0%*	4.3%	3.4%	4.9%*	4.1%
Isolated you from or tried to control your relationship or social activities	5.0%	6.9%*	6.2%*	5.8%	6.5%	5.6%	7.4%	6.6%	6.7%	3.3%	7.3%*	5.3%	4.4%	7.2%*	6.5%*
Controlled how others see you	6.8%	7.9%	6.8%	7.3%	7.5%	6.9%	8.4%	8.9%	7.0%	7.5%	8.3%	4.7%	6.1%	7.9%	7.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
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).

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												
Partner...	Hawai'i			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Kaua'i		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=220	n=191	n=287	n=271	n=238	n=335	n=593	n=493	n=681	n=126	n=121	n=120
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%

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 Year¹

Partner...	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
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.
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).

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 D-6-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Dating and Domestic Violence by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021

	Gender Identity				Sexual Orientation			Ethnicity				
	Female	Male	TGQN	Decline	Hetero	LGBN	Decline	Caucasian	Hawaiian	Japanese	Filipino	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%*

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	Academic/Honor	Athletics	Community Service/Culture	Frats/Sororities/Social	Other
	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%
Current Academic Year	10.2%	8.9%	13.8%*	10.0%	8.7%	11.4%	10.6%	11.9%	11.9%	9.5%

Table D-6-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021								
	Education Level			Education Level/Female				
	University Undergraduates n=1716	Graduate and Professional n=600	Community Colleges n=2237	Freshman n=641	Sophomore 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 Undergraduates n=1062	Graduate & Professional n=361	Community Colleges n=1488	University Undergraduates n=610	Graduate and Professional n=220	Community Colleges n=690	University Undergraduates 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					
Number of Offenders	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	UH Community Colleges
	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							
Number of Offenders	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=37	n=35	n=90	n=24	n=94	n=43	n=33
1 offender	82.3%	77.1%	81.1%	82.6%	89.6%	90.1%	87.4%
2 offenders	17.7%	9.3%	13.5%	17.4%	6.7%	9.9%	7.6%
3 or more offenders	-	13.7%	5.5%	-	3.7%	-	5.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference 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 of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – With One or More Offenders, by System, Campus and Year										
Number of Offenders	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O’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
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 significant difference by year.

Table D-7-4: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – With One or More Offenders, by UHCC Campus and Year														
Number of Offenders	Hawai’i		Honolulu		Kapi’olani		Kaua’i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=23	n=22	n=18	n=19	n=45	n=56	n=20	n=15	n=43	n=60	n=21	n=27	NA	n=31
1 offender	78.2%	93.1%	80.1%	75.8%	77.8%	76.3%	83.9%	70.4	79.7	85.0%	94.0%	94.1		76.5%
2 offenders	21.8%	6.9%	10.0%	12.5%	11.3%	17.5%	16.1%	14.5	12.2	11.3%	6.0%	3.1%		7.9%
3 or more offenders	-	-	9.8%	11.8%	10.8%	6.2%	-	15.2	8.1%	3.6%	-	2.7%		15.6%

*Shows a statistically 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 Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – Gender of Offenders by System and Campus – 2021					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O’ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=833	n=358	n=55	n=65	n=355
Male	74.6%	71.5%	75.7%	75.4%	77.4%
Female	25.9%	29.9%*	25.9%	25.6%	21.9%
Other gender identity	0.9%	1.9%	-	-	0.3%
Don't know	1.1%	0.8%	2.0%	-	1.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

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

	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%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	3.7%	5.2%	-

*Shows a statistically significant difference 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 of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – With One or More Offenders, by System, Campus and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'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

	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=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 significant difference by year.

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

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

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

Underlying this shift was the significant increase in Mānoa students reporting no incidents – 43.7 percent in 2019 to 53.6 percent in 2021. Another notable change occurred at the West O‘ahu 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

Number of Incidence	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=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 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: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence – Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year

Number of Incidence	Hawai‘i			Honolulu			Kapi‘olani			Kaua‘i		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	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 n=90	2019 n=100	2017 n=125	2021 n=44	2019 n=45	2017 n=49	2021 n=33	2019 n=40	2017 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 Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence At Any Time While Enrolled – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by System and Campus – 2021

	ALL UH CAMPUSES n=824	UH Mānoa n=354	UH Hilo n=55	UH West O‘ahu n=67	UH Community Colleges 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 intimate 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 campus.

Table D-10-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence At Any Time While Enrolled – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by UHCC Campus – 2021

	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=36	n=35	n=88	n=24	n=91	n=42	n=33
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	82.1%	74.0%	83.9%	68.1%	81.3%	78.5%	72.7%
It was someone I was involved or intimate 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		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2021	2019	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 intimate with prior to the time of the event	20.8%	20.8%	21.8%	22.1%	11.5%	19.2%	17.8%	8.5%	22.2%	21.8%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	1.3%	1.6%	1.8%	0.9%	2.1%	1.1%	-	-	0.9%	2.5%
Co-worker	2.8%	1.8%	3.5%	0.8%	4.5%	3.0%	-	-	2.3%	2.8%
Boss or supervisor	1.4%	0.9%	1.9%	0.5%	-	-	-	-	1.4%	1.5%
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	14.2%	13.6%	16.9%	14.9%	15.3%	20.5%	15.6%	10.9%	11.2%	11.5%
Stranger	0.9%	1.7%	1.1%	2.2%	3.3%	-	-	-	0.5%	1.8%
Other	5.2%	5.0%	1.0%	4.5%*	3.7%	6.7%	3.7%	5.5%	9.6%	5.0%
Don't know	1.3%	2.8%	1.2%	1.5%	2.2%	1.1%	-	-	1.4%	4.8%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table D-10-4: Percent 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

	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=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 difference by year.

Relationship of Influence or Control by Offender

Any Time While Enrolled

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

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

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

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

Table D-11-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by System and Campus – 2021					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=820	n=352	n=53	n=67	n=348
Any type of influence/control (Net)	75.2%	76.3%	77.2%	71.5%	74.4%
Everyday activities	51.3%	54.9%	49.6%	41.1%	49.9%
Academic or professional career	25.1%	26.2%	24.8%	19.5%	25.2%
Finances	21.4%	16.4%	17.2%	19.0%	27.5%*
Popularity/ social standing	21.4%	23.9%*	19.8%	9.1%	21.5%*
Relationship with family and/or friends	55.3%	54.5%	60.6%	55.6%	55.3%
Other type of influence or control	19.8%	18.5%	22.1%	14.1%	21.7%
No influence or control over any of the above	15.7%	16.6%	11.6%	22.5%	14.0%
I do not know	9.5%	7.8%	11.2%	5.9%	11.6%

Table D-11-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus – 2021							
	Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kapi‘olani	Kaua‘i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=35	n=35	n=87	n=24	n=92	n=43	n=33
Any type of influence/control (Net)	76.6%	78.6%	81.7%	72.7%	72.1%	71.9%	58.9%
Everyday activities	49.2%	38.9%	60.2%*	34.1%	52.8%	52.4%	35.9%
Academic or professional career	28.0%	13.6%	28.5%	23.9%	26.4%	29.5%	18.0%
Finances	22.0%	26.8%	30.4%	32.0%	27.9%	34.9%*	12.4%
Popularity/ social standing	28.4%	30.4%	25.0%	9.8%	23.0%	14.3%	9.2%
Relationship with family and/or friends	63.4%	56.7%	59.8%	49.8%	54.6%	52.0%	43.9%
Other type of influence or control	30.4%	14.1%	20.4%	21.5%	17.5%	33.2%	21.5%
No influence or control over any of the above	5.5%	7.8%	14.4%	27.3%*	8.7%	16.4%	30.9%*
I do not know	17.9%	13.6%	3.9%	-	19.2%*	11.7%	10.2%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

Current Academic Year

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

In 2021, significantly more Mānoa students indicated perpetrator control over everyday activities (58.8%) than in 2019 (44.7%). At the West 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		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O‘ahu		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 Academic Year – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus and Year

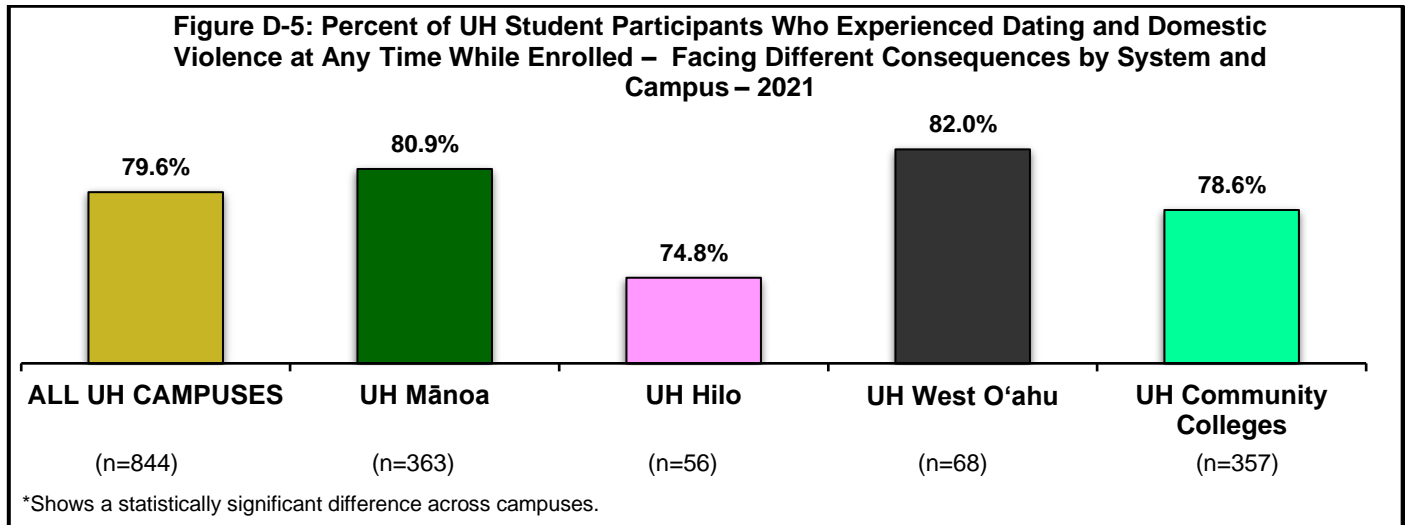
	Hawai‘i		Honolulu		Kapi‘olani		Kaua‘i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=22	n=22	n=18	n=19	n=44	n=56	n=20	n=15	n=43	n=60	n=21	n=26	NA	n=31
Any type of influence/control (Net)	70.0%	76.8%	72.7%	59.5%	80.1%	85.1%	72.3%	84.8%	79.7%	88.0%	70.3%	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 significant difference by year.

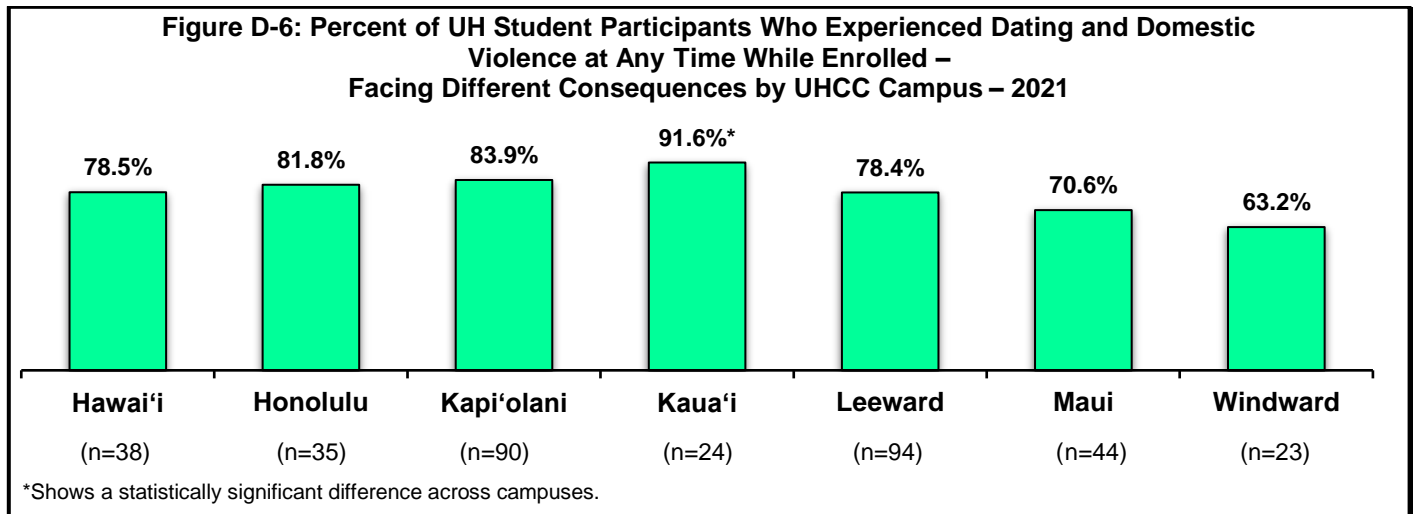
Consequences of Dating/Domestic Violence Experiences (Incidence)

Any Time While Enrolled

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



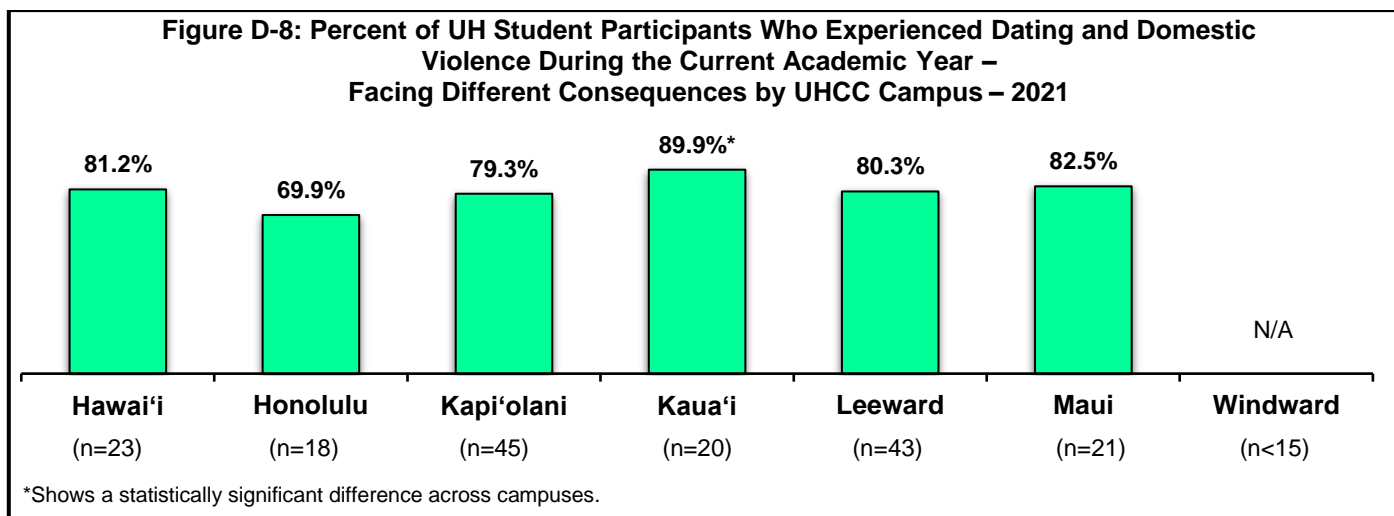
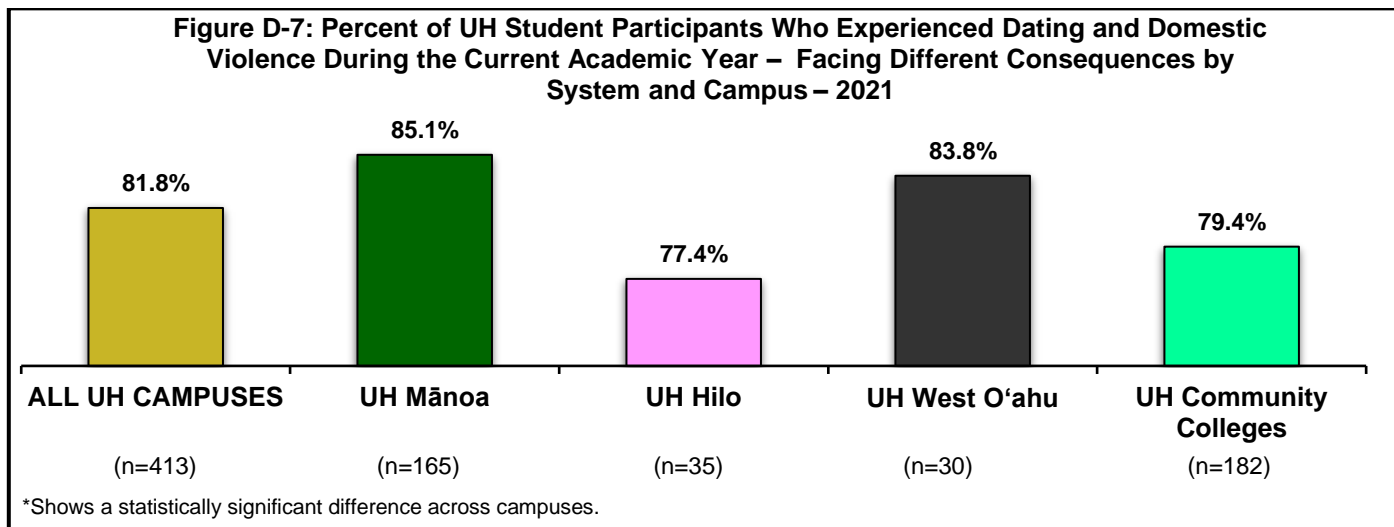
An average of 78.6 percent of students across the seven community college campuses likewise reported suffering negative consequences after experiencing DDV. Incidence rates were similar across campuses except for Kaua’i, where more than 9 in 10 (91.6%) reported negative impacts from DDV – the highest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

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

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

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

	Hawai'i	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.

	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O’ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	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%	-	-	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

Con't	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	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
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

	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=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 extra-curricular 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

Con't	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
PHYSICAL HEALTH	38.1%	35.5%	-	30.8%	28.0%	15.2%	21.3%	15.9%	31.5%	22.0%	32.6%	28.6%	23.4%	36.1%
Eating problems/ disorders	13.8%	27.4%	-	11.0%	13.2%	10.8%	6.0%	15.9%	14.9%	9.4%	14.5%	9.2%	13.4%	12.2%
Headaches/stomach aches	13.8%	31.8%	-	15.4%	16.5%	8.2%	6.0%	7.9%	11.7%	11.9%	14.0%	15.9%	-	13.0%
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	7.8%	15.2%	-	8.4%	8.3%	5.1%	10.2%	15.9%	8.5%	5.6%	19.4%	18.8%	-	8.1%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	9.1%	15.8%	-	12.2%	8.3%	4.2%	6.0%	-	3.2%	5.5%	24.6%*	3.6%	-	8.6%
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care	-	4.0%	-	8.4%	7.6%	2.2%	6.0%	-	-	7.1%	-	6.3%	-	15.9%
Head trauma, e.g. Concussion	-	3.8%	-	3.9%	-	-	6.0%	-	3.1%	2.7%	8.3%	-	-	4.4%
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	7.8%	-	-	-	-	-	7.9%	-	2.9%	-	-	-	4.2%
Broken bones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3%	-	-	-	-
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	17.1%	31.6%	8.1%	20.9%	21.8%	22.1%	21.6%	21.0%	28.1%	24.1%	23.4%	16.3%	13.4%	39.1%
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).

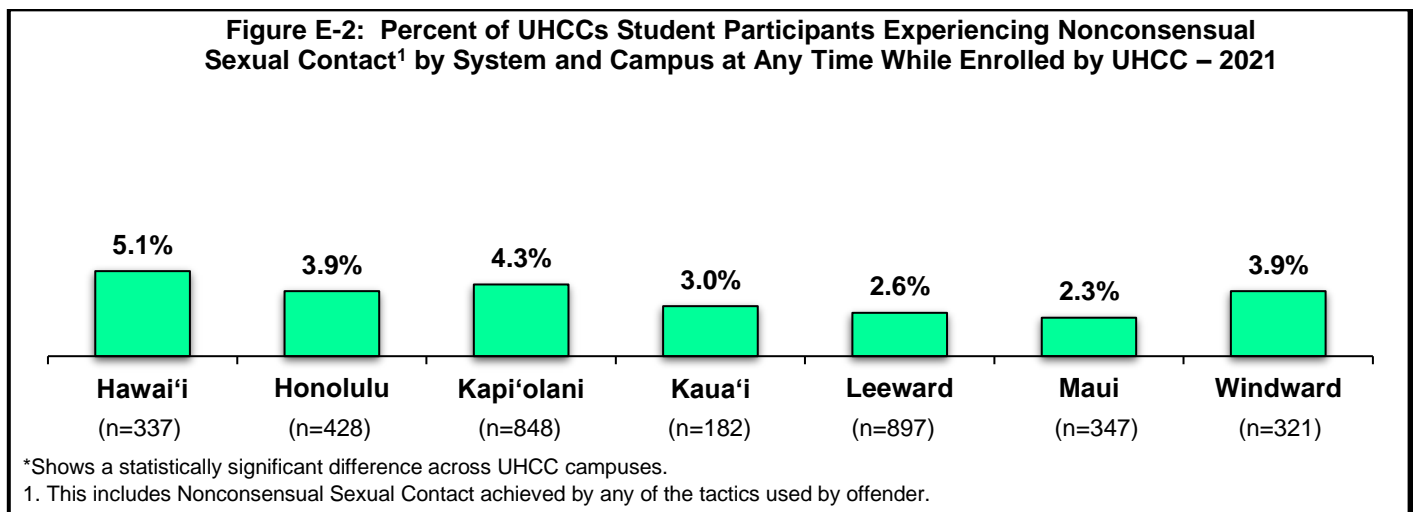
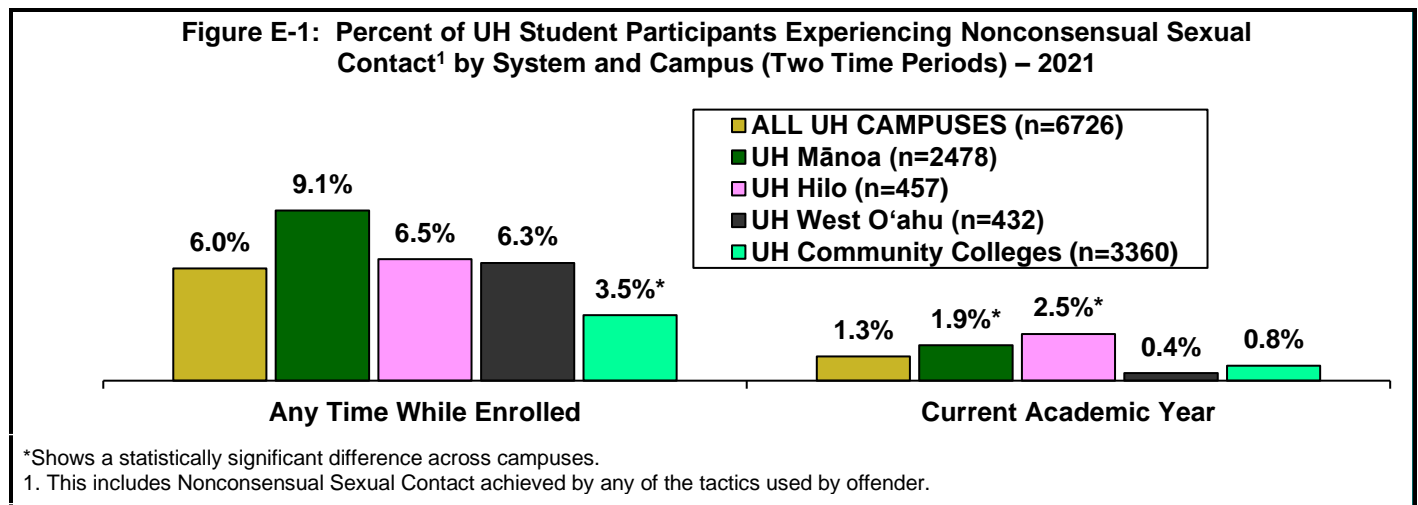
Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact (Aggregate or Net of Sexual Touching or Sexual Penetration)

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 O‘ahu 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 O‘ahu 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 O‘ahu campus and of the UH community college system when aggregated. UH Hilo’s rate of 2.5 percent was slightly higher than Mānoa’s rate of 1.9 percent.

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

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

Table E-2-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact¹ Current Academic Year by System, Campus and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Manoa			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=6726	n=6314	n=6311	n=2478	n=2498	n=2197	n=457	n=481	n=453	n=432	n=420	n=357	n=3360	n=2915	n=3304
Current Academic Year	1.3%	2.9%*	2.8%*	1.9%	4.3%*	4.7%*	2.5%	3.2%	3.8%	0.4%	0.6%	1.3%	0.8%	1.9%*	1.5%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference by 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: Percent of Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact¹ 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	0.9%	2.8%	2.8%	0.5%	1.2%	0.3%	0.8%	2.5%*	1.8%	1.9%	2.8%	2.8%

Table E-2-3: Percent of Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact¹ Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year

	Leeward			Maui			Windward		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=897	n=738	n=851	n=347	n=343	n=365	n=321	n=234	n=291
Current Academic Year	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%	0.5%	0.5%	1.7%	-	4.9%*	1.0%

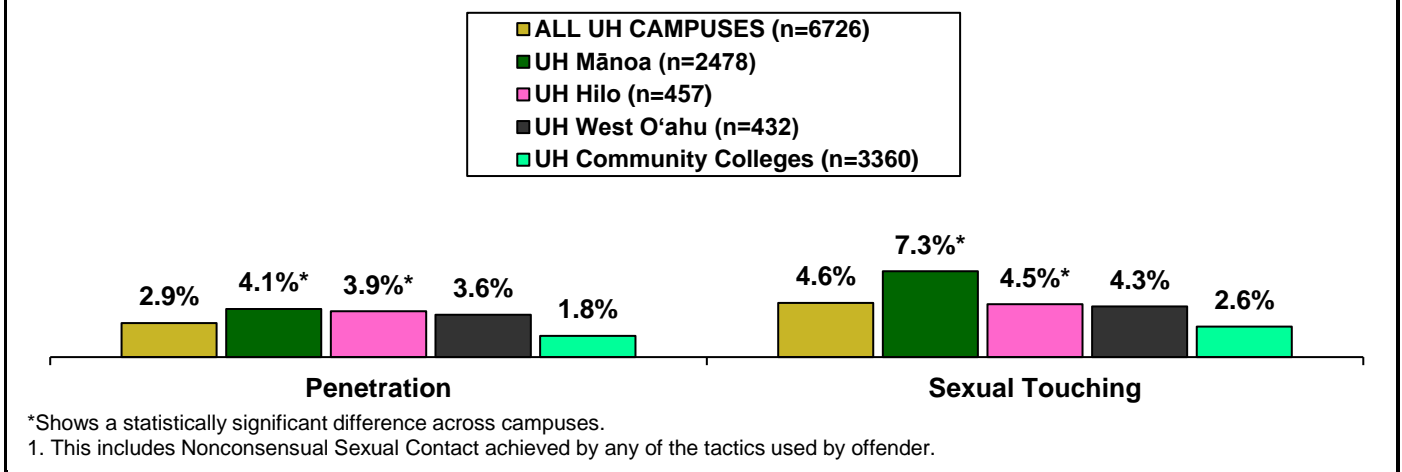
*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
1. Includes Nonconsensual Sexual Contact achieved by offenders using any tactic.

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

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

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

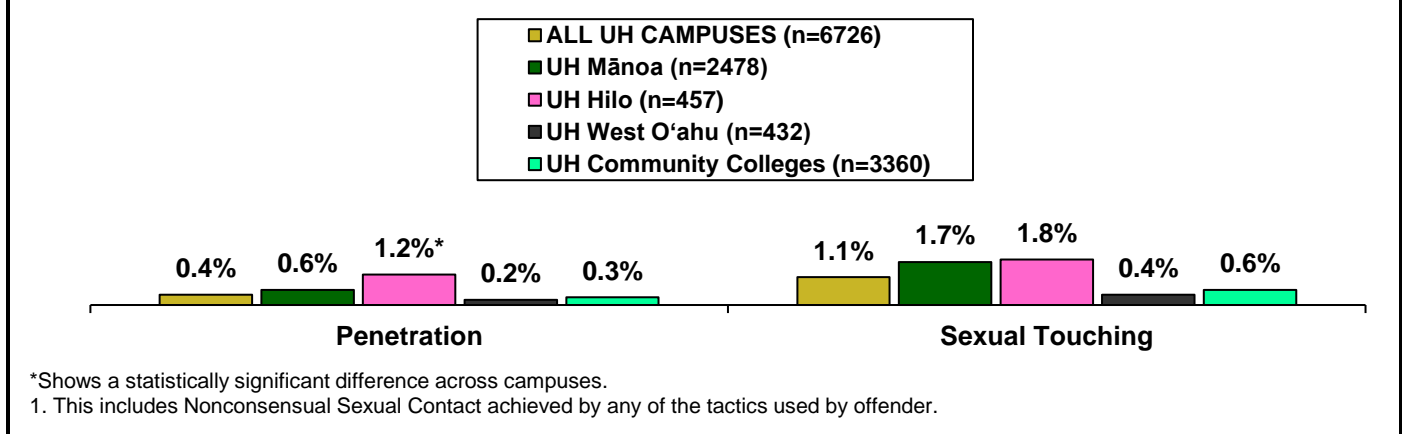
Figure E-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Sexual Penetration and Sexual Touching¹ at Any Time While Enrolled by System and Campus – 2021



Almost identical percentages of students at Mānoa (4.1%) and Hilo (3.9%) reported penetrative NSC. In terms of sexual touching without consent, significantly more Mānoa students reported this experience since enrolling at UH than at Hilo (4.5%), West O'ahu (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

Figure E-4: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Sexual Penetration and Sexual Touching¹ During the Current Academic Year by System and Campus – 2021



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 O'ahu's (0.2%), and four times UHCC's (0.3%).

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

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

Table E-3-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Sexual Penetration and Sexual Touching¹ During the Current Academic Year by System, Campus and Year															
	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Manoa			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=6726	n=6314	n=6311	n=2478	n=2498	n=2197	n=457	n=481	n=453	n=432	n=420	n=357	n=3360	n=2915	n=3304
Penetration	0.4%	0.9%*	0.7%	0.6%*	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	-	0.3%	0.7%*	0.4%
Sexual Touching	1.1%*	2.6%	2.5%	1.7%*	3.7%	4.2%	1.8%	2.8%	3.6%*	0.4%	0.6%	1.3%	0.6%*	1.8%	1.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
1. Includes Nonconsensual Sexual Contact achieved by offenders using any tactic.

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

Table E-3-2: Percent of Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Sexual Penetration and Sexual Touching¹ During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year												
	Hawai'i			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
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 Touching¹ 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					
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

Types of NSC	All UH Campuses n=2596	Female n=1499	Male n=990	TGQN n=67	Decline 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

Types of NSC	Total n=3360	Female n=1967	Male n=1178	TGQN n=78	Decline n=137
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	3.5%	4.3%*	2.4%	3.6%	2.2%
Penetration	1.8%	2.2%	1.4%	-	0.8%
Sexual Touching	2.6%	3.4%*	1.3%	3.6%	1.5%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	1.8%	2.2%	1.2%	-	0.9%
Penetration	1.2%	1.5%	0.8%	-	-
Sexual Touching	1.0%	1.4%*	0.5%	-	0.9%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	1.7%	2.1%	1.2%	-	0.9%
Penetration	1.1%	1.4%	0.8%	-	-
Sexual Touching	0.9%	1.2%	0.5%	-	0.9%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	1.7%	2.1%	1.2%	-	0.9%
Penetration	1.1%	1.4%	0.8%	-	-
Sexual Touching	0.9%	1.2%	0.5%	-	0.9%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	0.9%	1.1%	0.6%	-	0.9%
Penetration	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	-	-
Sexual Touching	0.5%	0.7%*	0.1%	-	0.9%

* Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Current Academic Year by Education Levels

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

¹Number of students participating varies by year of study and campus.
*Shows a statistically significant difference across segment.

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

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

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

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

¹Number of students participating varies by year of study and campus.
*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Tactics Used by the Offender to Commit Nonconsensual Sexual Contact

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table E-6-1. Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Any of the Four Tactics: Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion, or Absence of Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement At Any Time While Enrolled by System and Campus

Types of NSC	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	UH Community Colleges
	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 campus.

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

Types of NSC	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	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 O‘ahu (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 Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Types of Tactics at Any Time While Enrolled by System, Campus 2021					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	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.

Table E-7-2: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Types of Tactics 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
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	5.1%	3.9%	4.3%	3.0%	2.6%	2.3%	3.9%
Penetration	2.7%	3.0%	2.3%	0.6%	1.7%	1.2%	-
Sexual Touching	4.5%*	1.9%	3.0%	3.0%	1.7%	1.4%	3.9%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	3.1%	1.9%	2.4%	1.2%	1.0%	1.4%	1.4%
Penetration	2.4%	1.9%	1.3%	-	0.9%	1.2%	-
Sexual Touching	2.5%*	0.3%	1.5%	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%	1.4%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	2.5%	1.9%	2.4%	1.2%	0.9%	1.4%	1.4%
Penetration	2.1%	1.9%	1.3%	-	0.9%	1.2%	-
Sexual Touching	1.9%*	0.3%	1.5%*	1.2%	0.3%	0.4%	1.4%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	2.5%	1.9%	2.4%	1.2%	0.9%	1.4%	1.4%
Penetration	2.1%	1.9%	1.3%	-	0.9%	1.2%	-
Sexual Touching	1.9%*	0.3%	1.5%*	1.2%	0.3%	0.4%	1.4%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	2.2%*	1.6%	0.8%	-	0.3%	1.0%	1.0%
Penetration	1.8%	1.6%	0.7%	-	0.3%	0.8%	-
Sexual Touching	1.9%	0.3%	0.5%	-	-	0.4%	1.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

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 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=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

	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
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	0.9%	2.8%	2.8%	0.5%	1.2%	0.3%	0.8%	2.5%*	1.8%	1.9%	2.8%	2.8%
Penetration	0.9%	1.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	-	-	0.7%	1.0%	-	0.6%	-
Sexual Touching	0.6%	2.8%*	2.5%	-	1.2%	0.3%	0.8%	2.5%*	1.2%	1.9%	2.8%	2.8%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	0.9%	1.5%	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%	-	0.5%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	2.0%	0.8%
Penetration	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	-	-	0.4%	0.7%	-	0.6%	-
Sexual Touching	0.6%	1.2%	1.3%	-	0.6%	-	0.5%	1.0%	0.5%	1.2%	2.0%	0.8%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	0.9%	1.2%	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%	-	0.5%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	2.0%	0.8%
Penetration	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	-	-	0.4%	0.7%	-	0.6%	-
Sexual Touching	0.6%	1.2%	1.3%	-	0.4%	-	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	1.2%	2.0%	0.8%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	0.9%	1.2%	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%	-	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%	0.8%
Penetration	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	-	-	0.2%	0.7%	-	0.6%	-
Sexual Touching	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%	-	0.4%	-	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	1.2%	1.3%	0.8%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	0.6%	1.2%	1.0%	0.5%	-	-	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	-	1.4%	0.8%
Penetration	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	-	-	-	0.4%	0.5%	-	-	-
Sexual Touching	0.6%	1.2%	0.7%	-	-	-	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	-	1.4%	0.8%

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

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

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 O’ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=6726	n=2478	n=457	n=432	n=3360
Coercion	0.5%	0.7%*	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Penetration	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	-	0.1%
Sexual Touching	0.3%	0.6%*	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

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

Tactics by Enrollment Status and Gender

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

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

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

	Total n=3912	University Undergraduate n=1499	Graduate or Professional n=446	Community College 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 across enrollment status.

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

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

Table E-9-2: Percent of TGQN Experienced Nonconsensual Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent by Behavior, Tactic, Current Year vs. Since Entering UH, Gender and Enrollment Status – 2021				
	Total n=159	University Undergraduate n=67	Graduate or Professional NA	Community College n=78
Current Academic Year				
Coercion	1.2%	1.0%		-
Penetration	0.4%	1.0%		-
Sexual Touching	0.7%	-		-
Absence of affirmative consent	3.5%	6.3%		1.7%
Penetration	1.5%	3.5%		-
Sexual Touching	2.7%	4.6%		1.7%
Since Entering UH				
Coercion	3.0%	3.7%		-
Penetration	1.9%	2.8%		-
Sexual Touching	2.6%	2.7%		-
Absence of affirmative consent	13.0%	22.9%*		3.6%
Penetration	5.0%	10.1%		-
Sexual Touching	11.6%	19.4%*		3.6%

* Shows a statistically significant difference across enrollment status.

Absence of Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gender Identity

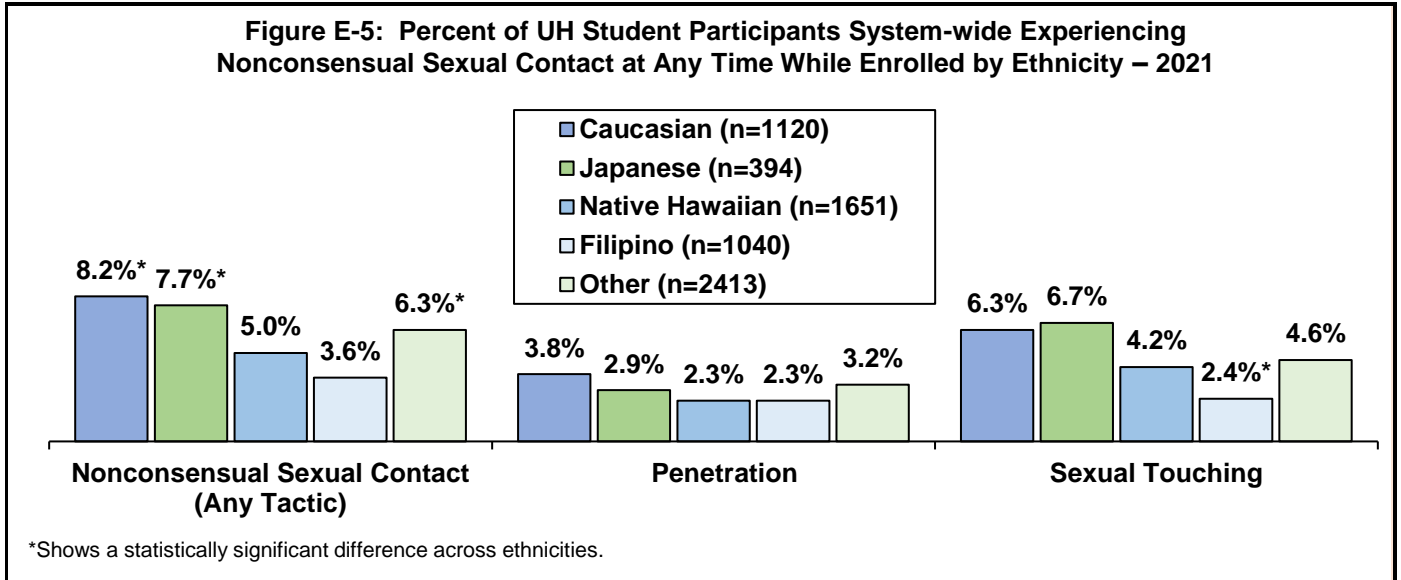
Analysis by gender showed that female students with higher prevalence across all tactical types as compared with men and those who decline to identify gender. However, rates on completed use of physical force, incapacitation, coercion, absence of affirmative consent, and attempted use of physical force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

Table E-11: Percent of UH Student Participants System-wide Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact At Any Time While Enrolled by Type of Tactics Used and Gender Identity – 2021					
	All UH Campuses n=6726	Female n=3912	Male n=2457	TGQN n=159	Decline n=198
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	6.0%	7.9%*	2.6%	14.5%*	3.2%
Penetration	2.9%	4.0%*	1.0%	6.9%*	1.1%
Sexual Touching	4.6%	6.1%*	1.8%	13.0%*	2.4%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	3.0%	4.2%*	1.1%	5.7%	1.3%
Penetration	1.9%	2.7%*	0.6%	4.3%	-
Sexual Touching	1.9%	2.7%*	0.6%	4.3%	1.3%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	2.9%	4.0%*	1.0%	5.3%	1.3%
Penetration	1.8%	2.6%*	0.5%	4.3%	-
Sexual Touching	1.8%	2.5%*	0.6%	3.2%	1.3%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	2.6%	3.6%*	0.9%	5.3%	1.3%
Penetration	1.7%	2.4%*	0.5%	4.0%	-
Sexual Touching	1.5%	2.2%*	0.5%	3.2%	1.3%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	1.5%	2.0%*	0.6%	3.7%	1.0%
Penetration	1.0%	1.3%*	0.4%	3.1%	-
Sexual Touching	1.0%	1.4%*	0.3%	2.8%	1.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across gender identify.

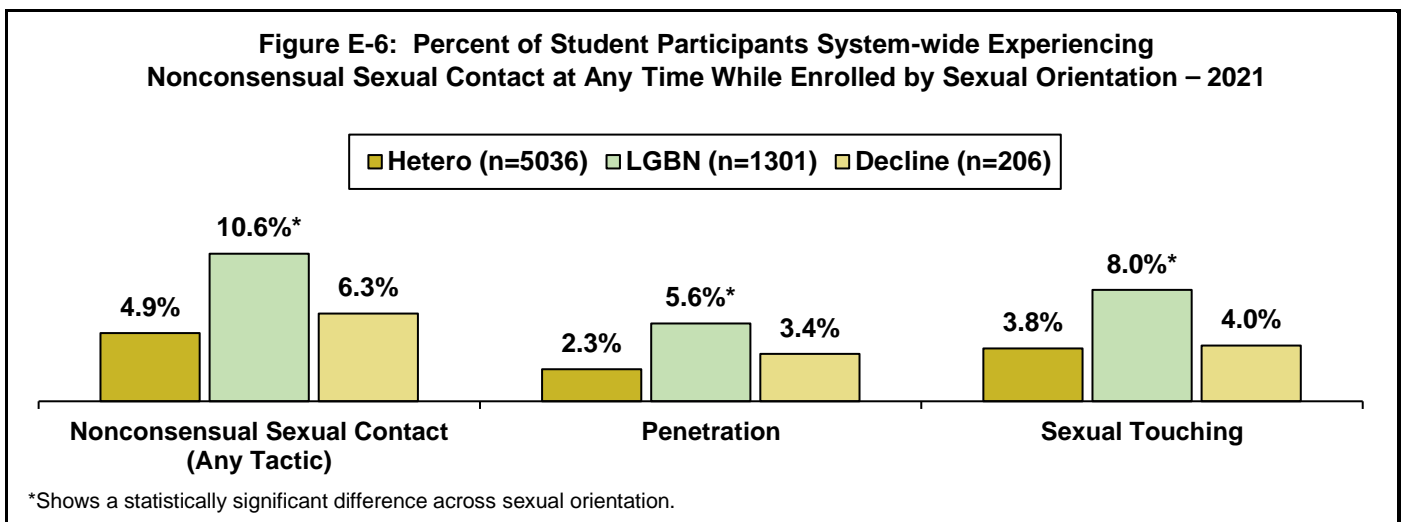
Ethnic Background

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



Sexual Orientation

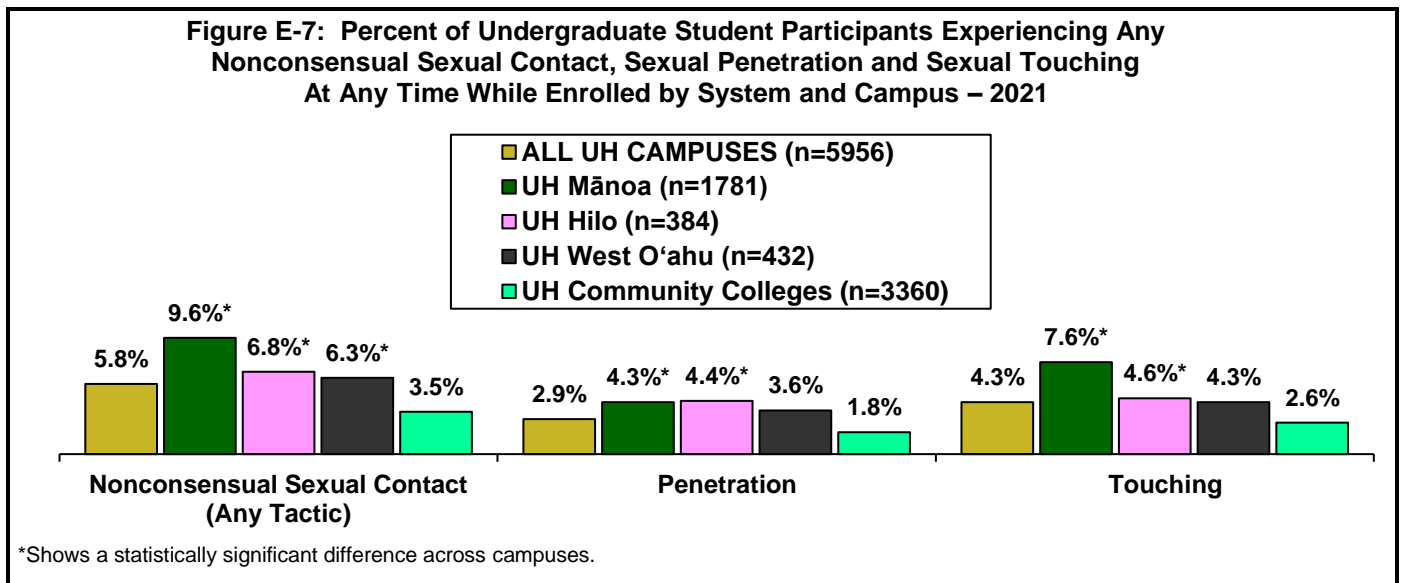
Nonconsensual sexual contact also differed by sexual orientation. LGBN students participating in the survey evidenced significantly higher rates of NSC using any of the four tactics than students identifying as hetero sexual or declining to answer. Overall, 1 in 10 LGBN students (10.6%) reported NSC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



Undergraduate Students

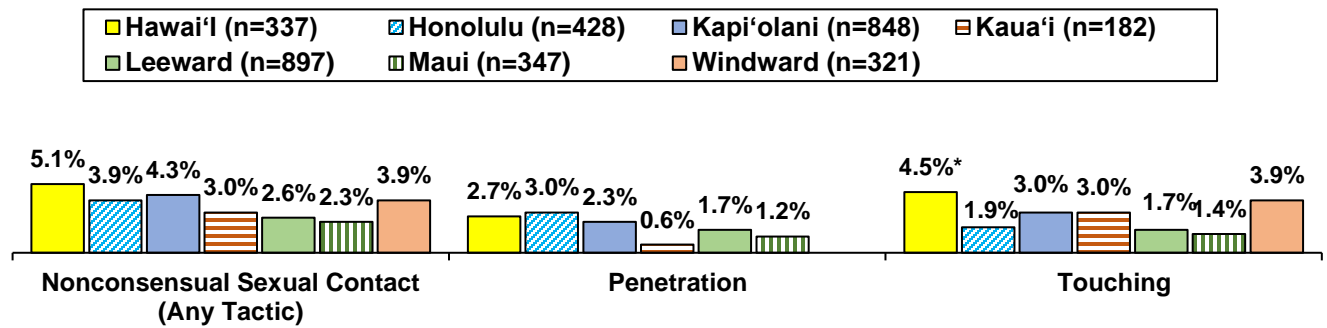
Since enrolled at UH, 5.8 percent of all undergraduate student participants reported experiencing NSC penetration or NSC touching using one of the four tactics. However, almost twice as many student participants at UH Manoa (9.6%) reported this experience. Prevalence rates were comparable at Hilo (6.8%)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

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



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

Figure E-8: Percent of UHCC Participants Experiencing Any Nonconsensual Sexual Contact, Sexual Penetration and Sexual Touching At Any Time While Enrolled by System and Campus – 2021



*Shows a statistically significant difference across UHCC campuses.

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	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Grad + Prof
	n=2596	n=770	n=3360	n=960	n=963	n=643	n=888	n=446
At Any Time While Enrolled	8.6%*	7.7%*	3.5%	3.6%	5.8%*	8.4%*	13.2%*	10.5%*
Current Academic Year	2.0%*	1.0%	0.8%	2.1%	1.3%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across education level.

Gender and Education Levels

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

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

Table E-12-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021												
	Female			Male			TGQN			Decline		
	Under-grad	Grad+ Pro	Com Col	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 significant difference across gender identity.

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.

Table E-12-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2021										
	Disability		Residence			Club Participation				
	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 statistically significant difference across categories.

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

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

Alcohol or Drug Use

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

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

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

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

Number of Persons Sexually Assaulting a Survey Participant

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

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

Table E-14-1: Among Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Percent of Participants Assaulted by One or More Offenders During the Most Recent Incident by System and Campus – 2021					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=184	n=97	n=19	NA	n=56
Sexual Penetration – Number of Offenders					
1 person	78.7%	79.7%	77.2%		79.4%
2 persons	17.2%	16.7%	19.1%		14.6%
3 or more persons	4.1%	3.6%	3.7%		6.1%
Sexual Touching – Number of Offenders					
1 person	66.5%	65.0%	69.3%		63.3%
2 persons	20.0%	19.5%	22.6%		24.2%
3 or more persons	13.6%	15.5%	8.2%		12.6%

Table E-14-2: Among Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Percent of Participants Assaulted by One or More Offenders During the Most Recent Incident by UHCC Campus – 2021							
	Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kapi‘olani	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 O‘ahu (20.6%).

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

Number of Incidents	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges
Sexual Penetration	n=192	n=101	n=18	NA	n=60
1 incident	59.4%	59.7%*	58.4%		66.4%*
2 incidents	23.9%	20.1%	20.5%		28.3%
3 or more incidents	16.7%	20.2%*	21.1%		5.2%
Sexual Touching	n=391	n=228	n=27	n=21	n=114
1 incident	42.3%	45.3%	38.0%	42.7%	37.3%
2 incidents	27.7%	23.5%	28.6%	20.6%	37.3%*
3 or more incidents	30.0%	31.2%	33.4%	36.7%	25.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

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

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

Any Time While Enrolled

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

*Shows a statistically significant difference across 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 O‘ahu 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 O‘ahu 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 O‘ahu (35.4%) and UHCC (51.5%). Most often, the offender was another student (62%). Student status comprised almost two thirds of offender identities at Hilo (63.6%) and Mānoa (62.9%). Just under 1 in 8 (11.6%) reported the offender as faculty or staff.

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

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

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

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	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 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.

Table E-17-2: Among UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact, Whose Offenders In Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus – 2021							
	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%		
*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses. Percentages may exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.							

Current Academic Year

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

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

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

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

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

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.
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 O'ahu students more frequently identified the offender as an intimate partner (87.1%). At UH Mānoa, 1 in 5 students (19.7%) identified the offender as a stranger, significantly higher than for other four-year campuses.

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

Table E-18-1: Among Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Offender's Relationship to Assaulted Participants During the Most Recent Incident by System and Campus – 2021					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	UH Community Colleges
Sexual Penetration	n=193	n=99	n=19	n=15	n=59
Assaulted Participant-Offender Relationship					
Intimate (Net)	56.2%	49.3%	47.4%	87.1%*	62.5%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	45.8%	40.9%	34.9%	63.7%	53.0%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	10.4%	8.4%	12.5%	23.4%	9.6%
Teacher, counselor, or academic advisor	0.9%	0.6%	-	-	2.0%
Co-worker	5.2%	4.0%	7.0%	-	8.0%
Boss or supervisor	1.2%	1.6%	3.5%	-	-
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	40.2%	45.6%	52.7%	27.6%	30.5%
Stranger	13.3%	19.7%*	10.4%	-	6.9%
Other	2.7%	1.4%	-	-	6.4%
Don't know	2.9%	2.6%	5.9%	4.6%	1.9%
Sexual Touching	n=369	n=219	n=25	n=20	n=105
Assaulted Participant-Offender Relationship					
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	49.3%	50.0%	45.9%	43.0%	49.8%
Stranger	26.1%	32.1%*	26.8%*	2.6%	17.8%*
Intimate (Net)	24.8%	21.2%	24.8%	50.8%*	27.3%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	19.3%	15.3%	21.2%	44.4%*	22.5%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	8.7%	8.5%	6.3%	12.9%	8.9%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	2.2%	2.5%	6.5%	-	1.1%
Co-worker	7.2%	7.8%	5.3%	3.6%	7.1%
Boss or supervisor	1.6%	2.4%	-	3.6%	-
Other	5.7%	4.9%	3.1%	-	9.2%
Don't know	2.6%	3.3%	-	-	2.2%
*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses. 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

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

Current Academic Year (NSC Penetration and Touching Combined)

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

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

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

Table E-19: Among UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact During Current Academic Year, Offender’s Relationship to Assaulted Participants During the Most Recent Incident by UHCC Campus – 2021 Tracking (NSC Penetration & Touching Combined)															
	ALL 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=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%	-	1.5%			-				-	-	4.0%
Co-worker	5.0%	2.0%	3.8%	5.3%	3.0%	3.2%			8.6%				-	-	2.6%
Boss or supervisor	0.9%	-	-	1.5%	-	-			-				-	-	-
Other	11.8%	6.2%	7.0%	7.3%	6.3%	4.7%			-				25.6%	7.8%	15.1%
Don’t know	4.9%	4.9%	1.9%	2.8%	6.0%	2.1%			-				12.2%	4.4%	2.6%

Location of Nonconsensual Sexual Penetration (Most Recent Incident)

Any Time While Enrolled

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

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

Table E-20-1: Among Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Location of Most Recent Incident by System and Campus – 2021					
Did Incident occur ON CAMPUS or on university associated off-campus property?	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges
	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 CAMPUS or on university associated off-campus property?	Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kapi‘olani	Kaua‘i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	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 property? - Penetration	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=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.

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					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West 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%
<i>Continued on next page</i>					

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 O'ahu	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 earring (sexual penetration only)	3.5%	3.9%	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 Participants Who Experienced Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus – 2021							
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=21	n=20	n=46	NA	n=29	NA	NA
HAD IMPACT (NET)	81.0%	70.8%	62.2%		79.1%		
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	65.1%	59.6%	52.5%		70.1%		
Felt numb/detached	33.8%	40.8%	29.4%		47.3%		
Felt helpless and hopeless	39.5%	33.4%	36.9%		38.4%		
Loss of interest in daily activities	46.8%*	28.2%	18.8%		43.0%		
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	34.0%	17.2%	20.5%		22.6%		
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	33.2%	37.3%	18.3%		16.1%		
Felt like hurting myself	14.5%	-	15.7%		23.9%		
Thought about suicide	20.7%	14.0%	11.2%		7.5%		
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	32.9%	16.6%	23.3%		51.6%*		
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	28.2%	16.6%	17.6%		42.9%*		
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	29.0%	9.1%	18.1%		37.0%*		
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g., sports/ clubs	25.0%	-	12.1%		15.8%		
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	5.3%	7.4%	7.4%		7.2%		
<i>Continued on next page</i>							

Table E-21-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus – 2021							
Con't	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	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 Participants Who Experienced Nonconsensual Sexual Contact During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by System, Campus and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		UH Community College	
	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 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=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%	-	15.1%	15.4%	-	14.6%	12.2%	-	15.1%	14.5%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	18.8%	23.8%*	-	22.8%	22.4%	-	33.7%	29.1%	-	11.7%	28.3%*	-	11.4%	23.9%*	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)	3.1%	2.0%	-	4.3%	2.6%	-	2.6%	-	-	-	-	-	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			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Kaua'i		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=39	n=37	n=57	n=32	n=40	n=53	n=70	n=122	n=128	n=24	n=32	n=22
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%	-	-	3.0%	-
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%	-	5.0%	-	-	-	1.7%	-	-	-	-
Physician	3.1%	5.4%	-	4.1%	4.1%	-	1.6%	-	-	-	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

	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: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – To Whom They Disclose by System, Campus and Year

	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=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%	-	-		-		-	1.6%	-
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			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=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 patterns 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

	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=228	n=380	n=375	n=118	n=200	n=151	n=25	n=36	n=36	n=19	NA	NA	n=66	n=132	n=178
Friend	73.1%	77.3%	72.2%	74.6%	82.2%	77.5%	83.5%	77.8%	78.5%	73.3%			66.7%	70.0%	68.1%
Family member	38.5%	41.9%	35.2%	35.1%	42.4%*	30.1%	51.5%	45.0%	43.2%	28.1%			42.7%	40.3%	37.9%
Faculty or instructor	9.5%	14.6%	13.2%	7.6%	16.8%*	13.9%	19.1%	14.8%	26.9%	-			12.0%	10.9%	10.1%
Other Administrative Staff	4.8%	5.7%	-	6.3%	7.2%	-	7.3%	11.3%	-	-			2.6%	2.4%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy	0.5%	1.3%	-	1.0%	1.2%	-	-	1.2%	-	-			-	1.6%	-
Therapist or counselor	13.0%	8.5%	-	12.2%	11.2%	-	14.1%	10.1%	-	15.6%			13.4%	4.8%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	20.3%	21.0%	-	23.5%	18.5%	-	29.9%	24.4%	-	11.2%			13.7%	23.5%	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)	1.7%	1.7%	-	3.3%	3.2%	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
Physician	4.1%	2.4%	-	2.8%	4.1%	-	2.3%	-	-	6.1%			6.4%	0.8%	-
Someone else	8.3%	5.4%	18.5%*	9.8%	6.4%	15.5%*	2.3%	8.4%	20.4%*	8.3%			8.0%	3.6%	19.4%*
I didn't tell anyone (else)	14.9%	11.4%	16.3%*	15.4%	9.9%	10.9%	3.9%	9.9%	13.3%	14.5%			18.4%	13.6%	21.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
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			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Kaua'i		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	NA	NA	n=18	NA	NA	n=19	n=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%			

Table F-3-3: Percent of Stalked 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
	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%

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

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 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=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%	-	1.6%	2.3%	-	4.0%	-	-	-	-	-	1.5%	1.2%	-
Physician	1.4%	2.9%	-	2.5%	4.5%	-	1.7%	4.5%	-	-	7.1%	-	0.5%	0.3%	-
Someone else	4.5%	2.7%	11.4%*	3.9%	3.2%	8.3%*	6.3%	4.7%	17.5%*	7.4%	2.0%	10.8%	4.3%	1.9%	12.7%*
I didn't tell anyone (else)	23.0%	22.5%	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			Honolulu			Kapi‘olani			Kaua‘i		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=21	n=22	n=38	n=15	n=19	n=33	n=44	n=56	n=75	n=18	NA	NA
Friend	72.7%	66.4%	53.1%	43.7%	67.1%	50.6%	65.3%	66.8%	49.9	52.4%		
Family member	48.6%	43.1%	31.3%	42.7%	38.8%	24.8%	46.4%*	24.4%	20.9%	56.3%		
Faculty or instructor	4.7%	19.7%	7.1%	-	11.0%	5.2%	10.3%	5.1%	-	-		
Other Administrative Staff	5.8%	3.8%	-	-	7.9%	-	-	1.9%	-	-		
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy	-	6.9%	-	-	4.3%	-	-	1.7%	-	-		
Therapist or counselor	4.7%	46.0%*	-	-	8.3%	-	20.6%	9.2%	-	4.9%		
Sexual or romantic partner	23.9%	11.4%	-	11.3%	15.5%	-	6.1%	7.9%	-	-		
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7%	-	-		
Physician	-	-	-	-	3.9%	-	-	-	-	-		
Someone else	5.1%	3.7%	12.1%	11.3%	8.7%	4.3%	4.5%	3.5%	15.5%	6.0%		
I didn't tell anyone (else)	17.3%	21.1%	29.4%	45.7%	13.0%	45.2%*	11.8%	25.8%	37.8%*	20.3%		

Table F-4-3: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – To Whom They Disclose, by UHCC Campus and Year									
	Leeward			Maui			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 difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Student Disclosures: Nonconsensual Sexual Contact During Current Academic Year

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

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

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

	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=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%	-		12.1%	-								18.9%	
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)	-	8.3%	-		8.1%	-								10.5%	
Physician	-	7.5%	-		10.5%	-								4.7%	
Someone else	-	2.9%	9.0%		4.0%	11.6%								-	
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 Participants Who Experienced Nonconsensual Sexual Touching During the Current Academic Year -- To Whom They Disclose, by System, Campus					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	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 Experiencing:	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
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												
Students Experiencing:	Hawai'i			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Kaua'i		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
Any Types of Gender Violence Experienced	15.9%	20.9%	11.1%	21.8%	23.0%	22.1%	11.3%	11.9%	17.3%	4.9%	19.7%	6.9%
Sexual Harassment	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.3%	43.8%	12.2%	11.4%	28.7%	NA	6.9%	NA
Stalking	NA	NA	13.7%	NA	NA	39.0%	16.8%	17.8%	7.8%	NA	NA	NA
Dating and Domestic Violence	9.5%	23.7%	6.7%	10.3%	19.9%	9.4%	9.7%	6.0%	4.8%	6.0%	23.3%	NA

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

Table F-6-3: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic Year and Contacted UH Programs by Type of Gender Violence by UHCC Campus and Year										
Students Experiencing:	Leeward			Maui			Windward			
	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: 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															
	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=628	n=896	n=834	n=276	n=432	n=322	n=58	n=74	n=68	n=39	n=47	n=36	n=254	n=343	n=408
Lack of knowledge (Net)	75.5%	77.8%	75.6%	86.2%*	77.2%	79.6%	74.4%	75.3%	69.5%	66.6%	73.6%	69.8%	65.4%	79.7%*	74.0%
I did not think it was serious enough to report	66.4%	67.9%	67.8%	78.8%*	68.0%	73.4%	65.1%	68.2%	64.5%	57.4%	67.3%	65.3%	54.7%*	67.8%	64.2%
Did not know where to go or who to tell	28.4%	24.2%	24.3%	32.3%*	22.7%	21.9%	23.5%*	14.1%	12.7%	24.7%	29.0%	23.8%	25.9%	27.6%	28.2%
Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct	28.0%	25.5%	-	38.5%*	28.7%	-	25.3%	25.0%	-	25.1%	28.3%	-	17.6%	21.2%	-
Emotional Concerns (Net)	54.4%*	47.2%	43.9%	56.4%*	44.6%	43.5%	55.3%*	47.1%	40.9%	51.3%	57.7%	52.6%	52.5%	49.1%	44.0%
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult	38.8%	30.6%	26.1%*	37.5%*	27.5%	23.5%	39.5%	35.4%	27.2%	42.9%	36.2%	36.8%	39.5%*	32.8%	27.1%
I did not want the person to get into trouble	30.2%*	27.3%*	21.8%	34.8%*	24.3%	23.0%	24.4%	25.5%	19.7%	28.4%	35.1%*	16.8%	26.8%	30.5%*	21.6%
I feared negative social consequences	24.6%	21.8%	21.5%	28.0%	22.6%	25.4%	28.2%	17.5%	16.8%	20.7%	24.3%	21.0%	20.6%	21.4%	19.2%
Perceptual Concerns (Net)	45.4%*	37.7%	33.4%	55.3%*	37.9%	34.7%	43.0%	32.1%	39.5%	31.6%	38.5%	29.5%	37.3%	38.5%	31.7%
I did not think anything would be done	35.1%*	27.2%	24.3%	44.1%*	28.2%	27.3%	31.0%	22.7%	29.1%	26.5%	24.8%	19.8%	27.5%	27.2%	21.5%
I feared it would not be kept confidential	22.2%*	18.9%	16.8%	22.9%	18.3%	17.9%	17.4%	12.0%	14.0%	19.3%	32.2%*	12.1%	22.9%	19.3%	16.8%
I did not think anyone would believe me	14.6%*	11.4%	10.7%	16.9%*	9.0%	9.5%	15.3%	9.4%	17.5%	21.8%	17.3%	11.0%	10.9%	14.0%	10.5%

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

Table F-7-1: 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															
Con't	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa			UH Hilo			UH West O'ahu			UH Community Colleges		
	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
I heard the programs and services were not helpful	4.5%	3.5%	-	8.0%	4.4%	-	4.6%	2.1%	-	3.9%	-	-	0.8%	3.1%	-
I had a past negative experience with a campus program	4.1%	3.8%	2.4%	6.4%*	2.4%	3.5%	-	4.6%	5.4%	5.0%	1.1%	1.2%	2.5%	5.8%*	1.2%
No School Association (Net)	40.0%*	30.3%	32.2%	37.8%*	26.3%	27.9%	33.0%	30.5%	26.4%	51.9%	45.2%	41.9%	42.3%*	33.2%	35.7%
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	36.1%*	27.9%	29.1%	34.3%*	24.5%	26.0%	30.8%	27.7%	24.9%	51.9%	38.7%	36.0%	36.8%	30.7%	31.6%
Incident did not occur while attending school	10.4%*	7.2%	9.3%	8.7%	6.5%	6.0%	8.2%	8.5%	8.1%	13.9%	7.9%	19.3%	12.3%	7.7%	11.2%
Services Limited Because of Covid-19 (Net)	6.6%	-	-	9.4%	-	-	3.7%	-	-	1.9%	-	-	5.1%	-	-
I thought services were limited because of COVID-19	5.8%	-	-	8.5%	-	-	3.0%	-	-	1.9%	-	-	4.2%	-	-
I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19	2.4%	-	-	2.7%	-	-	0.7%	-	-	1.9%	-	-	2.4%	-	-
I was uncomfortable or worried about changes 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												
	Hawai'i			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Kaua'i		
	2021 n=33	2019 n=29	2017 n=50	2021 n=25	2019 n=31	2017 n=41	2021 n=62	2019 n=103	2017 n=101	2021 n=23	2019 n=24	2017 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 Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic – Reasons for Not Reporting by UHCC Campus and Year												
Con't	Hawai'i			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Kaua'i		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
Perceptual Concerns (Net)	40.2%	43.0%	22.0%	34.7%	41.7%	36.1%	39.3%	39.7%	35.3%	19.6%	38.6%	35.5%
I did not think anything would be done	40.2%*	15.7%	14.9%	28.8%	31.6%	21.5%	20.8%	30.9%	27.9%	14.5%	20.8%	6.2%
I feared it would not be kept confidential	28.4%	21.6%	15.5%	18.3%	23.9%	28.8%	31.5%	18.5%	17.9%	19.6%	26.6%	12.2%
I did not think anyone would believe me	24.0%	24.5%	10.9%	5.9%	11.8%	15.9%	3.5%	11.5%	10.8%	9.6%	17.7%	10.2%
I heard the programs and services were not helpful	3.2%	6.0%	-	-	6.9%	-	-	1.0%	-	-	-	-
I had a past negative experience with a campus program	3.0%	6.4%	-	-	2.6%	-	5.5%	9.9%	-	-	5.7%	7.0%
No School Association (Net)	45.2%	39.4%	38.3%	64.8%*	29.1%	23.8%	42.4%	31.8%	39.8%	44.1%*	8.8%	39.8%*
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	36.9%	35.9%	35.7%	52.5%*	26.6%	19.7%	40.0%	30.6%	32.7%	39.0%*	8.8%	34.0%
Incident did not occur while attending school	17.3%	9.3%	19.1%	26.9%	10.5%	7.7%	6.4%	6.3%	12.1%	5.1%	3.8%	11.1%
Services Limited Because of Covid-19 (Net)	7.1%	-	-	7.0%	-	-	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. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

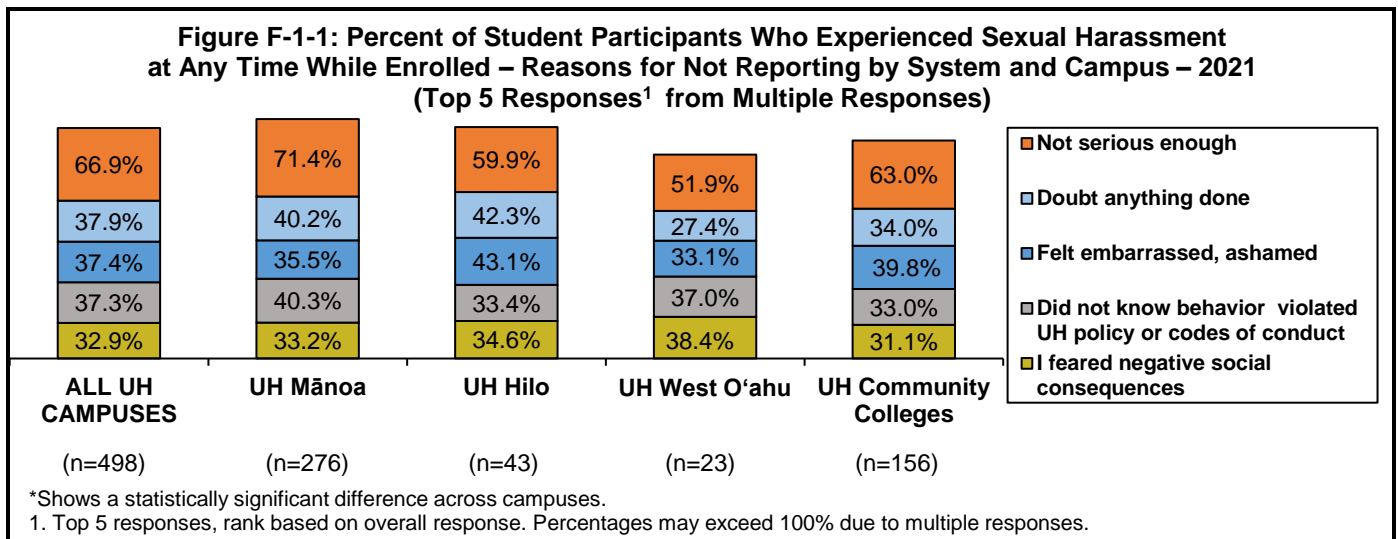
Table F-7-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic – Reasons for Not Reporting by UHCC Campus and Year									
	Leeward			Maui			Windward		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=61	n=76	n=109	n=28	n=38	n=39	n=22	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%	-	-	-	-	-
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. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

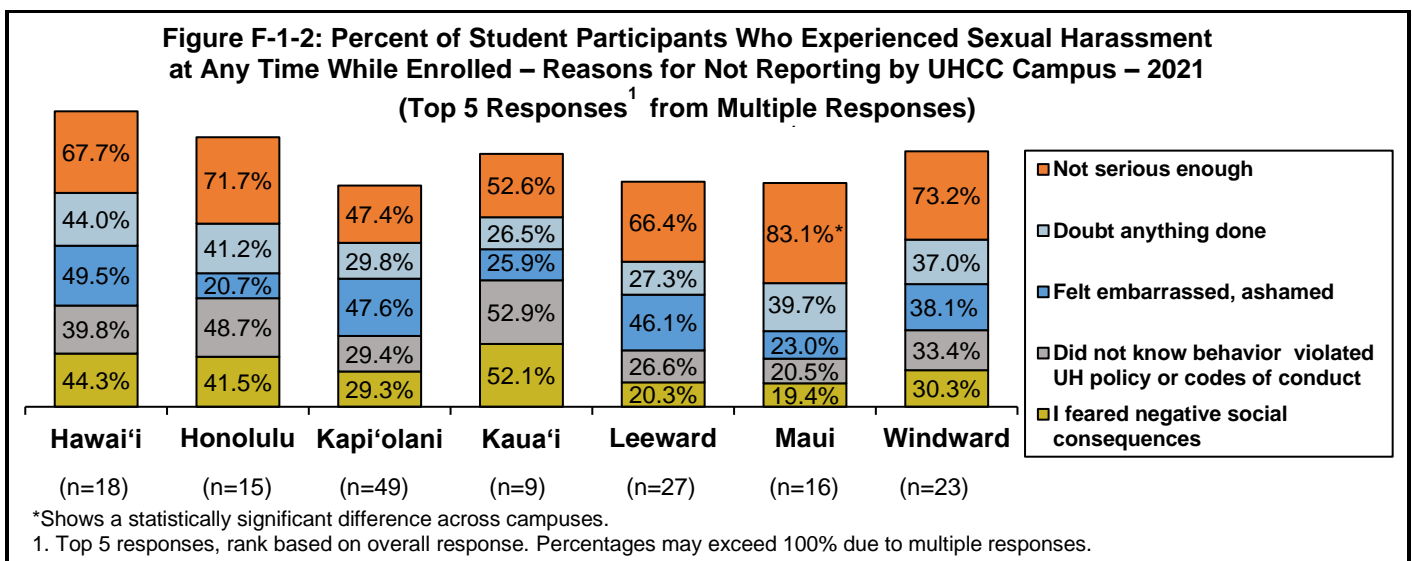
Sexually Harassed Survey Participants

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

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



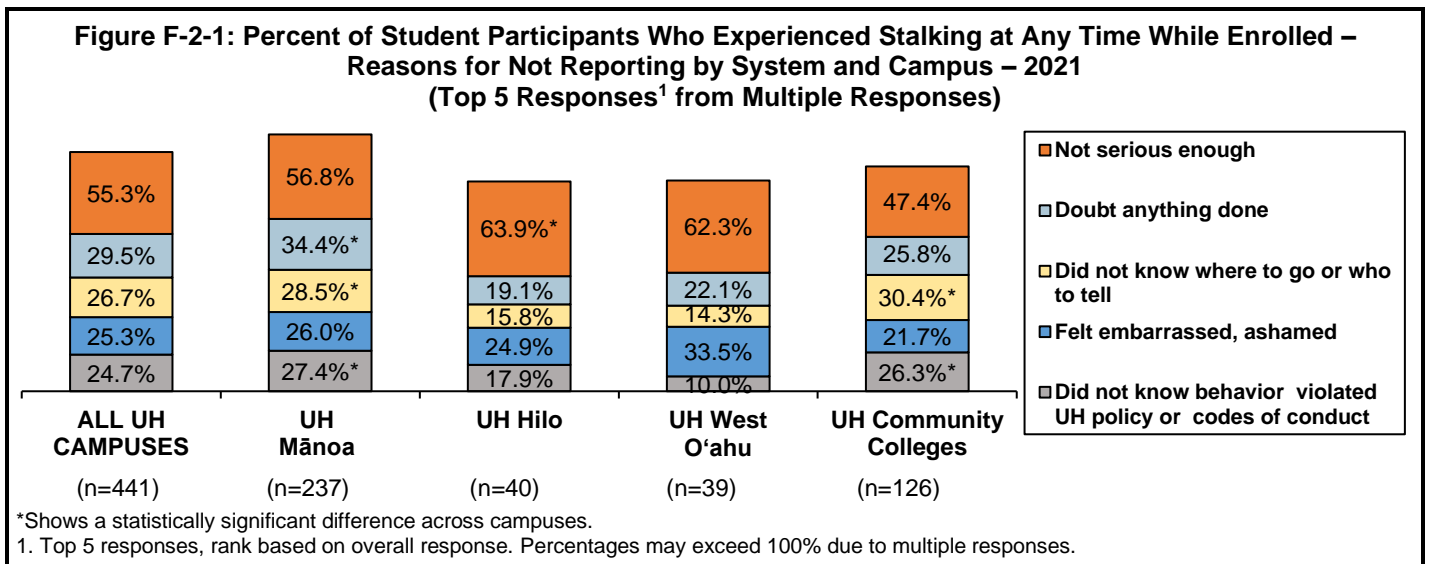
Similarly, community college students also most frequently cited “not serious enough” as the main reason for not reporting sexual harassment incidents. Maui survey participants reporting this reason proved significantly higher than other campuses (83.1%). Though directional, the second most mentioned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



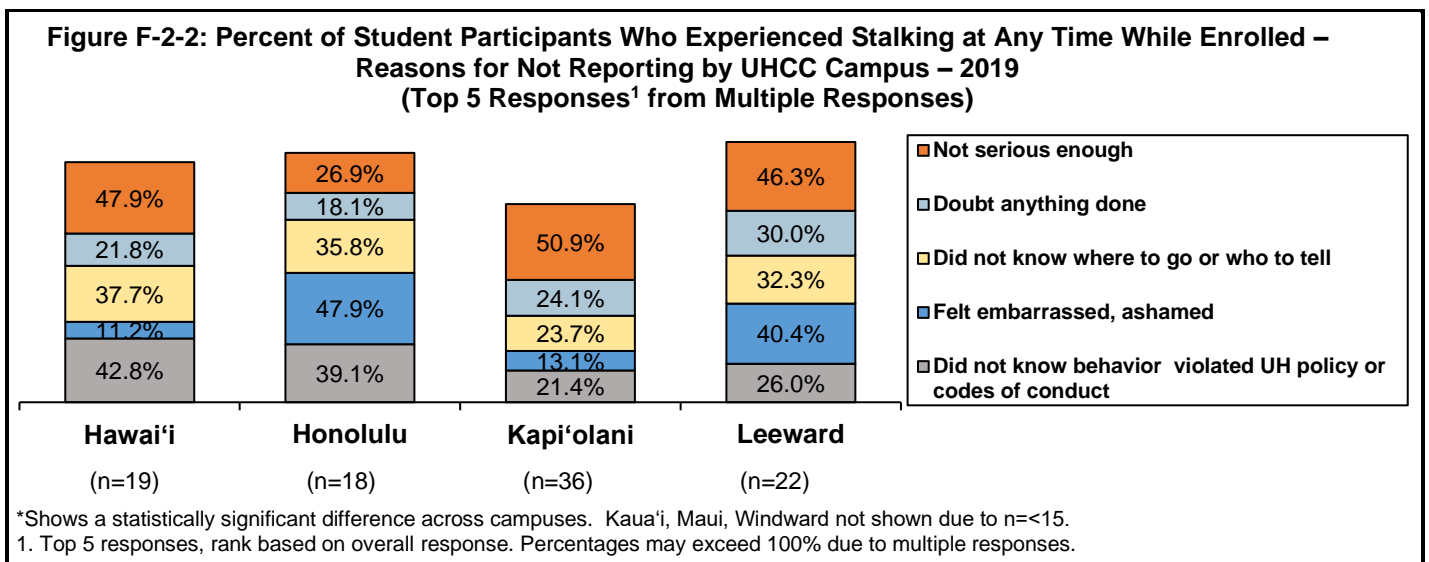
Stalked Survey Participants

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

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

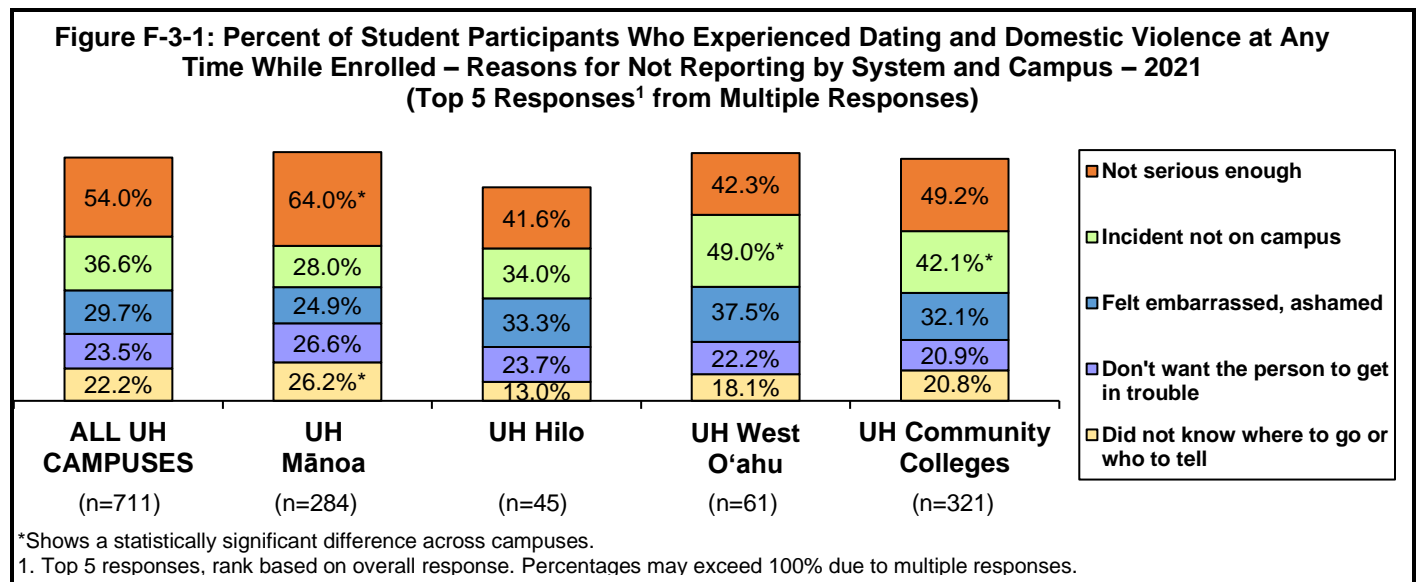


At UHCC campuses, seriousness of the incident was most mentioned with no significant differences campus to campus. Directionally, more Honolulu and Leeward campus students cite embarrassment/shame for not reporting.

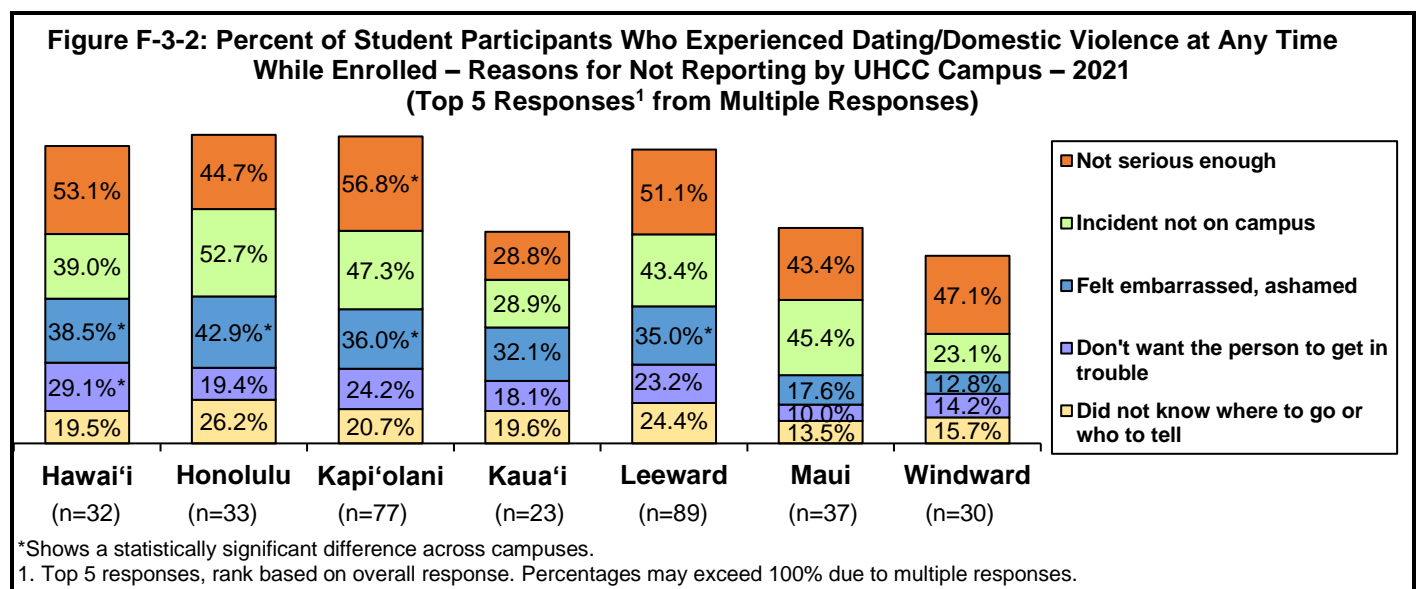


Survey Participants Experiencing Dating and Domestic Violence

The underlying reasons for not reporting DDV proved similar this year to other gender violence areas, though to a lesser degree. While a majority of students overall (54%) and on the Mānoa campus (64%) cited “not serious enough,” this was cited by a plurality at Hilo (41.6%) and community colleges overall (49.2%). At UH West O’ahu 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.

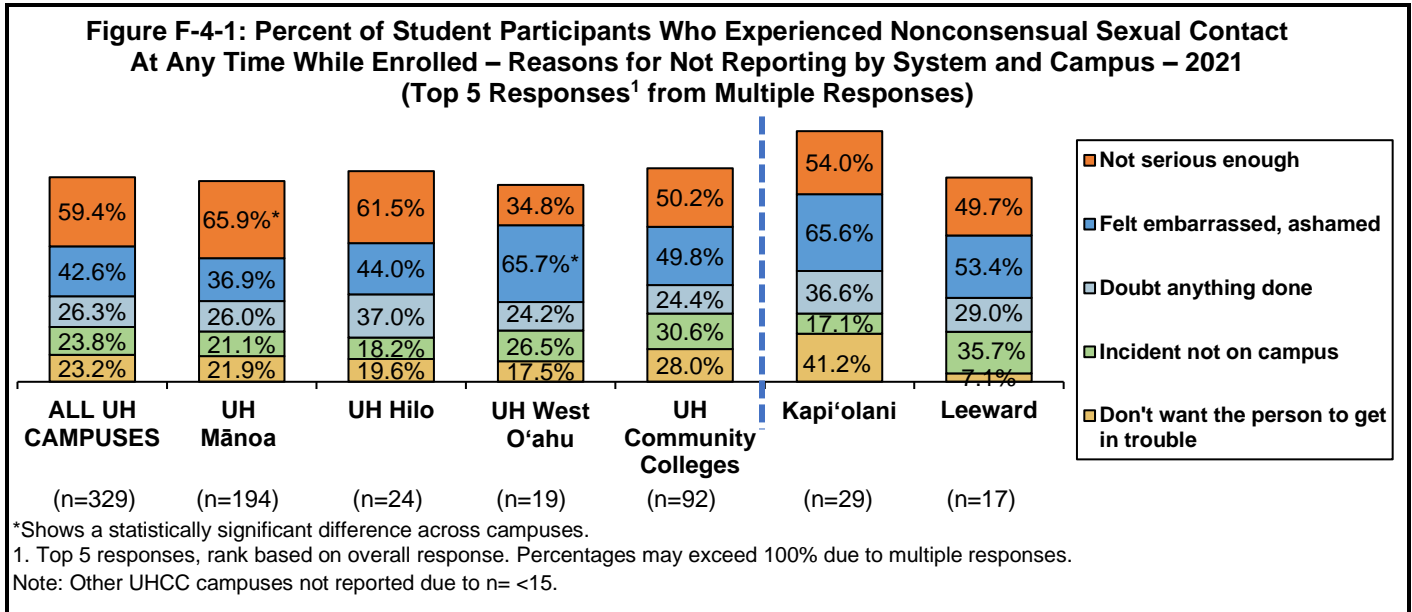


Except for Kaua’i, reasons for not reporting were similar overall, though there were several significant differences by campus. In terms of “not serious enough,” more Kapi’olani students (56.8%) cited this reason. Feelings of shame or embarrassment were mentioned by more Honolulu (42.9%), Hawai’i (38.5%), 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 O’ahu students (65.7%) cited this reason for non-reporting. A majority of 2 in 3 Kapi’olani students (65.6%) cited embarrassment or shame.

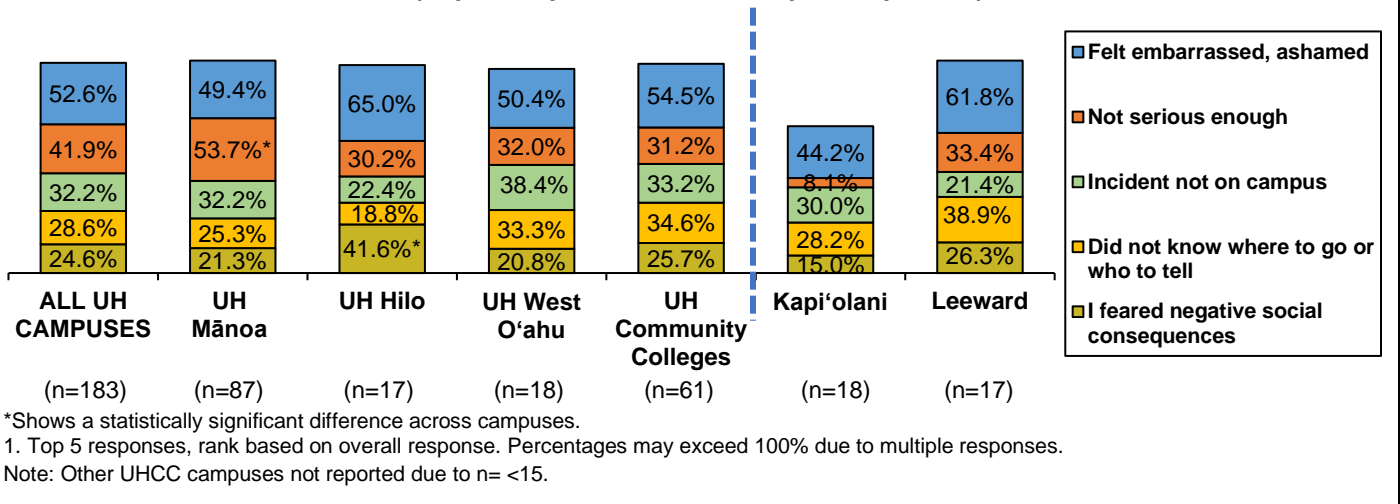


Among students who did not report nonconsensual sexual contact (NSC) were asked why they chose not to make a report to UH. Students, who were able to choose multiple responses, gave similar reasons for not reporting NSC penetration and touching, with the two most mentioned reasons being feelings of embarrassment 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 O’ahu, the community colleges overall, Kapi’olani and Leeward campuses showed no statistically significant difference in reasons than students overall.

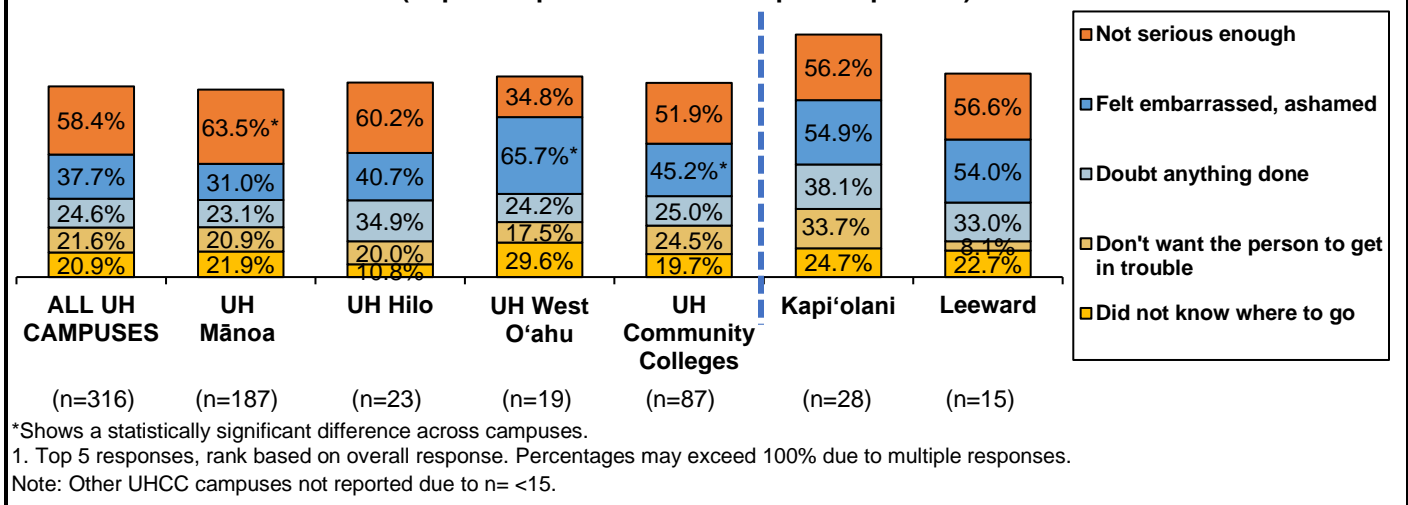
However, a majority of UH Mānoa students indicated that the incident was not serious enough (53.7%) with embarrassment ranking second most mentioned. At Hilo, two thirds of students mentioned feeling ashamed (65%), followed by fear of negative social consequences (41.6%).

Figure F-4-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Nonconsensual Sexual Penetration at Any Time While Enrolled – Reasons for Not Reporting by System and Campus – 2021 (Top 5 Responses¹ from Multiple Responses)



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

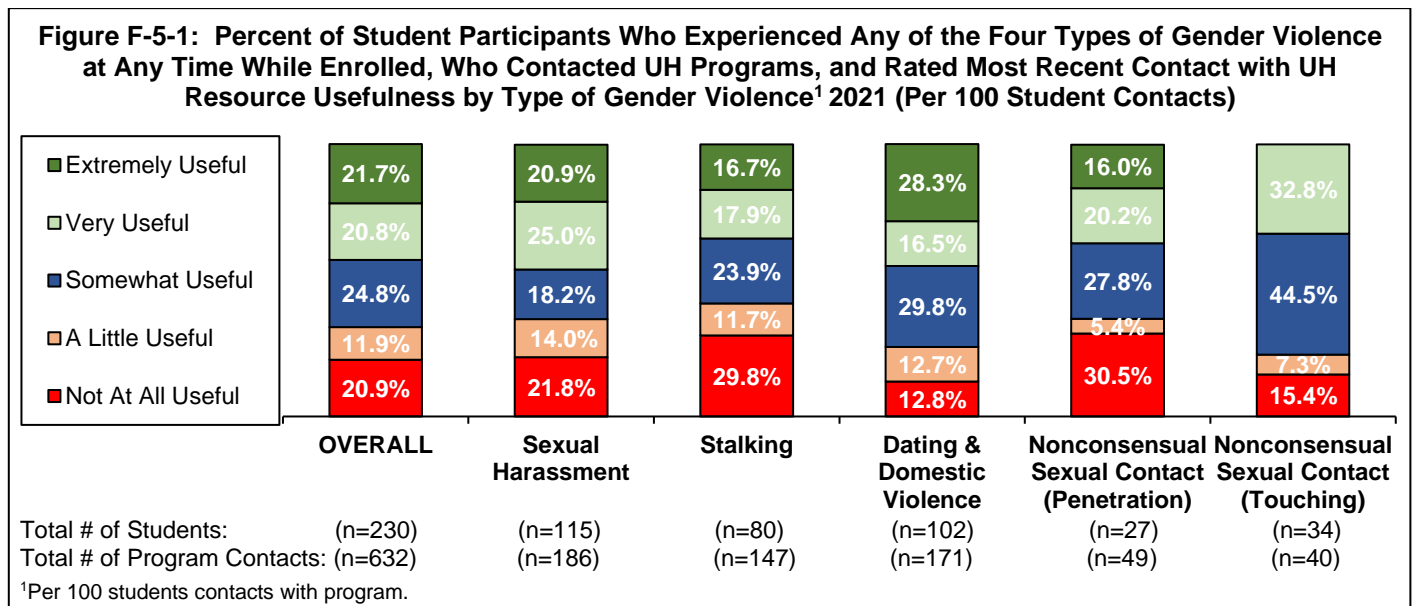
Figure F-4-3: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Nonconsensual Sexual Touching at Any Time While Enrolled – Reasons for Not Reporting by System and Campus – 2021 (Top 5 Responses¹ from Multiple Responses)



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

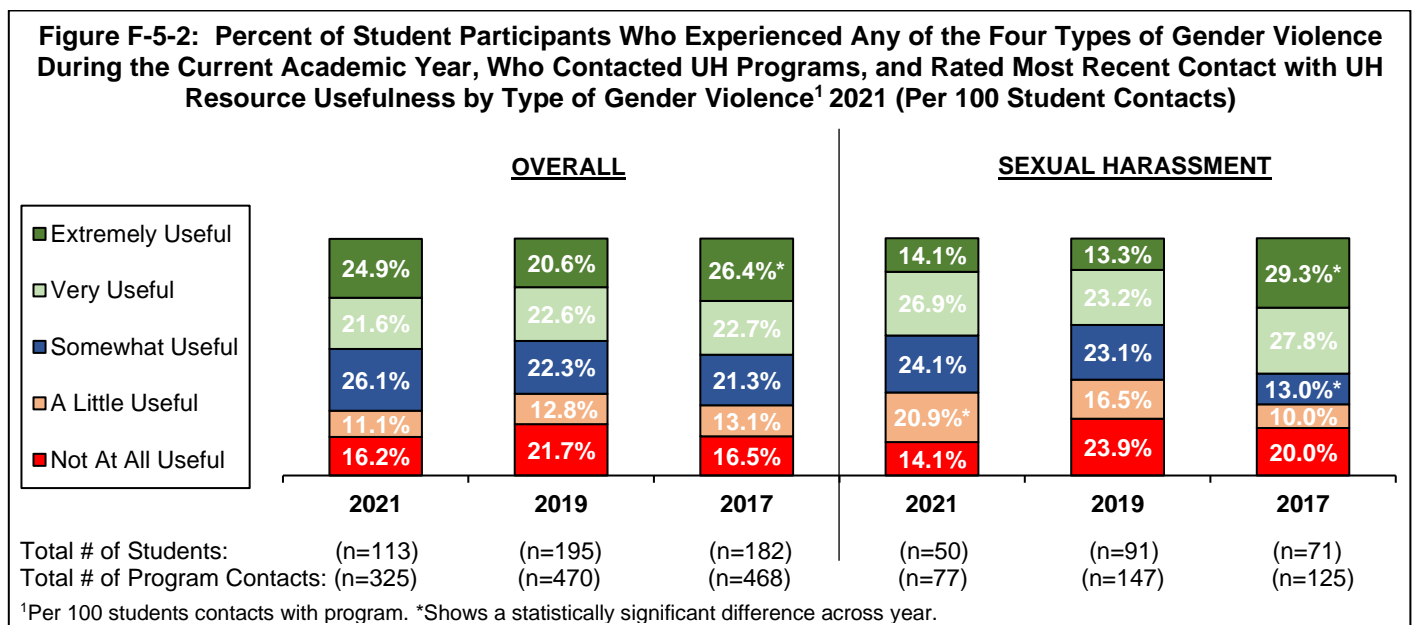
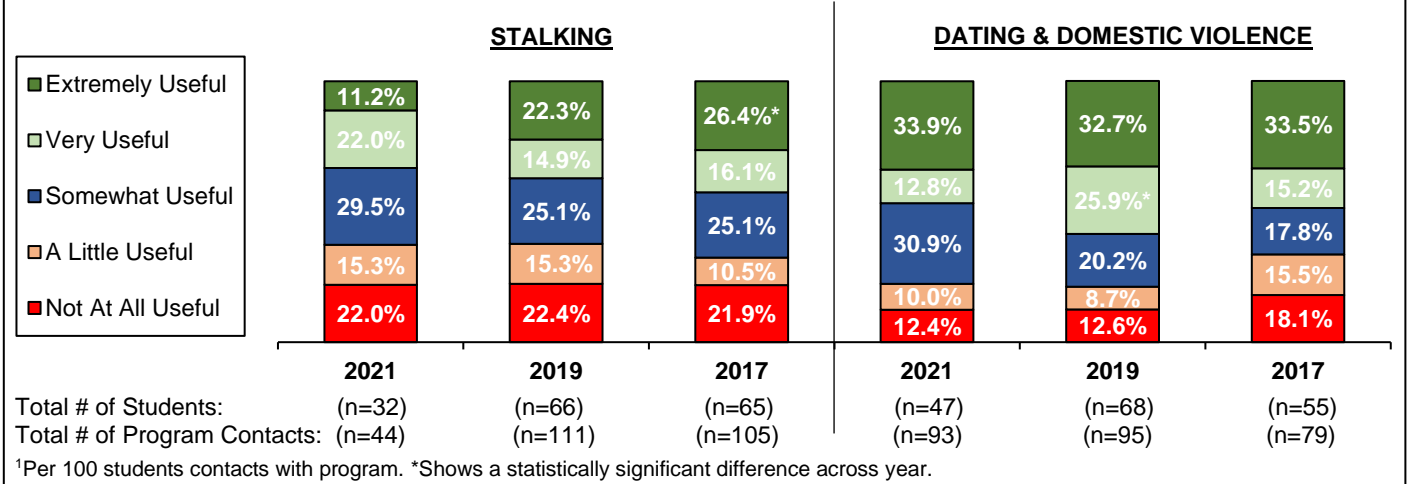


Figure F-5-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic Year, Who Contacted UH Programs, and Rated Most Recent Contact with UH Resource Usefulness by Type of Gender Violence¹ 2021 (Per 100 Student Contacts)



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: Percent of Student Participants' Ratings of UH Reporting Processes Based on Perceptions by System and Year

		Extremely Likely	Very Likely	Somewhat	A Little/Not At All	Don't Know
I_ 2. Campus officials would treat you sensitively and respectfully	2021	25.7%	26.0%*	11.6%	5.1%	31.6%*
	2019	24.8%	29.9%	13.6%	5.5%	26.2%
	2017	22.3%*	31.4%	16.4%	8.7%	21.2%
I_ 3. Campus officials would protect your privacy?	2021	30.0%	25.7%*	10.8%	4.5%	28.9%
	2019	29.2%	27.7%	13.2%	5.7%	24.3%
	2017	24.1%*	29.3%	16.5%	8.5%	21.7%*
I_ 4. Campus officials would protect the safety of the person making the report	2021	27.5%	24.0%*	12.8%	6.0%	29.7%
	2019	28.1%	26.8%	14.8%	6.9%	23.4%
	2017	23.8%*	27.9%	18.2%	9.1%	21.0%*
I_ 5. Campus officials would be competent to advise on a range of options that can be taken...	2021	27.1%	26.2%*	13.6%*	4.4%	28.7%*
	2019	25.7%	28.8%	16.1%	6.3%	23.1%
	2017	19.0%*	29.6%	20.3%	9.3%	21.8%
I_ 6. Campus officials would conduct a fair investigation	2021	20.2%	22.5%	15.3%	7.0%	34.8%
	2019	20.8%	24.1%	17.4%	8.6%	29.0%
	2017	16.5%*	26.1%*	21.1%	10.5%	25.8%*
I_ 7. Campus officials would take action against the offender(s)	2021	19.5%	20.7%*	14.9%*	9.6%	35.4%
	2019	19.8%	22.4%	17.0%	10.7%	30.1%
	2017	16.1%*	22.1%	21.5%	13.3%	27.1%*
I_ 8. The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report	2021	10.6%	13.4%*	18.3%	11.7%	46.0%
	2019	10.0%	15.1%	19.3%	15.6%	40.0%
	2017	8.5%*	15.7%	24.1%*	16.9%	34.9%*

2021 (n=6581), 2019 (n=6142), 2017 (n=6091)

*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 O‘ahu 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 H-7-1: Percent of Student Participants' Ratings of UH Reporting Processes Based on Perceptions by System, Campus and Year

	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=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 would treat you sensitively and respectfully															
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 H-7-1: Percent of Student Participants' Ratings of UH Reporting Processes
Based on Perceptions by System, Campus and Year**

Con't	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
I3. Campus officials would protect your privacy?															
Extremely/Very (Net)	55.7%*	56.9%*	53.4%	55.0%*	53.4%	50.7%	59.1%	57.0%	54.7%	56.8%	60.9%	56.1%	55.6%	59.2%*	54.7%
Extremely	30.0%*	29.2%*	24.1%	24.9%*	24.7%*	18.8%	29.7%*	26.8%	22.7%	33.3%	38.3%	32.6%	33.4%*	32.1%*	26.9%
Very	25.7%	27.7%*	29.3%*	30.1%	28.7%	31.9%*	29.4%	30.3%	32.0%	23.5%	22.6%	23.5%	22.2%	27.2%*	27.7%*
Somewhat	10.8%	13.2%*	16.5%*	13.9%	16.3%*	20.4%*	11.8%	16.4%*	16.9%*	6.9%	13.9%*	13.7%*	8.9%	9.8%	14.1%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	4.5%	5.7%*	8.5%*	5.0%	6.9%*	9.6%*	5.3%	5.1%	8.6%*	2.6%	4.7%	7.3%*	4.3%	4.8%	7.8%*
A little	2.7%	3.4%*	5.2%*	3.1%	4.8%*	6.4%*	3.8%	3.4%	4.5%	1.4%	1.7%	4.6%*	2.4%	2.3%	4.7%*
Not at all	1.8%	2.3%	3.2%*	1.9%	2.1%	3.2%*	1.5%	1.7%	4.1%*	1.2%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	2.5%	3.2%*
Don't Know	28.9%*	24.3%*	21.7%	26.1%*	23.4%*	19.2%	23.8%	21.4%	19.8%	33.7%*	20.5%	23.0%	31.1%*	26.1%*	23.4%
I4. Campus officials would protect the safety of the person making the report															
Extremely/Very (Net)	51.4%	54.9%*	51.7%	48.5%	50.8%	48.4%	54.4%	55.7%	53.1%	55.5%	64.1%*	58.6%	52.7%	56.9%*	53.0%
Extremely	27.5%*	28.1%*	23.8%	21.6%*	23.4%*	18.1%	27.6%	26.1%	23.2%	30.4%	34.2%	32.7%	31.5%*	31.5%*	26.8%
Very	24.0%	26.8%*	27.9%*	26.9%	27.5%	30.3%*	26.7%	29.7%	29.9%	25.1%	29.9%	25.9%	21.2%	25.4%*	26.2%*
Somewhat	12.8%	14.8%*	18.2%*	16.9%	18.9%	22.4%*	14.6%	18.9%*	18.3%	9.0%	12.4%	14.4%*	10.1%	11.0%	15.8%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	6.0%	6.9%	9.1%*	7.5%	8.4%	10.9%*	6.0%	4.5%	8.4%*	3.8%	4.1%	6.9%*	5.1%	6.4%	8.2%*
A little	3.6%	4.1%	5.6%*	4.9%	5.3%	7.3%*	3.0%	2.1%	4.1%*	2.1%	2.8%	3.6%	2.9%	3.6%	4.8%*
Not at all	2.4%	2.8%	3.6%*	2.6%	3.0%	3.6%	3.1%	2.5%	4.4%	1.7%	1.3%	3.3%	2.2%	2.9%	3.5%*
Don't Know	29.7%*	23.4%*	21.0%	27.0%*	21.9%*	18.3%	25.0%*	20.8%	20.1%	31.8%*	19.3%	20.2%	32.1%*	25.7%*	23.0%
I5. Campus officials would be competent to advise on a range of options 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%*	13.9%	27.1%*	23.1%*	16.3%	31.4%	33.0%*	25.3%	31.6%*	29.3%*	22.1%
Very	26.2%	28.8%*	29.6%*	29.9%	29.7%	30.0%	28.9%	35.3%*	34.4%*	26.1%	28.0%	28.7%	23.0%	27.2%*	28.8%*
Somewhat	13.6%	16.1%*	20.3%*	17.8%	19.1%	24.7%*	15.8%	16.5%	20.7%*	8.6%	14.3%*	16.5%*	10.7%	13.7%*	17.6%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	4.4%	6.3%*	9.3%*	5.6%	8.4%*	11.5%*	4.6%	5.7%	8.9%*	2.0%	3.6%	6.6%*	3.8%	5.0%*	8.3%*
A little	3.0%	4.1%*	6.1%*	4.0%	6.0%*	7.7%*	3.0%	3.7%	5.9%*	1.5%	1.8%	4.4%*	2.5%	2.8%	5.2%*
Not at all	1.4%	2.2%*	3.2%*	1.6%	2.4%*	3.7%*	1.6%	2.0%	3.1%	0.5%	1.7%	2.1%*	1.3%	2.2%*	3.0%*
Don't Know	28.7%*	23.1%	21.8%	26.3%*	22.2%	20.0%	23.6%	19.3%	19.7%	31.9%*	21.2%	22.9%	30.8%*	24.8%	23.3%
I6. Campus officials would conduct a fair investigation															
Extremely/Very (Net)	42.8%	45.0%*	42.6%	36.8%	38.4%	36.2%	45.7%	47.8%*	41.2%	49.4%	53.2%	50.4%	46.0%	49.0%*	46.2%
Extremely	20.2%*	20.8%*	16.5%	14.0%*	14.7%*	10.8%	19.7%*	18.0%	15.1%	25.4%	28.7%	24.8%	24.3%*	25.5%*	19.7%
Very	22.5%	24.1%	26.1%*	22.8%	23.7%	25.4%*	25.9%	29.8%	26.1%	24.0%	24.5%	25.6%	21.7%	23.5%	26.6%*
Somewhat	15.3%	17.4%*	21.1%*	20.9%	21.0%	26.3%*	17.6%	19.9%	22.5%*	9.8%	16.1%*	16.6%*	11.6%	14.1%*	17.9%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	7.0%	8.6%*	10.5%*	9.8%	12.1%*	13.9%*	7.8%	6.5%	10.8%*	3.1%	6.5%*	7.2%*	5.4%	6.2%	8.5%*
A little	4.5%	5.1%	6.4%*	6.7%	7.9%	9.4%*	5.1%	3.9%	6.9%*	2.0%	4.0%	4.9%*	3.2%	3.2%	4.5%*
Not at all	2.5%	3.5%*	4.1%*	3.2%	4.3%*	4.5%*	2.8%	2.7%	4.0%	1.1%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	3.0%	4.0%*
Don't Know	34.8%*	29.0%*	25.8%	32.5%*	28.4%*	23.6%	28.9%	25.8%	25.4%	37.6%*	24.2%	25.8%	37.0%*	30.7%*	27.3%
I7. Campus officials would take action against the offender(s)															
Extremely/Very (Net)	40.2%*	42.2%*	38.2%	33.1%*	34.2%*	30.1%	40.0%	43.7%*	37.6%	46.3%	52.1%*	44.3%	44.7%	47.4%*	43.0%
Extremely	19.5%*	19.8%*	16.1%	13.5%*	13.3%*	9.7%	18.4%*	17.2%	14.0%	23.0%	25.9%	21.8%	23.6%*	24.9%*	20.1%
Very	20.7%	22.4%*	22.1%	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 significant difference by year.

Table H-7-1: Percent of Student Participants' Ratings of UH Reporting Processes Based on Perceptions by System, Campus and Year

Con't	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
18. The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report															
Extremely/Very (Net)	24.0%	25.1%	24.2%	24.5%	25.0%	24.6%	24.1%	24.6%	22.5%	19.8%	28.8%*	22.1%	24.2%	24.8%	24.3%
Extremely	10.6%*	10.0%*	8.5%	9.3%*	8.6%	7.2%	10.7%*	8.1%	7.2%	9.9%	12.8%	10.1%	11.8%*	11.1%	9.3%
Very	13.4%	15.1%*	15.7%*	15.3%	16.4%	17.4%*	13.4%	16.5%	15.3%	9.9%	16.0%*	12.0%	12.4%	13.7%	15.0%*
Somewhat	18.3%	19.3%	24.1%*	21.8%	22.3%	27.2%*	18.7%	22.7%	24.9%*	15.2%	18.1%	19.6%	15.9%	16.3%	22.3%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	11.7%	15.6%*	16.9%*	13.1%	16.5%*	18.0%*	17.4%	13.7%	18.2%*	12.5%	15.0%	18.6%*	9.8%	15.1%*	15.8%*
A little	6.4%	8.1%*	10.0%*	8.6%	9.8%	11.6%*	10.1%	7.8%	11.3%*	5.5%	7.5%	12.0%*	4.4%	6.7%*	8.4%*
Not at all	5.3%	7.5%*	6.9%*	4.5%	6.7%*	6.4%*	7.3%	5.9%	7.0%	7.1%	7.5%	6.6%	5.4%	8.4%*	7.4%*
Don't Know	46.0%*	40.0%*	34.9%	40.6%*	36.1%*	30.2%	39.8%*	39.0%	34.4%	52.5%*	38.1%	39.7%	50.1%*	43.9%*	37.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

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

Table H-7-2: Percent of UHCC Student Participants' Ratings of UH Reporting Processes Based on Perceptions by System, UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai'i			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Kaua'i		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=334	n=304	n=317	n=418	n=367	n=433	n=822	n=714	n=836	n=180	n=171	n=149
12. Campus officials 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 protect your privacy?												
Extremely/Very (Net)	52.7%	60.7%	55.1%	57.2%	58.1%	54.1%	59.1%*	55.3%	50.5%	66.5%	63.9%	64.4%
Extremely	30.1%	38.8%*	30.6%	32.8%*	31.8%*	23.8%	32.6%*	26.2%	23.6%	48.3%*	26.3%	35.3%
Very	22.7%	21.9%	24.5%	24.5%	26.3%	30.3%	26.5%	29.1%	26.9%	18.1%	37.6%*	29.1%
Somewhat	8.8%	9.2%	13.8%	8.9%	11.0%	16.2%*	9.1%	12.9%	16.4%*	7.5%	9.5%	9.6%
A little/Not at all (Net)	5.1%	4.3%	10.0%*	6.3%	5.7%	7.0%	4.9%	5.6%	8.8%*	2.2%	4.4%	6.7%
A little	2.5%	2.8%	5.2%	4.1%	3.6%	4.3%	3.0%	2.4%	5.6%*	0.7%	1.4%	2.8%
Not at all	2.6%	1.5%	4.7%*	2.2%	2.2%	2.7%	2.0%	3.2%	3.1%	1.5%	3.1%	3.9%
Don't Know	33.3%*	25.8%	21.1%	27.6%	25.2%	22.7%	26.9%	26.2%	24.4%	23.8%	22.1%	19.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table H-7-2: Percent of UHCC Student Participants' Ratings of UH Reporting Processes Based on Perceptions by System, UHCC Campus and Year

Con't	Hawai'i			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Kaua'i		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
14. Campus officials would protect the safety of the person making the report												
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%
15. Campus officials would be competent to advise on a range of options that can be taken...												
Extremely/Very (Net)	52.6%	60.0%*	49.5%	54.4%	55.3%	52.9%	56.9%*	51.7%	46.8%	65.1%	65.6%	56.3%
Extremely	27.1%	34.3%*	23.0%	28.6%*	30.6%*	20.1%	33.8%*	24.1%*	17.0%	45.1%*	27.9%	25.2%
Very	25.6%	25.7%	26.5%	25.8%	24.7%	32.7%	23.1%	27.6%	29.7%*	20.0%	37.8%*	31.0%
Somewhat	9.3%	9.9%	17.1%*	10.3%	14.4%	18.1%*	12.6%	18.7%*	20.9%*	9.2%	6.0%	17.2%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	4.3%	4.9%	9.6%*	5.7%	4.9%	7.5%	3.4%	7.2%*	9.7%*	1.6%	4.7%	6.1%
A little	2.8%	4.0%	5.3%	4.0%	2.7%	5.1%	2.2%	4.2%	6.0%*	0.6%	3.0%	1.6%
Not at all	1.5%	1.0%	4.3%*	1.7%	2.2%	2.4%	1.2%	3.0%*	3.7%*	1.0%	1.7%	4.5%
Don't Know	33.8%*	25.2%	23.7%	29.7%	25.3%	21.6%	27.2%	22.4%	22.7%	24.1%	23.6%	20.5%
16. Campus officials would conduct a fair investigation												
Extremely/Very (Net)	46.6%	56.3%*	48.6%	48.1%	51.6%	47.9%	45.6%	42.4%	42.2%	56.6%	52.0%	52.1%
Extremely	23.2%	28.7%	22.0%	23.7%	29.0%*	17.7%	24.5%*	20.0%	16.1%	36.3%*	21.0%	26.3%
Very	23.4%	27.6%	26.7%	24.3%	22.6%	30.2%	21.1%	22.4%	26.1%	20.3%	30.9%*	25.9%
Somewhat	10.2%	10.3%	14.1%	11.6%	12.5%	22.6%*	13.7%	20.0%*	20.1%*	9.3%	14.7%	16.3%
A little/Not at all (Net)	5.7%	6.2%	12.3%*	6.6%	6.0%	6.9%	6.3%	7.2%	10.7%*	0.6%	4.5%*	4.5%
A little	2.5%	4.4%	6.8%*	3.9%	2.6%	3.6%	4.4%	3.7%	6.1%	-	1.4%	0.9%
Not at all	3.2%	1.8%	5.5%*	2.7%	3.5%	3.3%	1.9%	3.5%	4.6%*	0.6%	3.1%	3.6%
Don't Know	37.5%*	27.1%	24.9%	33.7%*	29.9%	22.6%	34.4%*	30.3%	27.1%	33.6%	28.9%	27.1%
17. Campus officials would take action against the offender(s)												
Extremely/Very (Net)	47.0%	52.0%	45.4%	49.7%	47.5%	44.4%	42.1%	42.1%	40.3%	61.2%*	47.2%	46.2%
Extremely	20.7%	27.1%	20.6%	25.3%	23.7%	19.3%	22.0%	20.3%	17.3%	41.1%*	20.3%	19.5%
Very	26.2%	24.9%	24.8%	24.4%	23.8%	25.1%	20.1%	21.8%	23.0%	20.1%	27.0%	26.7%
Somewhat	9.6%	12.6%	16.1%*	10.4%	12.8%	19.8%*	14.0%	17.6%	19.2%*	6.8%	13.5%	18.0%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	4.8%	6.6%	12.4%*	5.6%	7.1%	10.2%	9.6%	8.8%	13.3%*	4.9%	5.1%	8.0%
A little	2.4%	3.8%	7.2%*	4.8%	3.4%	6.3%	6.6%	5.1%	8.3%*	3.8%	2.1%	3.5%
Not at all	2.4%	2.8%	5.2%	0.7%	3.7%*	3.9%*	3.1%	3.7%	5.0%	1.1%	3.1%	4.5%
Don't Know	38.7%*	28.8%	26.2%	34.3%	32.5%	25.6%	34.3%*	31.6%	27.2%	27.1%	34.1%	27.7%
18. The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report												
Extremely/Very (Net)	28.1%	24.6%	25.6%	28.9%	29.7%	27.4%	23.0%	24.5%	24.4%	21.4%	24.0%	28.0%
Extremely	13.5%	11.8%	11.8%	11.6%	14.3%	11.1%	11.0%	10.1%	9.4%	11.2%	10.1%	8.5%
Very	14.6%	12.8%	13.8%	17.2%	15.4%	16.3%	12.0%	14.4%	15.0%	10.2%	13.9%	19.5%*
Somewhat	14.2%	17.0%	22.7%*	13.4%	14.8%	26.7%*	19.7%	21.0%	22.5%	13.8%	10.0%	16.9%
A little/Not at all (Net)	9.2%	14.3%	16.4%*	12.7%	14.7%	14.1%	10.7%	15.8%*	17.5%*	7.9%	15.6%	15.7%
A little	4.7%	5.9%	10.4%*	4.7%	6.9%	6.2%	5.3%	8.5%*	9.6%*	1.3%	4.8%	5.9%
Not at all	4.5%	8.4%	6.0%	7.9%	7.7%	7.9%	5.4%	7.3%	7.9%	6.6%	10.8%	9.8%
Don't Know	48.5%*	44.1%	35.3%	45.0%*	40.8%*	31.8%	46.7%*	38.7%	35.6%	56.9%*	50.5%	39.4%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

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 Participants' Ratings of UH Reporting Processes Based on Perceptions by System, UHCC Campus and Year									
	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 treat you sensitively and respectfully									
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 protect your privacy?									
Extremely/Very (Net)	50.8%	58.3%*	53.1%	53.1%	63.5%*	57.8%	57.4%	64.7%	62.9%
Extremely	30.7%	30.9%	26.0%	33.6%	37.6%	30.8%	39.0%	42.3%*	31.2%
Very	20.1%	27.5%*	27.1%*	19.6%	26.0%	27.0%*	18.4%	22.4%	31.7%*
Somewhat	9.3%	8.8%	14.1%*	7.3%	6.9%	14.5%*	9.9%	6.6%	6.3%
A little/Not at all (Net)	2.9%	4.1%	8.0%*	4.1%	4.1%	8.3%*	4.6%	5.2%	3.7%
A little	1.5%	1.8%	4.5%*	2.1%	2.5%	5.8%*	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%
Not at all	1.4%	2.2%	3.5%*	2.1%	1.6%	2.5%	2.5%	3.4%	1.9%
Don't Know	36.9%*	28.8%	24.8%	35.4%*	25.5%	19.4%	28.1%	23.5%	27.0%
14. Campus officials would protect the safety of the person making 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%
15. Campus officials would be competent to advise on a range of options 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 UHCC Student Participants' Ratings of UH Reporting Processes Based on Perceptions by System, UHCC Campus and Year

Con't	Leeward			Maui			Windward		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
16. Campus officials would conduct a fair investigation									
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%
17. Campus officials would take action against 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 associates would retaliate against the person making the report									
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.

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 CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	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. 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)	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. Is 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)	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 happens when a student reports an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment to UH sufficient to make a decision about reporting or not?										
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. Is your knowledge about students' rights when an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment is reported to UH sufficient to decide about reporting or not?										
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

Con't	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	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

	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=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. Is 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

Con't	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
C2d. Is your knowledge on what happens when a student reports an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment to UH sufficient to make a decision about reporting or not?														
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 about students' rights when an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment is reported to UH sufficient to decide about reporting or not?														
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 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)	61.5%	68.3%	62.3%	64.8%	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 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)	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 significant difference 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 O‘ahu from 45.1 to 59.2 percent.

Table H-9-1: Percent of Student Participants and Reasons for Responses Among Those Indicating Information Insufficient by System and Campus and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Manoa		UH Hilo		UH West O‘ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	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 year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

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

	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019
	n=124	n=129	n=151	n=157	n=345	n=412	n=44	n=63	n=343	n=328	n=123	n=117	n=118	n=105
Need better understanding of what behavior violates University policy	39.8%	41.6%	40.0%	38.5%	38.9%	33.3%	24.0%	45.0%*	39.6%	34.0%	40.9%	39.0%	45.0%	39.7%
Did not know about University policies and resources	38.0%	35.9%	45.9%	32.5%	45.8%	41.1%	46.0%	51.5%	52.4%*	41.2%	44.9%	39.3%	55.1%	40.1%
Don't know who to ask if I have questions	37.8%	28.1%	33.2%*	20.4%	29.5%	29.0%	25.1%	14.3%	36.8%	35.7%	30.4%	22.4%	34.6%	21.8%
Information not easily available	24.6%	19.4%	26.1%	27.2%	34.0%	31.0%	17.7%	22.7%	25.2%	26.6%	20.3%	20.9%	27.9%	22.5%
Not relevant	12.0%	16.8%	12.7%	22.8%*	12.4%	16.0%	16.5%	21.5%	13.5%	17.6%	14.8%	32.4%*	10.5%	16.2%
University administrators 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 significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

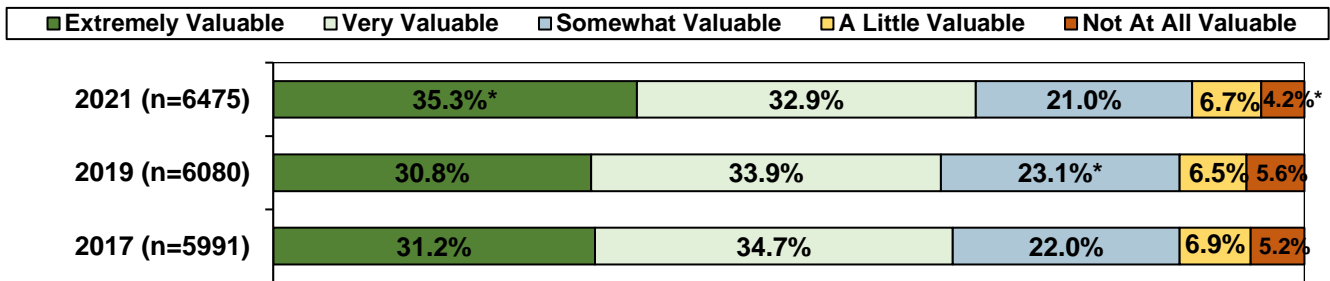
Student Perceptions of How Valuable Survey Will Be In Informing Campus Policies on Sexual Harassment And Gender-Based Violence

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%).

Figure H-5: Percent of Student Participants with Perceptions of the Value of the Survey in Developing Campus Policies, by System and Year



*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

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 n=6475	UH Mānoa n=2388	UH Hilo n=444	UH West O'ahu n=415	UH Community Colleges n=3227
Extremely/Very (Net)	68.1%	64.2%	72.5%*	73.6%*	69.7%*
Extremely Valuable	35.3%	28.5%	36.0%*	43.5%*	39.1%*
Very Valuable	32.9%	35.7%*	36.6%*	30.1%	30.6%
Somewhat	21.0%	24.1%*	17.2%	18.3%	19.5%
A little/Not at all (Net)	10.9%	11.7%*	10.3%	8.1%	10.8%
A little Valuable	6.7%	7.9%*	7.0%	4.3%	6.1%
Not at all Valuable	4.2%	3.7%	3.3%	3.8%	4.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Across the community college campus, results were very similar with between 68.0 percent (Leeward) and 73.8 percent(Windward) indicating the survey is extremely/very valuable to UH.

Table H-10-2: Percent of UHCC Student Participants with Perceptions of the Value of the Survey in Developing Campus Policies, by UHCC Campuses – 2021

	Hawai'i n=325	Honolulu n=409	Kapi'olani n=802	Kaua'i n=178	Leeward n=868	Maui n=335	Windward n=310
Extremely/Very (Net)	68.4%	71.5%	68.5%	70.3%	68.0%	71.9%	73.8%
Extremely Valuable	38.8%	39.2%	38.7%	42.6%	39.1%	36.7%	41.3%
Very Valuable	29.6%	32.3%	29.8%	27.7%	28.9%	35.2%	32.5%
Somewhat	20.8%	14.6%	19.7%	23.2%	21.9%*	16.6%	19.0%
A little/Not at all (Net)	10.8%	13.9%*	11.8%	6.5%	10.2%	11.5%	7.2%
A little Valuable	5.2%	8.7%*	7.1%*	3.0%	5.9%	4.4%	5.0%
Not at all Valuable	5.6%	5.2%	4.7%	3.5%	4.2%	7.1%*	2.2%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

STUDENT BYSTANDER PREVALENCE AND BEHAVIOR

BYSTANDER BEHAVIOR

Survey Questions Used to Identify Bystander Behavior

As part of this survey, students were asked about whether they had been a bystander to sexual assault or the potential for assault. Students were specifically asked the following:

- If they suspected a friend was sexually assaulted
- If they witnessed a drunk person heading for a sexual encounter
- If they witnessed someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing manner

If they had, students were asked what actions, if any, they took the last time it happened. Multiple answers were accepted across the following 10 behaviors:

- Did nothing because I'm not sure what to do
- Did nothing because I feared retaliation by the person who committed the assault or their family, friends or colleagues
- Did nothing for another reason
- Reported anonymously
- Encouraged victim to seek help
- Checked website of UH and other resources
- Sought help for victim from confidential resources on campus
- Sought help for victim from confidential resources off-campus
- Spoke to someone else to seek help
- Took action in another way

Percent of Student Bystanders at Any Time While Enrolled at UH

The large majority of at least 9 in 10 students participating in the survey indicated that they had not been bystanders to gender violence. Specifically, fewer than 1 in 10 (8.3%) reported suspecting a friend was sexually assaulted. Fewer (5.9%) witnessed a drunk person heading for a sexual encounter or witnessed someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing way (6.8%). This resulted in 14.4 percent of student participants who were bystanders to any of the three behaviors.

As might be expected with campuses in pandemic lockdown, bystander experiences differed over 2019, with significantly fewer students witnessing any of the three bystander scenarios.

- Fewer student participants reported suspecting a friend was sexually assaulted going from 10.2 percent in 2019 to 8.3 percent in 2021. Period to period percentages were significantly lower in Hilo and UH community colleges overall. Hilo and UHCC percentages dropped significantly to 9.9 percent and 3.7 percent respectively.
- From 8.3 percent in 2019, students who reported a drunk person heading for a sexual encounter dropped significantly to 5.9 percent in 2021. The 2-year decline was also significant among Mānoa and West O'ahu students. Significant decreases included Mānoa students at 10.1 percent and West O'ahu 1.5 percent.

- Students who said they witnessed someone acting sexually violent or in a harassing manner decreased significantly from 9.9 percent in 2019 to 6.8 percent in 2021. Mānoa students who experienced this declined significantly to 11 percent.

Percent of Student Bystanders Who Intervene at Most Recent Encounter

Students generally reported consistent rates of intervention for all three of the bystander scenarios in 2021 and 2019. Three in four (76.4%) students reported they took action when suspecting a friend was sexually assaulted, and just over half did something (53.6%) when witnessing a drunk person headed for a sexual encounter. Consistent with 2019, just over 2 in 5 (42%) reported intervening when witnessing someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing manner.

Table I-1-1: Percent of Student Participants Who Witnessed Specific Incidents and Percent of Bystanders Who Took Action or Not During Most Recent Incident by System, Campus and Year															
	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=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 significant difference across year. Does not sum to 100% due to no answers.

Bystander incidences also remained stable for community college students with few significant differences period to period. Fewer students at Honolulu, Kapi‘olani and Leeward campus witnessed someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing manner. At Leeward, fewer students reported being bystanders in each of the three scenarios. Further, fewer Windward students suspected a friend was sexually assaulted.

Table I-1-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Witnessed Specific Incidents and Percent of Bystanders Who Took Action or Not During Most Recent Incident by UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai'i			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 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 difference across year. Does not sum to 100% due to no answers.

Table I-1-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Witnessed Specific Incidents and Percent of Bystanders Who Took Action or Not During Most Recent Incident by UHCC Campus and Year

	Leeward			Maui			Windward		
	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017	2021	2019	2017
	n=872	n=711	n=800	n=339	n=321	n=345	n=313	n=223	n=279
Suspected a friend is sexually assaulted	3.0%*	6.6%	5.9%	2.7%	3.3%	4.3%	4.0%	9.9%*	3.7%
Did nothing	25.9%	29.8%	30.2%	6.3%	28.9%	33.6%	25.6%	41.9%	-
Did something	74.1%	70.2%	69.8%	93.7%	71.1%	66.4%	74.4%	58.1%	100.0%*
Witnessed drunk person heading for sexual encounter	1.2%*	3.0%	5.3%	2.4%	2.2%	3.7%	6.2%	3.4%	4.7%
Did nothing	48.0%	50.7%	35.7%	28.9%	86.9%*	41.7%	43.5%	37.2%	21.0%
Did something	52.0%	49.3%	64.3%	71.1%*	13.1%	58.3%*	56.5%	62.8%	79.0%
Witnessed someone acting in sexually violent or harassing manner	1.5%*	6.3%	4.5%	3.5%	3.9%	5.1%	3.8%	9.0%	7.8%
Did nothing	43.9%	55.5%	58.1%	37.5%	71.6%*	16.1%	11.0%	67.7%*	51.4%
Did something	56.1%	44.5%	41.9%	48.1%	28.4%	83.9%*	52.7%	32.3%	48.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across year. Does not sum to 100% due to no answers.

Specific Actions Taken by Bystanders

Across the 10 campuses, survey participants who suspected a friend was sexually assaulted tended most often to encourage the victim to seek help. This was reported by 62.7 percent of students overall, slightly up from 59.3 percent in 2019. Other actions taken were indicated by much smaller numbers.

Almost a third of student bystanders who saw a drunk person heading for a sexual encounter, took direct action by directly intervening to try to stop it (30.1%). This was a significant increase from 24.3 percent who did the same in 2019. By campus, direct interventions to stop a drunk person increased to 47.8 percent at community colleges overall and to 42.2 percent at Hilo.

One in five students who saw a student acting sexually violent or harassing tried to intervention to stop it (19.8%). Patterns of intervention were similar in this category period to period and campus to campus.

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			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=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 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 heading for sexual encounter															
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 acting in sexually violent or harassing manner															
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 significant difference 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												
	Hawai‘i			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 sexually assaulted												
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 heading for sexual encounter												
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 or harassing manner												
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 across year.

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 sexually assaulted									
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 heading for sexual encounter									
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 sexually violent or harassing manner									
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 difference 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 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, and 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. However, in October 2020, a session was presented entitled, *Addressing Domestic Violence in Higher Education: Our Kuleana* alongside the Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Domestic Violence Action Center, the Campus Climate Committee and PAU Violence for UHM students, faculty and staff.

As of December 2021, all Mānoa executives were trained on Title IX by national experts from the Association of Title IX Administrators (ATIXA), and almost 100% of all 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 Hawaiian students, LGBTQ+ students, students with disabilities, and students living in the dorms. To ensure visibility of action plan awareness events, the working group is also implementing social media campaigns, increased signage across the campus, and an update to the Title IX website.

Performance & Metrics Report

Results from the 2021 campus climate survey highlight ongoing growth and indicate we are moving in the right direction, but show that clearly there continue to be issues that we must address. The issue of domestic violence continues to be the primary concern brought by students to the Office of Equal Opportunity. For example, awareness of services from 43% in 2017 to 62% in 2021, yielding an almost 20% improvement. That said, we would prefer that number to be 100%, thus we continue to focus on education and outreach with the goal of continuing to see growth in this area. Survey results further reflect the positive impact of our training efforts, indicating that approximately 67% of students who attended a UHH training found it very or extremely helpful, while only 3.2% found trainings only "a little" helpful. We aim to increase the number of students who participated in training, as nearly 67% responded that they did not receive training, and are seeking innovative ideas to implement in 2023 to account for limited personnel availability for concentrated training efforts. We hope to see improved numbers in the 2023 survey.

Our education and outreach efforts focus in response to campus climate survey results showing that 18.6% of students reported having experienced dating or domestic violence at any time while they were enrolled at UH. Additionally, the year to year reporting remains a consistent challenge, with 2021 survey results showing 11.8% of UHH students experienced dating or

domestic violence during the 2021 academic year. The Office of Equal Opportunity was not surprised by these results, as students who have experienced dating or domestic violence make up the majority of the support services provided at UH Hilo. While disappointed that we are not seeing a decline in reporting, we are pleased to know that the campus has seen more students seeking out support measures that allow them to continue their education. Again, this highlights the need for a strategic and concentrated outreach strategy. Part of this strategy includes a need for culturally relevant and appropriate curriculum. This need is currently being addressed via collaboration between the Office of Equal Opportunity and other non-profit organizations who work to prevent domestic/dating violence. UHH staff contributed to the “Pasifika Power and Control Wheel Translation Project” specifically as pertains to Native Hawaiian methodologies in response to dating and domestic violence. This is particularly relevant to our campus as we attempt to meet each student where they are, as many are students who were born and raised in the local community and who continue to live, work and raise their own families. We have received enthusiastic feedback from individuals who sought services from the office with low expectations, but were surprised to learn that their own values and ways of knowing and doing were integrated into provision of services and support.

Similarly these students (as well as those living on campus) seeking support measures via this office experience violence from the hand of individuals over whom the University has no jurisdiction. Regardless, students experience the same adverse impact when attempting to fully access their educational rights. We believe it is important to address the needs of the whole person, which were compounded by the additional burdens and stressors placed on individuals and families during the pandemic and continuing to this date. Students cannot fully access their education when their basic needs are not being met, making it more likely that victims will not leave their abusers. Thus, UH Hilo is currently conducting a pilot study wherein we employed a casual hire as a “Title IX Community Liaison” to serve as a campus/community bridge, connecting community resources with campus members who experience gender-based violence and/or whose needs cannot be met entirely on campus. The liaison also serves as a confidential resource to eliminate concerns that a report might trigger a mandatory investigation. The Liaison has coordinated two community resource fairs, one during Sexual Assault Awareness Month and one during Domestic Violence Awareness month, bringing together numerous campus and community organizations who engaged for an afternoon with students and employees. Some organizations include Child & Family Services, Hawai'i Police Department, HOPE Services Hawai'i, Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i, Prosecuting Attorney's Office Victim Services Unit, YWCA- Healthy Families Hawai'i/SASS, as well as UH Hilo's Student Health & Wellness, Counseling Services, Student Medical Services, CAPE/PAU Violence, Kīpuka NHSC, LGBTQ+ Center, Women's Center and Title IX. UH Hilo also collaborated with Hawai'i Community College for an annual domestic violence summit, 'Auamo Kuleana.

In sum, during 2022 UH Hilo conducted training or outreach to more than 1900 students at more than 50 events. The sessions utilized a mixed method approach that included virtual as well as face to face options to ensure we reached as broad a population as possible. We continue to focus our efforts on issues pertaining to dating and domestic violence and will continue our outreach in the areas of healthy relationships, consent, and bystander intervention, as well as knowledge of UH policies and procedures to report and obtain support measures.

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 video.

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. Despite the challenges, 888 (2019-247; 2020-344; 2021-297) students viewed the video between 2019 through 2021.

As of December 2021, the West O'ahu 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 support staff. Virtual events were not as successful as the campus would have wished them to be; students were disengaged and often did not register for online events when they were offered, or did not attend if they did register. Moving forward into 2022, West O'ahu will explore alternate options to continue awareness efforts despite a lack of necessary resources, and a lack of student and employee participation. The campus Title IX team will be reviewing other awareness options as well as updating the current video to re-engage the campus and to begin rebuilding awareness again moving forward.

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 while the 2021 survey indicated that there has been significant improvement in awareness of Title IX at Honolulu CC, there is still a need for continued improvement. Additionally, the campus seeks to continue to focus on addressing perceptions 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 continues to focus its efforts around educational campaigns aimed at increasing student knowledge regarding these important issues.

The education campaign specifically addresses improving awareness for preventing sexual harassment, intimate partner violence, and protections under applicable policies and procedures including 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 sexual harassment and 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 collaborating with other campuses and the Community College Compliance, EEO/AA, and Title IX Office on awareness programming, continuing to maintain its [LGBTQ+ resources webpage](#), continuing to implement Title IX information on all course syllabi, continuing to promote 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. Previously, with classes being largely virtual, particularly 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. As more students register for in-person classes, in-person class visits were also reintroduced. These efforts are planned to continue during the 2022 to 2023 Academic Year.

Kapi'olani Community College

In response to the changed environment on our campus brought on by the COVID pandemic, Kapi'olani Community College ("KapCC") is working hard to find ways to connect with students who are not necessarily as engaged on campus as they were prior to the pandemic. We have also observed that both students and employees are showing the signs of experiencing trauma and have higher needs than previously seen. Given the higher need and limited resources, our Title IX Program has prioritized working with on campus and community partners to engage our students and employees. In particular, KapCC's Title IX Program is working with the PAU Violence Coalition, the Ka'au Mental Health & Wellness Program, the Office of Student Life, Student Conduct and Disability Support Services and the Sex Abuse Treatment Center to engage and meet the needs of our students.

In terms of prevention programming, we intend to sponsor activities that engage pop culture to examine topics including healthy and unhealthy relationship traits, how to create a culture of respect that is inclusive of our diverse populations, including our LBGQT+ community and reproductive safety. We also intend to offer trainings to targeted groups on campus like our (i) PAU Violence team and our Behavioral Intervention Team on stalking, (ii) to the wider campus community on how to make referrals to the Title IX Program and other support services and (iii) to those working with our international students on legal protections and resources available to non-citizens who have been victims of crime, including domestic violence. We also intend to continue with our Talk Story Tuesday program, presenting at New Student Orientation and New Employee Orientation and participating in our Basic Needs Committee.

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 continuation of our participation in both New Student Orientation and New Employee Orientation, multiple movie related events and targeted trainings to increase the capacity and knowledge of KapCC employees. KapCC acknowledges that it faces several challenges, including but not limited to: (i) engaging students in an online format; (ii) staffing challenges and turnover; (iii) uncertainty about the number of students that will be on campus.

Kaua'i Community College

Kaua'i Community College campus's working group continues to develop processes to engage community service providers including the YWCA Kaua'i as well as campus providers Hale Mālama and Pau Violence Committee to support and address sexual harassment and dating

and domestic violence. The campus working group continues to provide a visible platform to present in classes, student groups, and participate in on-campus activities. The campus working group created and completed outreach materials to promote their services to students and staff.

Additionally, in improving the safety for LGBTQ+ students, the campus developed a safe zone map and includes a list of advocates and allies which includes employees and students. Multiple trainings have been offered within the last 2 years. The campus provided a system-wide event in 2021 and 2022 of Kumu Hina's, "Kapaemāhū" presentation which was well received. 2021's presentation was via webinar, and 2022's presentation was via in-person with an overflow of attendees outside of the Fine Arts Auditorium.

Performance & Metrics Report

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many classes were shifted to online for the safety of everyone. Events and activities were decreased; however, the team continued to provide tabling activities and provided educational trainings via zoom. Each semester, the TIX Coordinator provides an updated TIX syllabi for instructional faculty. The campus confidential advocate is now a part of the campus's convocation event at the beginning of each semester since Spring 2021 and provides a short presentation of the YWCA's services. Although we have had a couple of moments when a confidential advocate has resigned from the position, the continuity of services were not impacted as the YWCA supervisor and their hotline has always been available in case there was a need. As mentioned in an earlier report, the campus confidential advocate continues the following: contact instructors in getting permission to speak in their classrooms, tabling events with TIX and other campus resources.

The campus still provides TIX and confidential advocate resource materials to students and employees although the printed material tends to get outdated especially when people change or leave their positions. Therefore, the most reliable resource information is via the Kaua'i CC website. The TIX office will provide in-person/zoom TIX trainings/workshops for students. TIX and the YWCA joined the PAU Violence committee in order to provide/collaborate with campus activities and events. The YWCA has also offered to present workshops/webinars for Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence for the awareness month events in Feb and Oct. Additionally, Kumu Hina has offered to provide a workshop that includes Hawaiian culture and values for the LGBTQ+ to the campus in the near future.

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

The 2021 University of Hawai'i (UH) Campus Climate Study on sexual harassment and gender-based violence revealed concerning campus-specific findings. Overall, there is a continuous need for the University of Hawai'i Maui College (UHMC) to provide awareness, education, and supportive measures to its campus community. During the Spring 2021 semester, UHMC had 2,277 enrolled students and a 16.1% survey response rate. The survey indicated that awareness of services provided by UH on the student's home campus decreased from 12.1% in 2019 to 11% in 2021. In addition, the awareness of the Title IX Coordinator decreased from 60.8% in 2019 to 56.0% in 2021.

Based on the survey findings, the three (3) primary goals for 2022 were to increase awareness of the Title IX Office and its services, develop training opportunities for the campus community, and establish connections with internal departments and external community partners. As of December 2022, the existing Action Plan Committee consists of five (5) members, which includes the Title IX Coordinator, two (2) Deputy Coordinators, and two (2) Confidential Advocates.

Performance & Metrics Report

To fulfill the need for awareness activities and deliverables, UHMC's Action Plan Committee developed a Title IX educational awareness campaign. The focus of this campaign was to ensure students are aware of their rights and what resources and supportive measures are available to assist them in pursuing their education should they be affected by gender-based violence. The committee participated in First Year Experience (FYE) welcome events, convocations, faculty conversations, and Title IX info sessions. In June 2022, UHMC held an in-person and virtual *Fierce & Fearless* book discussion with Co-Author Judy Wu and Patsy Mink's daughter Gwendolyn Mink. In addition, two (2) separate screenings for the *Rise of the Wahine* film were organized by UHMC faculty and by the American Association for University Women (AAUW). The committee also participated in and assisted with University of Hawai'i Community Colleges (UHCC) events held for Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) and Domestic Violence Awareness Month (DVAM).

To accomplish their second goal, the committee developed additional training opportunities for students and employees. Employees were offered various training opportunities as part of the action plan to improve their understanding of their roles and responsibilities under Title IX. The Title IX Coordinator collaborated with various campus departments and community organizations to provide Campus Security Authority training, Safe Zone training, Mixed Plate Title IX webinars, Sensitivity 101 training, Safety & Respect training, and participated as a panelist for a *Wahine Wednesday* event. In addition, the Professional Development Coordinator continued to promote and encourage the campus community to complete the online EverFi training.

The committee also made connections by establishing effective working relationships with other departments and programs, internally within UHMC and the UH System and externally with our community partners. In 2022, the UHMC Title IX Coordinator collaborated on various events and projects with the UHCC System Office and Title IX Coordinators. The UHMC Title IX Coordinator also served as a UH LGBTQ+ Commissioner and an active member of UH PAU Violence, UHMC Professional Development Advisory Committee, and UHMC Student Behavior Intervention Team (sBIT). On campus, the committee worked on projects with the Campus Security Department, Information Technology Department, and Student Life. In addition, UHMC engaged with community partners, including the American Association of University Women (AAUW), Child & Family Service (CFS), Women Helping Women, Parents and Children Together (PACT), the Victim/Witness Assistance Division, and Maui Police Department (MPD).

Based on the performance metrics, an assessment of UHMC's strengths includes the following: 1) Ability to collaborate and partner with various committees, departments, and faculty members, and participating in live virtual events to increase awareness of Title IX; 2) Maintaining effective working relationships with Title IX Coordinators in the UH System; and 3) Participating in welcome week events and providing resources to students, specifically First Year Experience (FYE) students.

An assessment of UHMC's weaknesses includes the following: 1) Low employee engagement and participation in available training opportunities and awareness events; 2) Limited personnel and funding resources; 3) Limited engagement opportunities with students; and 4) Limited interactions and collaborations with our community partners. The team found that it was difficult to plan activities and events that engaged the campus community, even when conducting sessions through a virtual learning environment due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, our campus experienced a lot of employee turnover, which made it challenging for our team to accomplish some of our planned activities and projects. Unfortunately, the committee lost three (3) confidential advocates due to funding and personal reasons. During 2022, the committee also reported that their main challenges were time and funding. With additional funding and resources, UHMC stated that the scope of their projects can be expanded.

Our primary goals for 2023 are still to increase awareness of the Title IX Office and its services, develop training opportunities for the campus community, and establish connections with internal departments and external community partners. We have identified key projects and tasks that we will focus on in the coming year. One project is to work with the Creative Media department to create a promotional video for the campus that may be shown in synchronous and asynchronous classes. Another project is to create an electronic quick action guide/flowchart for employees to refer to in the event of a Title IX situation or incident. The committee will also update the promotional flyers and resource cards and will invite additional personnel to participate in the Action Plan Committee.

To determine the success of their awareness campaign, the campus will rely on the following metrics: a count of students who seek confidential advocacy services, the visibility of printed and electronic resource materials, participation counts and survey findings for trainings and events, and perception data from the 2023 climate survey.

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 August 2022, WCC has been without a full-time Title IX Coordinator, thus impeding progress on the Campus Action Plan. The search for a new Coordinator is currently underway.