



Davies Pacific Center 1250
841 Bishop Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 USA

TELEPHONE 1 (808) 528-4050
WEBSITE www.omnitrakgroup.com



**2019 REPORT ON
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI‘I
STUDENT CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY
ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND GENDER VIOLENCE**

Authored by

Hon. Patricia M. Loui, Professor Sandra L. Martin, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Professor Bonnie Fisher, University of Cincinnati

With Analytical Input from

Chris Kam, Alan Ellis and Rowena Vila

December 11, 2019

CONTENTS

SURVEY INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	3
INTRODUCTION.....	4
BACKGROUND	4
CAMPUS CLIMATE APPROACH.....	6
METHODOLOGY	7
DEFINITIONS	15
SEXUAL HARASSMENT SECTION.....	24
STALKING SECTION.....	44
DATING AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SECTION	63
(ALSO CALLED INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE)	63
NONCONSENSUAL SEXUAL CONTACT.....	84
PERCEPTIONS OF UH CAMPUS CLIMATE.....	136
STUDENT BYSTANDER PREVALENCE AND BEHAVIOR	156
APPENDICES	162
APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT	163
APPENDIX II: HUMAN SUBJECTS PROTECTIONS AND SAFEGUARDS	176
APPENDIX III: SURVEY SUPPORT COLLATERAL MATERIALS	185
APPENDIX IV: SURVEY INSTRUMENT	193
APPENDIX V: RELIABILITY ANALYSIS UTILIZING CRONBACH'S ALPHA.....	243

SURVEY INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

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

Recognizing that sexual harassment and gender-based violence are prevalent among college students nationwide, campus leaders have taken proactive steps to address these issues. UH instituted a systemwide focus on sexual harassment and gender-based violence to enhance consistency of policies and procedures across all 10 campuses, forming in 2015 a new Office of Institutional Equity (OIE) under the Vice President for Administration. Jennifer Solidum Rose, J.D. was appointed to lead OIE as its founding director.

Since its formation, OIE has actively developed the policies and programs to prevent sexual harassment and gender-based violence and engaged with internal and external stakeholders on all campuses. Key initiatives included the following: Act 222 Affirmative Consent Task Force; the University’s Executive Policy 1.204 Sex Discrimination and Gender-Based Violence; launch of accessible, online and live Title IX training for University employees and students; development of online Title IX case management and intake system; and the development of partnerships with direct service providers in the community.

As a result of extensive community and University stakeholder dialogue, OIE received legislative support to carry out President Lassner’s commitment to scientifically assess incidence and prevalence of sexual harassment and gender-based violence and measure student awareness and perception of resources and rights systemwide. The stated purpose of the survey was: *“to guide and inform UH’s policy, training and programmatic initiatives with respect to fulfilling the University’s obligations under Title IX and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and its mission of providing a safe and discrimination-free learning and working environment.”* UH specified that the survey include the following areas of inquiry:

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

The *University of Hawai‘i Student Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence* (hereafter referred to as the UH Survey) was first conducted in 2017, and this 2019 report updates the benchmark findings. The UH Survey is one of the first studies of an entire university system, encompassing four-year universities, community colleges and graduate and professional schools. It assessed sexual harassment and gender-based violence on the most diverse university system in the nation. Although the University of Hawai‘i has conducted smaller-scaled assessments in the past, this was the first comprehensive census of adult UH students with respect to sexual harassment and gender-based violence across all of the system’s 10 campuses. Further, it was the largest known online internet survey to date in Hawai‘i.

The 2017 UH Campus Climate Report on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence was submitted to both the U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Department of Justice. The report was accepted as meeting their requirements.

The University of Hawai‘i Office of Institutional Equity (OIE) coordinated this survey as part of its larger mission. Research planning and development in 2019 utilized survey input from both students and end users, including UH Title IX Campus Coordinators, from UH adult student focus groups statewide which recruited from all campuses, from a comprehensive review of comments, inputs and questions in follow-up to the 2017 report, and from learnings of other surveys on gender violence.

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

CAMPUS CLIMATE APPROACH

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

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

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

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

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

METHODOLOGY

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

Survey Instrument

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

- Incidence and prevalence of sexual harassment and gender-based violence (including sexual harassment, stalking, dating and domestic violence [also referenced as intimate partner violence], and nonconsensual sexual contact)
- The section with questions about nonconsensual sexual contact (including both sexual penetration and sexual touching/non-penetration) also asked about the following four types of tactics used by offenders. Differentiation by these tactics was important because the first two may rise to the level of criminal conduct in addition to being potential policy violations.
 - Physical force or threat of physical force;
 - Incapacitation due to drugs, alcohol or being unconscious, asleep or passed out;
 - Coercive threats of non-physical harm or promised rewards;
 - Absence of active, ongoing, voluntary agreement
- The UH Survey asked about sexual harassment and gender-based violence and student impacts during two time periods:
 - At any time while enrolled at UH – This time period captured all incidents over the tenure of the student's years of enrollment, allowing computation of a cumulative incidence of events since first enrolling in UH up until the time of the survey; and
 - Since the beginning of the Fall 2018 term – This “current academic year” question captured only those events that occurred during one full semester (Fall 2018) and the first month or two of the second semester (Spring 2019).

The survey instrument included the following sections:

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

If students reported an incident of Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and Dating and Domestic Violence, they were asked follow-up questions that generally included incidence, relationship with offender, offender's association with UH, whether a power relationship exists between perpetrator and survivor, the consequences the survivor suffered as a result of the gender violence 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.

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 2019 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 2019 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 22, 2019 and was completed on February 25, 2019. 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 2019 semester to derive an overall response rate. Additionally, students’ self-reported data from completed surveys were used to categorize survey participants and the number of completed surveys was analyzed as a percent of UH’s sub-group enrollment numbers to compute sub-group response rates.

Non-Response Bias Analysis

In addition to response rates, non-response bias analyses (NBA) was conducted for the UH System and for its campuses. Although all adult students enrolled in the Spring 2019 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 three of the four gender-based violence areas (stalking, dating and non-consensual sexual contact), prevalence rates showed no statistical difference between early and late survey participants. For sexual harassment, the prevalence rates were significantly

higher statistically for early participants compared to late participants. Given the greater percentages of early participants who experienced sexual harassment compared to late participants, it is plausible that UH students were somewhat more likely to participate in the survey if they had experienced this form of gender violence. The AAU Survey Methodological Report (2015) found similar results between early and late survey participants. For almost all compared outcomes but coercion and bystander intervention, the differences were statistically significant and in the direction of a positive bias. In other words, late participants were less likely to report gender violence than early participants in the AAU survey.

Table 1: Percent of Survey Participants Experiencing Different Types of Gender Violence At Any Time While Enrolled by Date of Survey Completion

	All UH CAMPUSES (n=6314)		EARLY SURVEY PARTICIPANTS (n=3902)		LATE SURVEY PARTICIPANTS (n = 2412)	
	%	Standard Error	%	Standard Error	%	Standard Error
Type of Gender Violence						
Sexual Harassment	12.7%	0.4%	14.0%*	0.6%	10.8%	0.7%
Stalking	10.6%	0.4%	11.0%	0.5%	10.1%	0.7%
Dating and domestic violence ¹	21.3%	0.6%	21.6%	0.7%	20.9%	0.9%
Nonconsensual sexual contact	7.2%	0.3%	7.4%	0.4%	6.9%	0.6%

* 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 (69.7% of all participants). The total number of early participants included for dating and domestic violence estimate is 2,716, and the total number of late participants is 1,665.

Data Weighting

Students who submitted completed surveys were then compared with UH-provided demographic and academic characteristics of its Spring 2019 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. **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 =.”
8. **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.
9. **UH System** – Refers to all UH students enrolled across all 10 UH campuses.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Survey Response Rates

In 2019, response rates for the UH Campus Climate Study on Sexual Harassment and Gender Violence exceeded that in 2017 – which was higher than public universities participating in the Association of American Universities (AAU) Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct. Completed survey response rates rose to 15.5 percent for 2019 from 14.1 percent for 2017. Details follow.

All students enrolled throughout the entire 10-campus UH System in the Spring 2019 semester received an email invitation from UH President David Lassner to participate in the survey. This student census totaled 40,861 students. Of this, 7,491 or 18.3 percent initiated the survey, either submitting or leaving their responses in their survey account without pressing the submit button. A total of 6,314 of the surveys started met the criteria established for “completed surveys” which was consistently applied in both 2017 and 2019. This resulted in a completed survey response rate of 15.5 percent.

Although the completed survey response rates differed somewhat by campus, variances were less than in 2017. Across all 10 campuses, response rates ranged from 23.3 percent to 10.3 percent. While four-year campuses’ response rates stood both higher and lower than 2017, all community college campuses showed increases over response rates two years ago, ranging from 10.3 to 16.5 percent, up from 6.7 to 11.3 percent in 2017. By gender, female student response rates of 18.3 percent significantly exceeded those of male students. This pattern held in comparisons of gender and academic level: 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. In contrast to 2017 when graduate and professional school response rates differed from undergraduates by +9 points, 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 2019 semester, Omnitrak conducted a non-response bias analysis to determine demographic sample bias. The process was identical to 2017: The UH Administration compiled a profile of Spring 2019 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 of the campus populations. At a 95 percent confidence level, the total UH System sample size carries a sampling error of +/- 1.1 percent.

Table A-1: Comparison of All UH Students and Students with Completed Surveys, and Completed Survey Response Rates, by Student Characteristics - 2019							
	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	40,861	100%	6,314	100%	6,314	100%	15.5%
GENDER							
Male	16,316	39.9%	1,852	29.3%	2,555	40.5%	11.4%
Female	23,370	57.2%	4,279	67.8%	3,572	56.6%	18.3%
TGQN/Decline/Unknown (Not Comparable)	1175	2.9%	183	2.9%	186	3.0%	15.6%
AGE							
18 to 19 years	9,154	22.4%	1,532	24.3%	1,363	21.6%	16.7%
20 to 21 years	8,900	21.8%	1,356	21.5%	1,374	21.8%	15.2%
22 to 24 years	7,587	18.6%	1,056	16.7%	1,188	18.8%	13.9%
25 to 29 years	6,329	15.5%	914	14.5%	995	15.8%	14.4%
30 to 34 years	3,382	8.3%	531	8.4%	531	8.4%	15.7%
35 and older	5,508	13.5%	925	14.6%	864	13.7%	16.8%
ETHNICITY							
Caucasian	7,210	17.6%	1,039	16.5%	1,082	17.1%	14.4%
Chinese	1,777	4.3%	283	4.5%	288	4.6%	15.9%
Filipino	5,907	14.5%	865	13.7%	923	14.6%	14.6%
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	9,436	23.1%	1,479	23.4%	1,451	23.0%	15.7%
Hispanic	724	1.8%	202	3.2%	188	3.0%	27.9%
Japanese	2,740	6.7%	376	6.0%	445	7.1%	13.7%
Pacific Islander	907	2.2%	118	1.9%	113	1.8%	13.0%
Mixed	9,446	23.1%	1,603	25.4%	1,463	23.2%	17.0%
All Other	2,715	6.6%	349	5.5%	360	5.7%	12.9%
ENROLLMENT LEVEL							
Undergraduate	35,834	87.7%	5,533	87.6%	5,537	87.7%	15.4%
Graduate/Professional School	5,027	12.3%	781	12.4%	777	12.3%	15.5%
GENDER & ENROLLMENT LEVEL							
Male Undergraduate	15,072	36.9%	1,617	25.6%	2,250	35.6%	10.7%
Male Graduate/Professional	2,025	5.0%	235	3.7%	305	4.8%	11.6%
Female Undergraduates	20,762	50.8%	3,762	59.6%	3,127	49.5%	18.1%
Female Graduates/Professionals	3,002	7.3%	517	8.2%	445	7.0%	17.2%
TGQN/Decline Undergraduate (not comparable)	--	--	154	2.4%	160	2.5%	--
TGQN/Decline/Graduates & Professionals (not comparable)	--	--	29	0.5%	27	0.4%	--
CAMPUS							
UH Mānoa	16,168	39.6%	2,523	40.0%	2,498	39.6%	15.6%
UH Hilo	3,111	7.6%	724	11.5%	481	7.6%	23.3%
UH West O’ahu	2,719	6.7%	450	7.1%	420	6.7%	16.6%
Community Colleges							
Kapi’olani	2,015	4.9%	279	4.4%	311	4.9%	13.8%
Leeward	2,413	5.9%	337	5.3%	373	5.9%	14.0%
Honolulu	4,790	11.7%	575	9.1%	740	11.7%	12.0%
Windward	1,130	2.8%	138	2.2%	175	2.8%	12.2%
Hawai’i Island	4,778	11.7%	787	12.5%	738	11.7%	16.5%
Maui College	2,221	5.4%	345	5.5%	343	5.4%	15.5%
Kauai’i	1,516	3.7%	156	2.5%	234	3.7%	10.3%

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.

At Any Time While Enrolled

Table A-2: Percent of UH Student Participants System-Wide Experiencing the Four Types of Gender Violence at Any Time While Enrolled		
	2019	2017
Sexual Harassment	12.7%*	9.3%
Stalking	10.6%	9.7%
Dating and Domestic Violence	21.3%*	19.1%
Nonconsensual Sexual Contact	7.2%	6.3%

In 2019, UH survey participants reported experiencing all four types of sexual harassment and gender violence at any time while enrolled. The highest percentage experienced dating and domestic violence (DDV), which increased from 19.1 percent in 2017 to 21.4 percent in 2019. The 2-point change was statistically significant.

Sexual harassment experienced by survey participants also showed a significant increase. In 2017, just under 1 in 10 (9.3%) indicated incidents of sexual harassment. Two years later, it had risen to 12.7 percent, a 3.4-point increase.

Longitudinally, the prevalence of stalking and non-consensual sexual contact since enrolled remained statistically constant. About 1 in 10 survey participants experienced stalking in 2019 (10.6%), as in 2017 (9.7%).

Among survey participants, 1 in 14 (7.2%) indicated nonconsensual sexual contact, virtually the same as in 2017. While nonconsensual sexual penetration showed no change at 2.7 percent in 2019 and 2.4 percent in 2017, nonconsensual sexual touching increased directionally from 5.4 percent in 2017 to 6.3 percent in 2019.

Current Academic Year

Table A-3: Percent of UH Student Participants System-Wide Experiencing the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic Year

	2019	2017
Sexual Harassment	8.0%↑	5.7%
Stalking	6.1%	6.0%
Dating and Domestic Violence	12.1%↑	10.6%
Nonconsensual Sexual Contact	2.9%	2.8%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by 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 provides a better time period for comparison. Across the four behaviors, dating and domestic violence and sexual harassment showed significant increases from 2017 to 2019, while stalking and nonconsensual sexual contact showed no statistical change.

Dating and domestic violence against survey participants grew. In 2019, 1 in 8 (12.1%) of survey participants indicated gender violence in a partnered relationship, compared with 1 in 10 (10.6%) in 2017. This increase of 1.5 percentage points was statistically significant.

Significantly more student participants likewise indicated that they experienced incidents of sexual harassment or domestic violence in the current academic year. With a change of 2.3 percentage points, the prevalence of sexual harassment rose from 5.7 percent in 2017 to 8.0 percent in 2019.

Incidence of stalking remained flat among survey participants. Approximately 1 in 15 survey participants experienced stalking in 2017 (6.0%) and in 2019 (6.1%).

Sections on each of the four individual behaviors that follow provide more details of prevalence for each of the 10 UH campuses as well as by demographic and academic characteristics.

Offenders' Association or Not with UH

Table A-4: Percent of UH Student Participants System-wide Experiencing Consequences from Incidents of Four Types of Gender Violence at Any Time While Enrolled - 2019

	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")	16.5%	21.1%	52.7%	31.5%
Associated with UH (Net with two top associations shown below):	93.8%	77.9%	48.7%	68.1%
Student	84.1%	70.9%	43.9%	61.9%
Faculty/Staff (Net)	29.9%	14.2%	9.1%	11.1%

In 2019, the study asked survey participants experiencing each of the four gender violence behaviors if the offender was associated with UH and how. (Comparable data for all four categories was not available in 2017.) Further, 2019 survey participants chose from a wider range of UH associations due to expansion of response categories resulting from design input from students in focus groups.

As shown in the table, association with UH was evident among the majority of survey participants for 3 of 4 types of gender violence, though the percentage varied by behavior. UH association was highest among offenders of sexual harassment. Five in 6 survey participants identified offenders as students (84.1%), and almost 1 in 3 as faculty or staff (29.9%). Among survey participants who were stalked, 7 in 10 said the stalker was another student (70.9%) and 1 in 7 faculty/staff (14.2%). A majority of survey participants who indicated having nonconsensual sexual contact said the assailant was another UH student (55.4%). One in 8 identified faculty/staff (12.4%) as the perpetrator.

The pattern differed for dating and domestic violence where half (50.6%) of survey participants in a partnered relationship said the offender was not associated with UH. However, 2 in 5 (43.9%) indicated that DDV was perpetrated by a UH student. Almost 1 in 10 (9.1%) identified the DDV offender as faculty/staff.

While this is a summary of main responses, data analyzed in behavioral sections show all of the categories of association with UH and those students who did not know if there was an association.

Consequences Reported by Survey Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment or Gender Violence

In the 2019 study, the survey instrument expanded types of consequences and asked the question for each of the four behaviors covered. The table below shows the five most frequently cited categories of consequences, with detail in subsequent sections. A majority of survey participants suffered serious consequences, ranging from 100 percent to 59.2 percent who experienced a sexual harassment or gender violence incident.

Survey participants most frequently indicated that emotional and behavioral health impacts followed the incident. Among all survey participants who experienced gender violence behaviors, 58.4 percent reported this consequence with 57.3 percent following sexual harassment, 46.6 percent after being stalked, 64.8 percent subsequent to DDV, and 45.3 percent after nonconsensual sexual contact. Between 26.4 percent to 44.2 percent reported that their social conditions were negatively impacted.

Among all survey participants who experienced gender violence behaviors, almost 2 in 4 (38.6%) suffered academic and professional consequences from the incidents. Academic and professional consequences were highest among DDV survivors (44.4%), followed by sexual harassment (35.6%) and stalking (34.3%). Examination of consequences also showed that survey participants experiencing DDV had the highest rate of consequences across most categories of impact.

	TOTAL	Sexual Harassment	Stalking	Dating and Domestic Violence	Nonconsensual Sexual Contact
Had Consequences (NET)	80.6%	100%	74.1%	77.2%	59.2%
Emotional/Behavioral Health	58.4%	57.3%	46.6%	64.8%	45.3%
Social Conditions	39.0%	34.6%	30.5%	44.2%	26.4%
Academic/Professional	38.6%	35.6%	34.3%	44.4%	22.9%
Hostile Environment	31.9%	38%	33.5%	22.4%	17.7%
Physical Health	19.5%	10%	12.6%	26.2%	13.6%
Other	11.0%	13.5%	7.5%	4.2%	7.4%

SEXUAL HARASSMENT SECTION

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 2018 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 at least one of these incidents, with examples provided for each category:

- Interfered with their 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

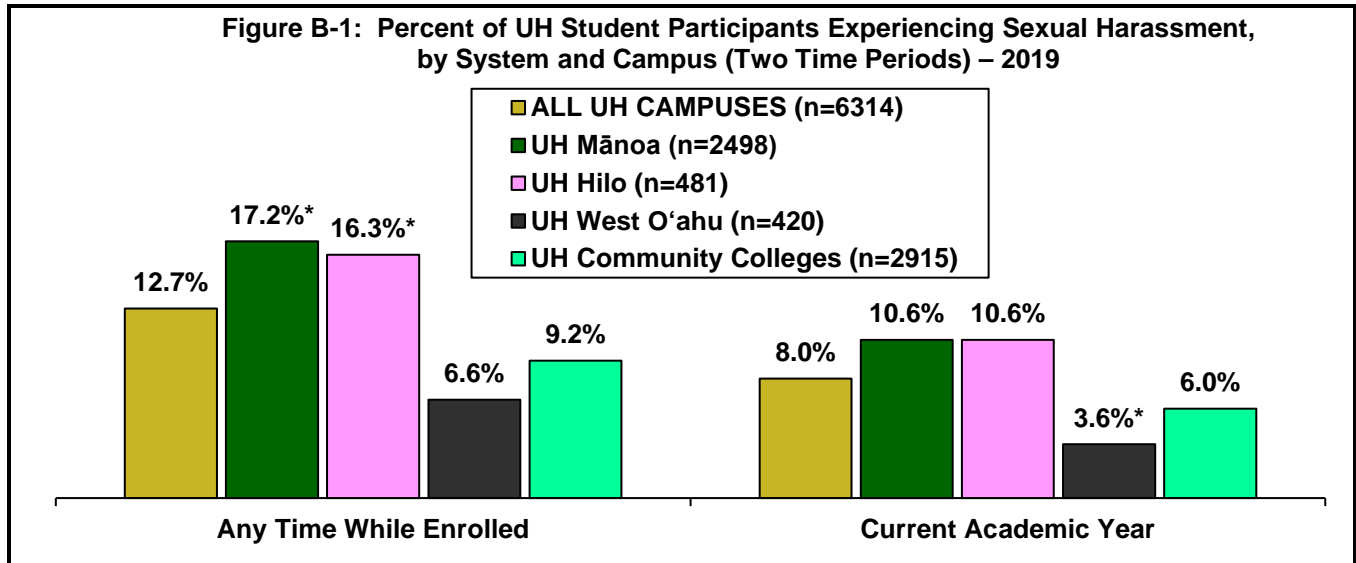
To be included in estimates of sexual harassment, survey participants had to answer that at least one of the behaviors occurred and had at least one of the negative impacts.

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

In 2019, 1 in 8 survey participants (12.7%) reported having been sexually harassed since matriculation at any of UH's 10 campuses. Prevalence was significantly higher at the larger UH Mānoa and UH Hilo campuses, both of which have post-graduate programs, than at West O'ahu or the community colleges.

Percent of Students Sexually Harassed During the Current Academic Year

When asked if they experienced sexual harassment in the current academic year, 1 in 12 (8.0%) of survey participants reported that they had. UH West O‘ahu survey participants indicated significantly less sexual harassment than survey participants from other four-year campuses or the community colleges.



*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Comparisons with 2017

Except for UH West O‘ahu, significantly more survey participants from four-year campuses reported experiencing sexual harassment in 2019 than in 2017. This increase held for prevalence at any time while enrolled and during the current academic year. Survey participants reporting sexual harassment in the current year increased about two percentage points overall from 5.7 percent in 2017 to 8.0 percent in 2019. Comparable change was also evident from 2017 to 2019 at UH Mānoa from 8.3 to 10.6 percent, and UH West O‘ahu from 1.6 to 3.6 percent, with the former statistically significant but not the latter. At UH Hilo, sexual harassment prevalence rose more and significantly – almost five percentage points from 5.7 percent in 2017 to 10.6 percent in 2019.

Table B-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by System, Campus and Year (Two Time Periods)

	All UH Campuses		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019 (n=6314)	2017 (n=6311)	2019 (n=2498)	2017 (n=2197)	2019 (n=481)	2017 (n=453)	2019 (n=420)	2017 (n=357)	2019 (n=2915)	2017 (n=3304)
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	12.7%↑	9.3%	17.2%↑	13.1%	16.3%↑	10.4%	6.6%	5.4%	9.2%↑	7.0%
Current Academic Year	8.0%↑	5.7%	10.6%↑	8.3%	10.6%↑	5.7%	3.6%	1.6%	6.0%↑	4.4%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

On an aggregated UHCC basis, the statistically significant increases observed at four-year campuses applied directionally to UHCC. However, on a campus-by-campus basis, survey participants reporting sexual harassment increased directionally but not significantly since 2017. Similar to two years ago, survey participants from Kapi‘olani and Windward Community Colleges indicated significantly higher incidents of sexual harassment than students at other community college campuses. Since UH enrollment, just over 1 in 10 (10.9%) Kapi‘olani survey participants and more than 1 in 8 (13.4%) Windward students experienced sexual harassment. The latter prevalence was higher than all other community college campuses.

Table B-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by UHCC Campus and Year (Two Time Periods)

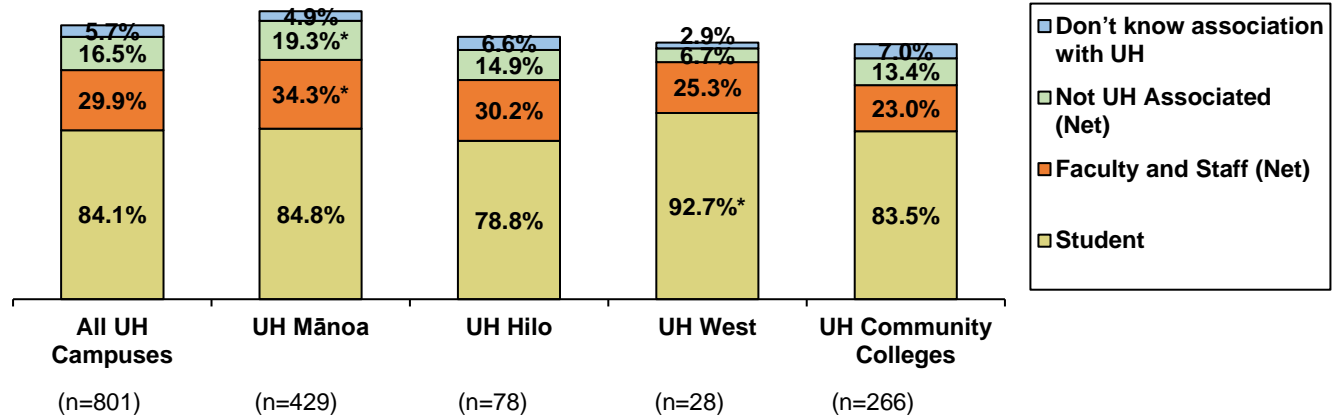
	Hawai‘i		Honolulu		Kapi‘olani		Kaua‘i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
	(n=311)	(n=331)	(n=373)	(n=450)	(n=740)	(n=863)	(n=175)	(n=154)	(n=738)	(n=851)	(n=343)	(n=365)	(n=234)	(n=291)
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	7.9%	5.4%	8.5%	6.0%	10.9%	8.0%	11.8%	9.9%	7.5%	5.9%	7.2%	5.6%	13.4%	10.4%
Current Academic Year	4.6%	4.0%	4.4%	3.8%	7.4%	4.9%	9.8%	7.7%	4.6%	3.3%	4.6%	3.0%	9.8%	7.2%

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 all campuses, 84.1 percent of offenders are identified as students and another 29.9 percent as faculty or staff. One in six students experiencing sexual harassment (16.5%) said the offender was not associated with UH and fewer than six percent said they did not know the association.

At UH Mānoa, survey participants reported rates of sexual harassment comparable to the system overall (84.8%). However, significantly more UH Mānoa survey participants than those from other four-year campuses or UHCC reported that their sexual harassment offenders were faculty or staff (34.3%). Percentage of offenders not associated with UH was also higher among UH Mānoa students (19.3%). At UH West O‘ahu, more survey participants said their offenders were students (92.7%).

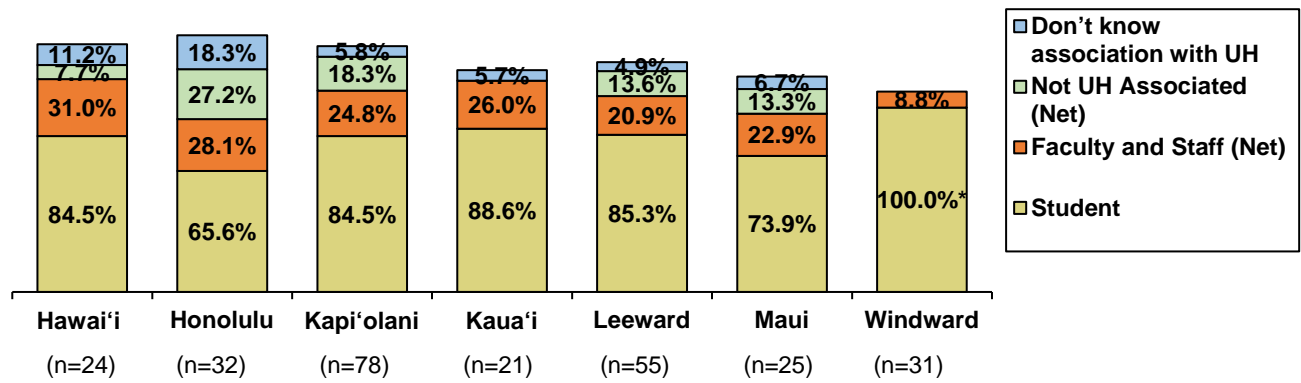
Figure B-2: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Offender's Association Or Non-Association With UH by System and Campus – 2019



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

Across UH community college campuses, between two-thirds to all survey participants who reported sexual harassment identified their offenders as other UH students. Between 8.8 percent (Windward) to 31 percent (Hawai‘i) of survey participants reported faculty and staff as offenders.

Figure B-3: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Offender's Association Or Non-Association With UH by UHCC Campus – 2019



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

Association with UH 2019 vs. 2017 Current Academic Year

Comparing the sexual harassment offenders' association with the UH longitudinally, survey participants from the 10 UH campuses overall reported significantly fewer sexual harassment incidents involving faculty or instructors. Almost half as many 2019 participants (12.5%) indicated being sexually harassed by faculty/instructor compared with 2017 (22.8%). A similar reduction from 21.4 percent in 2017 to 13.2 percent in 2019 was evident on the UH Mānoa campus and at UH Community Colleges overall which declined from 24.3 percent in 2017 to 10.9 percent in 2019. At the West O‘ahu campus, however, more than double the number of survey participants identified their sexual harasser as a student, increasing from 89.1 percent in 2017 to 100 percent in 2019, though this increase did not reach statistical significance.

Table B-3: 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	
	2019 (n=506)	2017 (n=358)	2019 (n=265)	2017 (n=182)	2019 (n=51)	2017 (n=26)	2019 (n=15)	2017	2019 (n=174)	2017 (n=145)
	Student	86.6%	84.6%	88.9%	86.1%	77.6%↓	92.3%	100.0%	Not Reported n = <15	84.6%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	28.3%	33.4%	31.9%	36.6%	27.1%	34.4%	29.6%	23.1%		28.5%
Faculty or instructor	12.5%↓	22.8%	13.2%↓	21.4%	16.7%	22.4%	4.8%	10.9%↓		24.3%
Teaching asst, research asst, or graduate asst	7.9%	6.7%	10.3%	9.1%	0.8%	7.4%	8.8%	6.2%		3.3%
Coach or trainer	0.4%	1.1%	0.2%	0.4%	-	4.6%	-	0.8%		1.3%
Administrator or professional staff	1.6%	2.5%	2.2%	2.8%	1.4%	2.1%	-	0.8%		1.9%
Counselor or academic advisor	0.7%	-	0.4%	-	-	-	-	1.5%		-
Staff at residences	1.8%	-	2.1%	-	-	-	-	1.9%		-
Campus Security or Public Safety	1.1%	-	0.4%	-	0.9%	-	-	2.4%		-
Visiting professor or staff	0.4%	-	0.3%	-	-	-	-	0.8%		-
University contractor	0.5%	-	1.0%	-	-	-	-	-		-
UH alumni	4.3%	-	6.1%	-	5.7%	-	11.5%	0.7%		-
Other staff	2.2%↓	9.0%	2.0%↓	11.3%	9.4%	12.1%	-	0.6%		5.2%
Other person associated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)	3.3%	4.0%	3.6%	7.3%	2.1%	-	15.9%	2.2%		0.8%
Non-UH Associated (Net)	16.5%↑	9.5%	19.3% ↑	11.2%	14.9%	11.4%	6.7%	Not Reported n = <15	13.4%	7.4%
Non-student hanging out around dormitories or on campus or accompanying other students	14.2%	-	19.2%	-	13.6%	-	12.2%		7.0%	-
The person not associated with UH	6.5%↓	11.5%	6.8%↓	13.7%	4.2%	16.7%	-		7.3%	8.3%
Don't know association with UH	5.1%↓	11.7%	3.8%↓	11.4%	6.2%	10.1%	-		7.3%	12.3%

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

At the UH Community Colleges, survey participants reporting being sexually harassed by faculty/instructor decreased from 15.3 percent in 2017 to 7.2 percent in 2019. The decline in faculty/instructor being identified as the sexual harassment offender was statistically significant on the Kapi‘olani campus, going from 38.0 percent in 2017 to 8.9 percent in 2019. Although sample sizes were relatively small and hence differences not significant, year-to-year increases in sexual harassment by students was especially large at Windward, up 11.8 points from 2017 to 2019 to 100 percent.

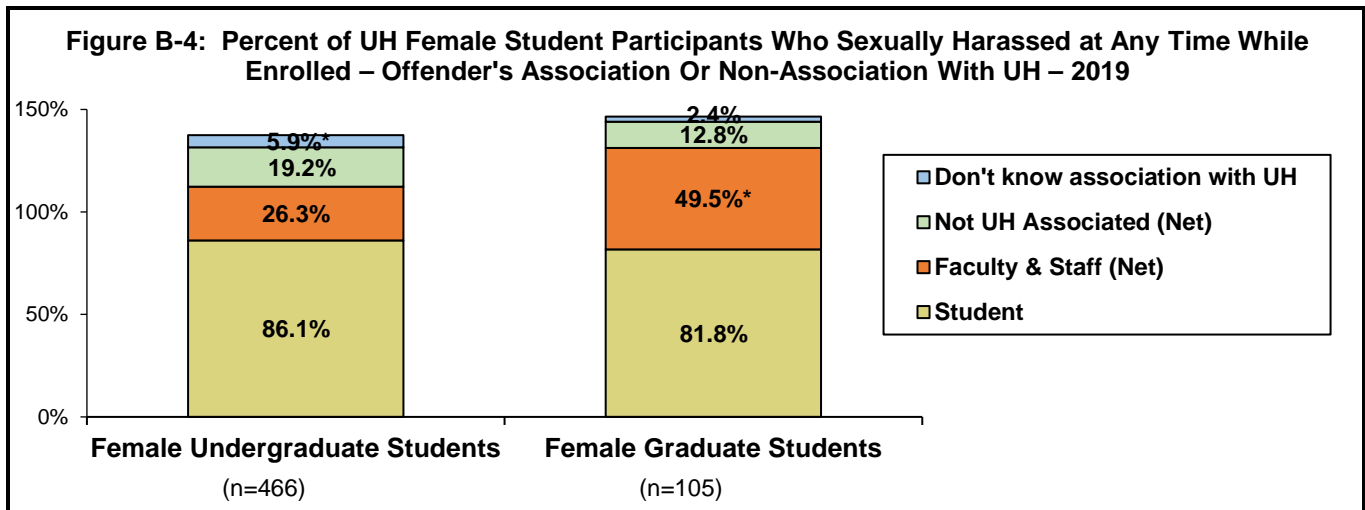
Table B-4: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Offender's Association or Non-Association with UH by UHCC Campus and Year													
	Hawai'i	Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
		2019 (n=16)	2017 (n=17)	2019 (n=55)	2017 (n=43)	2019 (n=17)	2017	2019 (n=34)	2017 (n=28)	2019 (n=16)	2017	2019 (n=23)	2017 (n=21)
Student	Not Reported n=<15	68.2%	82.9%	85.8%	78.5%	86.2%	Not Reported n=<15	88.1%	80.4%	75.3%	Not Reported n=<15	100.0%	89.1%
Faculty and Staff (Net)		27.5%	16.7%	23.6%	44.4%	31.5%		20.3%	28.1%	19.7%		12.0%	20.4%
Faculty or instructor		13.7%	16.7%	8.9%↓	38.0%	16.5%		7.8%	24.3%	19.7%		6.0%	14.7%
Teaching asst, research asst, or graduate asst		3.9%	-	8.5%	7.4%	-		7.2%	-	-		6.0%	7.6%
Coach or trainer		-	-	-	4.6%	8.1%		-	-	-		-	-
Administrator or professional staff		-	-	2.7%	4.6%	-		-	-	-		-	-
Counselor or academic advisor		-	-	2.7%	-	6.9%		-	-	-		-	-
Staff at residences		-	-	2.9%	-	-		2.4%	-	-		-	-
Campus Security or Public Safety		9.8%	-	2.1%	-	8.1%		-	-	-		-	-
Visiting professor or staff		-	-	2.5%	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
University contractor		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
UH alumni		-	-	2.1%	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
Other staff		-	-	1.9%	3.6%	-		-	8.1%	-		-	13.3%
Other person associated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)		-	-	1.7%	2.9%	-		8.4%	-	-		-	-
Not UH Associated (Net)	27.2%	10.9%	18.3%↑	3.9%	-	13.6%	7.8%	13.3%	-	9.2%			
Non-student hanging out around dormitories or on campus or accompanying other students	9.8%	-	10.0%	-	-	5.4%	-	15.1%	-	-			
The person was not associated with UH	10.0%	17.1%	6.3%	2.9%	-	12.2%	5.0%	11.0%	-	7.6%			
Don't know association with UH	16.8%	17.4%	8.3%	13.5%	6.9%	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 At Any Time While Enrolled

As can be seen in the graph below, more than four-fifths of UH female survey participants, whether undergraduate or graduate students, identify their harasser as another student. Slightly fewer female graduate students reported being sexually harassed by UH students (81.8%) than female undergraduates (86.1%).

However, female graduate survey participants were almost twice as likely to identify faculty and staff associated with the UH as their sexual harassment offenders than female undergraduates (49.5% vs. 26.3% respectively).



Types of Sexual Harassment Experienced

Current Academic Year 2019 vs. 2017

Historical tracking of sexual harassment by any individual regardless of association with the university during the current academic year showed statistically significant increases for the UH System overall, for four-year campuses except West O‘ahu, and for the UH Community College System. Overall, survey participants from all 10 campuses reported an increase in sexual harassment from 5.7 percent in 2017 to 8.0 percent in 2019. UH Mānoa went from 8.3 percent to 10.6 percent and UH Hilo from 5.7 percent to 10.6 percent. The UH Community College system also indicated more sexual harassment, growing from 4.4 percent in 2017 to 6.0 percent in 2019.

Sexual harassment behaviors showed some variation since 2017. For UH overall, use of the following behaviors increased significantly from 2017: Sexual remarks or insulting jokes or stories from 5.0 to 6.1 percent; inappropriate comments regarding body or appearance from 4.9 to 6.5 percent, and unwelcome invitations from 2.4 to 3.8 percent. In contrast, the UHCC seven campuses showed increases in overall sexual harassment ranging from a 2.6 percentage point increase at Windward to 0.6 percentage point at Hawai‘i and Honolulu campuses. The changes were not statistically significant, however. Although use of specific behaviors showed no significant differences over time at specific campuses, UHCC aggregated showed increases in inappropriate comments regarding appearance and persistent invitations despite refusals.

Table B-5: 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 Manoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
	(n=6314)	(n=6311)	(n=2498)	(n=2197)	(n=481)	(n=453)	(n=420)	(n=357)	(n=2915)	(n=3304)
Current Academic Year	8.0%↑	5.7%	10.6%↑	8.3%	10.6%↑	5.7%	3.6%	1.6%	6.0%↑	4.4%
Made sexual remarks, or insulting/offensive jokes or stories	6.1%↑	5.0%	8.3%	7.0%	7.1%	5.0%	2.5%	1.5%	4.5%	4.0%
Made inappropriate comments regarding body, appearance, or sexual activity	6.5%↑	4.9%	8.7%	7.5%	8.0%↑	5.0%	2.5%	1.2%	5.0%↑	3.6%
Said crude or gross sexual things or tried to engage in sexual conversation	4.1%	3.4%	5.2%	5.0%	6.1%↑	3.4%	1.1%	0.4%	3.2%	2.7%
Transmitted offensive sexual remarks, stories, jokes, pictures, videos	2.8%	2.4%	4.0%	3.9%	3.3%	2.1%	1.8%↑	0.3%	1.8%	1.7%
Asked to go out, get dinner, drinks, or have sex, despite refusal	3.8%↑	2.4%	5.0%↑	3.7%	5.5%↑	2.7%	1.6%	0.3%	2.8%↑	1.7%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table B-6: 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		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
	(n=311)	(n=331)	(n=373)	(n=450)	(n=740)	(n=863)	(n=175)	(n=154)	(n=738)	(n=851)	(n=343)	(n=365)	(n=234)	(n=291)
Current Academic Year	4.6%	4.0%	4.4%	3.8%	7.4%	4.9%	9.8%	7.7%	4.6%	3.3%	4.6%	3.0%	9.8%	7.2%
Made sexual remarks, or insulting/offensive jokes or stories	3.2%	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%	6.5%	4.5%	6.5%	6.7%	2.9%	3.3%	3.9%	2.5%	7.0%	7.2%
Made inappropriate comments regarding body, appearance, or sexual activity	4.0%	2.5%	3.9%	3.5%	6.1%	4.3%	7.8%	6.7%	3.5%	2.5%	4.1%	2.2%	8.7%	5.7%
Said crude or gross sexual things or tried to engage in sexual conversation	2.5%	1.8%	3.0%	2.4%	4.0%	3.2%	2.9%	5.7%	2.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%	6.4%	5.1%
Transmitted offensive sexual remarks, stories, jokes, pictures, videos	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	2.1%	2.5%	2.0%	3.3%	4.0%	1.3%	0.7%	1.2%	1.1%	2.2%	3.3%
Asked to go out, get dinner, drinks, or have sex, despite refusal	1.7%	1.1%	2.2%	1.0%	3.7%	1.8%	3.8%	4.0%	2.3%	1.3%	2.2%	1.9%	4.0%	3.2%

Sexual Harassment Behaviors by University-Associated Individual

Sexual harassment behaviors were also identified for offenders associated with UH. When aggregated for all 10 campuses, approximately the same percentage of survey participants reported sexual remarks (8.9%) or inappropriate comments regarding physical features or sexual activities (9.6%) used against them. Approximately 1 in 8 students (12.5%) from UH Mānoa said the university-associated individual made inappropriate comments or sexual remarks. Between 1 in 12 to 1 in 13 survey participants reported their UH-associated offenders engaging in sexual conversation (7.7% UH Mānoa and 8.2% UH Hilo) or making repeated requests to have a social relationship (7.4% UH Mānoa and 7.6% UH Hilo).

Table B-7: 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 – 2019					
	All UH Campuses (n=6314)	UH Mānoa (n=2498)	UH Hilo (n=481)	UH West O‘ahu (n=420)	UH Community Colleges (n=2915)
Made sexual remarks, or insulting/offensive jokes or stories	8.9%	12.5%*	11.4%*	4.5%	6.1%
Made inappropriate comments regarding body, appearance, or sexual activity	9.6%	13.4%*	12.0%*	4.6%	6.7%
Said crude or gross sexual things or tried to engage in sexual conversation	5.7%	7.7%*	8.2%*	3.0%	4.1%
Transmitted offensive sexual remarks, stories, jokes, pictures, videos	3.9%	5.5%*	5.2%*	3.2%	2.4%
Asked to go out, get dinner, drinks, or have sex, despite refusal	5.4%	7.4%*	7.6%*	3.5%	3.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

More students from both Windward and Kapi‘olani Community Colleges indicated statistically higher percentages of specific behaviors than other campuses. At Windward, incidences of inappropriate comments (10.9%) or sexual remarks (9.7%) were statistically higher than for other campuses.

Table B-8: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Sexual Harassment from a University-Associated Individual At Any Time While Enrolled, by UHCC Campus – 2019							
	Hawai‘i (n=311)	Honolulu (n=373)	Kapi‘olani (n=740)	Kaua‘i (n=175)	Leeward (n=738)	Maui (n=343)	Windward (n=234)
Made sexual remarks, or insulting/offensive jokes or stories	4.8%	4.2%	8.2%*	7.9%	4.6%	5.1%	9.7%*
Made inappropriate comments regarding body, appearance, or sexual activity	6.4%	5.3%	8.1%*	8.6%	5.1%	4.9%	10.9%*
Said crude or gross sexual things or tried to engage in sexual conversation	2.6%	4.2%	5.0%*	4.4%	3.6%	1.7%	8.0%*
Transmitted offensive sexual remarks, stories, jokes, pictures, videos	2.3%	1.3%	3.3%*	4.0%	1.5%	1.7%	3.8%
Asked to go out, get dinner, drinks, or have sex, despite refusal	2.3%	2.8%	3.7%	5.2%	3.3%	2.6%	6.1%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Factors Associated with Experiencing Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment risk factors include gender identity, with TGQN survey participants reporting the highest rate of harassment in the current academic year (26.3%), followed by the LGBN student cohort (16.0%), students living in campus housing (15.2%), those in fraternities and sororities (14.7%) and students with disabilities (14.4%). By educational level, female survey participants in graduate and professional schools reported directionally higher prevalence of sexual harassment (11.8%) than undergraduates.

If analyzed at any time while enrolled, survey participants most at risk for sexual harassment included those who identify themselves as TGQN (35.7%); disabled (26.3%); females in graduate and professional schools (23.6%); and LGBN (22.6%).

Table B-9: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2019												
	Gender Identity				Sexual Orientation			Ethnicity				
	Female (n=3572)	Male (n=2555)	TGQN (n=129)	Decline (n=57)	Hetero (n=5070)	LGBN (n=1046)	Decline (n=170)	Caucasian (n=1082)	Hawaiian (n=1451)	Japanese (n=445)	Filipino (n=923)	Other (n=2413)
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	16.0%*	6.9%	35.7%*	16.1%	10.8%	22.6%*	12.5%	16.7%*	11.0%	12.9%*	8.6%	13.6%*
Current Academic Year	10.2%*	4.1%	26.3%*	4.1%	6.5%	16.0%*	6.1%	10.8%*	6.7%	7.2%	5.1%	8.8%*

Table B-10: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2019										
	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=341)	(n=5945)	(n=711)	(n=1011)	(n=4592)	(n=1438)	(n=418)	(n=1503)	(n=919)	(n=1301)
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	26.3%*	12.0%	19.8%*	14.6%*	11.3%	19.6%*	15.1%	21.1%*	22.6%*	14.3%
Current Academic Year	14.4%*	7.7%	15.2%*	9.1%*	6.7%	12.2%*	9.4%	13.0%*	14.7%*	9.1%

Table B-11: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2019								
	Education Level			Education Level/Female				
	University Undergraduates (n=2622)	Graduate and Professional (n=777)	Community Colleges (n=2915)	Freshman (n=856)	Sophomore (n=830)	Junior (n=584)	Senior (n=857)	Grad+ Prof (n=445)
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	15.0%*	18.5%*	9.2%	9.5%	14.9%*	17.2%*	18.9%*	23.6%*
Current Academic Year	10.0%*	8.9%*	6.0%	9.1%	10.7%	10.9%	9.6%	11.8%

Table B-12: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2019												
	Female			Male			TGQN			Decline		
	Under-grad (n=1504)	Grad+ Pro (n=445)	Com Col (n=1624)	Under-grad (n=1051)	Grad+ Pro (n=305)	Com Col (n=1199)	Under-grad (n=44)	Grad+ Pro (n=18)	Com Col (n=67)	Under-grad (n=24)	Grad+ Pro	Com Col (n=25)
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	19.3%*	23.6%*	10.9%	7.9%	8.7%	5.6%	40.5%	49.6%	28.8%	5.5%	Not Reported n = <15	19.3%
Current Academic Year	12.8%*	11.8%*	7.4%	5.2%	4.0%	3.2%	34.1%	19.1%	23.1%	2.7%		3.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Number of Persons Who Sexually Harassed a Student

Almost equal number of survey participants who reported being sexual harassed at any time while enrolled at UH indicated one, two and three offenders. Across all campuses, one third said they had one offender (36.3%); another third reported two offenders (32.7%) and a final third said there were three offenders (30.9%). That distribution of number of offenders proved similar among UH Mānoa and UH Hilo students.

	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=797)	UH Mānoa (n=429)	UH Hilo (n=78)	UH West O’ahu (n=28)	UH Community Colleges (n=262)
Number of Offenders					
1 offender	36.3%	31.2%	33.9%	41.8%	45.0%*
2 offenders	32.7%	35.0%	32.1%	28.7%	29.6%
3 or more offenders	30.9%	33.9%*	34.1%	29.5%	25.4%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

UH Community Colleges on an aggregated basis were significantly more likely to have one offender (45.0%). A plurality of survey participants at six campuses reported one sexual harassment offender, except for Hawai‘i Community College, where the plurality (44.4%) identified two.

	Hawai‘i (n=25)	Honolulu (n=32)	Kapi‘olani (n=78)	Kaua‘i (n=21)	Leeward (n=54)	Maui (n=24)	Windward (n=29)
Number of Offenders							
1 offender	33.5%	50.5%	41.0%	49.6%	49.3%	52.8%	41.6%
2 offenders	44.4%*	19.7%	32.9%	30.2%	20.2%	25.1%	39.6%
3 or more offenders	22.0%	29.8%	26.0%	20.2%	30.5%	22.1%	18.8%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Regardless of the number of offenders survey participants reported, offenders were predominantly male. Across all UH campuses, survey participants identified 9 out of 10 offenders as male compared with 1 in 5 female. This pattern proved evident across all other campuses except Honolulu Community College, where half of survey participants identified offenders as female (46.6%), the largest across the system.

	All UH Campuses (n=794)	UH Mānoa (n=426)	UH Hilo (n=78)	UH West O’ahu (n=28)	UH Community Colleges (n=262)
Male	91.0%	90.8%	91.0%	84.5%	92.1%
Female	21.2%	19.8%	25.5%	15.7%	22.8%
Other gender identity	2.5%	1.9%	4.2%	9.2%	2.2%
Don’t know	2.6%	3.0%	1.7%	-	2.4%

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Table B-16: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Gender of Offenders by UHCC Campus – 2019							
	Hawai'i (n=25)	Honolulu (n=32)	Kapi'olani (n=78)	Kaua'i (n=21)	Leeward (n=54)	Maui (n=24)	Windward (n=29)
Male	100.0%*	83.5%	95.7%	100.0%*	90.4%	90.9%	83.5%
Female	17.1%	46.6%*	18.0%	27.6%	24.8%	20.7%	9.1%
Other gender identity	-	2.6%	3.6%	-	3.7%	-	-
Don't know	-	2.5%	1.6%	-	1.6%	-	11.8%

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

Number of Sexual Harassment Incidents During the 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 while enrolled, more than 3 in 5 (63.2%) experienced an incident in the current academic year. This percentage proved generally similar across all UH campuses. However, at Windward (28.4%) and Kapi'olani (26.0%) significantly more survey participants reported three to five incidents in the current academic year than students from other UHCC campuses.

Among students at all 10 UH campuses, just over one third (36.7%) of survey participants reporting being sexually harassed while enrolled at UH stated no incidents occurred during the current academic year. Campus to campus, UH survey participants reported similar results, except for the Honolulu Community College campus. At Honolulu, almost half (48.8%) of students who had experienced sexual harassment as a UH student did not recall any incidents during the current academic year.

Table B-17: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by System and Campus – 2019					
Number of Sexual Harassment Incidents	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=800)	UH Mānoa (n=429)	UH Hilo (n=78)	UH West O'ahu (n=27)	UH Community Colleges (n=267)
0 times	36.7%	38.1%	34.9%	43.5%	34.3%
1 time	19.7%	17.4%	19.5%	13.5%	24.1%*
2 times	18.0%	20.2%	14.3%	26.6%	14.8%
3-5 times	19.6%	19.6%	22.6%	11.8%	19.6%
6-9 times	3.4%	2.5%	4.3%	2.4%	4.8%
10 or more times	2.5%	2.3%	4.5%	2.1%	2.4%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Table B-18: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus – 2019							
	Hawai'i (n=25)	Honolulu (n=32)	Kapi'olani (n=78)	Kaua'i (n=21)	Leeward (n=55)	Maui (n=25)	Windward (n=31)
0 times	41.9%	48.8%*	29.7%	17.4%	39.1%	35.8%	26.5%
1 time	33.5%	14.7%	30.3%	27.0%	19.3%	16.0%	23.9%
2 times	14.3%	9.3%	11.2%	20.5%	14.7%	27.6%	16.4%
3-5 times	10.3%	5.3%	26.0%*	23.8%	18.5%	14.5%	28.4%*
6-9 times	-	12.6%	1.5%	5.7%	6.1%	6.2%	4.7%
10 or more times	-	9.3%	1.3%	5.7%	2.3%	-	-

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Sexual Harasser’s Relationship to Student Participant Experiencing Harassment

By a margin of 2:1, sexual harassment offenders were more often someone known to the student rather than a stranger. Survey participants most frequently identified the offender as a friend, acquaintance or classmate (63.3%). A third said the sexual harasser was a stranger (32.4%), one sixth identified the offender as teacher/counselor/academic adviser/boss or supervisor (16.4%), and about a seventh said they were currently or formerly in an intimate relationship (15.5%).

While trends were similar for most community colleges, students at Windward (80.1%) reported a significantly higher percentage of friends, acquaintances, or classmates as their sexual harassers. Meanwhile, a majority of survey participants from Hawai‘i CC experiencing sexual harassment identified the offender as a stranger (52.4%). Strangers were also more reported as sexual harassment offenders by students of Honolulu, Leeward and Maui community colleges (almost 2 in 5).

Table B-19: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by System and Campus – 2019

	All UH Campuses (n=800)	UH Mānoa (n=429)	UH Hilo (n=78)	UH West O’ahu (n=28)	UH Community Colleges (n=266)
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	9.1%	9.9%	9.4%	10.4%	7.7%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	6.4%	6.7%	9.0%	5.2%	5.3%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	12.2%	13.1%	17.1%	7.1%	9.9%
Co-worker	7.7%	8.4%	7.0%	4.7%	7.1%
Boss or supervisor	4.2%	6.4%*	2.7%	-	1.5%
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	63.3%	63.2%	64.0%	67.0%	62.7%
Stranger	32.4%	32.1%	34.4%	31.2%	32.4%
Other	6.7%	5.9%	6.3%	15.1%	7.2%
Don’t know	1.4%	1.2%	1.7%	-	2.0%

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

Among B-20: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by UHCC Campus – 2019

	Hawai‘i (n=25)	Honolulu (n=32)	Kapi‘olani (n=77)	Kaua‘i (n=21)	Leeward (n=55)	Maui (n=25)	Windward (n=31)
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	17.1%	4.8%	8.1%	-	8.3%	-	12.2%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to time of event	4.0%	7.4%	4.1%	5.7%	6.7%	-	8.8%
Teacher/counselor/academic advisor	8.2%	8.5%	13.2%	13.6%	4.4%	19.7%	4.4%
Co-worker	-	9.3%	14.4%	-	4.7%	9.2%	-
Boss or supervisor	-	2.8%	2.1%	-	1.2%	3.2%	-
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	66.6%	54.9%	65.7%	61.5%	57.7%	49.9%	80.1%*
Stranger	52.4%*	38.9%*	29.4%	16.2%	38.3%*	39.4%*	12.2%
Other	7.6%	15.2%	6.0%	23.0%	3.2%	-	4.0%
Don’t know	-	4.0%	1.1%	5.7%	3.5%	-	-

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

Relationship of Influence or Control by Offender

A new question in 2019 probed whether or not the offender had any influence or control over the student experiencing sexual harassment or gender violence. In the case of sexual harassment for all UH campuses, 53.2 percent of survey participants reported at least one type of influence or control, one third (34.0%) reported none, and one eighth (12.8%) did not know if a power relationship existed. Specifically, 24.6 percent of survey participants across all UH campuses said their offender had influence/control over their academic/professional careers, and 23.9 percent said it was over their everyday activities. At the four-year campuses, more survey participants from UH Mānoa, UH Hilo and UHCC aggregated than UH West O‘ahu said there was a relationship of influence or control. Frequency of survey participants from community colleges showed similarities across campuses. Comparatively more Kapi‘olani Community College students reported their offenders’ control related to their social standing than students from Maui College.

Table B-21: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by System and Campus – 2019

	All UH Campuses (n=795)	UH Mānoa (n=426)	UH Hilo (n=78)	UH West O‘ahu (n=28)	UH Community Colleges (n=264)
Any type of influence/control (NET)	53.2%	55.3%	59.5%*	54.5%	47.9%
Everyday activities	23.9%	26.8%*	23.9%*	4.7%	21.4%*
Academic or professional career	24.6%	25.7%	27.2%	19.9%	22.5%
Finances	2.8%	3.4%	1.3%	4.7%	1.9%
Popularity/ social standing	14.1%	13.0%	16.8%	23.1%	13.9%
Relationship with family and/or friends	14.0%	14.8%	23.0%*	13.9%	10.0%
Other type of influence or control	10.3%	11.4%	8.0%	14.9%	8.7%
No influence or control over any of the above	34.0%	33.9%	29.7%	34.3%	35.3%
I do not know	12.8%	10.9%	10.8%	11.1%	16.8%*

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

Table B-22: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus – 2019

	Hawai‘i (n=25)	Honolulu (n=31)	Kapi‘olani (n=77)	Kaua‘i (n=20)	Leeward (n=55)	Maui (n=25)	Windward (n=31)
Any type of influence/control (NET)	31.2%	46.5%	56.2%*	45.5%	44.8%	49.3%	47.8%
Everyday activities	18.2%	17.8%	26.3%	19.7%	21.9%	17.1%	18.7%
Academic or professional career	23.3%	29.4%	24.7%	18.8%	17.1%	28.5%	16.6%
Finances	6.8%	6.6%	1.7%	-	-	-	-
Popularity/ social standing	17.3%	16.0%	16.7%*	13.8%	12.9%	3.4%	12.5%
Relationship with family and/or friends	20.3%	18.2%	8.1%	-	8.3%	3.1%	13.4%
Other type of influence or control	6.8%	8.3%	9.0%	19.1%	9.6%	10.4%	-
No influence or control over any of the above	49.9%	35.4%	28.7%	34.6%	34.9%	36.2%	40.4%
I do not know	19.0%	18.1%	15.0%	19.9%	20.3%	14.5%	11.8%

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

Consequences of Sexual Harassment Experiences

Table B-23: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by System and Campus – 2019

	All UH Campuses (n=805)	UH Manoa (n=430)	UH Hilo (n=78)	UH West O'ahu (n=28)	UH Community Colleges (n=269)
EMOTIONAL/BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	57.3%	60.7%*	57.6%	51.0%	52.3%
Felt helpless and hopeless	28.1%	30.0%	23.4%	27.3%	26.6%
Loss of interest in daily activities	27.1%	29.6%*	23.6%	41.2%	22.6%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	25.2%	28.5%*	23.0%	28.0%	20.4%
Felt numb/detached	23.8%	25.5%	19.5%	34.0%	21.1%
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	19.5%	21.7%	20.1%	10.1%	17.0%
Felt like hurting myself	8.2%	8.9%	7.1%	6.8%	7.5%
Thought about suicide	8.2%	7.8%	6.4%	11.0%	9.0%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	38.0%	39.8%	39.2%	40.1%	34.6%
Changed where I went	22.7%	23.2%	20.4%	18.8%	23.1%
Changed daily routines	19.7%	22.6%*	17.9%	12.3%	16.3%
Fearful for my safety	14.8%	18.0%*	14.5%	14.7%	9.8%
Changed living quarters	3.4%	4.5%	2.8%	-	2.3%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	35.6%	35.2%	34.1%	35.8%	36.8%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	28.6%	28.9%	31.1%	34.0%	26.8%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	12.8%	14.2%	12.5%	9.9%	10.9%
Thought about dropping out of school	12.5%	11.5%	8.4%	13.2%	15.4%*
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam	11.2%	11.3%	11.0%	7.3%	11.4%
Dropped classes	5.5%	4.3%	7.1%	-	7.5%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	34.6%	36.6%	40.2%	36.5%	29.7%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	22.2%	23.8%*	28.6%*	25.3%	17.4%
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	18.1%	19.8%	19.5%	20.3%	14.6%
Stopped/reduced participating in extra-curricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs	14.3%	17.1%*	12.7%	21.1%	9.5%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	9.3%	10.0%	12.1%	21.4%	6.0%
PHYSICAL HEALTH (NET)	10.0%	10.9%	10.9%	7.2%	8.7%
Eating problems/ disorders	5.4%	6.7%	3.5%	2.8%	4.3%
Headaches/ stomach aches	4.7%	5.0%	5.0%	4.4%	4.2%
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	3.2%	4.0%	3.3%	4.4%	1.8%
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care	2.2%	2.8%	1.8%	4.4%	1.2%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	1.9%	2.0%	3.8%	-	1.3%
Head trauma, e.g. Concussion	0.5%	0.5%	1.2%	-	0.4%
Chipped or knocked out teeth	0.3%	0.3%			0.4%
OTHER	13.5%	13.7%	12.6%	8.9%	13.8%

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

Among the four gender-based violence behaviors analyzed in this study, sexual harassment is sometimes referenced as the least egregious. While it violates UH policy, it is not a criminal act. Nonetheless, it has serious consequences to those experiencing it. Among survey participants who experienced sexual harassment, more than half (57.3%) reported subsequent emotional or behavioral health problems. Most common post-trauma symptoms included feelings of helplessness or hopeless (28.1%), loss of interest in

daily activities (27.1%), and feeling fearful or concerned about personal safety (25.2%). However, 1 in 12 indicated that after the sexual harassment incident, they either thought about suicide (8.2%) or felt like hurting themselves (8.2%).

Another third indicated that the sexual harassment incident affected them by creating a hostile environment (38.0%), in academic or professional ways (35.6%), by impacting social conditions (34.6%) or hurting their physical health (10.0%). Most commonly reported impacts included difficulty concentrating on studies, assignment or exams (28.6%), with 1 in 8 considering dropping out of school (12.5%). About 1 in 5 changed where they went (22.7%), changed their daily routine (19.7%), or stopped or reduced socializing with friends (22.2%).

Community college students reported similar consequences with some variances by campus. However, significantly more UHCC survey participants overall said they considered dropping out of school (15.4%) compared with four-year campuses. For Hawai'i, Honolulu and Leeward community college students, more reported incidents affecting their social conditions.

Table B-24: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus – 2019

	Hawai'i (n=25)	Honolulu (n=32)	Kapi'olani (n=80)	Kaua'i (n=21)	Leeward (n=55)	Maui (n=25)	Windward (n=31)
EMOTIONAL/BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	67.4%	42.7%	48.6%	53.4%	48.8%	58.7%	60.4%
Felt helpless and hopeless	44.0%*	25.7%	26.6%	30.0%	17.2%	17.2%	35.3%
Loss of interest in daily activities	36.2%*	19.0%	13.4%	30.5%	23.4%	17.2%	36.3%*
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	25.0%	6.9%	20.7%	31.1%	19.9%	16.0%	26.8%
Felt numb/detached	32.7%	14.6%	15.7%	30.2%	22.0%	10.9%	33.0%
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	32.2%	14.4%	15.9%	18.2%	15.4%	12.9%	15.5%
Felt like hurting myself	17.3%	2.5%	6.7%	23.8%	7.3%	3.4%	-
Thought about suicide	21.1%	4.9%	5.2%	23.8%	9.8%	7.1%	4.0%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	37.6%	32.5%	40.5%	24.3%	30.0%	40.7%	29.1%
Changed where I went	30.0%*	18.5%	29.1%*	6.2%	24.1%*	27.0%*	13.2%
Changed daily routines	22.5%	9.4%	17.8%	11.9%	10.2%	20.3%	24.7%
Fearful for my safety	14.7%	7.0%	11.3%	18.7%	5.2%	13.5%	4.4%
Changed living quarters	14.4%	2.4%	-	-	1.2%	-	3.7%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	38.1%	45.1%	37.2%	49.5%	26.6%	40.8%	32.4%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	30.9%	37.3%	25.6%	36.5%	22.1%	25.2%	19.1%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	13.1%	15.1%	11.1%	12.4%	10.9%	15.4%	-
Thought about dropping out of school	20.6%	22.7%	14.0%	11.4%	13.7%	10.2%	17.0%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam	21.1%*	21.1%*	11.7%	12.4%	8.2%	3.4%	4.8%
Dropped classes	13.5%	11.4%	8.0%	-	3.6%	3.2%	12.9%

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

Table B-24: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus – 2019 (Con't)							
	Hawai'i (n=25)	Honolulu (n=32)	Kapi'olani (n=80)	Kaua'i (n=21)	Leeward (n=55)	Maui (n=25)	Windward (n=31)
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	31.9%*	49.8%*	23.9%	18.8%	37.2%*	9.7%	31.8%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	28.1%*	34.3%*	17.0%*	5.2%	15.3%*	3.4%	15.6%
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	28.0%	17.2%	12.2%	10.9%	20.0%	-	12.2%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs	24.2%*	12.0%	9.3%	10.9%	9.6%	3.1%	-
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	11.0%	7.4%	6.1%	10.9%	5.6%	3.1%	-
PHYSICAL HEALTH	14.5%	9.0%	7.1%	5.7%	7.5%	12.9%	8.3%
Eating problems/ disorders	14.5%	-	3.1%	5.7%	2.5%	6.6%	4.0%
Headaches/ stomach aches	7.7%	9.0%	4.4%	5.7%	1.7%	3.6%	-
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	11.0%	-	-	5.7%	-	3.4%	-
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care	4.2%	4.7%	-	-	-	3.4%	-
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	4.2%	-	-	-	2.0%	-	4.2%
Head trauma, e.g. Concussion	-	-	-	-	2.0%	-	-
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	-	-	-	2.0%	-	-
OTHER	7.3%	18.2%	13.1%	21.8%	12.7%	15.3%	11.9%

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

Analysis of consequences among survey participants experiencing consequences from sexual harassment in the current academic year shows similar trends as for the longer time period. While in the current academic year, more survey participants generally identified emotional, hostile environment and social condition traumas post sexual harassment, those who reported academic and professional consequences were consistent across the two time periods. More than one third of students systemwide (34.9%) who experienced sexual harassment in the current academic year reported academic or professional consequences. While the UHCC aggregated percentage for academic consequences was 38.4 percent, percentages were higher at about half of student participants on Kaua'i (52.9%) and Honolulu (48.5%).

Table B-25: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by System and Campus – 2019					
	All UH Campuses (n=507)	UH Manoa (n=265)	UH Hilo (n=51)	UH West O'ahu (n=15)	UH Community Colleges (n=175)
EMOTIONAL/BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	60.7%	65.1%	54.1%	41.7%	57.6%
Felt helpless and hopeless	30.5%	33.0%	22.6%	19.6%	29.9%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	29.7%	33.2%	25.4%	28.6%	25.7%
Loss of interest in daily activities	29.7%	32.8%*	21.6%	28.4%	27.4%
Felt numb/detached	26.7%	28.6%	20.1%	28.6%	25.6%
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	22.6%	23.3%	22.5%	-	23.5%
Thought about suicide	10.5%	9.8%	8.7%	-	13.0%
Felt like hurting myself	9.7%	10.2%	7.5%	-	10.4%

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

Table B-25: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by System and Campus – 2019 (Con't)					
	All UH Campuses (n=507)	UH Manoa (n=265)	UH Hilo (n=51)	UH West O'ahu (n=15)	UH Community Colleges (n=175)
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	38.5%	39.6%	40.4%	50.5%	35.3%
Changed where I went	24.9%	25.7%	23.2%	20.3%	24.7%
Changed daily routines	21.1%	23.9%	18.1%	17.3%	18.0%
Fearful for my safety	15.9%	20.4%*	12.3%	13.2%	10.5%
Changed living quarters	2.9%	4.0%	3.3%	-	1.4%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	34.9%	33.4%	33.7%	25.4%	38.4%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	28.8%	29.4%	30.2%	22.0%	28.2%
Thought about dropping out of school	13.5%	12.2%	8.1%	3.4%	18.0%*
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	12.2%	12.9%	15.0%	-	11.3%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam	11.4%	10.6%	10.4%	-	13.8%
Dropped classes	4.8%	3.0%	8.0%	-	7.2%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	36.7%	38.2%	43.9%	53.4%	31.1%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	24.5%	25.2%	34.3%*	32.9%	19.8%
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	19.8%	21.8%	18.2%	23.8%	17.1%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs	15.1%	17.6%*	14.0%	25.2%	10.6%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	10.2%	11.0%	10.4%	25.7%	7.7%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	11.3%	11.1%	12.4%	-	12.3%
Eating problems/ disorders	6.3%	6.7%	5.4%	-	6.5%
Headaches/ stomach aches	5.1%	4.7%	6.7%	-	5.9%
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	3.5%	4.6%	1.8%	-	2.7%
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care	2.5%	3.0%	2.8%	-	1.9%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	2.0%	1.8%	3.6%	-	2.0%
Head trauma, e.g. Concussion	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	-	0.6%
Chipped or knocked out teeth	0.2%	-	-	-	0.6%
Broken bones	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	12.7%	11.4%	13.6%	11.7%	14.7%

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

Table B-26: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus – 2019

	Hawai'i	Honolulu (n=16)	Kapi'olani (n=55)	Kaua'i (n=17)	Leeward (n=34)	Maui (n=16)	Windward (n=23)	
EMOTIONAL/BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	Not Reported n = <15	58.7%	55.1%	50.7%	54.9%	51.1%	60.6%	
Felt helpless and hopeless		45.6%*	27.1%	28.8%	13.1%	15.9%	48.1%*	
Felt fearful or concerned about safety		13.5%	24.3%	30.0%	28.0%	15.6%	31.4%	
Loss of interest in daily activities		32.5%	17.6%	36.9%	21.0%	26.9%	32.8%	
Felt numb/detached		23.9%	22.9%	22.5%	20.9%	11.0%	38.4%	
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping		23.6%	23.2%	15.6%	17.5%	20.1%	21.1%	
Thought about suicide		4.9%	7.7%	28.8%	13.7%	11.0%	5.5%	
Felt like hurting myself		4.9%	7.7%	28.8%	9.6%	5.4%	-	
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT			39.3%	43.4%	21.9%	32.5%	41.9%	28.1%
Changed where I went			24.7%	32.8%*	-	30.2%*	36.5%*	6.4%
Changed daily routines			18.5%	23.7%*	6.9%	7.2%	26.1%	22.0%
Fearful for my safety			9.2%	14.6%	15.0%	4.2%	15.6%	6.0%
Changed living quarters			4.7%	-	-	-	-	-
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL			48.5%	37.0%	52.9%	28.8%	39.5%	27.5%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams			38.9%	28.0%	44.2%	24.2%	15.1%	16.0%
Thought about dropping out of school		23.4%	18.4%	13.8%	17.3%	10.7%	11.5%	
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance		12.0%	12.3%	15.0%	13.1%	5.4%	-	
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam		23.7%	13.1%	15.0%	13.5%	5.4%	-	
Dropped classes		3.9%	8.0%	-	5.9%	5.0%	6.0%	
SOCIAL CONDITIONS		52.3%*	27.1%	22.8%	35.3%	15.2%	28.9%	
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends		47.1%*	19.0%	6.3%	20.1%	5.4%	11.9%	
Withdrew from/ afraid of people		28.5%	15.9%	13.1%	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%	7.0%	13.1%	6.8%	4.9%	-	
PHYSICAL HEALTH		17.5%	10.4%	6.9%	7.3%	20.1%	11.3%	
Eating problems/ disorders		-	4.5%	6.9%	4.0%	10.2%	5.5%	
Headaches/ stomach aches		17.5%	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%	15.8%	26.4%	7.8%	18.4%	16.2%	

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

STALKING SECTION

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.

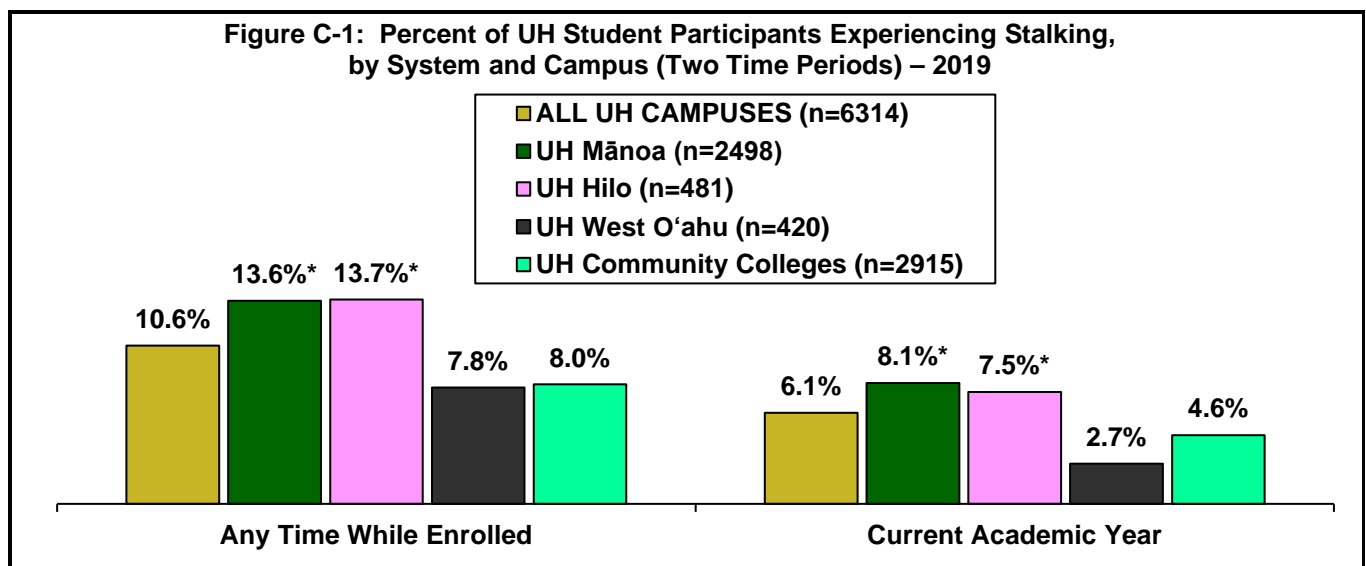
Note that this definition of stalking clarified that such behaviors were repeated and either made one afraid for one’s personal safety or caused emotional distress.

Percent of Students Stalked at Any Time While Enrolled at UH

One in 10 UH survey participants (10.6%) reported being stalked at any time while enrolled at UH (Figure C-1). Stalking rates varied significantly by the size of the campus, with UH Mānoa and UH Hilo survey participants indicating comparable stalking prevalence of 13.6 and 13.7 percent respectively. In contrast, at smaller campuses fewer students indicated stalking incidents as evidenced by prevalence at UH West O’ahu (7.8%) and UHCC aggregated (8.0%).

Percent of Students Stalked During the Current Academic Year

During the current academic year, 6.1 percent of survey participants reported being stalked. Stalking prevalence also showed differences by campus size with rates significantly higher for UH Mānoa (8.1%) and UH Hilo (7.5%) than UHCC campuses (4.6%). UH West O’ahu (2.7%), the smallest four-year campus, also showed statistically lower prevalence of stalking.



*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Comparisons with 2017

Table C-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Stalking, by System, Campus and Year (Two Time Periods)										
	All UH Campuses		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2019	2019	2017
	(n=6314)	(n=6311)	(n=2498)	(n=2197)	(n=481)	(n=453)	(n=420)	(n=357)	(n=2915)	(n=3304)
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	10.6%	9.7%	13.6%	11.9%	13.7%	12.5%	7.8%	6.2%	8.0%	8.2%
Current Academic Year	6.1%	6.0%	8.1%	6.9%	7.5%	8.1%	2.7%	3.0%	4.6%	5.4%

↑↓ Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

A comparison of the 2019 stalking findings to those of 2017 showed somewhat similar stalking rates systemwide for 2019. For the 2019 study, 10.6 percent were stalked at some time while enrolled, and in 2017, this prevalence was 9.7 percent.

UH Community Colleges also evidenced similar stalking rates during the two periods, with 8 percent being stalked some time while enrolled in the 2019 survey, and 8.2 percent reported stalking at some time while enrolled in the 2017 survey.

Again, however, when tracking changes over time, the findings from the past year are a better indicator of how things have changed. Examining stalking during the current academic year showed similar rates of stalking from 2017 to 2019. For all UH campuses, 6.1 percent of survey participants indicated being stalked in the current year on the 2019 survey, and 6 percent during the 2017 survey.

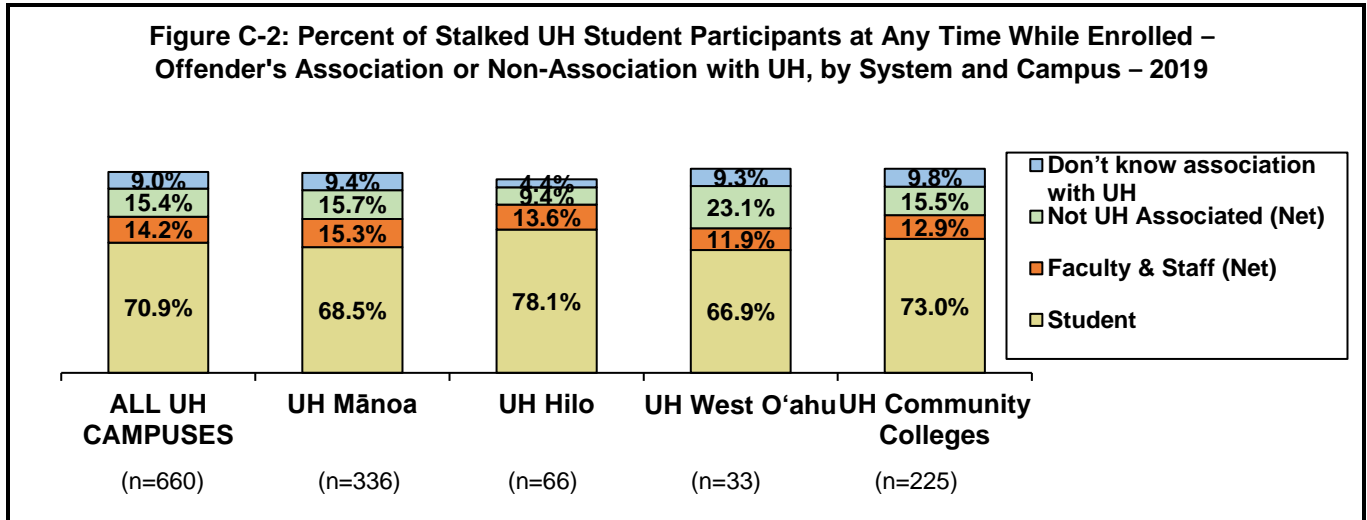
The findings from the community colleges also do not show any statistically significant changes over time, though there was a slight decrease in the percentage stalked during the past year, 4.6 percent in 2019 and 5.4 percent in 2017.

Table C-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Stalking, by UHCC Campus and Year (Two Time Periods)														
	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
	(n=311)	(n=331)	(n=373)	(n=450)	(n=740)	(n=863)	(n=175)	(n=154)	(n=738)	(n=851)	(n=343)	(n=365)	(n=234)	(n=291)
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	6.5%	8.3%	7.1%	6.5%	7.6%	9.2%	9.4%	6.2%	8.2%	7.8%	7.8%	8.5%	11.0%	9.1%
Current Academic Year	3.8%	5.4%	3.7%	4.2%	4.7%	5.8%	6.4%	5.3%	4.9%	5.6%	4.0%	4.3%	5.0%	6.7%

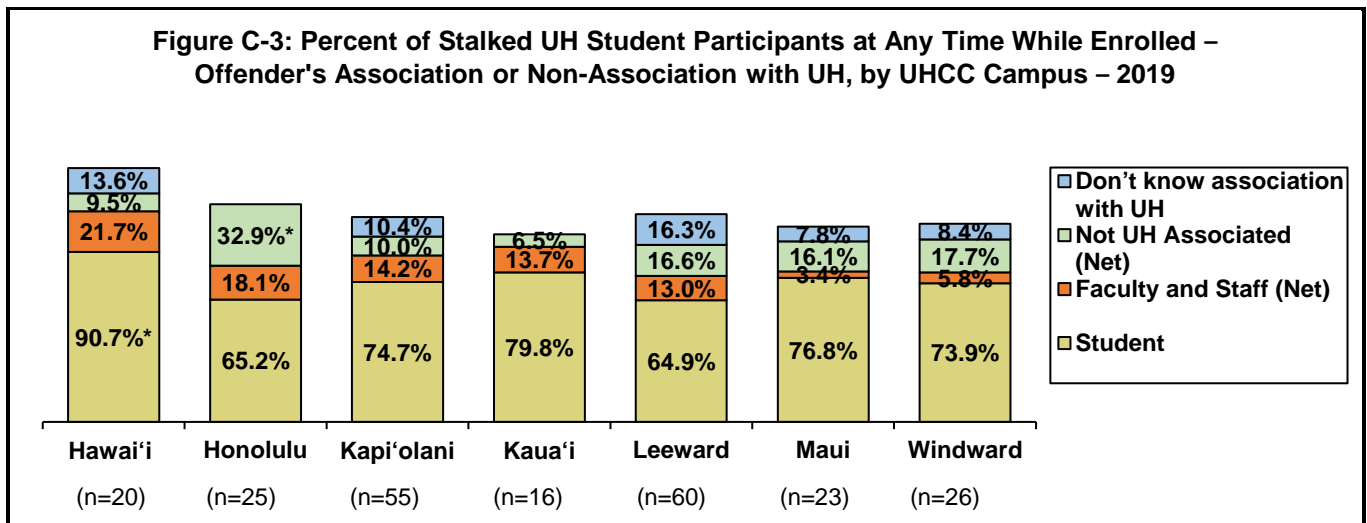
Stalker's Association (or Non-Association) with UH

Any Time While Enrolled

Predominantly, survey participants stalked while enrolled at UH reported that the person stalking them was a UH student. For UH overall, 70.9 percent of stalking offenders were UH students, a slight increase of 2.5 points from 2017's 68.4 percent. In 2019, 73 percent of UHCC survey participants identified stalkers as UH students, a 5.3 point increase from 67.7 percent in 2017. Across the community college campuses, UH students were identified as the stalker by between 64.9 (Leeward Community College) to 90.7 percent of students (Hawai'i Community College).



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



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

Current Academic Year: Comparisons with 2017

Among 2019 student participants who experienced stalking in the current academic year, patterns regarding the offenders' association with UH are very similar to those for the period of any time while enrolled. On all campuses and each of the four-year campuses where the sample was sufficiently large to be estimated, most student participants identified their stalker as another UH student. The increases over time ranged from less than one percentage point to 10 points (Hilo). For student participants overall and those at Mānoa and UHCC, faculty and staff were more identified as stalkers by those who experienced stalking during 2019 than 2017, although this change was not statistically significant. At UH Hilo, faculty and staff were less identified as the stalker by a decrease of 10 percentage points over time.

	All UH Campuses		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019 (n=381)	2017 (n=378)	2019 (n=202)	2017 (n=152)	2019 (n=36)	2017 (n=37)	2019	2017	2019 (n=132)	2017 (n=178)
Student	70.8%	69.3%	69.7%	67.5%	78.4%	68.0%	Not Reported n=<15		69.3%	69.9%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	15.0%	13.8%	16.1%	15.7%	12.8%	22.6%			14.7%	10.2%
Not UH Associated (Net)	20.3%	24.9%	21.6%	27.8%	18.9%	19.4%			18.6%	23.5%
Don't know association with UH	8.2%	10.5%	7.6%	8.4%	2.5%	10.9%			10.0%	12.9%

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Across all UHCC campuses, student participants reported an increase in stalking by faculty and staff (from 10.2% in 2017 to 14.7% in 2019), although this was not statistically significant. This pattern held at both Leeward and Kapi'olani campuses as well. For UHCC overall, student stalkers remained constant from 2017 (69.9%) to 2019 (69.3%). The two largest campuses went in opposite directions. At Kapi'olani, student stalkers decreased from 68.2 percent in 2017 to 61.1 percent in 2019, while at Leeward they increased from 67.4 percent to 75.1 percent (2017 and 2019, respectively).

	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019	2017	2019 (n=14)	2017 (n=19)	2019 (n=33)	2017 (n=50)	2019	2017	2019 (n=36)	2017 (n=47)	2019	2017 (n=16)	2019	2017 (n=19)
Student	Not Reported n=<15	86.6%	Not Reported n=<15	84.5%	61.1%	68.2%	Not Reported n=<15		75.1%	67.4%	Not Reported n=<15	68.3%	Not Reported n=<15	56.8%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	-	-	15.4%	15.8%	11.8%	12.6%			11.0%	5.2%	16.5%			
Not UH Associated (Net)	19.7%	15.5%	13.7%	21.7%	10.3%↓	29.6%			19.5%	21.1%				
Don't know association with UH	15.9%	-	17.1%	15.3%	10.7%	10.9%			30.8%	5.6%				

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Types of Stalking Experienced

At Any Time While Enrolled

The study examined three types of stalking experienced in 2019 by UH students – through communications, in-person appearances and tracking of student behavior. Survey participants 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 (6.5%) followed by in-person appearances, e.g., the stalker showed up somewhere or waited when the student participant did not want that person to be there (5.8%). Slightly less utilized was stalking by tracking tactics – spying on, watching, following either in person or using devices (4.3%).

Compared with 2017, all three types of stalking showed slight increases from 2017 across 10 UH campuses, though none were significant. Personal stalking went from 6.1 percent in 2017 to 6.5 percent in 2019; in-person appearances from 5.3 to 5.8 percent, and tracking (spying, following or tracking) from 4.0 to 4.3 percent.

Use of all or most stalking tactics at UH Mānoa and UH Hilo reflected non statistically significant increases in stalking prevalence at any time while enrolled. At UH Mānoa, survey participants reported just over a one-point increase in stalking through communications and through in-person appearances, and about a half point increase in tracking of students at any time while enrolled, though neither was significant. Compared with other campuses, UH Hilo reporting highest percentages of stalking by in-person and tracking tactics.

	All UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O‘ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019 (n=6314)	2017 (n=6311)	2019 (n=2498)	2017 (n=2197)	2019 (n=481)	2017 (n=453)	2019 (n=420)	2017 (n=357)	2019 (n=2915)	2017 (n=3304)
Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text or instant messages...	6.5%	6.1%	8.8%	7.7%	8.1%	9.1%	4.7%	4.3%	4.5%	4.9%
Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there...	5.8%	5.3%	7.1%	5.9%	7.3%	6.3%	4.6%	3.7%	4.6%	4.9%
Spied on, watched or followed you, either in person or using devices...	4.3%	4.0%	5.4%	4.8%	5.5%	5.2%	2.9%	2.3%	3.4%	3.5%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Similarly reflecting overall prevalence, UHCC survey participants experiencing the three different types of stalking generally remained statistically comparable from 2017 to 2019. Within the UH System, communications and in-person stalking showed similar incident rates of 4.5 and 4.6 percent, respectively.

Table C-6: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Stalking at Any Time While Enrolled by UHCC Campus and Year														
	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019 (n=311)	2017 (n=331)	2019 (n=373)	2017 (n=450)	2019 (n=740)	2017 (n=863)	2019 (n=175)	2017 (n=154)	2019 (n=738)	2017 (n=851)	2019 (n=343)	2017 (n=365)	2019 (n=234)	2017 (n=291)
Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text or instant messages...	3.8%	4.4%	5.0%	4.0%	3.5%↓	6.2%	6.0%	4.5%	4.7%	3.9%	5.2%	3.5%	5.7%	7.3%
Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text or instant messages...	3.8%	4.4%	5.0%	4.0%	3.5%↓	6.2%	6.0%	4.5%	4.7%	3.9%	5.2%	3.5%	5.7%	7.3%
Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there...	4.2%	5.4%	3.7%	3.9%	4.8%	4.8%	4.4%	0.8%	4.9%	5.3%	2.9%	5.8%	7.5%	6.5%
Spied on, watched or followed you, either in person or using devices...	2.9%	4.7%	3.7%	2.3%	2.8%	3.5%	4.1%	2.6%	3.7%	3.4%	2.9%	3.9%	5.0%	3.8%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Current Academic Year: Comparison with 2017

Examination of results from all UH campuses showed that the behaviors used to stalk UH students in the current academic year were similar to 2017. Unwanted communications declined slightly from 4.0 percent in 2017 to 3.5 percent in 2019 and unwanted personal contact was virtually the same in 2019 (3.3%) and 2017 (3.2%).

Table C-7: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Stalking During the Current Academic Year by System, Campus and Year										
Types of Stalking	All UH Campuses		UH Manoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019 (n=6314)	2017 (n=6311)	2019 (n=2498)	2017 (n=2197)	2019 (n=481)	2017 (n=453)	2019 (n=420)	2017 (n=357)	2019 (n=2915)	2017 (n=3304)
Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text or instant messages...	3.5%	4.0%	4.9%	4.6%	5.0%	5.9%	1.3%	2.5%	2.4↓	3.5%
Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there...	3.3%	3.2%	4.3%	3.4%	3.6%	4.5%	1.5%	1.2%	2.7%	3.1%
Spied on, watched or followed you, either in person or using devices...	2.5%	2.8%	3.3%	3.2%	2.8%	3.8%	0.9%	1.5%	2.1%	2.6%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Aggregated results for UHCC showed a significant decrease in unwanted calls and spreading of rumors from 2017 (3.5%) to 2019 (2.4%). By individual UHCC campus, statistically significant differences were not evident except for the Windward and Kapi‘olani campuses. For the former, unwanted communications significantly decreased 4.2 points from 5.9 percent in 2017 to 1.7 percent in 2019. The 2.5 point decline in unwanted communications at Kapi‘olani also proved significant, going from 4.4 percent in 2017 to 1.9 percent in 2019.

At the Hawai‘i, Kapi‘olani, Leeward and Windward campuses, stalking behaviors trended similarly with unwanted in-person appearances most frequently utilized in 2019. In most instances, this was a change from 2017 when unwanted communications ranked highest in utilization.

Table C-8: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Stalking During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year

Types of Stalking	Hawai‘i		Honolulu		Kapi‘olani		Kaua‘i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019 (n=311)	2017 (n=331)	2019 (n=373)	2017 (n=450)	2019 (n=740)	2017 (n=863)	2019 (n=175)	2017 (n=154)	2019 (n=738)	2017 (n=851)	2019 (n=343)	2017 (n=365)	2019 (n=234)	2017 (n=291)
Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text or instant messages...	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%	3.1%	1.9%↓	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	2.8%	3.0%	2.7%	2.0%	1.7%↓	5.9%
Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there...	2.9%	4.2%	2.2%	2.5%	2.8%	2.4%	2.8%	0.8%	3.2%	3.7%	1.5%	2.9%	2.9%	5.0%
Spied on, watched or followed you, either in person or using devices...	2.3%	3.0%	2.4%	2.0%	1.8%	2.4%	2.7%	1.6%	2.3%	3.0%	1.7%	2.5%	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: female graduate and professional school students (19.0%); TGQN students (18.1%) and those with disabilities (18.0%). In the current academic year, those reporting highest percentages of stalking included TGQN graduate and professional school students (17.7%); on-campus student residents (11.5%); TGQN (10.3%), and those with disabilities (10.2%).

Examination by gender identity for any time while enrolled as well as the current academic year showed TGQN and female (13.9%) students at significantly higher risk than males (5.6%). In terms of sexual identity, LGBN student participants (16.6%) were significantly more likely to have experienced stalking than heterosexuals (9.4%). Those with disabilities (18.0%) are also more at risk than those without (10.2%). Analysis by ethnic identity showed survey participants of Japanese (13.8%) and other ethnicities (11.7%) significantly more likely to have been stalked.

Table C-9: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2019												
	Gender Identity				Sexual Orientation			Ethnicity				
	Female (n=3572)	Male (n=2555)	TGQN (n=129)	Decline (n=57)	Hetero (n=5070)	LGBN (n=1046)	Decline (n=170)	Caucasian (n=1082)	Hawaiian (n=1451)	Japanese (n=445)	Filipino (n=923)	Other (n=2413)
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	13.9%*	5.6%	18.1%*	14.3%	9.4%	16.6%*	10.7%	10.5%	9.3%	13.8%*	8.6%	11.7%*
Current Academic Year	7.9%*	3.3%	10.3%*	5.5%	5.5%	8.9%*	5.1%	5.7%	4.7%	6.7%	4.6%	7.5%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

In addition to demographic factors, university characteristics also show variances in the percentages of students stalked. In terms of residence, students on campus experienced a higher prevalence of stalking (15.8%) than those within 15 minutes of campus (11.5%) or residing at a longer distance (9.6%). Club participation is also a risk variable with students in community and service clubs (17.3%), social clubs (16.9%) and academic societies (14.6%) having a higher stalking percentage than those engaged in athletics (12.8%) or other activities (10.7%).

Table C-10: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2019										
	Disability		Residence			Club Participation				
	Yes (n=341)	No (n=5945)	Campus housing (n=711)	<15 Mins Walk (n=1011)	>15 Mins Walk (n=4592)	Academic/Honor (n=1438)	Athletics (n=418)	Community Service/Culture (n=1503)	Frats/Sororities/Social (n=919)	Other (n=1301)
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	18.0%*	10.2%	15.8%*	11.5%	9.6%	14.6%*	12.8%	17.3%*	16.9%*	10.7%
Current Academic Year	10.2%*	5.8%	11.5%*	7.6%*	4.9%	7.2%	7.1%	9.0%*	10.0%*	6.1%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

By education levels, graduate and professional school students (14.8%) and undergraduates at four-year campuses (12.4%) had higher risk of stalking than those at community colleges (8.0%). In terms of only women students, graduates, sophomores, juniors and seniors have higher percentages of stalking than freshmen. Finally, when examining gender and education levels, female graduate and professional school students and female undergraduates are at higher risk of stalking than students of other gender identification and education levels.

Table C-11: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2019								
	Education Level			Education Level/Female				
	University Undergraduates (n=2622)	Graduate and Professional (n=777)	Community Colleges (n=2915)	Freshman (n=856)	Sophomore (n=830)	Junior (n=584)	Senior (n=857)	Grad+ Prof (n=445)
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	12.4%*	14.8%*	8.0%	8.8%	13.5%*	14.4%*	16.4%*	19.0%*
Current Academic Year	7.5%*	6.9%*	4.6%	7.6%	8.5%	8.4%	7.5%	7.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Table C-12: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2019												
	Female			Male			TGQN			Decline		
	Under-grad (n=1504)	Grad+ Pro (n=445)	Com Col (n=1624)	Under-grad (n=1051)	Grad+ Pro (n=305)	Com Col (n=1199)	Under-grad (n=44)	Grad+ Pro (n=18)	Com Col (n=67)	Under-grad (n=24)	Grad+ Pro	Com Col (n=25)
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	16.3%*	19.0%*	10.3%	6.4%	7.5%	4.5%	23.7%	24.8%	12.6%	7.3%	Not Reported n = <15	13.1%
Current Academic Year	9.8%*	7.7%	6.2%	4.1%*	5.0%	2.1%	10.1%	17.7%	8.3%	2.7%		6.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Number of Persons Who Stalked a Student

Across the UH System overall as well as campus by campus, a large majority of those stalked at any time while enrolled were stalked by one offender. For UH overall, just over two-thirds (69.8%) reported one stalker. This was consistent for the four-year campuses as well as for the UHCC system.

However, examination of the individual community colleges found the following statistically significant campus differences among those reporting stalking at any time while enrolled: 27.3 percent of Honolulu Community College survey participants reported three or more offenders; Leeward Community College 25.9 percent with two offenders, and Windward having 83.5% with one offender.

Table C-13: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – With One or More Offenders, by System and Campus – 2019					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=665)	UH Mānoa (n=339)	UH Hilo (n=65)	UH West O'ahu (n=33)	UH Community Colleges (n=228)
Number of Offenders					
1 offender	69.8%	69.9%	71.5%	65.0%	69.8%
2 offenders	19.1%	17.7%	16.2%	30.2%	20.2%
3 or more offenders	11.2%	12.3%	12.2%	4.7%	10.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Table C-14: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – With One or More Offenders, by UHCC Campus – 2019							
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
Number of Offenders	(n=20)	(n=25)	(n=56)	(n=16)	(n=61)	(n=24)	(n=26)
1 offender	74.0%	56.2%	75.9%	77.7%	61.1%	67.7%	83.5%*
2 offenders	21.5%	16.5%	17.4%	7.1%	25.9%*	28.4%	16.5%
3 or more offenders	4.4%	27.3%*	6.7%	15.2%	12.9%	3.9%	-

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

In a large majority of stalking cases, the offender was male (80.9% for UH overall, 81.7% for UHCC and between 87.5 to 75.3 percent for individual campuses). However, at Honolulu Community College, testing showed that this campus had a significantly higher percentage of female stalkers than other community colleges with almost twice as many survey participants (40.1%) identifying the offender as female than for UH overall (22%).

Table C-15: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Gender of Offenders by System and Campus – 2019					
	All UH Campuses	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	UH Community Colleges
	(n=660)	(n=336)	(n=65)	(n=33)	(n=226)
Male	80.9%	79.8%	79.8%	87.5%	81.7%
Female	22.0%	21.7%	23.2%	15.5%	22.9%
Other gender identity	1.3%	0.8%	3.0%	-	1.6%
Don't know	4.6%	4.9%	3.5%	3.6%	4.7%

Table C-16: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Gender of Offenders by UHCC Campus – 2019							
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	(n=20)	(n=25)	(n=56)	(n=16)	(n=61)	(n=24)	(n=26)
Male	86.9%	84.9%	79.8%	83.6%	83.7%	79.4%	75.3%
Female	13.1%	40.1%*	23.4%	23.5%	22.4%	23.9%	13.1%
Other gender identity	4.3%	-	4.7%	-	-	-	-
Don't know	-	-	4.0%	-	5.0%	4.2%	17.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

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, 42.3 percent of survey participants who reported being stalked at any time while enrolled at UH indicated that they had not been stalked in the current academic year, e.g., since the Fall of 2018. In terms of the frequency of stalking in the Fall 2018 or Spring 2019 semesters, about 1 in 6 reported being stalked either three to five times (18.1%); 17.6 percent were stalked once, and 14.0 percent twice. While this pattern held at UH Mānoa and UH Hilo, directionally more survey participants

reported stalking frequencies of three to five times than those with fewer incidents at UH West O‘ahu (20.6%) and UHCC overall (20.1 %). Similar reporting patterns existed at individual community college campuses, except Kaua‘i, Leeward and Maui.

Table C-17: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by System and Campus – 2019					
Number of Stalking Incidents	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=662)	UH Mānoa (n=336)	UH Hilo (n=66)	UH West O‘ahu (n=33)	UH Community Colleges (n=227)
0 times	42.3%	39.9%	44.9%	64.7%*	41.8%
1 time	17.6%	18.2%*	20.5%*	2.3%	17.9%*
2 times	14.0%	15.2%	11.0%	12.4%	13.3%
3-5 times	18.1%	16.9%	15.7%	20.6%	20.1%
6-9 times	3.5%	3.6%	2.8%	-	3.8%
10 or more times	4.6%	6.1%	5.0%	-	2.9%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Table C-18: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus – 2019							
Number of Stalking Incidents	Hawai‘i (n=20)	Honolulu (n=25)	Kapi‘olani (n=56)	Kaua‘i (n=16)	Leeward (n=61)	Maui (n=24)	Windward (n=26)
	0 times	41.9%	45.9%	38.5%	31.7%	40.1%	42.3%
1 time	9.2%	8.9%	25.2%*	16.3%	20.7%*	25.3%	5.4%
2 times	13.6%	11.9%	13.8%	23.5%	17.4%	10.7%	-
3-5 times	26.7%	15.8%	20.6%	21.4%	16.0%	18.6%	28.5%
6-9 times	-	12.0%	-	7.1%	1.5%	3.1%	11.4%
10 or more times	8.7%	5.4%	1.9%	-	4.2%	-	-

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Stalker’s Relationship to Survey Participants Experiencing Stalking

Although results varied somewhat by campus, the stalked survey participants tended to describe their relationship to the stalker as a friend, acquaintance or classmate (48.5%). However, strangers are second most mentioned as their stalker, reported by 30.9 percent of stalked survey participants.

For community colleges, friends, acquaintances or classmates were identified as the offender by between a third and three fifths of student participants. At the Hawai‘i campus, significantly more were friends, classmates or acquaintances (63.2%). On the Maui campus, however, a majority (56.8%) said the stalkers were strangers – almost twice that of UH as a whole and 20 percentage points more than those mentioning a friend, acquaintance or classmate (34.6%). In contrast, strangers were significantly less likely to be stalkers at Windward (7.0%) than other community college campuses.

Table C-19: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by System and Campus – 2019

	All UH Campuses (n=659)	UH Manoa (n=335)	UH Hilo (n=66)	UH West O'ahu (n=33)	UH Community Colleges (n=225)
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	9.8%	10.2%*	7.4%	2.2%	11.1%*
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	11.4%	11.3%	8.9%	11.0%	12.2%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	3.7%	4.3%	3.3%	-	3.5%
Co-worker	5.1%	4.6%	5.5%	-	6.4%
Boss or supervisor	2.2%	2.8%	0.7%	-	2.2%
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	48.5%	47.3%	55.8%	45.4%	48.5%
Stranger	30.9%	29.5%	30.0%	33.7%	32.7%
Other	6.5%	5.3%	8.0%	22.2%*	5.5%
Don't know	3.8%	4.4%	1.4%	-	4.3%

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

Table C-20: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by UHCC Campus – 2019

	Hawai'i (n=20)	Honolulu (n=25)	Kapi'olani (n=55)	Kaua'i (n=16)	Leeward (n=60)	Maui (n=23)	Windward (n=26)
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	17.7%	21.6%	6.6%	7.1%	9.7%	-	21.1%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	14.3%	12.2%	9.9%	7.1%	12.3%	-	29.1%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	4.4%	5.2%	2.9%	-	6.8%	-	-
Co-worker	4.3%	9.5%	8.8%	6.5%	6.0%	7.5%	-
Boss or supervisor	4.3%	-	2.9%	-	2.9%	3.4%	-
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	63.2%*	53.4%	50.9%	57.1%	48.1%	34.6%	35.1%
Stranger	31.8%*	35.9%*	32.0%*	36.4%*	33.3%*	56.8%*	7.0%
Other	4.7%	2.7%	-	-	10.7%	7.8%	9.9%
Don't know	5.1%	3.8%	4.1%	-	5.4%	-	8.4%

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

Offender Had Relationship of Influence or Control Among UH Survey Participants Stalked at Any Time While Enrolled

Across the UH System as a whole, one third of survey participants experiencing stalking at any time while enrolled at UH reported that the person who stalked them exerted control over their everyday activities (31.7%) and another third (30.2%) said they had no influence or control. At UH Mānoa, significantly more survey participants who had experienced stalking reported on a relationship of power/control by the influencer: Academic/professional career influence (23.5%); relationship with family/friends (25%) and social standing (15.7%).

Table C-21: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by System and Campus – 2019

	All UH Campuses (n=658)	UH Manoa (n=335)	UH Hilo (n=66)	UH West O‘ahu (n=33)	UH Community Colleges (n=224)
Any type of influence/control (Net)	55.1%	59.6%*	55.2%	48.2%	49.3%
Everyday activities	31.7%	34.6%	30.7%	32.2%	27.5%
Academic or professional career	19.9%	23.5%*	13.7%	11.3%	17.6%
Finances	5.5%	5.8%	3.6%	4.0%	5.9%
Popularity/ social standing	13.8%	15.7%*	14.9%	5.5%	11.7%
Relationship with family and/ or friends	21.9%	25.0%*	26.5%	15.3%	17.0%
Other type of influence or control	9.2%	10.0%	8.5%	10.6%	7.9%
No influence or control over any of the above	30.2%	28.2%	27.4%	30.8%	34.1%
I do not know	14.7%	12.3%	17.4%	21.0%	16.6%

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

Patterns were generally similar at the community colleges. At UHCC aggregated, 34.1 percent had no influence or control over the student; 27.5 percent influenced everyday activities; 17.6 percent over academic or professional careers. Student participants at Kapi‘olani (34.1%) and Windward (40.4%) reported higher percentages of control over daily activities compared with other community college campuses. A quarter of Hawai‘i Community College students who were stalked reported the offender had influence over their academic or professional career (27.4%), similar to Kaua‘i (24.3%). These percentages were not significantly higher, however, than at other UHCC campuses. A majority of student participants from Honolulu (52.9%) and Maui (50.2%) indicated the stalker did not have influence or control over them, statistically more than for other campuses.

Table C-22: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus – 2019

	Hawai'i (n=20)	Honolulu (n=24)	Kapi'olani (n=56)	Kaua'i (n=16)	Leeward (n=61)	Maui (n=22)	Windward (n=26)
Any type of influence/control (Net)	46.8%	33.5%	58.0%*	63.2%	47.3%	46.3%	45.4%
Everyday activities	23.2%	9.1%	34.2%*	26.1%	24.1%	30.2%	40.0%*
Academic or professional career	27.4%	17.7%	17.0%	24.3%	18.5%	7.4%	14.0%
Finances	8.6%	2.7%	5.2%	9.9%	8.4%	-	4.8%
Popularity/ social standing	18.3%	15.5%	19.6%	9.9%	8.1%	-	5.4%
Relationship with family and/ or friends	23.2%	15.5%	13.6%	29.8%	14.0%	12.2%	23.6%
Other type of influence or control	5.1%	8.9%	10.6%	-	9.2%	8.6%	4.8%
No influence or control over any of the above	29.5%	52.9%*	31.2%	14.7%	32.3%	50.2%*	29.5%
I do not know	23.6%	13.7%	10.8%	22.2%	20.4%*	3.5%	25.1%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Consequences of Stalking Experiences

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 11 percent who experienced stalking at any time while enrolled at UH, 74.1 percent experienced some type of negative impact. The impacts survey participants reported included the following: 46.6 percent experienced some type of emotional or behavioral health problems; 34.3 percent experienced academic problems; 33.5 percent perceived their environment as being hostile; 30.5 percent experienced negative social impacts; 12.6 percent experienced physical health problems, and 7.5 percent reported experiencing some other type of problem.

Across the 10 campuses, the most frequently reported emotional or behavioral problems were fear for safety (28.6%) and feeling helpless or hopeless (25.3%). Most common academic problems were difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams (31.0%). Almost 1 in 8 (11.8%) thought about dropping out of school and about 1 in 7 reported lower academic performance (15.6%) or missed academic deadlines (14.1%).

Stalked students from the Mānoa campus experienced statistically higher percentages of emotional and behavioral problems (51.9%), including fearfulness, helplessness, loss of interest in daily activities, trouble sleeping and feelings of detachment; physical health consequences (15.4%) such as eating disorders, and hostile environment issues (between 22.7% to 27.3%) including changing where they went, daily routines and fear for safety.

Among stalked students from West O'ahu, higher percentages of emotional and behavioral problems were reported, including the highest percentage of students who said they lost interest in daily activities (38.4%) and thought about suicide (18.7%). Another significant campus difference was among stalked students at Hilo, where more reported feeling helpless and hopeless (28.3%).

Table C-23-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by System and Campus – 2019

	All UH Campuses (n=672)	UH Mānoa (n=341)	UH Hilo (n=66)	UH West O'ahu (n=33)	UH Community Colleges (n=233)
HAD IMPACT (NET)	74.1%	75.5%	71.7%	79.9%	72.0%
EMOTIONAL/BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	46.6%	51.9%*	48.4%	55.8%*	36.9%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	28.6%	32.6%*	26.4%	36.5%	22.2%
Felt helpless and hopeless	25.3%	29.6%*	28.3%*	30.4%	17.4%
Loss of interest in daily activities	23.8%	26.9%*	22.7%	38.4%*	17.6%
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	20.0%	24.3%*	21.0%	19.7%	13.4%
Felt numb/detached	18.9%	22.5%*	20.1%	27.0%	12.3%
Felt like hurting myself	7.6%	7.1%	6.9%	17.3%	7.0%
Thought about suicide	7.1%	7.4%	6.1%	18.7%*	5.4%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	34.3%	34.9%	31.3%	35.1%	34.2%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	31.0%	31.7%	29.2%	35.1%	29.8%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	15.6%	17.4%	14.5%	8.0%	14.5%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam	14.1%	14.8%	11.2%	10.4%	14.4%
Thought about dropping out of school	11.8%	12.1%	9.3%	9.5%	12.4%
Dropped classes	5.4%	5.5%	4.6%	4.3%	5.5%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	33.5%	37.6%	29.0%	27.2%	29.7%
Changed where I went	23.7%	27.3%*	20.1%	12.5%	21.1%
Changed daily routines	21.3%	26.1%*	16.2%	16.7%	16.5%
Fearful for my safety	18.5%	22.7%*	13.9%	17.1%	13.7%
Changed living quarters	5.1%	6.3%	4.7%	-	4.2%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	30.5%	32.4%	33.1%	25.0%	27.9%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	22.6%	26.1%*	26.4%	19.0%	16.9%
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	20.4%	23.3%*	17.0%	25.0%	16.3%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs	14.6%	16.4%	17.1%	9.8%	12.1%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	9.7%	10.9%	13.9%	11.2%	6.5%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	12.6%	15.4%*	9.2%	6.2%	10.4%
Headaches/ stomach aches	7.2%	7.7%	5.4%	6.2%	7.0%
Eating problems/ disorders	4.9%	8.1%*	1.9%	2.4%	1.3%
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	3.9%	5.1%	2.1%	3.8%	2.6%
Needed to seek medical attention/ care	3.3%	4.7%*	3.0%	3.8%	1.2%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	2.2%	2.7%	3.6%	-	1.3%
Head trauma, e.g. Concussion	1.3%	1.3%	0.7%	-	1.6%
Broken bones	0.1%	-	0.7%	-	-
OTHER	7.5%	6.8%	7.5%	5.7%	8.8%

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

For UHCC’s campuses, the percentage of stalked students reporting consequences showed a wider range than four-year campuses. Significantly more on Kaua’i (92.7%), Leeward (78.6%) and Kapi’olani (77.3%) reported stalking consequences, while the Maui percentage was significantly lower (47.3%). Significantly more on Kaua’i (63.5%) reported emotional/behavioral health impacts. A significantly greater percentage of stalked students on the Kaua’i campus reported academic problems (47.7%) and on the Honolulu campus, social impacts (42.3%). More stalked Leeward students had reduced academic performance (23.9%).

Table C-24-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus – 2019

	Hawai’i (n=20)	Honolulu (n=27)	Kapi’olani (n=56)	Kaua’i (n=16)	Leeward (n=61)	Maui (n=27)	Windward (n=26)
HAD IMPACT (NET)	71.4%	70.4%	77.3%*	92.7%*	78.6%*	47.3%	59.4%
EMOTIONAL/BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	26.6%	36.6%	36.8%	63.5%*	38.9%	25.6%	35.6%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	26.6%	21.9%	23.5%	48.9%*	19.6%	12.8%	15.4%
Felt helpless and hopeless	17.3%	22.3%	16.8%	22.7%	18.5%	9.6%	16.2%
Loss of interest in daily activities	12.9%	17.5%	23.1%	18.9%	20.1%	9.9%	10.6%
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	17.3%	14.3%	12.0%	25.5%	13.4%	6.0%	12.1%
Felt numb/detached	12.9%	11.3%	8.7%	16.9%	12.1%	15.9%	14.3%
Felt like hurting myself	12.9%	3.3%	5.6%	22.7%	6.6%	6.8%	-
Thought about suicide	8.2%	2.4%	4.0%	22.7%	4.0%	6.8%	-
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	39.4%	25.2%	34.8%	47.7%	36.9%	19.3%	38.6%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	34.4%	22.8%	32.3%	41.2%	30.0%	16.4%	34.1%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	12.5%	12.1%	14.8%	17.7%	23.9%*	3.6%	4.8%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam	8.2%	13.3%	17.1%	18.9%	18.9%	6.8%	8.9%
Thought about dropping out of school	17.3%	10.3%	9.7%	17.0%	14.9%	6.8%	13.4%
Dropped classes	12.5%	2.4%	-	-	8.5%	3.6%	13.4%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	39.3%	32.9%	32.3%	38.6%	23.0%	21.2%	32.2%
Changed where I went	26.1%	20.5%	26.9%	24.9%	18.7%	11.8%	17.9%
Changed daily routines	17.2%	13.9%	18.8%	17.7%	12.9%	15.5%	22.0%
Fearful for my safety	17.9%	14.8%	12.9%	31.4%	11.6%	9.2%	9.6%
Changed living quarters	13.1%	2.4%	3.5%	-	2.3%	-	12.1%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	30.1%	42.3%*	31.0%	24.1%	29.9%	15.5%	14.6%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	21.3%	25.8%*	17.9%	9.9%	19.8%*	12.7%	4.5%
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	25.7%	17.2%	14.4%	24.1%	18.2%	9.5%	10.1%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs	21.3%*	27.4%*	3.7%	24.1%	11.9%	11.9%	-
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	12.7%	10.7%	4.4%	7.1%	7.5%	6.0%	-
PHYSICAL HEALTH	17.3%	15.9%	15.8%*	16.4%	6.4%	3.6%	-
Headaches/ stomach aches	4.7%	15.9%	6.3%	16.4%	6.4%	3.6%	-
Eating problems/ disorders	-	-	2.3%	-	2.8%	-	-
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	8.2%	-	2.0%	9.9%	1.3%	3.6%	-
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care	-	-	-	6.5%	1.3%	3.6%	-
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	-	2.4%	-	-	2.4%	3.6%	-
Head trauma, e.g. Concussion	-	-	6.6%	-	-	-	-
OTHER	13.6%	13.6%	8.1%	6.2%	10.5%	3.5%	4.8%

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

Examining stalking during the current academic year, the pattern of consequences differed at Mānoa vis a vis other campuses. Mānoa had significantly higher percentages of emotional/ behavioral health problems overall as well as in terms of trouble sleeping and feeling detached; specific hostile environment issues including changing travel patterns and daily routines and fearing for safety; specific physical health impacts including eating disorders; increased substance abuse, and the need to seek medical care.

Table C-25-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by System and Campus – 2019

	All UH Campuses (n=382)	UH Mānoa (n=202)	UH Hilo (n=36)	UH West O'ahu	UH Community Colleges (n=133)
HAD IMPACT (NET)	75.1%	74.9%	78.7%	Not Reported n = <15	74.6%
EMOTIONAL/BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	49.7%	54.8%*	54.1%		40.8%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	31.2%	37.9%*	26.7%		22.2%
Felt helpless and hopeless	27.5%	31.6%	26.7%		22.1%
Loss of interest in daily activities	25.7%	28.6%	28.4%		19.5%
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	22.2%	26.9%*	25.2%		15.1%
Felt numb/detached	22.1%	25.0%*	26.2%		16.0%
Felt like hurting myself	9.6%	9.4%	11.1%		9.7%
Thought about suicide	9.1%	9.7%	9.7%		8.2%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	34.0%	34.6%	30.5%		34.1%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	31.0%	31.8%	29.2%		30.3%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	15.8%	18.1%	16.0%		13.6%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam	13.8%	13.8%	14.7%		14.7%
Thought about dropping out of school	12.6%	13.0%	10.7%		13.5%
Dropped classes	5.0%	4.8%	5.8%		5.6%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	34.4%	37.1%	33.1%		30.5%
Changed where I went	22.6%	25.7%*	20.9%		19.5%
Changed daily routines	20.7%	25.6%*	16.8%		15.1%
Fearful for my safety	18.3%	23.0%*	12.2%		12.7%
Changed living quarters	5.0%	6.4%	2.0%		4.1%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	34.5%	34.6%	37.5%		32.7%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	26.5%	28.9%	32.4%		19.8%
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	23.5%	26.2%	17.6%		19.2%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs	17.5%	18.3%	23.1%		15.1%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	11.0%	11.8%	18.5%*		7.3%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	14.3%	16.6%	11.2%		12.2%
Headaches/ stomach aches	7.8%	6.8%	8.4%		9.1%
Eating problems/ disorders	5.1%	8.1%*	3.5%	0.7%	
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	5.0%	6.6%*	1.2%	4.1%	
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care	3.8%	5.5%*	3.9%	1.5%	
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	1.9%	2.3%	4.1%	0.7%	
Head trauma, e.g. Concussion	1.4%	1.7%	1.3%	1.2%	
Broken bones	0.1%	-	1.3%	-	
OTHER	7.1%	6.8%	6.9%	7.7%	

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

For UHCC, only Kapi‘olani and Leeward campuses had samples sufficiently large for data presentation. The types of consequences suffered were similar for both time periods. At the two larger UHCC campuses, slightly fewer survey participants stalked in the current academic year reported consequences, though these were directional rather than significant differences: Kapi‘olani from 77.3 percent at any time while enrolled to 71.3 percent during the current period; Leeward from 78.6 percent any time while enrolled to 75.6 percent currently. Because of sample sizes below the UHIRB minimum of 15, data for 5 of 7 UHCC campuses cannot be shown.

Table C-26: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus – 2019								
	Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kapi‘olani (n=35)	Kaua‘i	Leeward (n=36)	Maui	Windward	
HAD IMPACT (NET)	Not	Not	71.3%	Not	75.6%	Not	Not	
EMOTIONAL/BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	Reported n = <15	Reported n = <15	33.4%	Reported n = <15	43.0%	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	
Felt fearful or concerned about safety			17.4%		19.9%			
Felt helpless and hopeless			14.2%		22.4%			
Loss of interest in daily activities			20.5%		20.1%			
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping			9.4%		13.9%			
Felt numb/detached			14.2%		11.4%			
Felt like hurting myself			6.5%		4.5%			
Thought about suicide			6.5%		2.2%			
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL					23.1%			28.7%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams					23.1%			24.3%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance		9.9%	20.8%					
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam		13.6%	13.6%					
Thought about dropping out of school		7.2%	13.9%					
Dropped classes		-	8.0%					
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT		25.8%	20.7%					
Changed where I went		25.8%	13.5%					
Changed daily routines		13.5%	8.9%					
Fearful for my safety		3.1%	11.2%					
Changed living quarters		2.7%	-					
SOCIAL CONDITIONS		26.5%	37.2%					
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends		15.7%	26.6%					
Withdrew from/ afraid of people		6.3%	23.9%*					
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs		3.1%	13.7%					
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities		4.2%	6.3%					
PHYSICAL HEALTH		11.2%	4.4%					
Headaches/ stomach aches		6.5%	4.4%					
Eating problems/ disorders		-	2.5%					
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances		3.2%	-					
Head trauma, e.g. Concussion		4.7%	-					
OTHER		10.2%	10.7%					

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.
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. This definition changed somewhat this year to match the new definition from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The design change also eliminated “hookups” which were included in the 2017 partnered relationship definition. In 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

As shown in the tables below, 7 in 10 students (69.7%) reported being in a partnered relationship and thus qualified for DDV questions. This percentage in a partnered relationship was significantly lower than in 2017, not surprising due to the revised definition which eliminated hookups. Among the four-year campuses, incidence ranged from 72 percent (UH Mānoa) to 74.2 percent (UH Hilo). At UH Community Colleges, fewer students (two-thirds) identified as in a partnered relationship with a low incidence at Hawai‘i CC of 61.4 percent to a high at Kaua‘i of 69.5 percent. Women, heterosexuals, LGBN, Caucasians and Hawaiians indicated higher incidence of partnered relationships. Not surprisingly, graduate and professional students were significantly more likely to be in partnered relationships than undergraduate or UHCC students.

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	
2019 (n=6288)	2017 (n=6311)	2019 (n=2488)	2017 (n=2197)	2019 (n=477)	2017 (n=453)	2019 (n=418)	2017 (n=357)	2019 (n=2905)	2017 (n=3304)
69.7%↓	79.0%	71.7%↓	78.9%	74.2%↓	80.2%	73.3%↓	82.2%	66.6%↓	78.5%

Hawai‘i		Honolulu		Kapi‘olani		Kaua‘i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
2019 (n=311)	2017 (n=331)	2019 (n=373)	2017 (n=450)	2019 (n=736)	2017 (n=863)	2019 (n=175)	2017 (n=154)	2019 (n=732)	2017 (n=851)	2019 (n=343)	2017 (n=365)	2019 (n=234)	2017 (n=291)
61.4%↓	86.8%	63.7%↓	74.5%	66.9%↓	79.0%	69.5%	77.8%	68.6%↓	78.2%	68.1%	74.9%	66.7%↓	79.8%

Gender Identity				Sexual Orientation			Ethnicity					
Female (n=3565)	Male (n=2553)	TGQN (n=129)	Decline (n=41)	Hetero (n=5061)	LGBN (n=1046)	Decline (n=170)	Caucasia (n=1076)	Hawaiian (n=1448)	Japanese (n=439)	Filipino (n=920)	Other (n=2405)	
75.2%*	62.1%	66.6%	65.8%	70.8%*	67.1%*	51.3%	75.9%*	73.5%*	65.0%	64.1%	67.6%	

University Undergraduates (n=2608)	Graduate and Professional (n=775)	Community Colleges (n=2905)
69.9%*	80.3%*	66.6%

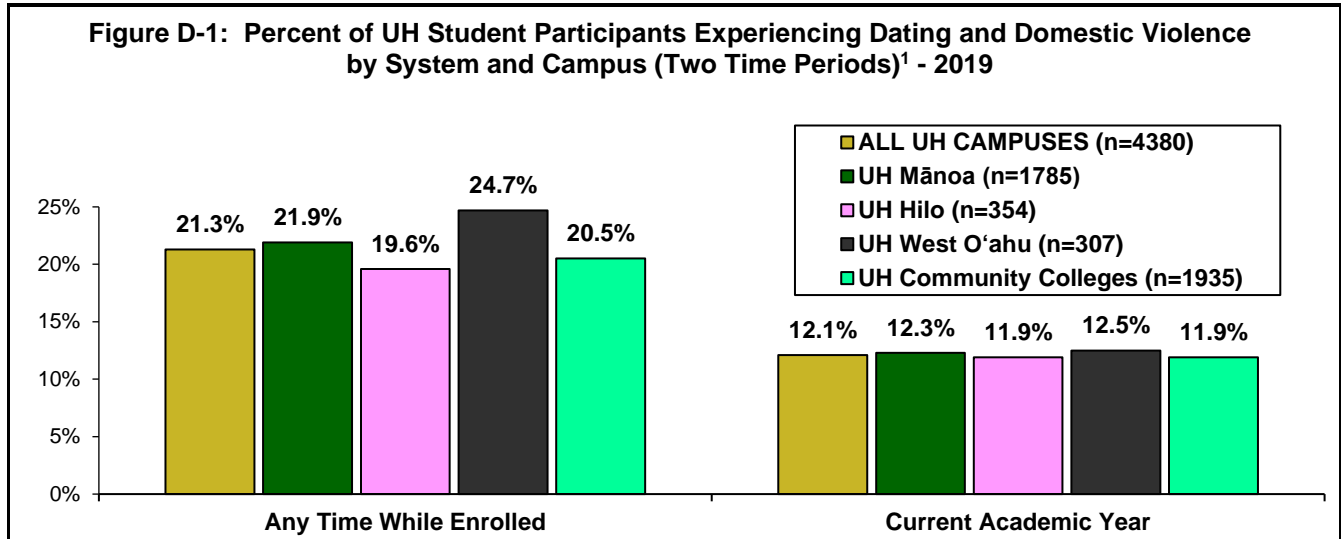
↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

*Shows a statistically significant difference across 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



1. The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on survey participants who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (69.7% of all survey participants).

Among the four types of sexual harassment and gender-based violence included in this study, dating/domestic violence showed the highest rate of prevalence among UH survey participants. Despite the narrower definition of partnered relationships with the elimination of hookups in 2019, prevalence of DDV in 2019 compared with 2017 increased directionally for the current academic year (12.1%) and significantly at any time while enrolled at UH (21.3%). At any time while enrolled, just over 1 in 5 survey participants in a partnered relationship at Mānoa (21.9%), Hilo (19.6%) and UHCC campuses (20.5%) reported experiencing dating and domestic violence (Figure D-1). At UH West O'ahu, more survey participants than at other four-year campuses experienced DDV, with a prevalence of 1 in 4 (24.7%).

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

During the current academic year, prevalence of DDV proved consistent across the UH System, four-year universities and the UHCC campuses overall. About 1 in 8 survey participants experienced DDV with rates across groups varying by just over half a percentage point. Prevalence reported by survey participants systemwide hovered at about 12.1 percent, comparable to Mānoa, Hilo and West O'ahu as well as at UHCC campuses, 11.9 percent.

Comparison with 2017

In 2017, dating and domestic violence showed the highest prevalence among survey participants among the four behaviors measured. This was again the case in 2019, and incidence increased further by both time periods.

At Any Time While Enrolled

In terms of prevalence at any time while enrolled, UH overall, the four-year campuses and the UHCC system all showed increases in DDV from 2017 to 2019. For all UH campuses, the change was significant from 19.1 percent in 2017 to 21.3 percent in 2019. The increase at UH West O‘ahu was also significant from 17.8 percent in 2017 to 24.7 percent in 2019.

UHCC and its campuses showed no significant changes from 2017 to 2019 in prevalence of DDV. Systemwide UHCC survey participants reported a slight increase in DDV incidents from 18.8 percent in 2017 to 20.5% in 2019. Over two years, Windward increased seven percentage points from 19.5% in 2017 to 26.7 in 2019, and Kapi‘olani by four percentage points from 18.8 percent in 2017 to 22.8 percent in 2019.

Current Academic Year

During the current academic year, UH survey participants likewise reported a significant increase in dating/domestic violence. 2019 prevalence in the current year on all three four-year campuses edged up though none were statistically significant on their own. In 2019, 1 in 8 (12.1%) said that they had experienced DDV in the current academic year, up directionally from 1 in 10 (10.6%) in 2017. Overall and on four-year campuses, rates of DDV in the current academic year increased about two percentage points from 2017 to 2019.

For the UHCC system, current DDV prevalence was statistically comparable in 2019 as 2017, standing at 11.9 percent and 10.7 percent respectively. However, the two-year comparison on a campus-by-campus basis revealed more variance. For the current academic year, survey participants experiencing DDV declined at two campuses, stayed virtually the same at one, and rose at the remaining four. Hawai‘i and Honolulu Community Colleges showed an almost two percentage point decrease. Kapi‘olani showed almost no variance up slightly at less than half a percent.

In contrast, 1 in 5 (20.1%) Windward Community College survey participants reported experiencing DDV during the current academic year, increasing significantly from 12.5 percent in 2017. Although not statistically significant, Leeward, Maui and Kaua‘i also showed increases of about two percentage points in DDV prevalence over the two-year period.

Table D-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence, by System, Campus and Year (Two Time Periods) ¹										
	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
	(n=4380)	(n=4984)	(n=1785)	(n=1734)	(n=354)	(n=364)	(n=307)	(n=293)	(n=1935)	(n=2594)
Any Time While Enrolled	21.3%↑	19.1%	21.9%	19.8%	19.6%	18.4%	24.7%↑	17.8%	20.5%	18.8%
Current Academic Year	12.1%↑	10.6%	12.3%	10.5%	11.9%	10.4%	12.5%	9.5%	11.9%	10.7%

↑↓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 (69.7% of all survey participants).

Table D-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Dating and Domestic Violence, by UHCC Campus and Year (Two Time Periods) ¹														
	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
	(n=191)	(n=287)	(n=238)	(n=335)	(n=493)	(n=681)	(n=121)	(n=120)	(n=502)	(n=665)	(n=234)	(n=273)	(n=156)	(n=232)
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	18.1%	20.0%	17.3%	18.9%	22.8%	18.7%	18.0%	16.4%	19.9%	18.8%	19.5%	18.5%	26.7%	19.5%
Current Academic Year	11.5%	13.2%	8.1%	9.8%	11.3%	11.0%	12.2%	10.3%	12.1%	9.9%	11.6%	9.4%	20.1%*	12.5%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

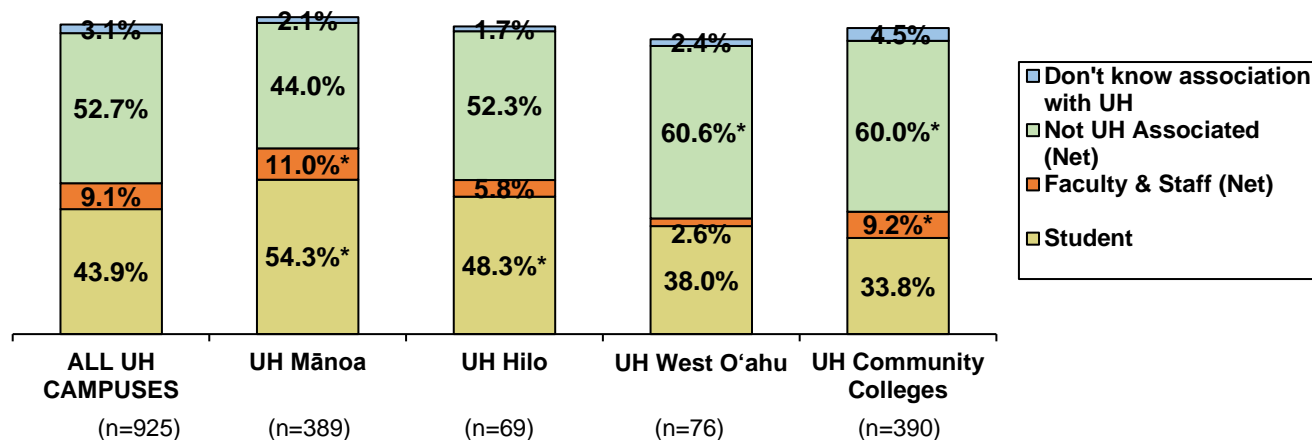
¹The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on survey participants who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (69.7% of all survey participants).

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

The 2019 study added a new question regarding the identity of the DDV offender. Hence, for DDV the offender's association or non-association cannot be compared with 2017.

Across all UH campuses, equal numbers of survey participants said that their offender was associated with UH as those who said they were not. In about half of the incidents, the offender was not associated with UH (52.7%) while half said they were either another student (43.9%) or faculty and staff (9.1%). Association with UH varied somewhat on a campus-by-campus basis. At UH Mānoa, almost two-thirds of DDV offenders were identified as UH associates: In the majority of incidents (54.3%), the DDV offender was reportedly a student with another 1 in 10 (11%) identified as UH faculty or staff. At UH Hilo, a somewhat similar pattern was found: While 52.3 percent of survey participants said their DDV offender was not associated with UH, 48.3 percent identified them as students and 5.8 percent as faculty/staff. At the smallest four-year campus, West O'ahu, 3 in 5 or 60.6 percent indicated DDV perpetrators were not associated with the UH, similar to the 60 percent at UHCC campuses overall.

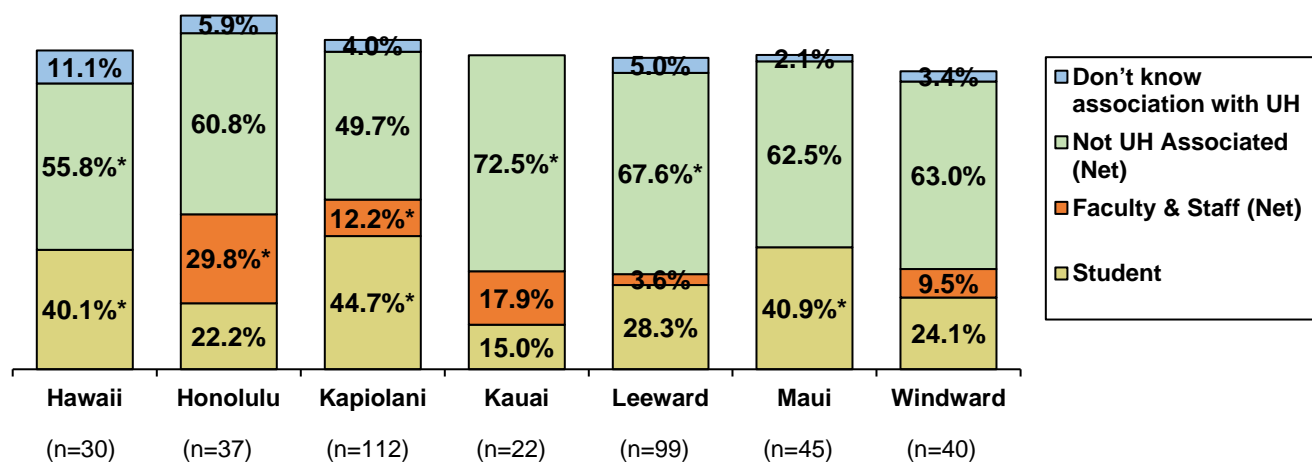
Figure D-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – Offender's Association Or Non-Association With UH by System and Campus – 2019



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

At all UHCC campuses, survey participants indicated that the majority of DDV incidents involved offenders not associated with UH. This majority ranged from just under half or 49.7 percent at Kapi‘olani Community College to 72.5 percent on Kaua‘i. Just under 7 in 10 from Leeward Community College also reported that their offender was not associated with UH (67.6%). The identity pattern of offenders associated with UH differed by campus. At Hawai‘i, Maui and Kapi‘olani community colleges, approximately 2 in 5 survey participants identified offenders as other UH students. While Honolulu Community College had a lower incidence of student offenders (22.2%), more students from this campus reported that their offender was a faculty or staff than at other campuses (29.8%). At Kaua‘i Community College, 1 in 7 reported offenders as students (15%) and 1 in 6 as faculty or staff (17.9%). At Hawai‘i and Maui campuses, none identified DDV offenders as faculty or staff.

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 UHCC Campus – 2019



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

Types of Dating/Domestic Violence Experienced

At Any Time While Enrolled

The tactics used by dating/domestic violence offenders varied little within the UH System and across campuses. UH survey participants reported higher prevalence of partners controlling or trying to control them – in terms of their behavior, relationships and the image others have of them – rather than the use or threats of physical force. For most UH four-year campuses, controlling behavior increased significantly by about two percentage points over 2017. Almost 1 in 7 indicated that their partners controlled how others see them (13.5%), 1 in 8 reported that partners controlled relationships including through isolation (12.3%), and 1 in 9 stated control included their activities (11.2%). Tactics were similar across campuses except for UH West O‘ahu. As in 2017, UHWO survey participants reported a directionally higher rate of threats of physical harm than other campuses, and dating/domestic violence incidents increased more than most campus – with use of physical force up 4.6 percentage points. However, differences were not statistically significant.

Table D-4: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled, by System, Campus and Year¹

Partner...	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O‘ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
	(n=4380)	(n=4984)	(n=1785)	(n=1734)	(n=354)	(n=364)	(n=307)	(n=293)	(n=1935)	(n=2594)
Controlled or tried to control what you do	11.2%↑	9.5%	10.2%	9.8%	8.8%	9.2%	13.7%	10.2%	12.2%↑	9.3%
Threatened to physically harm you	9.1%	8.6%	8.0%	7.7%	9.9%	10.0%	14.1%	11.2%	9.2%	8.7%
Used any kind of physical force against you	8.1%	7.5%	7.8%	7.6%	6.6%	7.9%	12.3%	7.7%	7.9%	7.3%
Isolated you from or tried to control your relationships or social activities	12.3%↑	10.8%	12.1%	10.6%	11.2%	10.5%	13.8%	10.6%	12.6%	11.0%
Controlled how others see you	13.5%↑	11.8%	13.2%	12.4%	13.6%	11.8%	16.5%↑	9.4%	13.3%	11.8%

↑Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

1. The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on survey participants who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (69.7% of all survey participants).

At the UH Community Colleges (UHCC), campus results were similar across the five tactical areas, except for partner attempts to control activities and behavior. Survey participants from UHCC overall, Kapi‘olani, and Leeward Community Colleges reported higher rates of activity control than at the other UHCC campuses. Kapi‘olani prevalence ranked highest at 13.7 percent, followed by Leeward at 13.1 percent, and UHCC overall, 12.2 percent.

Comparing results from 2019 with 2017 showed little historic variance, except for tactics relating to one’s activities and image. Across all seven community college campuses, the tactic of controlling or trying to control “what you do,” increased significantly by almost three percentage points. Since 2017, significantly more students at Windward Community College reported that their partner controlled their image, e.g., “how others see you.” This DDV tactic at WCC increased almost 9.9 percentage points.

Although tactics also did not vary too much from campus to campus, students on some campuses reported higher use of physical force and control of activities/behavior as well as image. Windward CC students

reported the highest incidence of use of physical force against them at 11.8%. This was four percentage points higher than the UHCC average. More Windward CC students also indicated that their partner tried to control how others see them. One in five Windward students who experienced DDV said this tactic was used on them. More Kapi'olani and Leeward students than those at other campuses reported partners controlling or trying to control activities.

Table D-5: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled, by UHCC Campus and Year¹

Partner...	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019 (n=191)	2017 (n=287)	2019 (n=238)	2017 (n=335)	2019 (n=493)	2017 (n=681)	2019 (n=121)	2017 (n=120)	2019 (n=502)	2017 (n=665)	2019 (n=234)	2017 (n=273)	2019 (n=156)	2017 (n=232)
Controlled or tried to control what you do	11.7%	9.1%	8.0%	6.6%	13.7%	9.4%	10.0%	5.9%	13.1%	10.1%	11.3%	11.6%	13.9%	10.0%
Threatened to physically harm you	8.9%	11.0%	6.4%	7.4%	8.9%	9.0%	9.9%	5.9%	9.5%	8.1%	8.2%	7.8%	14.0%	11.5%
Used any kind of physical force against you	8.0%	9.1%	4.4%	7.4%	7.8%	6.8%	9.3%	3.9%	8.5%	7.4%	7.3%	7.0%	11.8%	8.1%
Isolated you from or tried to control your relationship or social activities	11.8%	12.1%	11.4%	9.8%	11.8%	10.3%	10.7%	7.4%	12.8%	12.6%	12.1%	9.9%	19.7%	12.5%
Controlled how others see you	13.0%	12.3%	10.9%	12.7%	12.0%	13.0%	10.8%	7.4%	14.4%	10.7%	12.1%	11.9%	21.2%↑	11.3%

↑Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

1. The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on survey participants who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (69.7% of all survey participants).

Current Academic Year

According to survey participants, the types of tactics used against them in DDV incidents remained fairly consistent from 2017 to 2019. However, among UH students from all campuses as well as only among UHCC students who survived DDV, more reported their partners attempted to control their behavior. Overall, this tactic increased significantly from 4.8 percent in 2017 to 6.4 percent in 2019. Among UHCC survey participants, use of behavioral control as a DDV tactic rose from 4.5 percent to 7.2 percent.

Table D-6: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Dating/Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year, by System and Campus and Year¹

	All UH Campuses		UH Manoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019 (n=4380)	2017 (n=4984)	2019 (n=1785)	2017 (n=1734)	2019 (n=354)	2017 (n=364)	2019 (n=307)	2017 (n=293)	2019 (n=1935)	2017 (n=2594)
Current Academic Year	12.1%↑	10.6%	12.3%	10.5%	11.9%	10.4%	12.5%	9.5%	11.9%	10.7%
Partner controlled or tried to control what you do	6.4%↑	4.8%	5.6%	5.1%	5.7%	5.6%	6.8%	4.7%	7.2%↑	4.5%
Partner threatened to physically harm you	4.9%	4.8%	4.2%	4.0%	5.0%	5.4%	6.5%	6.8%	5.3%	5.0%
Partner used any kind of physical force against you	4.7%	4.1%	4.2%	4.2%	2.9%	3.5%	8.0%	4.3%	4.9%	4.1%
Partner isolated you from or tried to control your relationship or social activities	6.9%	6.2%	6.5%	5.6%	6.6%	6.7%	7.3%	5.3%	7.2%	6.5%
Partner controlled how others see you	7.9%	6.8%	7.5%	6.9%	8.9%	7.0%	8.3%	4.7%	7.9%	7.0%

↑Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

1. The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on survey participants who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (69.7% of all survey participants).

On each of the UHCC campuses, more survey participants in 2019 than 2017 who experienced DDV in the current academic year reported their partner controlled or tried to control what they did. In most instances higher use of behavioral control as a DDV tactic was not statistically significant, but in the case of Leeward, it was. There this tactic increased from 4.8 percent in 2017 to 8.6 percent in 2019. At Windward Community College, control of how one’s image more than doubled as a DDV tactic, from 6.4 percent in 2017 to 15.5 percent in 2019.

Table D-7: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year, by UHCC Campus and Year¹

	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019 (n=191)	2017 (n=287)	2019 (n=238)	2017 (n=335)	2019 (n=493)	2017 (n=681)	2019 (n=121)	2017 (n=120)	2019 (n=502)	2017 (n=665)	2019 (n=234)	2017 (n=273)	2019 (n=156)	2017 (n=232)
Current Academic Yr.	11.5%	13.2%	8.1%	9.8%	11.3%	11.0%	12.2%	10.3%	12.1%	9.9%	11.6%	9.4%	20.1%	12.5%
Partner controlled or tried to control what you do	7.0%	4.5%	4.9%	3.4%	7.2%	4.2%	6.7%	3.7%	8.6%↑	4.8%	6.1%	5.3%	8.9%	6.2%
Partner threatened to physically harm you	5.9%	7.7%	2.9%	3.4%	4.0%	4.8%	5.8%	3.2%	5.5%	4.4%	5.4%	4.9%	11.6%	7.1%
Partner used any kind of physical force against you	5.0%	6.4%	2.3%	2.9%	4.2%	4.0%	6.0%	1.0%	4.8%	4.0%	5.6%	4.1%	9.4%	4.8%
Partner isolated you from or tried to control your relationship or social activities	8.2%	8.3%	4.7%	5.8%	5.3%	6.2%	6.5%	6.5%	8.4%	6.7%	6.3%	5.2%	14.1%	7.6%
Partner controlled how others see you	8.4%	8.6%	5.0%	6.8%	6.4%	7.9%	6.7%	4.6%	9.1%	6.1%	6.1%	7.2%	15.5%↑	6.4%

↑Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

1. The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on survey participants who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (69.7% of all survey participants).

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

Among students who reported experiencing dating/domestic violence in the current academic year, demographic and academic factors were associated with statistically higher prevalence. Survey participants identifying as LGBN indicated the highest percentage of DDV at 18.6 percent, followed by students identifying their gender as TGQN at 15.4 percent. Women students, who comprise a large percentage of the UH student body, also reported higher prevalence of DDV than other cohorts: 1 in 7 female university undergraduates (14.5%) and female community college students (14.0%) said they experienced DDV in the current academic year, significantly higher than female graduate or professional school women or those in their senior year. Among male university undergraduates, 1 in 8 (12.4%) reported experiencing DDV, more than men graduate/professional or community college students.

About 1 in 7 Caucasians and “other” ethnicity students reported experiencing DDV in the current academic year somewhat higher than other ethnic cohorts.

Table D-8-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Dating and Domestic Violence by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2019												
	Gender Identity				Sexual Orientation			Ethnicity				
	Female (n=2681)	Male (n=1586)	TGQN (n=86)	Decline (n=27)	Hetero (n=3585)	LGBN (n=702)	Decline (n=87)	Caucasian (n=817)	Hawaiian (n=1064)	Japanese (n=286)	Filipino (n=590)	Other (n=1625)
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	24.2%*	16.2%	24.6%	25.0%	19.7%	29.3%*	21.4%	21.6%*	20.5%*	20.9%	15.9%	23.7%*
Current Academic Year	13.6%*	9.5%	15.4%*	3.9%	10.9%	18.6%*	9.1%	14.2%*	11.0%	10.2%	8.0%	13.6%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference by segment.

Table D-8-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2019										
	Disability		Residence			Club Participation				
	Yes (n=219)	No (n=4154)	Campus housing (n=444)	<15 Mins Walk (n=731)	>15 Mins Walk (n=3205)	Academic/Honor (n=1051)	Athletics (n=309)	Community Service/Culture (n=1096)	Frats/Sororities/Social (n=695)	Other (n=845)
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	28.2%*	21.0%	21.4%	22.0%	21.1%	25.3%	21.7%	25.1%	25.9%	22.0%
Current Academic Year	15.2%	12.0%	14.9%	13.0%	11.5%	13.2%	12.2%	13.1%	12.2%	11.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by segment.

Table D-8-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2019								
	Education Level			Education Level/Female				
	University Undergraduates (n=1824)	Graduate and Professional (n=622)	Community Colleges (n=1935)	Freshman (n=533)	Sophomore (n=614)	Junior (n=464)	Senior (n=698)	Grad+ Prof (n=373)
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	22.8%	19.3%	20.5%	17.9%	23.5%*	26.9%*	29.5%*	21.1%
Current Academic Year	13.6%*	8.3%	11.9%*	14.2%*	15.0%*	14.2%*	13.7%	10.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by segment.

Table D-8-4: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2019									
	Female			Male			TGQN		
	University Under-graduates (n=1125)	Graduate & Professional (n=373)	Community Colleges (n=1183)	University Under-graduates (n=665)	Graduate and Professional (n=229)	Community Colleges (n=693)	University Under-graduates (n=26)	Graduate & Professional	Community Colleges (n=46)
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	25.8%*	21.1%	23.6%	17.9%	16.8%	14.3%	18.1%	Not Reported n = <15	32.8%*
Current Academic Year	14.5%*	10.0%	14.0%*	12.4%*	5.9%	7.8%	5.2%		23.1%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by segment.

Number of Dating and Domestic Violence Offenders

Dominantly, students who reported DDV at any time while enrolled, indicated there was one offender. Just over 4 in 5 students across all UH campuses (83.9%) reported one offender. Except for UH Hilo and Maui College, this was consistent across the UH campuses.

Table D-9-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – With One or More Offenders, by System and Campus – 2019					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=926)	UH Mānoa (n=388)	UH Hilo (n=69)	UH West O’ahu (n=76)	UH Community Colleges (n=392)
Number of Offenders					
1 offender	83.9%	82.3%	91.6%*	85.2%	83.8%
2 offenders	11.5%	13.0%*	4.5%	12.0%	11.1%*
3 or more offenders	4.7%	4.7%	3.9%	2.9%	5.1%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

Table D-9-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – With One or More Offenders, by UHCC Campus – 2019							
	Hawaii (n=35)	Honolulu (n=40)	Kapiolani (n=111)	Kauai (n=22)	Leeward (n=99)	Maui (n=45)	Windward (n=40)
Number of Offenders							
1 offender	90.4%	74.9%	82.4%	79.9%	85.1%	93.1%*	78.6%
2 offenders	9.6%	12.5%	14.5%	9.8%	11.0%	5.2%	9.2%
3 or more offenders	-	12.6%*	3.1%	10.3%	3.9%	1.6%	12.2%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

A large majority of 71.7 percent of students reporting DDV identified the gender of the offender as Male. More students at UH Hilo identified the offender as Male (80.2%) than at the UHCC system (73.8%).

Across all campuses, just over 1 in 4 or 27.5 percent identified their offenders as females. At UH Mānoa (33.6%), Honolulu (29.4%) and Kapi‘olani (28.9%) campuses, the incidence of female offenders was higher than at other campuses.

Table D-10-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – Gender of Offenders by System and Campus – 2019					
	All UH Campuses (n=920)	UH Mānoa (n=385)	UH Hilo (n=69)	UH West O’ahu (n=76)	UH Community Colleges (n=390)
Male	71.7%	67.6%	80.2%*	73.4%	73.8%*
Female	27.5%	33.6%*	20.2%	25.9%	23.2%
Other gender identity	1.1%	0.2%	0.6%	2.1%	2.0%*
Don't know	2.0%	1.7%	-	0.8%	3.0%

*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 – Gender of Offenders by UHCC Campus – 2019							
	Hawai’i (n=35)	Honolulu (n=40)	Kapi’olani (n=111)	Kaua’i (n=22)	Leeward (n=99)	Maui (n=43)	Windward (n=40)
Male	77.5%*	51.6%	69.6%*	90.2%*	76.4%*	76.7%*	85.9%*
Female	20.0%*	29.4%*	28.9%*	14.1%	25.0%*	23.3%*	4.6%
Other gender identity	-	5.8%	1.5%	-	-	-	9.5%
Don't know	2.5%	13.2%*	2.8%	-	1.6%	1.7%	-

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

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

Across all UH campuses, almost equal numbers of students reported 1 DDV incident or 3 to 5 incidents during the current academic year . While 1 in 6 (16.8%) said they experienced one incident of DDV, 1 in 7 (14.2%) indicated 3 to 5 incidents. Just under 1 in 8 (11.4%) reported two incidents. However, from a historical tracking perspective, significantly more students across all campuses reported a high volume of incidents: in 2019, 1 in 10 reported experiencing DDV 10 or more times, compared with 6.9% in 2017. At UH West O’ahu, 10 or more DDV incidents increased four times to 13.5%.

Table D-11-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by System, Campus and Year										
Number of Incidents	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O’ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
	(n=928)	(n=948)	(n=389)	(n=342)	(n=69)	(n=66)	(n=76)	(n=52)	(n=393)	(n=488)
0 times	42.8%	44.4%	43.7%	46.6%	39.3%	43.0%	49.4%	46.9%	41.3%	42.9%
1 time	16.8%	14.0%	19.1%	15.0%	15.3%	14.8%	15.0%	12.3%	15.0%	13.5%
2 times	11.4%	14.2%	10.7%	14.5%	16.1%	12.3%	9.2%	18.9%	11.7%	13.8%
3-5 times	14.2%	16.1%	14.4%	15.0%	13.3%	17.3%	9.6%	9.3%	15.1%	17.3%
6-9 times	4.8%	4.3%	4.4%	2.8%	4.0%	5.5%	3.4%	9.2%	5.6%	4.6%
10 or more times	10.0%↑	6.9%	7.7%	6.1%	12.0%	7.2%	13.5%↑	3.4%	11.2%	7.9%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

At UHCC campuses, more than 1 in 5 survey participants on the Hawai'i campus and about 1 in 7 on the Leeward, Maui and Kaua'i campuses reported more 10 or more DDV incidents in the current academic year.

Table D-11-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year														
Number of Incidence	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019 (n=35)	2017 (n=58)	2019 (n=40)	2017 (n=63)	2019 (n=111)	2017 (n=128)	2019 (n=22)	2017 (n=20)	2019 (n=100)	2017 (n=125)	2019 (n=45)	2017 (n=49)	2019 (n=40)	2017 (n=45)
0 times	36.7%	34.3%	51.3%*	48.2%	50.1%*	41.3%	32.3%	36.9%	39.2%	47.3%	40.5%	47.9%	22.0%	35.7%
1 time	2.5%	13.4%	7.9%	10.7%	15.5%*	11.1%	14.7%	37.4%	17.1%*	14.8%	19.0%*	12.6%	22.1%*	11.3%
2 times	9.7%	9.2%	9.6%	12.1%	13.1%	15.8%	21.3%	5.8%	11.5%	15.8%	6.9%	13.6%	12.6%	14.4%
3-5 times	14.8%	23.8%	17.1%	19.5%	10.1%	19.0%	10.3%	13.4%	13.4%	11.7%	19.1%	11.9%	29.8%*	24.7%
6-9 times	14.1%	11.7%	11.8%	5.0%	4.0%	3.0%	5.0%	-	4.8%	3.3%	-	4.3%	5.6%	5.7%
10 or more times	22.2%*	7.6%	2.3%	4.5%	7.2%	9.9%	16.4%	6.5%	13.9%*	7.0%	14.5%*	9.7%	7.9%	8.2%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Relationship to Assaulted Participants

Among all UH survey participants, a clear majority of almost 4 in 5 (78%) reporting DDV said that they had been involved in a relationship with their offender at the time of the incident. Across the 10 campuses, between two-thirds (64.3% at Honolulu CC) and nine-tenths (89.3% at Maui CC) reported the offender as a current partner. Just under 1 in 5 (18.7%) of all survey participants experiencing DDV indicated they had had a prior relationship with the offender. The third most mentioned relationship overall was that of friend, acquaintance or classmate (12.9%) though the incidence of this response varied from campus to campus with a low of 5.9 percent at Windward CC and a high of 17.2 percent at UH Hilo.

Table D-12-1: 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 – 2019					
	All UH Campuses (n=923)	UH Mānoa (n=388)	UH Hilo (n=69)	UH West O'ahu (n=75)	UH Community Colleges (n=391)
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	78.0%	79.5%	75.2%	84.1%	75.9%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	18.7%	21.4%	15.5%	12.7%	17.8%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	1.4%	1.2%	0.7%	2.6%	1.5%
Co-worker	1.7%	1.1%	1.9%	2.2%	2.1%
Boss or supervisor	0.6%	0.6%	-	-	0.9%
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	12.9%	14.2%	17.2%	13.5%	10.7%
Stranger	1.6%	1.5%	2.2%	-	1.9%
Other	3.9%	2.7%	5.4%	2.8%	5.1%
Don't know	3.8%	1.9%	4.0%	1.2%	6.2%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

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 – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by UHCC Campus – 2019							
	Hawai'i (n=35)	Honolulu (n=39)	Kapi'olani (n=111)	Kaua'i (n=22)	Leeward (n=99)	Maui (n=45)	Windward (n=40)
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	67.8%	64.3%	73.6%	76.9%	74.4%	89.3%*	88.7%*
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	26.3%	22.2%	14.0%	15.3%	19.9%	9.4%	22.8%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	-	-	4.2%	-	1.1%	-	-
Co-worker	-	4.0%	1.9%	-	4.6%	-	-
Boss or supervisor	-	3.9%	1.7%	-	-	-	-
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	13.0%	6.8%	12.8%	11.0%	12.2%	7.7%	5.9%
Stranger	-	3.0%	2.9%	-	1.4%	3.3%	-
Other	9.9%	9.7%	2.9%	4.7%	6.1%	6.0%	-
Don't know	10.4%	13.2%	5.3%	7.2%	5.7%	5.2%	-

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

Relationship of Influence or Control by Offender

Across the UH campuses, most students reporting DDV indicated that their offender had a relationship of influence or control over them. Those saying that their offender was not in a position of influence or control ranged from about 1 in 5 at Hawai'i and Kaua'i campuses to 3.5% at Windward Community College. In other words, between 8 in 10 to more than 9 in 10 UH students experienced DDV from persons who were in a position of influence/ control over some aspect of their lives.

Across all campuses, just over half reported that their offender had control over their relationship with family and/or friends (52.5%) or their everyday activities (50.5%). One quarter of all UH students said their offender influenced or controlled their academic or professional careers. Significantly more survey participants from Windward CC (35.6%) and Leeward CC (28%) selected this response than at other campuses. Among all UH survey participants, 23 percent reported offenders as having control over their finances, while among UHCC students, that incidence was 26.9 percent. The highest percentage of UHCC students reporting that offenders exercised influence or control over their social standing came from Maui College (31%) and Hawai'i CC (29.8%).

Table D-13-1: 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 – 2019					
	All UH Campuses (n=913)	UH Manoa (n=385)	UH Hilo (n=66)	UH West O'ahu (n=74)	UH Community Colleges (n=388)
Any type of influence/control (NET)	74.7%	75.8%	71.2%	67.3%	75.8%
Everyday activities	50.5%	48.1%	42.9%	48.6%	54.5%*
Academic or professional career	25.2%	25.2%	19.8%	28.6%	25.3%
Finances	23.0%	19.2%	19.3%	26.1%	26.9%*
Popularity/ social standing	21.2%	21.0%	20.0%	21.7%	21.6%
Relationship with family and/or friends	52.5%	53.5%	48.7%	53.9%	52.0%
Other type of influence or control	18.0%	17.7%	27.1%*	16.5%	17.1%
No influence or control over any of the above	14.9%	16.6%	19.2%	17.2%	12.0%
I do not know	10.3%	7.6%	9.6%	15.5%	12.2%*

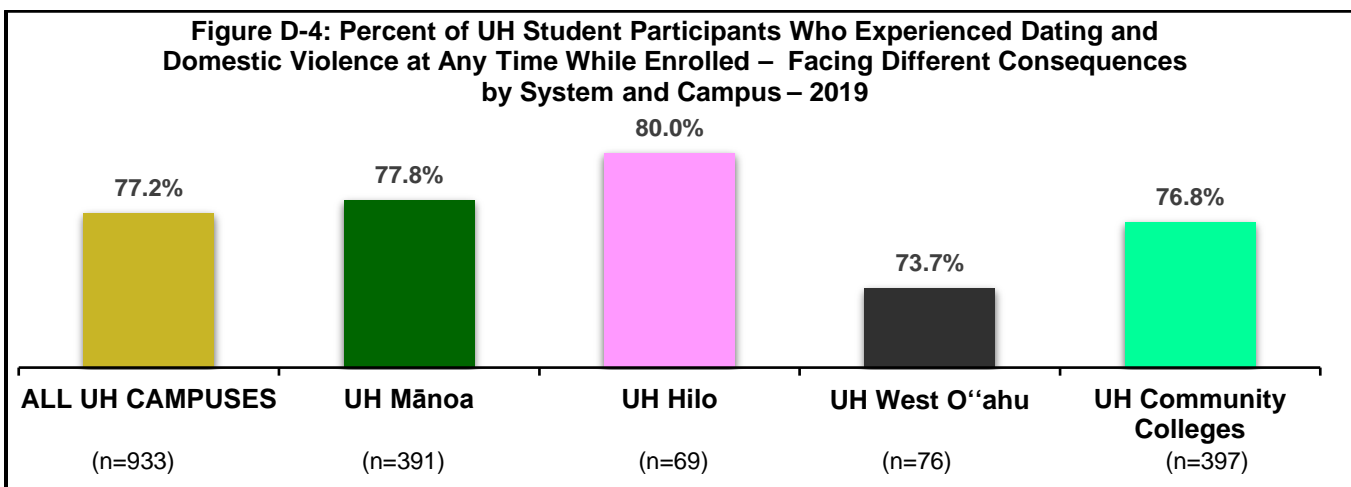
*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Table D-13-2: 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 System and Campus – 2019							
	Hawaii (n=35)	Honolulu (n=37)	Kapiolani (n=111)	Kauai (n=22)	Leeward (n=99)	Maui (n=45)	Windward (n=39)
Any type of influence/control (NET)	65.4%	68.1%	75.5%	71.5%	77.4%	74.1%	92.9%*
Everyday activities	54.7%	45.2%	50.0%	46.9%	60.7%	54.4%	65.1%
Academic or professional career	29.7%	31.1%	14.9%	20.7%	28.0%*	30.6%	35.6%*
Finances	34.8%	24.6%	21.6%	16.0%	29.7%	26.0%	37.7%
Popularity/ social standing	29.8%*	21.3%	21.5%	20.7%	12.0%	31.0%*	29.0%
Relationship with family and/or friends	62.9%	43.5%	44.5%	45.9%	54.7%	59.3%	59.9%
Other type of influence or control	19.4%	12.1%	16.2%	24.5%	18.3%	18.6%	13.2%
No influence or control over any of the above	20.9%*	10.5%	11.2%	21.3%	11.3%	13.0%	3.5%
I do not know	13.8%	21.4%*	13.2%	7.2%	11.3%	12.9%	3.6%

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

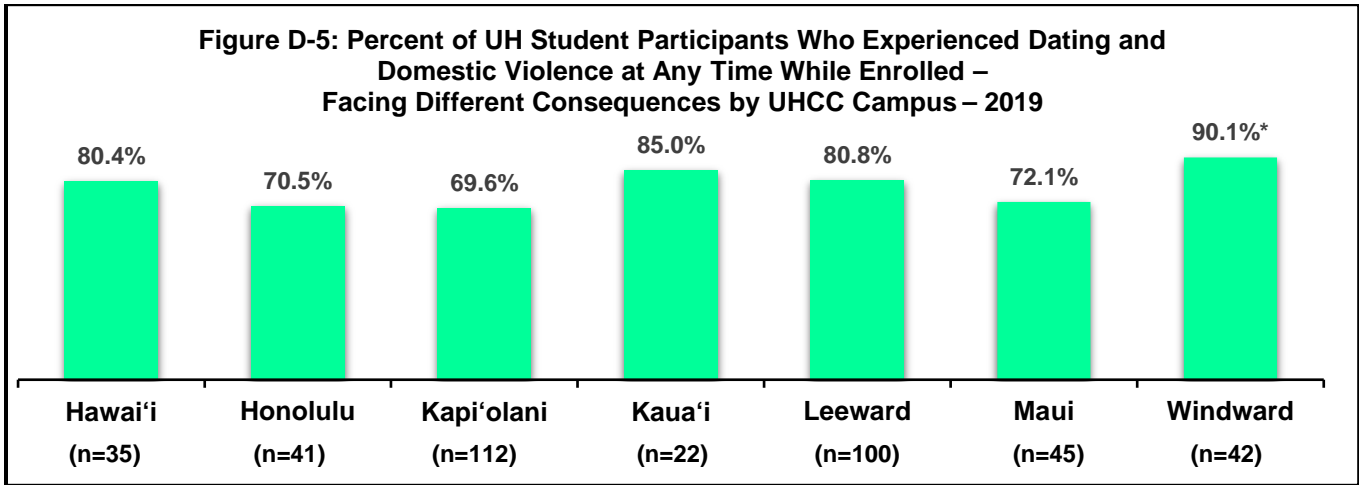
Consequences of Dating/Domestic Violence Experiences

At Any Time While Enrolled



*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

A large majority of survey participants reporting DDV indicated that the incidents resulted in significant consequences for them. Among all student participants experiencing DDV, more than 3 in 4 (77.2%) suffered impacts in at least one of the following areas: academic/ professional; emotional/ mental health; physical health; social conditions or hostile environment. In the questionnaire, examples of impacts were described under each of these headings. Although at most campuses, between 75 to 85 percent of students suffered consequences, at Windward, 9 in 10 suffered consequences. For all categories of impacts, more Windward students reported being affected.



*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

The highest incidence of survey participants experiencing DDV said that they suffered emotional and mental health problems. Two-thirds (64.8%) reported this DDV impact across all 10 campuses. Results were similar from campus to campus, except for Windward CC, where significantly more at 4 in 5 (78.9%) reported this DDV consequence.

Across the 10 campuses, more than 2 in 5 (44.4%) said they were academically and professionally affected. Those experiencing academic and professional consequences reported difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams; missing an assignment or exam deadline; dropping classes; lower academic performance and considering dropping out of school. As shown in the graph below, results among all survey participants show difficulty concentrating on studies, assignment and exams as the most common academic impact, reported by 40.8 percent. More than 1 in 6 considered dropping out of UH, and 1 in 8 indicated that they dropped classes due to consequences of their DDV experiences.

A similar number of students overall indicated social consequences of DDV (44.2%). This incidence was fairly consistent across UHCC campuses, except for Windward CC and Hawai'i CC where this rose to 58.6 percent and 58.1% of students, respectively.

While a quarter of UH students from all campuses reported impacts to their physical health (26.2%), at Windward CC and UH West O'ahu, that incidence hovered at 2 in 5 or 42.2 percent and 39.1 percent, respectively. Somewhat fewer across the UH System (22.4%) faced a hostile environment after experiencing DDV, with Windward CC students reporting a significantly higher incidence of 38.6 percent.

Among those experiencing DDV, the incidence of consequences vs. no consequences was highest for female graduate or professional school students. Nine out of 10 (91.1%) or almost all women graduate/professional school students experiencing DDV had negative consequences. This is 14 percentage points higher than the 77.1 percent of students from all 10 campuses reporting consequences. The incidence for this cohort was also significantly higher for students who are female, TGQN, LGBN, Caucasian, Hawaiian, and with disabilities.

Table D-14-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by System and Campus – 2019

	All UH Campuses (n=933)	UH Manoa (n=391)	UH Hilo (n=69)	UH West Oahu (n=76)	UH Community Colleges (n=397)
HAD IMPACT (NET)	77.2%	77.8%	80.0%	73.7%	76.8%
EMOTIONAL/BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	64.8%	65.3%	71.3%	69.4%	62.2%
Felt helpless and hopeless	43.0%	40.9%	45.9%	52.2%	42.9%
Felt numb/detached	40.4%	39.8%	45.2%	47.1%	39.0%
Loss of interest in daily activities	39.8%	36.1%	48.7%*	54.0%*	39.3%
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	31.1%	29.7%	41.7%*	39.6%	29.0%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	22.9%	21.1%	25.1%	31.0%	22.7%
Felt like hurting myself	19.0%	15.8%	22.3%	35.0%*	18.5%
Thought about suicide	17.0%	15.2%	17.5%	27.8%*	16.6%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	44.4%	42.8%	42.4%	53.2%	44.6%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	40.8%	40.2%	41.7%	47.3%	40.1%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	28.4%	26.7%	28.6%	42.6%*	27.4%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam	26.9%	23.4%	26.5%	42.1%*	27.6%
Thought about dropping out of school	17.8%	13.7%	15.6%	27.5%*	20.4%*
Dropped classes	12.4%	7.1%	12.3%	20.4%*	16.2%*
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	44.2%	43.3%	47.7%	49.3%	43.6%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	38.5%	37.9%	43.6%	43.2%	37.2%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs	23.9%	23.9%	26.4%	35.2%*	21.3%
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	23.4%	20.4%	29.4%	36.4%*	22.7%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	15.0%	12.9%	18.2%	23.7%*	14.9%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	26.2%	22.4%	30.0%	39.1%*	26.8%
Headaches/ stomach aches	15.4%	13.3%	19.7%	25.4%*	14.8%
Eating problems/ disorders	14.3%	11.7%	15.8%	28.7%*	14.0%
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	9.6%	9.3%	9.4%	13.6%	9.3%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	8.3%	7.8%	6.6%	14.5%	8.0%
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care	7.1%	6.0%	6.7%	15.4%*	6.6%
Head trauma, e.g. Concussion	2.2%	1.1%	4.4%	5.4%	2.1%
Chipped or knocked out teeth	0.8%	-	0.7%	-	1.7%
Broken bones	0.5%	0.2%	-	1.5%	0.7%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	22.4%	19.8%	22.9%	25.7%	24.2%
Changed daily routines	14.3%	12.7%	13.4%	14.6%	16.0%
Changed where I went	13.2%	12.8%	13.5%	15.4%	13.0%
Fearful for my safety	11.3%	11.5%	8.7%	15.7%	10.6%
Changed living quarters	7.1%	6.0%	13.0%*	2.8%	8.1%*
OTHER	4.2%	4.0%	6.4%	3.1%	4.3%

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

Table D-14-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus – 2019

	Hawai'i (n=35)	Honolulu (n=41)	Kapi'olani (n=112)	Kaua'i (n=22)	Leeward (n=100)	Maui (n=45)	Windward (n=42)
HAD IMPACT (NET)	80.4%	70.5%	69.6%	85.0%	80.8%	72.1%	90.1%*
EMOTIONAL/BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	61.5%	53.6%	55.1%	68.1%	67.5%	58.2%	78.9%*
Felt helpless and hopeless	51.8%	37.2%	36.0%	48.6%	45.6%	38.6%	55.4%
Felt numb/detached	36.7%	31.6%	35.4%	54.4%	40.5%	39.1%	46.3%
Loss of interest in daily activities	45.0%	40.9%	31.5%	37.8%	37.5%	36.6%	61.8%*
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	39.2%*	33.3%	17.9%	34.1%	30.8%*	29.4%	38.3%*
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	32.3%	16.7%	16.8%	34.5%	23.0%	25.6%	26.3%
Felt like hurting myself	29.5%*	6.9%	15.1%	23.6%	19.2%*	21.0%	22.6%
Thought about suicide	29.4%	11.1%	12.4%	29.6%	15.6%	15.3%	19.5%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	53.7%	46.7%	37.6%	48.8%	43.0%	49.2%	50.3%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	42.8%	43.3%	32.0%	41.7%	39.7%	45.5%	50.3%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	29.9%	33.2%	22.8%	20.2%	26.0%	32.1%	33.9%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam	32.0%	28.6%	20.7%	15.3%	28.5%	36.2%	36.5%
Thought about dropping out of school	40.1%*	19.7%	13.0%	17.5%	20.3%	24.9%	21.1%
Dropped classes	29.9%*	23.3%	8.8%	10.6%	14.5%	13.8%	27.3%*
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	58.1%*	41.1%	37.6%	47.4%	42.0%	37.0%	58.6%*
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	50.5%	36.3%	33.1%	42.5%	35.9%	29.4%	47.2%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs	35.2%*	22.1%	15.3%	28.3%	22.6%	15.0%	24.9%
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	26.1%	27.5%	20.6%	22.5%	24.8%	20.6%	18.4%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	21.4%	16.6%	9.8%	21.3%	17.2%	7.3%	20.8%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	36.1%	23.9%	20.4%	22.8%	25.3%	29.7%	42.2%*
Headaches/ stomach aches	31.3%*	10.3%	6.8%	10.3%	16.5% H	18.4%	21.7%
Eating problems/ disorders	31.0%*	9.7%	10.8%	15.7%	9.7%	14.4%	21.3%
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	18.2%	3.9%	7.2%	10.8%	5.9%	16.4%	12.5%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	16.0%	11.9%	4.0%	7.2%	9.1%	7.6%	6.5%
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care	5.4%	6.9%	4.3%	-	4.3%	7.5%	21.1%*
Head trauma, e.g. Concussion	2.4%	4.8%	-	-	3.1%	-	6.3%
Chipped or knocked out teeth	4.9%	1.7%	-	5.4%	1.8%	-	3.1%
Broken bones	-	3.0%	-	-	1.5%	-	-
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	33.6%	25.2%	18.6%	14.2%	22.4%	25.9%	38.6%*
Changed daily routines	31.0%*	15.9%	12.2%	9.3%	12.9%	13.3%	27.4%
Changed where I went	25.7%*	15.7%	7.6%	-	11.1%	15.0%	23.6%
Fearful for my safety	21.0%	13.1%	7.7%	-	10.1%	18.7%	5.7%
Changed living quarters	17.5%*	8.1%	2.7%	4.3%	8.6%	12.8%	10.6%
OTHER	9.1%	1.8%	6.2%	-	3.7%	5.7%	-

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Current Academic Year

The incidence of survey participants who experienced DDV in the current academic year and the consequences suffered were similar to the any time while enrolled time period. Among current DDV survivors, between 76.7 to 91.6 percent reported consequences. Similarly, emotional and behavioral health problems were most commonly reported (68.5% for all survey participants). Four in 10 indicated social consequences or academic or professional problems with 1 in 6 (18%) considering dropping out of school.

Table D-15-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by System and Campus – 2019					
	All UH Campuses (n=531)	UH Mānoa (n=219)	UH Hilo (n=42)	UH West O’ahu (n=38)	UH Community Colleges (n=231)
HAD IMPACT (NET)	80.3%	76.7%	85.6%	75.5%	83.7%
EMOTIONAL/BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	68.5%	65.8%	77.0%	68.6%	69.6%
Felt helpless and hopeless	45.9%	41.6%	49.2%	52.1%	48.4%
Felt numb/detached	43.9%	43.8%	47.0%	45.9%	43.2%
Loss of interest in daily activities	43.3%	38.8%	58.0%*	53.2%	43.1%
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	33.9%	32.5%	42.4%	43.7%	32.1%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	23.2%	21.4%	23.5%	28.1%	24.1%
Felt like hurting myself	20.8%	16.8%	23.6%	42.0%*	20.6%
Thought about suicide	19.3%	16.8%	17.9%	33.2%*	19.6%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	41.6%	37.3%	45.2%	52.8%	43.2%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	39.2%	35.4%	45.2%	47.2%	40.3%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	25.5%	22.5%	25.9%	40.2%*	25.8%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam	25.5%	19.7%	27.0%	37.2%*	28.7%*
Thought about dropping out of school	18.0%	16.1%	21.0%	21.0%	18.7%
Dropped classes	10.5%	6.5%	14.0%	12.1%	13.5%*
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	45.3%	43.1%	56.9%	51.9%	44.2%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	38.7%	37.2%	51.2%	39.8%	37.6%
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	24.6%	23.0%	31.6%	42.7%*	21.8%
Stopped/reduced participating in extra-curricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs	24.0%	24.0%	27.6%	36.4%	21.3%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	13.8%	12.0%	16.4%	22.1%	13.6%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	25.5%	23.3%	26.5%	41.6%*	24.7%
Eating problems/ disorders	14.1%	12.9%	12.4%	33.8%*	12.4%
Headaches/ stomach aches	13.9%	12.0%	19.4%	20.2%	13.6%
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	10.1%	11.6%	5.6%	11.9%	9.2%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	7.7%	7.7%	5.1%	17.7%	6.6%
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care	6.4%	5.9%	3.9%	13.1%	6.4%
Head trauma, e.g. Concussion	2.4%	1.0%	5.1%	10.6%*	2.0%
Chipped or knocked out teeth	1.2%	-	1.2%	-	2.6%
Broken bones	0.4%	-	-	3.1%	0.3%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	22.2%	18.4%	23.6%	26.0%	25.0%
Changed daily routines	14.3%	13.1%	10.5%	14.7%	16.0%
Changed where I went	12.3%	11.9%	10.7%	16.6%	12.2%
Fearful for my safety	10.2%	10.6%	8.5%	14.5%	9.3%
Changed living quarters	6.1%	5.1%	12.2%	5.5%	6.1%
OTHER	4.9%	5.8%	7.0%	-	4.5%

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

Generally, more UHCC student participants experiencing DDV reported consequences, ranging from 91.6 percent at the Hawai'i campus and 91.3 percent at Windward to 71.5 percent at Honolulu. The consequences experienced were similar overall and in rank order.

Table D-15-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus – 2019							
	Hawai'i (n=22)	Honolulu (n=19)	Kapi'olani (n=56)	Kaua'i (n=15)	Leeward (n=61)	Maui (n=27)	Windward (n=31)
HAD IMPACT (NET)	91.6%	71.5%	82.1%	84.8%	87.9%	69.9%	91.3%*
EMOTIONAL/BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	70.7%	55.0%	66.8%	69.2%	72.8%	61.0%	83.9%*
Felt helpless and hopeless	59.9%	39.9%	45.9%	61.3%	44.5%	37.9%	60.3%
Felt numb/detached	49.9%	28.1%	35.6%	55.7%	47.2%	41.4%	49.0%
Loss of interest in daily activities	49.2%	35.2%	37.5%	38.5%	41.5%	40.4%	61.2%
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	49.0%*	39.2%	19.5%	39.8%	35.8%	24.9%	34.0%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	38.3%	22.0%	18.6%	40.3%	22.4%	21.7%	22.9%
Felt like hurting myself	42.6%*	8.3%	19.3%	24.3%	14.3%	25.9%	20.9%
Thought about suicide	42.3%*	12.7%	17.7%	33.1%	13.8%	19.1%	16.8%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	63.5%	34.3%	38.9%	38.1%	41.3%	50.1%	42.2%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	51.0%	34.3%	35.9%	38.1%	37.7%	50.1%	42.2%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	39.3%	19.6%	25.3%	15.7%	22.5%	30.6%	28.1%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam	42.7%	19.6%	24.9%	15.3%	28.7%	40.1%	27.9%
Thought about dropping out of school	51.3%*	4.0%	12.3%	7.9%	17.8%*	27.6%*	15.4%
Dropped classes	30.5%	12.5%	8.4%	8.3%	10.0%	17.7%	16.5%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	61.1%	32.2%	40.8%	52.2%	44.5%	34.6%	49.5%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	53.3%*	32.2%	36.7%	45.0%	38.1%	25.2%	38.1%
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	27.7%	28.2%	21.3%	15.4%	28.3%	13.0%	12.4%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs	38.5%*	12.3%	13.2%	31.3%	26.3%*	9.6%	24.9%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	25.8%	8.4%	9.4%	21.0%	15.5%	-	20.0%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	35.5%	30.8%	15.2%	15.9%	22.0%	28.6%	36.1%
Eating problems/ disorders	27.4%	11.0%	10.8%	15.9%	9.4%	9.2%	12.2%
Headaches/ stomach aches	31.8%*	15.4%	8.2%	7.9%	11.9%	15.9%	13.0%
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	15.2%	8.4%	5.1%	15.9%	5.6%	18.8%	8.1%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	15.8%	12.2%	4.2%	-	5.5%	3.6%	8.6%
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care	4.0%	8.4%	2.2%	-	7.1%	6.3%	15.9%
Head trauma, e.g. Concussion	3.8%	3.9%	-	-	2.7%	-	4.4%
Chipped or knocked out teeth	7.8%	-	-	7.9%	2.9%	-	4.2%
Broken bones	-	-	-	-	1.3%	-	-
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	31.6%	20.9%	22.1%	21.0%	24.1%	16.3%	39.1%
Changed daily routines	31.6%*	8.4%	14.8%	13.7%	12.3%	6.8%	28.2%*
Changed where I went	23.2%	16.3%	7.4%	-	11.9%	9.5%	19.3%
Fearful for my safety	15.7%	13.0%	5.9%	-	10.3%	12.9%	7.6%
Changed living quarters	15.1%	4.0%	1.7%	6.3%	5.3%	5.9%	10.3%
OTHER	14.4%	-	6.8%	-	3.9%	3.7%	-

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

NONCONSENSUAL SEXUAL CONTACT

Survey Questions Used to Identify Nonconsensual Sexual Contact (NSC)

Nonconsensual sexual contact experience was queried using a number of variables — time period, type of contact, and tactic used — and was analyzed both discretely and in different combinations.

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

- At any time while enrolled at UH
- Since the beginning of the Fall 2018 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 specific 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 2018).

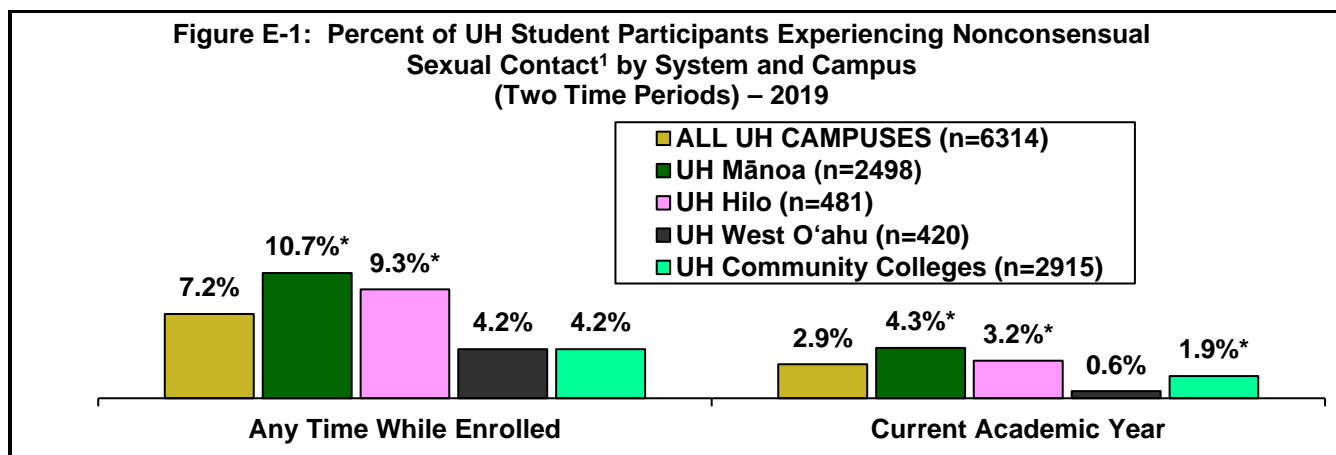
Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact (Aggregate or Net of Sexual Touching or Sexual Penetration) At Any Time While Enrolled at UH

Nonconsensual sexual contact (sexual penetration or sexual touching) prevalence rates showed mixed direction, depending on the time frame of measurement. When asked for “any time while enrolled at UH,” 1 in 14 UH students across all campuses participating in the 2019 UH Survey reported experiencing NSC. For all UH campuses, prevalence increased slightly from 6.3 percent in 2017 to 7.2 percent in 2019. The UH community colleges prevalence rate for all seven campuses likewise also showed slight increases from 3.1 percent in 2017 to 4.2 percent in 2019. Neither increase, however, is statistically significant.

Among the four-year campuses, student participants from Mānoa (10.7%) and Hilo (9.3%) reported higher prevalence than West O‘ahu (4.2%), similar to the 2017 pattern. Slightly more Mānoa students participating in the 2019 study indicated experiencing NSC – from 10.2 percent in 2017 to 10.7 percent in 2019. UH Hilo prevalence increased from 7.5 percent in 2017 to 9.3 percent in 2019. The differences in rates over two years were not statistically significant. UH West O‘ahu showed identical prevalence in 2017 and 2019 at 4.2 percent.

For community colleges, the prevalence direction was split: Students at 4 of 7 campuses reported an increase in NSC prevalence at any time while enrolled, and a decrease at 2 of 7 campuses. The increase was statistically significant at Windward, where NSC prevalence at any time while enrolled almost tripled from 3.3 percent in 2017 to 9.3 percent in 2019. Those UHCC campuses showing slight increases that were not statistically significant over 2017 included Kapi‘olani from 4.7 percent in 2017 to 5.3 percent in 2019; Hawai‘i from 3.9 percent in 2017 to 5.1 percent in 2019, and Honolulu from 2.1 percent in 2017 to 3.8 in 2019.

Decline in NSC prevalence rates were evident on three campuses. Students at Maui experienced a statistically significant two-thirds decline in NSC prevalence at any time while enrolled, from 4.4 percent in 2017 to 1.3 percent in 2019. Kaua‘i prevalence decreased from 4.3 percent to 2.8 percent and Leeward from 3.4 percent in 2017 to 3.2 percent in 2019, although neither was statistically significant.



*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

1. This includes Nonconsensual Sexual Contact achieved by any of the tactics used by offender.

Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact During the Current Academic Year

As with each of the four sexual harassment and gender violence behaviors studied for this report, prevalence rates were estimated for the current academic year and for any time while enrolled. Current academic year covered the Fall 2018 semester and the Spring 2019 semester. As the most recent measurement, it is especially relevant to policy and program development. Where possible, this time period is used. However, for many questions using current school year gender violence resulted in sample sizes too small to meet UHIRB reporting standards. Consequently, the time period may vary to facilitate meaningful reporting of results.

For the current academic year, 2.9 percent of survey participants across all campuses reported experiencing nonconsensual sexual contact. Prevalence was statistically higher at UH Mānoa (4.3%) and UH Hilo (3.2%).

Comparisons with 2017

Compared with two years ago, the NSC prevalence rate across the UH System showed virtually no change. In 2017 2.8 percent of survey participants indicated that they had experienced NSC, and in 2019 that rate is 2.9 percent. Although not statistically significant, all three four-year campuses showed slight reductions in NSC prevalence. Although survey participants from the Mānoa campus showed a higher rate than other four-year campuses, the percent of survey participants reporting this experience decreased slightly from 4.7 percent in 2017 to 4.3 percent in 2019. From 2017 to 2019, NSC also decreased at Hilo from 3.8 percent to 3.2 percent, and at West O‘ahu from 1.3 percent to 0.6 percent.

Table E-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact¹ by System, Campus and Year (Two Time Periods)

	All UH Campuses		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O‘ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019 (n=6314)	2017 (n=6311)	2019 (n=2498)	2017 (n=2197)	2019 (n=481)	2017 (n=453)	2019 (n=420)	2017 (n=357)	2019 (n=2915)	2017 (n=3304)
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	7.2%	6.3%	10.7%	10.2%	9.3%	7.5%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	3.7%
Current Academic Year	2.9%	2.8%	4.3%	4.7%	3.2%	3.8%	0.6%	1.3%	1.9%	1.5%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

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

On a two-year comparative basis, the NSC prevalence rate varied by campus – three campuses showed increases, two were flat and two declined. For the UHCC system in 2019, 1.9 percent of community college survey participants experienced NSC, compared with 1.5 percent in 2017. Over the two-year period, Leeward decreased slightly from 1.3 to 0.8 as did Maui from 1.7 percent to 0.5 percent. Hawai‘i and Kaua‘i reported identical prevalence rates of 2.8 percent in both years.

In contrast, almost five times more Windward campus survey participants reported experiencing NSC – from 1.0 percent in 2017 to 4.9 percent in 2019. This increase was statistically significant. Honolulu and Kapi‘olani also showed slight increases from 0.3 to 1.2 percent, and from 1.8 to 2.5 percent for 2017 and 2019, respectively. These changes, however, were not statistically significant.

	Hawai‘i		Honolulu		Kapi‘olani		Kaua‘i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019 (n=311)	2017 (n=331)	2019 (n=373)	2017 (n=450)	2019 (n=740)	2017 (n=863)	2019 (n=175)	2017 (n=154)	2019 (n=738)	2017 (n=851)	2019 (n=343)	2017 (n=365)	2019 (n=234)	2017 (n=291)
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	5.1%	3.9%	3.8%	2.1%	5.3%	4.7%	2.8%	4.3%	3.2%	3.4%	1.3%↓	4.4%	9.3%↑	3.3%
Current Academic Year	2.8%	2.8%	1.2%	0.3%	2.5%	1.8%	2.8%	2.8%	0.8%	1.3%	0.5%	1.7%	4.9%↑	1.0%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.
1. Includes Nonconsensual Sexual Contact achieved by offenders using any tactic.

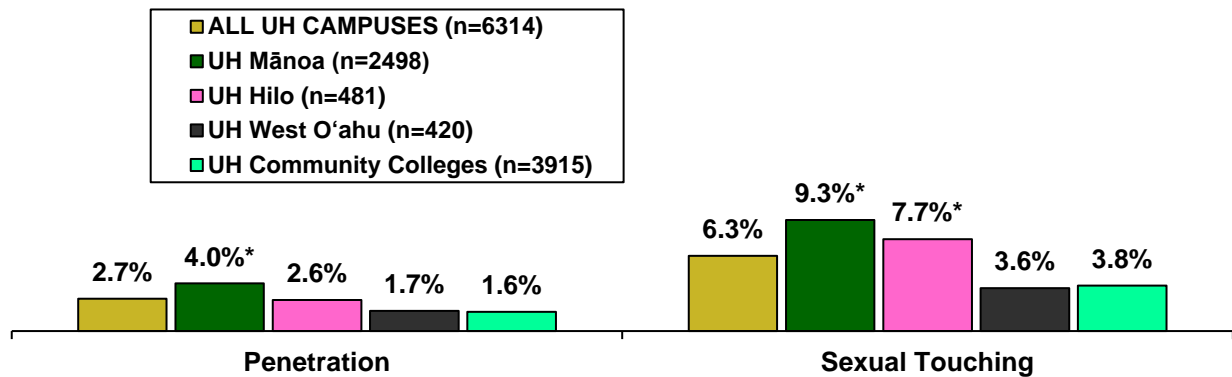
Percent of Students Experiencing Sexual Penetration and Sexual Touching at Any Time While Enrolled at UH

In the prior section, NSC prevalence rate estimates aggregated incidents for either nonconsensual sexual penetration or nonconsensual sexual contact that is non-penetrative, e.g., sexual touching. In this section, rates are shown for each of the individual behaviors for any time while enrolled at UH, with the following section reporting on rates for the current academic year.

As in 2017, 2019 prevalence rates for sexual touching were more than twice that of prevalence rates for sexual penetration. Across all UH campuses, 2.7 percent of student participants reported nonconsensual sexual penetration at any time while enrolled, compared with 6.3 percent who reported nonconsensual sexual touching. Comparative rates held for all of the four-year campuses. At UH Mānoa, prevalence rates for NSC penetration stood at 4.0 percent, statistically higher than other four-year campuses, compared with 9.3 percent for sexual touching. At UH Hilo, the prevalence rate was 2.6 percent for sexual penetration and 7.7 percent for sexual touching. UH West O‘ahu student participants reported statistically lower prevalence rates while enrolled for both sexual penetration at 1.7 percent and sexual touching at 3.6 percent.

As with overall NSC prevalence rate for any time while enrolled, rates for both NSC sexual penetration and sexual touching increased slightly from 2017 to 2019. For all 10 campuses, sexual penetration rates increased by 0.3 percentage points, and sexual touching by 0.9 percentage points. However, neither prevalence rate showed a statistically significant increase year to year. Among the four-year campuses, prevalence rates were generally within half a percentage point of 2017 levels, except for UH Hilo where nonconsensual sexual touching at any time while enrolled showed a 1.3 percentage point increase.

Figure E-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Sexual Penetration and Sexual Touching¹ at Any Time While Enrolled by System and Campus 2019



* Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

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

Table E-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Sexual Penetration and Sexual Touching¹ At Any Time While Enrolled by System, Campus and Year

	All UH Campuses		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
	(n=6314)	(n=6311)	(n=2498)	(n=2197)	(n=481)	(n=453)	(n=420)	(n=357)	(n=2915)	(n=3304)
Sexual Penetration	2.7%	2.4%	4.0%	3.6%	2.6%	2.6%	1.7%	1.2%	1.6%	1.6%
Sexual Touching	6.3%	5.4%	9.3%	9.1%	7.7%	6.4%	3.6%	3.5%	3.8%	3.1%

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

UHCC prevalence rates showed similar patterns from 2017 to 2019. For NSC sexual penetration, the UHCC system as a whole showed identical prevalence of 1.6 percent for both years. For sexual touching, the UHCC prevalence was higher by 0.7 percentage points but not significantly. On a campus-by-campus basis, 2019 prevalence rates showed a statistically significant decrease for UH Maui from 4.0 percent in 2017 to 1.0 percent in 2019. On the other hand, at UHCC Windward, almost 1 in 12 survey participants reported experiencing NSC touching. This prevalence rate for sexual touching increased four times from 2017, a significant change of 5.9 percentage points for UHCC Windward campus from 1.9 to 7.8 percent.

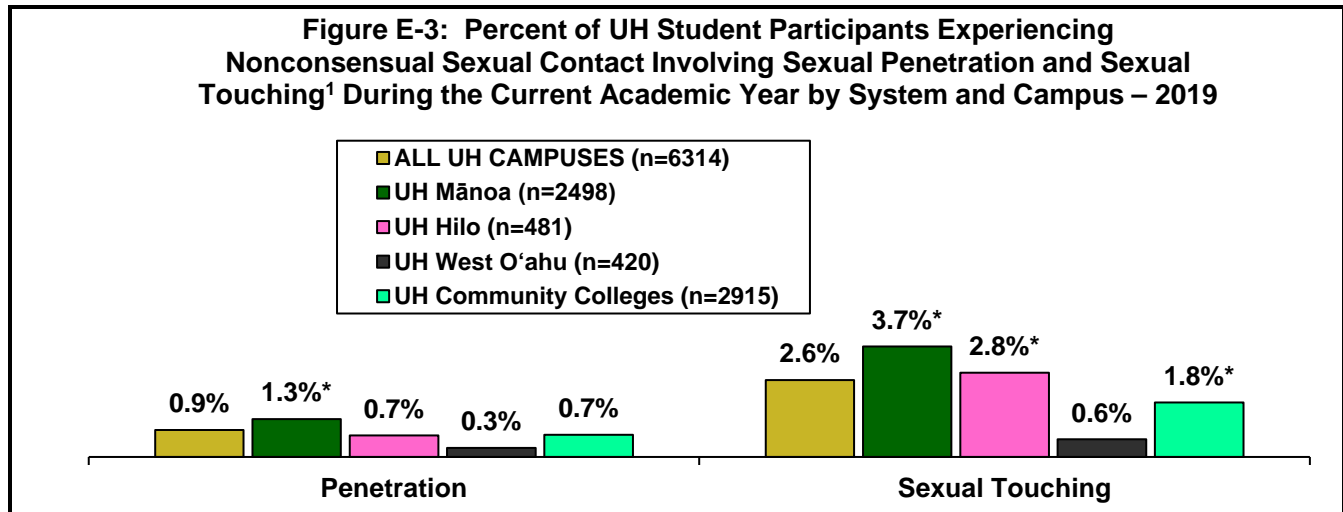
Table E-4: Percent of Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Sexual Penetration and Sexual Touching¹ At Any Time While Enrolled by UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
	(n=311)	(n=331)	(n=373)	(n=450)	(n=740)	(n=863)	(n=175)	(n=154)	(n=738)	(n=851)	(n=343)	(n=365)	(n=234)	(n=291)
Sexual Penetration	2.3%	1.1%	0.9%	0.3%	2.3%	2.8%	1.3%	1.5%	0.9%	1.1%	0.8%	2.0%	3.8%	1.8%
Sexual Touching	4.9%	2.8%	3.8%	2.1%	4.8%	3.5%	2.8%	3.6%	2.8%	3.2%	1.0%↓	4.0%	7.8%↑	1.9%

↑↓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 During the Current Academic Year



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

For the current academic year (Fall 2018 and Spring 2019), under one percent (0.9%) of survey participants across all campuses experienced NSC penetration. NSC sexual touching was almost three times more prevalent overall at 2.6 percent. The higher incidence of sexual touching during the current year held for most campuses, with no statistically significant differences when comparing campus to campus.

At the four-year campuses, sexual penetration prevalence rates remained statistically comparable to two years ago. Mānoa’s rate was unchanged at 1.3 percent; Hilo’s decreased from 0.8 percent in 2017 to 0.7 percent in 2019, and West O’ahu’s increased from no incidents in 2017 to 0.3 percent in 2019.

Sexual touching prevalence rates on each of the four-year campuses showed decreases, though not significantly. Mānoa went from 4.2 percent in 2017 to 3.7 percent in 2019; Hilo from 3.6 percent to 2.8 percent, and West O’ahu from 1.3 percent to 0.6 percent.

Table E-4: 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 Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O’ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019 (n=6314)	2017 (n=6311)	2019 (n=2498)	2017 (n=2197)	2019 (n=481)	2017 (n=453)	2019 (n=420)	2017 (n=357)	2019 (n=2915)	2017 (n=3304)
Sexual Penetration	0.9%	0.7%	1.3%	1.3%	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%	-	0.7%	0.4%
Sexual Touching	2.6%	2.5%	3.7%	4.2%	2.8%	3.6%	0.6%	1.3%	1.8%	1.3%

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

In contrast, UHCC current year prevalence rates for nonconsensual sexual penetration and sexual touching increased (though none significantly) for most campuses, except for Maui which declined on both to 0.5 percent in 2019 (again not significantly). The sexual penetration prevalence rate for the UHCC system increased slightly from 0.4 percent in 2017 to 0.7 percent in 2019 and was evident by campus. Four campuses which reported no incidents in the 2017 study reported some in 2019, including Windward (2.7%), Honolulu (0.6%), Kaua'i (0.6%), and Leeward (0.2%). Hawai'i also showed a large though non-significant increase from 0.3 percent in 2017 to 1.1 percent in 2019. Student participants on the Kapi'olani and Maui campuses reported slight declines from 1.0 to 0.7 percent and 1.2 to 0.5 percent respectively.

Except for two UHCC campuses, sexual touching prevalence rate estimates trended upward. Though changes from 2017 to 2019 were not statistically significant, the Windward rate quadrupled from 1.0 percent to 3.9 percent, as did Honolulu's from 0.3 percent to 1.2 percent, while Kapi'olani's doubled from 1.2 percent to 2.5 percent. The Hawai'i campus rate rose less steeply from 2.5 percent in 2017 to 2.8 percent in 2019. In contrast, Leeward's NSC sexual touching rate went down slightly from 1.3 to 0.7 percent, as did Maui's from 1.4 percent to 0.5 percent. For both years, Kaua'i's rate was identical at 2.8 percent.

Table E-5: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Sexual Penetration and Sexual Touching ¹ During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year														
	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019 (n=311)	2017 (n=331)	2019 (n=373)	2017 (n=450)	2019 (n=740)	2017 (n=863)	2019 (n=175)	2017 (n=154)	2019 (n=738)	2017 (n=851)	2019 (n=343)	2017 (n=365)	2019 (n=234)	2017 (n=291)
Sexual Penetration	1.1%	0.3%	0.6%	-	0.7%	1.0%	0.6%	-	0.2%	-	0.5%	1.2%	2.7%	-
Sexual Touching	2.8%	2.5%	1.2%	0.3%	2.5%	1.2%	2.8%	2.8%	0.7%	1.3%	0.5%	1.4%	3.9%	1.0%

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

Factors Associated with NSC

This report also analyzed students at more risk of NSC based on statistically higher prevalence rates by demographic and university characteristics. Gender and education level were among the NSC risk factors. Among undergraduate survey participants from all 10 UH campuses, students who self-identified as TGQN and female showed significantly higher prevalence rates than male students for sexual penetration and for sexual touching and across all tactics. TGQN undergraduates reported NSC prevalence rates that ranged between four to almost seven times higher than males, depending on tactics. Female undergraduates also reported prevalence rates generally three to five times higher than males across tactics used. For all tactics (physical force whether completed or attempted, incapacitation, coercion or absence of affirmative consent), TGQN and female undergraduates showed prevalence of NSC overall of 11.1 percent and 9.7 percent respectively. Among TGQN undergraduates, NSC penetration with all tactics was 5.7 percent and sexual touching 10.6 percent. Females undergraduates experienced NSC touching at twice the rate (8.2%) of sexual penetration (4.0%).

Table E-5-1. 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

Types of NSC	All UH Campuses (n=5537)	Female (n=3127)	Male (n=2250)	TGQN (n=111)	Decline (n=49)
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical Force	7.0%	9.7%*	3.3%	11.1%*	-
Penetration	2.7%	4.0%*	0.7%	5.7%*	-
Sexual Touching	6.1%	8.2%*	3.1%	10.6%*	-
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical Force	3.3%	4.9%*	1.0%	6.5%*	-
Penetration	1.8%	2.6%*	0.5%	5.7%*	-
Sexual Touching	2.5%	3.6%*	0.8%	6.0%*	-
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical Force	3.1%	4.5%*	1.0%	5.5%*	-
Penetration	1.7%	2.6%*	0.5%	4.8%*	-
Sexual Touching	2.3%	3.3%*	0.8%	5.0%*	-
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	2.6%	3.8%*	1.0%	5.5%*	-
Penetration	1.6%	2.4%*	0.5%	4.8%*	-
Sexual Touching	1.8%	2.5%*	0.8%	5.0%*	-
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using Physical Force	1.8%	2.7%*	0.6%	4.3%*	-
Penetration	0.9%	1.1%*	0.4%	4.3%*	-
Sexual Touching	1.4%	2.0%*	0.5%	4.3%*	-

* Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Comparisons of survey participants at only four-year campuses showed similar patterns of undergraduate TGQN and females significantly more likely to experience NSC overall, NSC penetration and NSC touching across all tactics. Aggregated across all tactics, the overall NSC prevalence rate at four-year university campuses was 16.4 percent for TGQN undergraduates, 14.2 percent for women, both of which were significantly higher than for men at 4.3 percent. When physical force was used (completed or attempted) in NSC overall and specifically for penetration and touching, TGQN students at four-year campuses showed significantly higher prevalence rates (10.9%) compared with male students (0.4%).

Table E-5-2. 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					
Types of NSC	All UH Campuses (n=2622)	Female (n=1504)	Male (n=1051)	TGQN (n=44)	Decline (n=24)
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical Force	10.1%	14.2%*	4.3%	16.4%*	-
Penetration	3.8%	5.8%*	0.7%	12.1%*	-
Sexual Touching	8.6%	11.8%*	4.1%	15.2%*	-
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical Force	4.7%	7.1%*	1.0%	13.9%*	-
Penetration	2.6%	4.0%*	0.3%	12.1%*	-
Sexual Touching	3.3%	4.8%*	0.9%	12.7%*	-
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical Force	4.5%	6.7%*	1.0%	13.9%*	-
Penetration	2.6%	4.0%*	0.3%	12.1%*	-
Sexual Touching	3.1%	4.4%*	0.9%	12.7%*	-
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	3.8%	5.5%*	0.9%	13.9%*	-
Penetration	2.6%	3.9%*	0.3%	12.1%*	-
Sexual Touching	2.4%	3.2%*	0.8%	12.7%*	-
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using Physical Force	2.5%	3.7%*	0.4%	10.9%*	-
Penetration	1.2%	1.6%*	0.2%	10.9%*	-
Sexual Touching	1.9%	2.6%*	0.4%	10.9%*	-

* Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Among UHCC students, the NSC prevalence rate for females for all tactics was significantly higher than for male participants. All NSC touching rates for UHCC women were significantly higher than for UHCC men. For TGQN students at UHCC, incidence was higher for males and females but was not statistically significant.

Table E-5-3. 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					
Types of NSC	Total (n=2915)	Female (n=1624)	Male (n=1199)	TGQN (n=67)	Decline (n=25)
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical Force	4.2%	5.5%*	2.4%	7.6%	-
Penetration	1.6%	2.3%*	0.8%	1.5%	-
Sexual Touching	3.8%	5.0%*	2.2%	7.6%	-
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical Force	2.0%	2.8%*	1.0%	1.5%	-
Penetration	1.1%	1.4%	0.6%	1.5%	-
Sexual Touching	1.7%	2.5%*	0.8%	1.5%	-
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical Force	1.8%	2.5%*	1.0%	-	-
Penetration	1.0%	1.2%	0.6%	-	-
Sexual Touching	1.6%	2.2%*	0.8%	-	-

Table E-5-3. 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 (Con't)					
Types of NSC	Total (n=2915)	Female (n=1624)	Male (n=1199)	TGQN (n=67)	Decline (n=25)
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	1.6%	2.2%*	1.0%	-	-
Penetration	0.8%	1.0%	0.6%	-	-
Sexual Touching	1.3%	1.8%*	0.8%	-	-
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using Physical Force	1.2%	1.7%*	0.8%	-	-
Penetration	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	-	-
Sexual Touching	1.0%	1.4%*	0.6%	-	-

* Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

NSC was also analyzed by the survey participants' academic year at either the four-year or community college campuses. Broken down by year of study, NSC prevalence was significantly higher on the UH Mānoa campus from freshman through senior years than other campuses. Current year NSC among seniors on the Hilo campus (4.2%) was higher than West O'ahu and UHCC overall.

Table E-6: Percent of UH Student Participants in Various Years of Study Who Experienced Nonconsensual Sexual Contact During the Current Academic Year by System and Campus: 2019¹					
	All UH Campuses	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	UH Community Colleges
Year of Study					
Freshman / CC Year 1	3.4%	9.6%*	3.5%	4.0%	1.6%
Sophomore / CC Year 2	3.3%	5.3%*	2.1%	1.3%	2.9%
Junior / CC Year 3	2.9%	5.1%*	4.8%	0.0%	1.2%
Senior / CC Year 4 or higher	2.4%	3.5%*	4.2%*	0.0%	0.9%
Graduate/ Professional	1.8%	2.1%	-	-	-

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

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Prevalence During UH Tenure

To estimate an overall risk for a student's expected length of tenure while enrolled at UH, it was necessary to standardize for the exposure to risk by time period. This was done by separately examining estimates for prevalence "at any time while enrolled at UH" among the subset of survey participants who were either university seniors or community college students enrolled for four or more years. Among university seniors, just over 1 in 10 (11.1%) survey participants reported nonconsensual sexual contact involving one of the four tactics any time while enrolled. As with results for students systemwide, sexual touching at 9.2 percent was much more prevalent than sexual penetration at 4.4 percent.

By their senior year, female survey participants were significantly more likely than males to have experienced NSC overall by a multiple of three (15.0% and 4.9% respectively). Sexual penetration prevalence rates for female seniors across all tactics was 16 times higher than for males (6.5% and 0.4% respectively) and NSC touching more than two times higher (11.9% and 4.9% respectively). Female prevalence rates were significantly more than that of male students for NSC overall as well as for penetration or touching across all tactics except one.

Table E-7-1. Percent of University Seniors Experienced Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of Affirmative Consent At Any Time While Enrolled at UH by Tactic and Gender

Types of NSC	Total (n=1107)	Female (n=643)	Male (n=441)	TGQN	Decline
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical Force	11.1%	15.0%*	4.9%	Not reported; n = <15	Not reported; n = <15
Penetration	4.4%	6.5%*	0.4%		
Sexual Touching	9.2%	11.9%*	4.9%		
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical Force	5.5%	8.1%*	1.0%		
Penetration	3.4%	4.8%*	0.4%		
Sexual Touching	3.9%	5.3%*	1.0%		
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical Force	5.4%	7.9%*	1.0%		
Penetration	3.4%	4.8%*	0.4%		
Sexual Touching	3.7%	5.0%*	1.0%		
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	4.6%	6.8%*	0.8%		
Penetration	3.4%	4.8%*	0.4%		
Sexual Touching	2.9%	3.7%*	0.8%		
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using Physical Force	3.4%	4.4%*	1.0%		
Penetration	1.7%	2.0%*	0.4%		
Sexual Touching	2.4%	2.8%	1.0%		

* Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

By the time UHCC survey participants reached their fourth year or higher, 5.6 percent had experienced sexual assault overall by any tactic and 5.1 percent sexual touching and 1.0 percent sexual penetration. As with other campuses, female community college students were consistently more likely than males to have been assaulted. TGQN samples were too small to report.

Table E-7-2. Percent of Community College 4th Year or Higher Experienced Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of Affirmative Consent at Any Time While Enrolled at UH by Tactic and Gender					
Types of NSC	Total (n=381)	Female (n=215)	Male (n=153)	TGQN	Decline
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical Force	5.6%	6.3%	4.4%	Not reported; n = <15	Not reported; n = <15
Penetration	1.0%	1.8%	-		
Sexual Touching	5.1%	5.4%	4.4%		
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical Force	1.7%	2.4%	0.9%		
Penetration	0.2%	0.4%	-		
Sexual Touching	1.5%	2.0%	0.9%		
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical Force	1.4%	1.9%	0.9%		
Penetration	0.2%	0.4%	-		
Sexual Touching	1.2%	1.5%	0.9%		
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	1.2%	1.5%	0.9%		
Penetration	0.2%	0.4%	-		
Sexual Touching	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%		
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using Physical Force	1.2%	1.5%	0.9%		
Penetration	-	-	-		
Sexual Touching	1.2%	1.5%	0.9%		

Tactics Used by the Offender to Commit Nonconsensual Sexual Contact

Specific tactics and combinations of tactics used in nonconsensual sexual contact were analyzed in depth 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.

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

Among UH students across the statewide system, the most frequent tactic used in nonconsensual sexual contact in 2017 and 2019 was lack of affirmative consent. About 1 in 20 survey participants reported this tactic in both years, with a slight increase from 4.7 percent in 2017 to 5.4 percent in 2019 for penetration and touching aggregated. Almost the same percentage of survey participants (4.8%) reported sexual touching occurred with the absence of affirmative consent. This was an increase from 4.0 in 2017, though not statistically significant.

Comparing 2017 and 2019 results of NSC penetration and touching shows no change in use of physical force or incapacitation as a tactic for sexual assault. For all campuses, NSC penetration was 1.5 percent in 2017 and 1.6 percent in 2019. For sexual touching, prevalence was identical in both years at 1.8 percent.

There were no significant differences across campuses.

Table E-8. 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, Campus and Year										
Types of NSC	All UH Campuses		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O’ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019 (n=6314)	2017 (n=6311)	2019 (n=2498)	2017 (n=2197)	2019 (n=481)	2017 (n=453)	2019 (n=420)	2017 (n=357)	2019 (n=2915)	2017 (n=3304)
Physical Force or Incapacitation: Penetration	1.6%	1.5%	2.7%	2.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.2%	0.5%	0.8%	1.1%
Physical Force or Incapacitation: Sexual Touching	1.8%	1.8%	2.6%	3.0%	1.8%	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%
Coercion (Penetration and Sexual Touching)	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%
Penetration	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Touching	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
Absence of affirmative consent (Penetration and Sexual Touching)	5.4%	4.7%	8.2%	7.7%	6.9%	5.3%	2.5%	3.1%	3.1%	2.7%
Penetration	1.6%	1.5%	2.5%	2.2%	1.6%	1.5%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
Touching	4.8%	4.0%	7.2%	6.8%	5.7%	4.7%	2.2%	2.4%	2.9%	2.3%

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. Overall, 3.1 percent of UH Survey participants systemwide experienced nonconsensual sexual contact involving these tactics since enrolling at UH. This is statistically comparable to the 3.2 percent reported in 2017. Survey participants from all four-year campuses reported slight decreases in this tactic, though were statistically significant. UH Mānoa declined from 5.0 percent in 2017 to 4.7 in 2019; UH Hilo from 3.6 to 3.5 percent, and UH West O‘ahu from 2.4 to 2.1 percent.

Table E-9: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Types of Tactics at Any Time While Enrolled by System, Campus and Year										
	All UH Campuses		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O‘ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019 <small>(n=6314)</small>	2017 <small>(n=6311)</small>	2019 <small>(n=2498)</small>	2017 <small>(n=2197)</small>	2019 <small>(n=481)</small>	2017 <small>(n=453)</small>	2019 <small>(n=420)</small>	2017 <small>(n=357)</small>	2019 <small>(n=2915)</small>	2017 <small>(n=3304)</small>
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical Force	7.2%	6.3%	10.7%	10.2%	9.3%	7.5%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	3.7%
Penetration	2.7%	2.4%	4.0%	3.6%	2.6%	2.6%	1.7%	1.2%	1.6%	1.6%
Sexual Touching	6.3%	5.4%	9.3%	9.1%	7.7%	6.4%	3.6%	3.5%	3.8%	3.1%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical Force	3.3%	3.5%	4.9%	5.4%	3.8%	3.8%	2.4%	2.6%	2.0%	2.3%
Penetration	1.8%	1.8%	2.7%	2.7%	1.6%	1.8%	1.2%	0.8%	1.1%	1.2%
Sexual Touching	2.5%	2.6%	3.5%	4.1%	3.0%	2.9%	1.8%	2.1%	1.7%	1.6%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical Force	3.1%	3.2%	4.7%	5.0%	3.5%	3.6%	2.1%	2.4%	1.8%	2.0%
Penetration	1.7%	1.7%	2.7%	2.5%	1.6%	1.7%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	1.2%
Sexual Touching	2.3%	2.3%	3.3%	3.8%	2.7%	2.7%	1.5%	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	2.7%	2.7%	4.0%	4.2%	2.9%	2.3%	1.9%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%
Penetration	1.6%	1.5%	2.7%	2.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.2%	0.5%	0.8%	1.1%
Sexual Touching	1.8%	1.8%	2.6%	3.0%	1.8%	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using Physical Force	1.8%	2.0%	2.5%	2.8%	2.3%	2.7%	1.4%	2.1%	1.2%	1.3%
Penetration	0.8%	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%	0.7%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
Sexual Touching	1.4%	1.5%	1.9%	2.3%	1.9%	2.0%	1.0%	1.6%	1.0%	0.9%

The UHCC system rate for nonconsensual sexual contact using four of five tactical combinations decreased though not significantly. However, NSC using any of the four tactics increased from 3.7 percent in 2017 to 4.2 percent in 2019, again not significantly. Individual campus prevalence rates were mixed. Four campuses showed decreases and three showed increases. The Maui campus prevalence rates for three tactical combinations declined significantly over 2017: NSC using any of the four tactics declined from

4.4 percent in 2017 to 1.3 percent in 2019; any tactic except absence of affirmative consent decreased from 3.0 to 0.8 percent, and physical force or incapacitation from 2.7 to 0.5 percent. Hawai'i, Kapi'olani, Kaua'i, and Leeward showed slightly (but not significantly) lower prevalence rates than in 2017.

Windward's prevalence rates were significantly higher for the following from 2017 to 2019: NSC using physical force (completed or attempted), incapacitation, coercion, absence of affirmative consent increased from 3.3 percent in 2017 to 9.3 percent in 2019; NSC involving physical force (completed or attempted) or incapacitation from 0.5 percent to 4.3 percent; and completed using physical force or incapacitation from 0.5 percent to 3.8 percent. While Honolulu Community College also increased by less than half of one percentage point, the difference was not significant.

Table E-10: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Types of Tactics at Any Time While Enrolled by System, Campus and Year

	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
	(n=311)	(n=331)	(n=373)	(n=450)	(n=740)	(n=863)	(n=175)	(n=154)	(n=738)	(n=851)	(n=343)	(n=365)	(n=234)	(n=291)
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical Force	5.1%	3.9%	3.8%	2.1%	5.3%	4.7%	2.8%	4.3%	3.2%	3.4%	1.3%↓	4.4%	9.3%↑	3.3%
Penetration	2.3%	1.1%	0.9%	0.3%	2.3%	2.8%	1.3%	1.5%	0.9%	1.1%	0.8%	2.0%	3.8%	1.8%
Sexual Touching	4.9%	2.8%	3.8%	2.1%	4.8%	3.5%	2.8%	3.6%	2.8%	3.2%	1.0%↓	4.0%	7.8%↑	1.9%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical Force	2.4%	2.8%	1.3%	1.2%	2.7%	3.1%	2.0%	1.5%	1.4%	2.0%	0.8%↓	3.0%	4.3%	1.0%
Penetration	1.5%	1.1%	0.9%	0.3%	1.4%	2.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	2.0%	2.7%	0.5%
Sexual Touching	1.8%	1.6%	1.3%	0.9%	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	0.8%	1.3%	1.8%	0.8%	2.7%	3.3%	0.5%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical Force	2.1%	2.5%	1.1%	0.7%	2.4%	3.0%	2.0%	1.5%	1.2%	1.8%	0.8%	2.7%	4.3%↑	0.5%
Penetration	1.2%	1.1%	0.7%	0.3%	1.2%	2.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	2.0%	2.7%	-
Sexual Touching	1.8%	1.3%	1.1%	0.4%	1.9%	1.7%	2.0%	0.8%	1.1%	1.4%	0.8%	2.4%	3.3%	0.5%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	2.1%	1.8%	1.1%	0.7%	2.1%	2.6%	1.3%	1.5%	1.1%	1.8%	0.5%↓	2.7%	3.8%↑	0.5%
Penetration	1.2%	1.1%	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	2.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	2.0%	1.5%	-
Sexual Touching	1.5%	0.6%	1.1%	0.4%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	0.8%	0.9%	1.4%	0.5%	2.4%	2.8%	0.5%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using Physical Force	1.5%	1.0%	0.4%	0.4%	1.7%	2.3%	1.4%	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	0.5%	1.9%	3.8%	-
Penetration	0.6%	0.3%	-	-	1.1%	1.3%	-	-	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	1.7%	2.1%	-
Sexual Touching	1.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%	0.5%	1.6%	2.8%	-

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Current Academic Year

Historical tracking for the current academic year showed variances overall and by campus. Among survey participants from all campuses and most four-year campuses, types of NSC stayed statistically comparable from 2017 to 2019.

However, UH Mānoa showed significant decreases in NSC completed using physical force, incapacitation or coercion or attempted using physical force. This declined from 2.6 percent in 2017 to 1.6 percent in 2019. This was also true for sexual touching using this combination of tactics, from 2.1 percent in 2017 to 1.2 percent in 2019. Use of physical force (whether completed or attempted) for sexual touching also showed a significant decrease from 1.9 percent to 1.1 percent and completed with physical force from 1.6 percent to 0.9 percent.

Table E-11: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Types of Tactics During Current Academic Year by System, Campus and Year										
	All UH Campuses		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019 (n=6314)	2017 (n=6311)	2019 (n=2498)	2017 (n=2197)	2019 (n=481)	2017 (n=453)	2019 (n=420)	2017 (n=357)	2019 (n=2915)	2017 (n=3304)
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical Force	2.9%	2.8%	4.3%	4.7%	3.2%	3.8%	0.6%	1.3%	1.9%	1.5%
Penetration	0.9%	0.7%	1.3%	1.3%	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%	-	0.7%	0.4%
Sexual Touching	2.6%	2.5%	3.7%	4.2%	2.8%	3.6%	0.6%	1.3%	1.8%	1.3%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical Force	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%↓	2.6%	1.5%	1.6%	0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	0.8%
Penetration	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	-	0.6%	0.4%
Sexual Touching	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%↓	2.1%	1.2%	1.3%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	0.6%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical Force	1.2%	1.3%	1.6%	2.4%	1.3%	1.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	0.7%
Penetration	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	-	0.5%	0.4%
Sexual Touching	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%↓	1.9%	1.1%	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%	2.0%	1.2%	1.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.8%	0.6%
Penetration	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	-	0.4%	0.4%
Sexual Touching	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%↓	1.6%	0.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.8%	0.4%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using Physical Force	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	1.4%	0.8%	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%
Penetration	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	-	0.3%	0.3%
Sexual Touching	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	1.2%	0.7%	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Coercion

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 (0.6%) of all UH survey participants reported nonconsensual sexual contact involving coercion, identical to the UHCC system rate. However, none of the 2019 results for UH overall, the UHCC system or for individual campuses were significantly different from 2017.

	All UH Campuses		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
	(n=6314)	(n=6311)	(n=2498)	(n=2197)	(n=481)	(n=453)	(n=420)	(n=357)	(n=2915)	(n=3304)
Coercion	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%
Penetration	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Sexual Touching	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%

	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
	(n=311)	(n=331)	(n=373)	(n=450)	(n=740)	(n=863)	(n=175)	(n=154)	(n=738)	(n=851)	(n=343)	(n=365)	(n=234)	(n=291)
Coercion	0.9%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	-	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%	1.1%	0.5%
Penetration	0.3%	-	0.2%	-	0.5%	0.4%	-	-	0.1%	-	0.3%	0.4%	-	0.5%
Sexual Touching	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	-	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	-	0.6%	1.1%	-

Tactics by Enrollment Status and Gender

Analysis of NSC tactics by enrollment status and gender showed some significant differences. During the current academic year, female university undergraduates showed significantly higher incidence of NSC using absence of affirmative consent compared with female community college students or female graduate/professional school students. This was 4.5 percent for university undergraduates, 2.1 percent for graduate/professional school students, and 1.5 percent for UHCC students.

At any time while enrolled, the pattern was somewhat different by cohort: Absence of affirmative consent in sexual assault was reported by 10.3 percent of university undergraduates compared with 9.8 percent of graduate/professional school students, both higher than for UHCC students at 3.9 percent.

	Total (n=3572)	University Undergraduate (n=1504)	Graduate or Professional (n=445)	Community College (n=1624)
CURRENT ACADEMIC YEAR				
Coercion	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%
Penetration	0.1%	0.1%	-	0.2%
Sexual Touching	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%
Absence of Affirmative Consent	2.8%	4.5%*	2.1%	1.5%
Penetration	0.8%	1.2%*	0.8%	0.5%
Sexual Touching	2.5%	4.0%*	1.5%	1.4%
SINCE ENTERING UH				
Coercion	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Penetration	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Sexual Touching	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%
Absence of Affirmative Consent	7.3%	10.3%*	9.8%*	3.9%
Penetration	2.5%	3.4%*	3.5%*	1.5%
Sexual Touching	6.3%	8.6%*	8.5%*	3.4%

* Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

For the current academic year, NSC in the absence of affirmative consent was more frequent among male university survey participants (1.8%) than for males at UHCC (0.6%) and male graduates (0.4%). At any time while enrolled, the pattern proved similar. In addition, male university undergraduates had a higher rate of NSC touching in the absence of affirmative than men in graduate/professional schools or at UHCC.

Table E-14-2. Percent of Males 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				
	Total (n=2555)	University Undergraduate (n=1051)	Graduate or Professional (n=305)	Community College (n=1199)
CURRENT ACADEMIC YEAR				
Coercion	-	-	-	-
Penetration	-	-	-	-
Sexual Touching	-	-	-	-
Absence of Affirmative Consent	1.1%	1.8%*	0.4%	0.6%
Penetration	0.2%	0.3%	-	0.1%
Sexual Touching	1.0%	1.6%	0.4%	0.6%
SINCE ENTERING UH				
Coercion	0.1%	0.2%	-	0.2%
Penetration	0.1%	-	-	0.2%
Sexual Touching	0.1%	0.2%	-	-
Absence of Affirmative Consent	2.6%	3.7%*	2.0%	1.9%
Penetration	0.3%	0.4%	-	0.3%
Sexual Touching	2.6%	3.6%*	2.0%	1.9%

* Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

For TGQN survey participants, use of coercion and absence of affirmative consent showed no statistically significant differences by campus, academic level or time period, e.g., current year or any time while enrolled. Those declining to state gender are not reported because sample sizes did not meet the minimum set by UHIRB.

Table E-14-3: 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				
	Total (n=129)	University Undergraduate (n=44)	Graduate or Professional (n=18)	Community College (n=67)
CURRENT ACADEMIC YEAR				
Coercion	1.1%	0.9%	-	1.5%
Penetration	0.3%	0.9%	-	-
Sexual Touching	1.1%	0.9%	-	1.5%
Absence of Affirmative Consent	3.1%	3.4%	-	3.7%
Penetration	0.3%	0.9%	-	-
Sexual Touching	3.1%	3.4%	-	3.7%
SINCE ENTERING UH				
Coercion	2.7%	5.5%	-	1.5%
Penetration	2.7%	5.5%	-	1.5%
Sexual Touching	2.7%	5.5%	-	1.5%
Absence of Affirmative Consent	7.7%	8.0%	7.1%	7.6%
Penetration	2.7%	5.5%	-	1.5%
Sexual Touching	7.7%	8.0%	7.1%	7.6%

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 enrollment, 1 in 20 or 5.4 percent of UH Survey participants systemwide reported experiencing nonconsensual sexual contact without active, ongoing voluntary agreement since enrolling (table 22). This was a 0.7 point increase, though not significantly, over 2017 when 4.7 of all student participants reported NSC involving a lack of affirmative consent. While different student participants on the Mānoa and Hilo campuses showed increases, and West O’ahu a decline, none of the difference from 2017 to 2019 were statistically significant for the four-year campuses or UHCC system.

Table E-15: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Absence Of Affirmative consent at Any Time While Enrolled by System, Campus and Year

	All UH Campuses		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O’ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019 (n=6314)	2017 (n=6311)	2019 (n=2498)	2017 (n=2197)	2019 (n=481)	2017 (n=453)	2019 (n=420)	2017 (n=357)	2019 (n=2915)	2017 (n=3304)
Absence of Affirmative Consent	5.4%	4.7%	8.2%	7.7%	6.9%	5.3%	2.5%	3.1%	3.1%	2.7%
Penetration	1.6%	1.5%	2.5%	2.2%	1.6%	1.5%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
Sexual Touching	4.8%	4.0%	7.2%	6.8%	5.7%	4.7%	2.2%	2.4%	2.9%	2.3%

As with the UH overall, UHCC NSC by absence of affirmative consent increased a half percentage point from 2.7 percent in 2017 to 3.1 percent in 2019, though not significantly. The campus differences over the two-year tracking period were not significant except for Maui. NSC contact overall by absence of affirmative consent significantly decreased on Maui from 4.4 percent in 2017 to 0.8 percent in 2019. NSC touching on the Maui campus also showed a significant decline, from 2.0 percent in 2017 to 0.5 percent in 2019.

Table E-16: Percent of UH CC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Absence of affirmative consent at Any Time While Enrolled by System UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai’i		Honolulu		Kapi’olani		Kaua’i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019 (n=311)	2017 (n=331)	2019 (n=373)	2017 (n=450)	2019 (n=740)	2017 (n=863)	2019 (n=175)	2017 (n=154)	2019 (n=738)	2017 (n=851)	2019 (n=343)	2017 (n=365)	2019 (n=234)	2017 (n=291)
Absence of Affirmative Consent	4.2%	2.2%	2.9%	1.7%	4.3%	2.8%	2.1%	4.3%	2.0%	2.4%	0.8%↓	4.4%	6.2%	2.8%
Penetration	1.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.3%
Sexual Touching	4.2%	1.5%	2.7%	1.7%	3.9%	2.0%	1.4%	3.6%	1.8%	2.3%	0.5%↓	4.0%	5.6%	1.9%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

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

Gender Identity

Similar to 2017, survey participants identifying as TGQN and females both had significantly higher rates of nonconsensual sexual contact by any of the four tactics at any time while enrolled, compared to males and those declining to provide a gender identity. TGQN (10.5%) and female (10.0%) student participants reported more incidents of NSC by any type of tactic. This was more than triple the prevalence rate reported by male student participants. Students who identify as TGQN and females also reported almost identical rates of NSC using the most serious tactics --- physical force or incapacitation or attempted using physical force. At 4.7 percent for TGQN student participants and 4.6 percent for female student participants, this rate was significantly higher than for other sexual identities (0.9% for males and 2.6 for those declining to identify gender). This pattern of the highest prevalence rate for TGQN student participants, followed relatively closely by female student participants, then students who decline to identify and lastly, male student participants trended consistently across each NSC tactic.

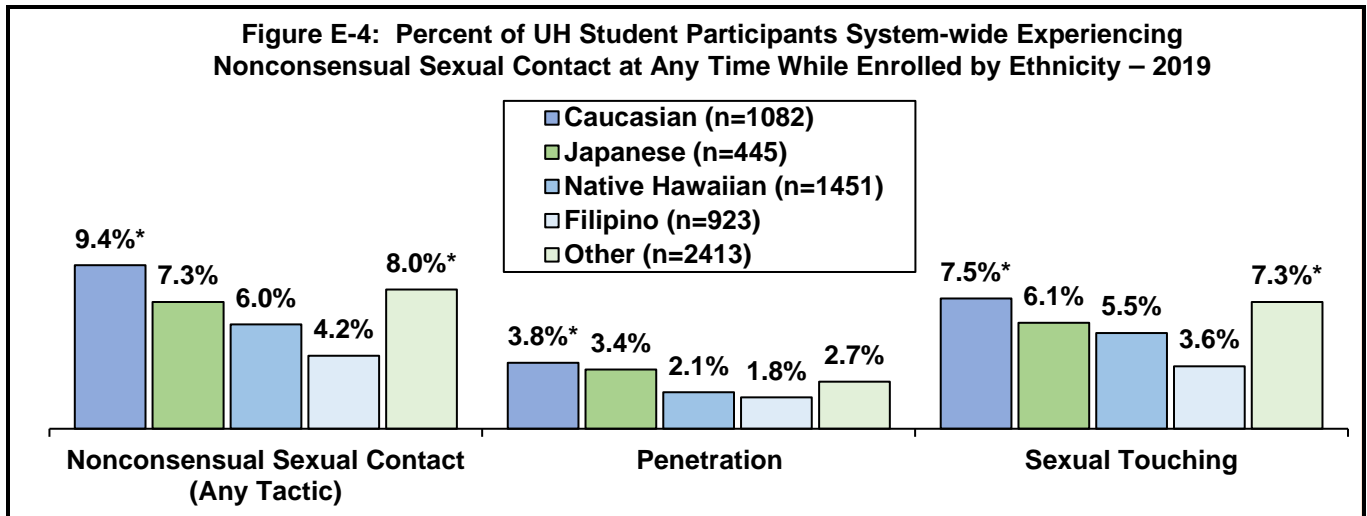
Table E-17: Percent of UH Student Participants System-wide Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact At Any Time While Enrolled by Type of Tactics Used and Gender Identity – 2019

	All UH Campuses (n=6314)	Female (n=3572)	Male (n=2555)	TGQN (n=129)	Decline (n=57)
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical Force	7.2%	10.0%*	3.2%	10.5%*	2.6%
Penetration	2.7%	4.0%*	0.6%	4.9%*	2.6%
Sexual Touching	6.3%	8.5%*	3.0%	10.1%*	2.6%
Completed using Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical Force	3.3%	5.0%*	0.9%	5.5%*	2.6%
Penetration	1.8%	2.6%*	0.4%	4.9%*	2.6%
Sexual Touching	2.5%	3.7%*	0.8%	5.1%*	2.6%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical Force	3.1%	4.6%*	0.9%	4.7%*	2.6%
Penetration	1.7%	2.5%*	0.4%	4.1%*	2.6%
Sexual Touching	2.3%	3.4%*	0.8%	4.3%*	2.6%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	2.7%	3.9%*	0.9%	4.7%*	2.6%
Penetration	1.6%	2.4%*	0.4%	4.1%*	2.6%
Sexual Touching	1.8%	2.5%*	0.8%	4.3%*	2.6%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using Physical Force	1.8%	2.7%*	0.5%	3.7%*	2.6%
Penetration	0.8%	1.1%*	0.3%	3.7%*	2.6%
Sexual Touching	1.4%	2.0%*	0.4%	3.7%*	2.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segment.

Ethnic Background

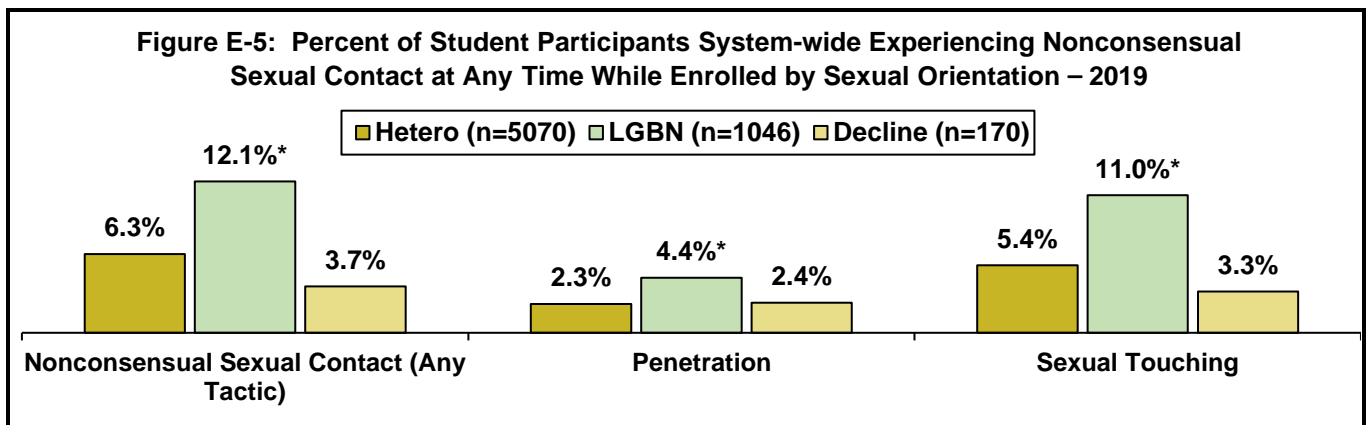
2019 NSC rates at any time while enrolled also show systemwide differences by ethnicity, similar to 2017. Caucasian student participants and those of other ethnicities reported higher prevalence for NSC – whether the incidents involved sexual touching, sexual penetration or either. For NSC at any time while enrolled, 9.4 percent of Caucasian student participants reported NSC (sexual touching or penetration) by any tactic and 8.0 percent of students ethnicities other than Japanese (7.3%), Native Hawaiians (6.0%), and Filipinos (4.2%). Caucasian student participants reported 3.8 percent for penetrative NSC, higher than other ethnic segments. For non-penetrative NSC or sexual touching, 7.5 percent of Caucasian student participants indicated having experienced NSC sexual touching, comparable to student participants of other ethnicities (7.3%).



*Shows a statistically significant difference across ethnicities.

Sexual Orientation

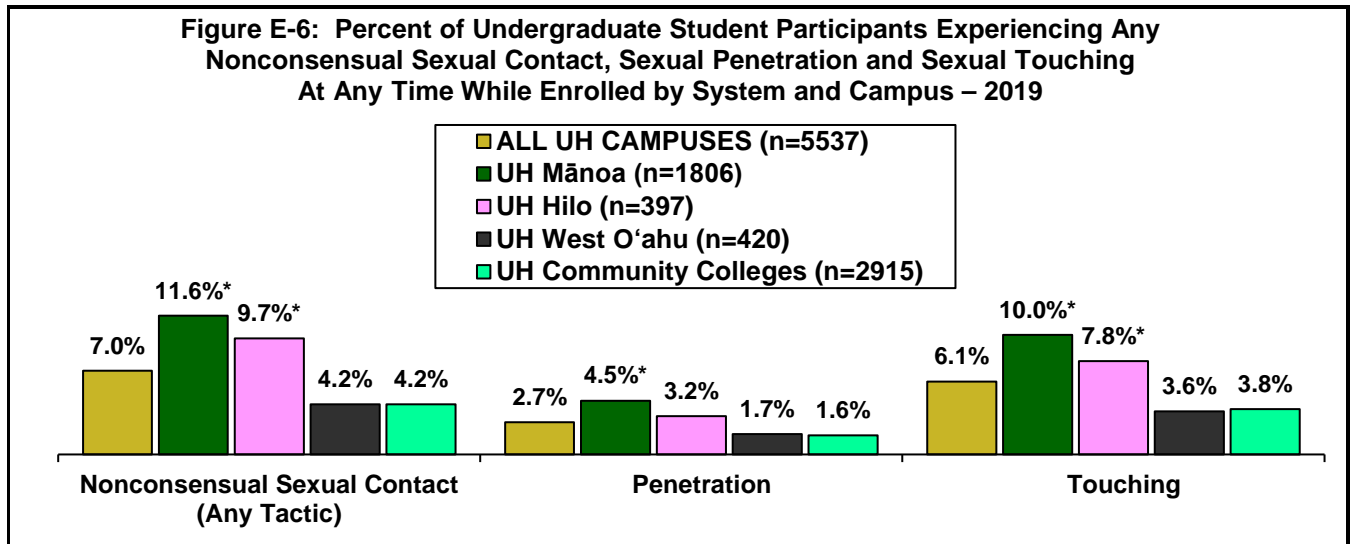
Nonconsensual sexual contact also differed by sexual orientation. As in 2017, student participants identifying as LGBN reported significantly higher rates of nonconsensual sexual contact by any of the four tactics (Figure E-5). Prevalence rates for NSC penetration during UH enrollment were significantly higher for LGBN (4.4%) than heterosexual students (2.3%), and also higher for those declining to provide sexual orientation (2.4%). Similarly, NSC sexual touching was significantly higher among LGBN (11%) than other sexual orientation sub-groups. 2019 sexual orientation patterns were similar to those analyzed in 2017.



*Shows a statistically significant difference across sexual orientation.

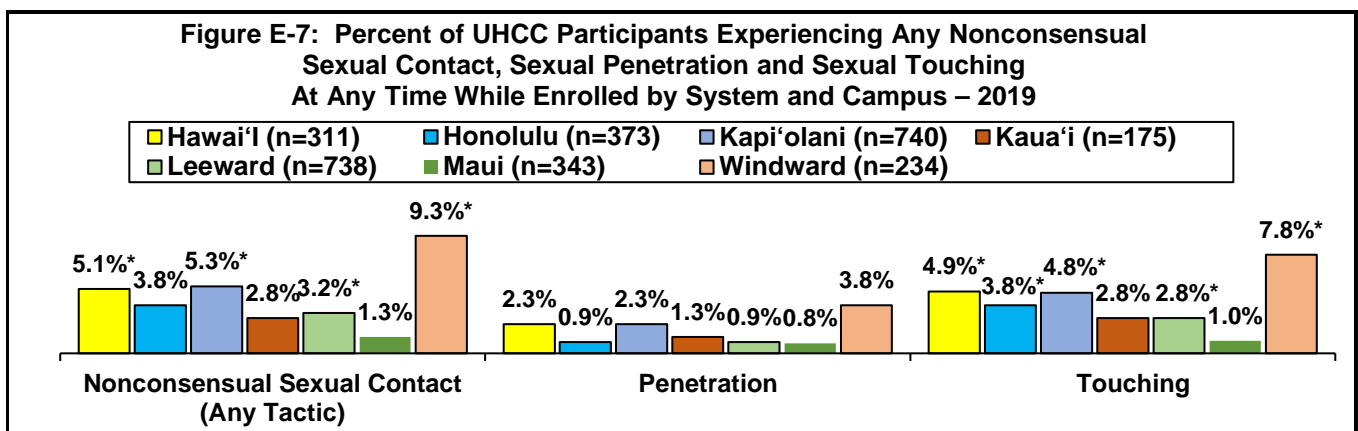
Undergraduate Students

Since enrolled at UH, 7.0 percent of all undergraduate student participants reported experiencing NSC penetration or NSC touching using one of the four tactics. Student participants at UH Mānoa (11.6%) and UH Hilo (9.7%) were significantly more likely to have indicated this experience than peers at UHWO (4.2%) and UHCC (4.2%). Approximately twice as many undergraduate participants experienced NSC sexual touching (6.1%) than penetration (2.7%). The general pattern of higher prevalence among undergraduates generally holds for prevalence for NSC penetration and NSC touching with student participants on the Mānoa and Hilo campuses reporting higher prevalence rates than for West O’ahu or the UHCC system.



*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

On individual UHCC campuses, student undergraduates from Windward Community College reported significantly higher rates of NSC overall (9.3%); sexual touching (7.8%) and sexual penetration (3.8%) than students at any other UHCC campus. This was followed by NSC rates overall indicated by student undergraduates from Kapi’olani (5.3%), Hawai’i (5.1%) and Leeward (3.2%) campuses which were significantly higher than for Maui and Kaua’i. For NSC sexual touching, undergraduates from Windward (7.8%), Hawai’i (4.9%) and Kapi’olani (4.8%) reported significantly higher rates than students from other UHCC campuses.



*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Factors Associated with Nonconsensual Sexual Contact During Current Academic Year

Gender and Enrollment Status

For the most recent incident of NSC, NSC by tactics showed no statistical significance by gender, enrollment status, and time period. (See Tables A-9a to A-11b in the Appendix.) That said, NSC assault was highest among female undergraduates (14.2%) since enrolled, followed by female graduate/professional school students (12.3%) and UHCC students (5.5%).

This was also the case for male university undergraduates (4.3%), male graduates (2.5%) and male UHCC students (2.4%), though not significant.

Among TGQN, NSC incidence was higher, though not significantly, for university undergraduates (16.4%) than UHCC students (7.6%). Due to sample sizes below the UHIRB minimum sample size of 15, results were not reported for graduate/professional TGQN and those declining to state their gender.

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

Examination of 2019 results showed that substance abuse is a behavior associated with nonconsensual sexual penetration in a significant number of incidents. In 2017 across all campuses, almost 1 in 2 survey participants indicated that just prior to the NSC incident, their offender used alcohol (48.5%) and 1 in 6 used drugs (16.2%). In 2019, substance abuse among the NSC perpetrator decreased to 38.0 percent using alcohol and 11.9 percent, drugs. This 3:1 ratio of alcohol to drug usage was higher on the Mānoa campus where it stood at 6:1 or 41.4 percent alcohol and 7.2 percent drugs. However, the difference was not significant.

Although the 3:1 ratio was approximated at Kapi‘olani (34.2% alcohol vs. 10.0% drug use), UHCC students overall reported a directionally higher incidence of offenders using drugs before the NSC incident. At UHCC overall, 30.6 percent of survey participants experiencing NSC were assaulted by persons using alcohol, and 18.5 percent, drugs, a ratio of less than 2:1.

The assaulted student participants reported similar usage with 40.5 percent overall acknowledging using alcohol and 11.2 percent, drugs. At UHCC systemwide, 27.5 percent of assaulted student participants indicated using alcohol and 10.4 percent, drugs. At Kapi‘olani, the sexually assaulted student participants had substantially lower rates of either alcohol (12.2%) or drug (5.8%) usage.

Table E-18: 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 and Year								
	All UH Campuses		UH Mānoa	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	UH Community Colleges	
	2019 (n=162)	2017 (n=155)	2019 (n=96)	2017 (n=79)			2019 (n=47)	2017 (n=60)
Offender					Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15		
Used Drugs	11.9%	16.2%	7.2%	13.0%			18.5%	21.5%
Used Alcohol	38.0%	48.5%	41.1%	48.9%			30.6%	49.6%
Assaulted Student Participant								
Used Drugs	11.2%	10.5%	11.0%	10.5%			10.4%	10.3%
Used Alcohol	40.5%	44.5%	46.2%	44.7%			27.5%	45.1%

Table E-19: 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 and Year								
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani		Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
			2019 (n=18)	2017 (n=28)				
Offender	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15			Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15
Used Drugs			10.0%	20.6%				
Used Alcohol			34.2%	62.2%				
Assaulted Student Participant								
Used Drugs			5.8%	9.8%				
Used Alcohol			12.2%↓	47.3%				

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Number of Persons Sexually Assaulting a Survey Participant

As with other types of behaviors, survey participants who reported NSC were asked the number of persons who assaulted them in the most recent incident. For sexual penetration, most across the system (79.9%) reported one assailant, which was fairly consistent across campuses, with 16 percent reporting two. At UHCC, more survey participants reported one assailant (86.7%) and fewer two (9.2%), similar to the Kapi'olani campus.

Sexual touching showed more variation. Overall, about two thirds (64.5%) reported one person as the offender, consistent with reporting from Mānoa, Hilo and UHCC student participants. At the Honolulu campus, however, fewer reported one (54.5%) with more (33.1% or one third) of survey participants experiencing NSC sexual touching reporting two assailants.

Table E-20: 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 – 2019

	All UH Campuses (n=187)	UH Mānoa (n=110)	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges (n=56)
Sexual Penetration					
Number of Offenders					
1 person	79.9%	75.9%	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	86.7%
2 persons	16.0%	20.2%			9.2%
3 or more persons	4.0%	3.9%			4.2%
Sexual Touching	(n=457)	(n=267)	(n=41)	(n=19)	(n=130)
Number of Offenders					
1 person	64.5%	62.1%	60.8%	81.3%	68.3%
2 persons	20.7%	20.1%*	27.0%*	6.6%	21.9%*
3 or more persons	14.8%	17.8%*	12.2%	12.1%	9.9%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Table E-21: 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 – 2019

	Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kapi‘olani (n=21)	Kaua‘i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
Sexual Penetration							
Number of Offenders							
1 person	Not Reported	Not Reported	94.7%	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
2 persons	n = <15	n = <15	5.3%	n = <15	n = <15	n = <15	n = <15
3 or more persons			-				
Sexual Touching	(n=18)	(n=16)	(n=40)		(n=22)		(n=18)
Number of Offenders							
1 person	79.8%	54.5%	65.0%	Not Reported	63.7%	Not Reported	72.2%
2 persons	5.2%	33.1%*	17.1%	n = <15-	32.4%*	n = <15	27.8%
3 or more persons	15.0%	12.4%	17.9%		3.9%		-

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Number of Incidents of Nonconsensual Sexual Contact

In addition, the survey asked participants experiencing NSC penetration or NSC touching how many times while enrolled at UH this occurred. Almost two thirds (63%) of survey participants overall reported one incident of NSC sexual penetration – a pattern evident at UH Mānoa (63.8%) UHCC (65.6%) and Kapi‘olani (69.9%). For NSC penetration, there were no significant differences from campus to campus.

Incidents of sexual touching occurred more frequently. Overall, half of assaulted survey participants reported one incident of sexual touching (47.5%), a fifth two incidents (21.6%) and a third three or more incidents (31%). Across four-year campuses, the frequency of two incidents was significantly higher at Hilo (32.0%), Mānoa (22.2%) and UHCC systemwide (19.6%) than West O‘ahu (4.0%).

Sexual touching frequency patterns were more varied for UHCC campuses. Significantly more student participants at the Hawai‘i campus (55.4%) than other community colleges reported three or more incidents. At the Honolulu campus, those reporting two incidents (40.2%) was significantly more than for other UHCC

campuses. While a majority at Windward (57%) and a plurality at Leeward (49.6%) and Kapi‘olani (47.8%) reported one incident, these rates were not significantly differentiated.

Table E-22: Among Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Percent of Participants Assaulted by Number of Incidents, by System and Campus – 2019

	All UH Campuses (n=180)	UH Mānoa (n=105)	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges (n=54)
Sexual Penetration					
Number of Incidents					
1 incident	63.0%	63.8%	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	65.6%
2 incidents	17.9%	15.8%			19.2%
3 or more incidents	19.2%	20.4%			15.2%
Sexual Touching	(n=457)	(n=267)	(n=41)	(n=19)	(n=130)
Number of Incidents					
1 incident	47.5%	46.1%	45.5%	65.1%	48.3%
2 incidents	21.6%	22.2%*	32.0%*	4.0%	19.6%*
3 or more incidents	31.0%	31.7%	22.5%	31.0%	32.1%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Table E-23: Among Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Percent of Participants Assaulted by Number of Incidents, by UHCC Campus – 2019

	Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kapi‘olani (n=21)	Kaua‘i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
Sexual Penetration							
Number of Incidents							
1 incident	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	69.9%	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15
2 incidents			15.0%				
3 or more incidents			15.1%				
Sexual Touching	(n=18)	(n=16)	(n=40)		(n=22)		(n=18)
Number of Incidents							
1 incident	39.4%	38.9%	47.8%	Not Reported n = <15	49.6%	Not Reported n = <15	57.0%
2 incidents	5.2%	40.2%*	22.8%		20.6%		6.3%
3 or more incidents	55.4%*	20.9%	29.4%		29.8%		36.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

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

In both 2017 and 2019, the majority of survey participants experiencing NSC from all 10 campuses reported they were assaulted by another student. This increased from 50.8 percent in 2017 to 55.4 percent in 2019, though this was not significant.

However, the percentage of students reporting that their non-consensual sexual contact perpetrator was associated with UH as faculty, teaching assistants or other staff showed a significant increase over two years. More than 1 in 10 UH students from all campuses who experienced NSC identified their assailants as UH faculty, teachers or staff, a significant increase from 3.7 percent in 2017 to 11.4 percent in 2019. Almost four times more UH Mānoa students in 2019 (15.0%) reported that their NSC offender was faculty, teaching assistants or staff than in 2017 (3.9%). This was a significant increase. At the same time, Mānoa survey participants stating that they did not know if there was a UH association declined significantly from 8.6 percent in 2017 to 1.7 percent in 2019.

Table E-24: Among Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Offender’s Association or Non-Association with UH During the Most Recent Incident by System, Campus and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O’ahu		UH Community College	
	2019 (n=162)	2017 (n=156)	2019 (n=96)	2017 (n=80)	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019 (n=47)	2017 (n=60)
Sexual Penetration										
Offender’s Association with UH					Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15		
Student	55.4%	50.8%	63.2%	55.9%					39.0%	43.5%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	11.4% ↑	3.7%	15.0% ↑	3.9%					7.1%	4.5%
Not associated with UH	39.7%	45.3%	32.9%	38.7%					52.0%	54.2%
Don't know association with UH	2.6%	7.1%	1.7% ↓	8.6%					5.6%	6.2%
Sexual Touching	(n=437)	(n=390)	(n=257)	(n=218)	(n=41)	(n=35)	(n=18)		(n=120)	(n=125)
Offender’s Association with UH								Not Reported n = <15		
Student	61.5%	66.0%	62.9%	67.2%	69.1%	80.8%	56.3%		56.7%	61.0%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	10.6% ↑	5.2%	13.2% ↑	6.7%	3.4%	-	23.8%		5.6%	3.6%
Not associated with UH	28.9%	28.0%	26.6%	21.6%	27.2%	19.7%	37.3%		33.2%	39.1%
Don't know association with UH	8.8%	10.0%	8.9%	11.9%	7.2%	6.6%	-		10.3%	8.0%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Results on UH association or non-association is not reported for most UHCC campuses due to sample sizes below the UHIRB minimum of 15. Among Kapi‘olani student participants experiencing NSC penetration, the majority (59.5%) indicated that their offender was not associated with UH, similar to 2017 (52.6%).

For NSC sexual touching, there were no statistically significant differences by campus on the offenders’ association or non-association with UH. Overall, results for 2019 were statistically consistent with 2017 – with the majority of student participants who experienced NSC identifying their offender as another UH student.

Table E-25: 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 and Year														
Sexual Penetration	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019 (n=18)	2017 (n=28)	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
Offender's Association with UH														
Student	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	34.8%	42.0%	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15
Faculty and Staff (Net)					5.7%	9.6%								
Not associated with UH					59.5%	52.6%								
Don't know association with UH					-	8.9%								
Sexual Touching	(n=18)		(n=15)	(n=17)	(n=37)	(n=40)			(n=22)	(n=30)		(n=16)	(n=16)	
Offender's Association with UH														
Student	79.6%	Not Reported n = <15	54.6%	74.7%	55.0%	55.5%	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	48.2%	55.8%	Not Reported n = <15	50.9%	50.6%	Not Reported n = <15
Faculty, Teaching Assistant & Other Staff	-		-	-	6.7%	7.1%			-	-		-	7.9%	
Not associated with UH	38.9%		39.7%	23.6%	29.6%	40.6%			22.1%	44.2%		49.1%	49.4%	
Don't know association with UH			10.8%	26.1%	8.7%	-			29.7%	-		12.6%	-	

Relationship of Influence or Control by Offender

In 2019, the study asked a new question for each gender violence area relating to whether their assailant has a position of influence or control over their lives and specific aspects. One third (32.8%) of students experiencing NSC penetration indicated that there was no such control or influence. Most frequently reported were influence over family/ friends (32.7%) or everyday activities (31.1%). In addition, 1 in 5 survey participants who were assaulted (20.4%) indicated that their assailant influenced or controlled their academic or professional careers.

In terms of NSC sexual touching, almost half said their assailant had no influence or control over their activities or image. This was statistically higher at Manōa (53.5%) than other campuses. Statistically more students who experienced sexual touching from the Mānoa (19.4%) campus and UHCC system (25.1%) than other campuses indicated their perpetrators influenced their everyday activities.

Results are not shown for UHCC for NSC sexual penetration because samples on most campuses are too small to report, not meeting the UHIRB minimum of 15. Regarding NSC touching, significant differences were evident for two campuses: At the Hawai'i campus, the majority of students who experienced sexual touching indicated that their offender had influence or control over their relationship with family and/or friends (51.0%), and at the Honolulu campus, most (61.2%) indicated their assailant had no influence or control over their career, family/friends or daily activities.

Table E-26: Among UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact, Whose Offenders In Position of Influence or Control by System and Campus – 2019

	All UH Campuses	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	UH Community Colleges
SEXUAL PENETRATION	(n=159)	(n=94)			(n=46)
Any type of influence/control (NET)	52.8%	50.8%	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	55.0%
Everyday activities	31.1%	29.6%			35.5%
Academic or professional career	20.4%	24.8%			13.4%
Finances	8.6%	6.6%			12.3%
Popularity/ social standing	18.9%	18.2%			22.2%
Relationship with family and/or friends	32.7%	29.9%			36.1%
Other type of influence or control	13.4%	12.5%			13.6%
No influence or control over any of the above	32.8%	36.4%			30.6%
I do not know	15.0%	13.9%			14.4%
SEXUAL TOUCHING	(n=435)	(n=255)	(n=41)	(n=18)	(n=121)
Any type of influence/control (NET)	37.8%	35.5%	32.5%	41.4%	43.8%
Everyday activities	20.2%	19.4%*	9.2%	23.8%	25.1%*
Academic or professional career	12.2%	13.0%	7.5%	23.1%	10.4%
Finances	5.6%	3.8%	1.9%	23.7%*	7.9%
Popularity/ social standing	12.6%	10.8%	9.4%	19.0%	16.5%
Relationship with family and/ or friends	19.0%	17.3%	18.7%	19.0%	22.6%
Other type of influence or control	6.9%	5.3%	2.9%	15.3%	10.5%*
No influence or control over any of the above	48.8%	53.5%*	48.3%	36.3%	41.0%
I do not know	13.4%	11.0%	19.2%	22.3%	15.2%

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

Table E-27: Among UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact, Whose Offenders In Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus – 2019

	Hawai'i (n=18)	Honolulu (n=15)	Kapi'olani (n=38)	Kaua'i	Leeward (n=22)	Maui	Windward (n=16)
Sexual Touching							
Any type of influence/control (NET)	64.2%*	38.8%	46.6%	Not Reported n = <15	31.5%	Not Reported n = <15	34.1%
Everyday activities	33.2%	20.8%	21.7%		21.1%		34.1%
Academic or professional career	14.2%	-	13.5%		3.9%		8.9%
Finances	18.6%	5.4%	3.2%		7.3%		8.9%
Popularity/ social standing	31.5%	23.4%	14.2%		10.9%		18.3%
Relationship with family and/ or friends	51.0%*	19.5%	14.9%		14.1%		34.1%
Other type of influence or control	21.6%	-	9.0%		9.1%		8.9%
No influence or control over any of the above	25.5%	61.2%*	32.2%		47.7%		57.8%
I do not know	10.2%	-	21.3%		20.8%		8.1%

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

Offender's Relationship to Student Experienced Nonconsensual Penetration

For nonconsensual sexual penetration, almost 2 in 5 (38.4%) experiencing nonconsensual sexual penetration while enrolled at UH said the offender was someone with whom they were in an intimate relationship with and just over 1 in 3 (35%) indicated it was a friend, acquaintance or classmate. Meanwhile, 1 in 5 survey participants reported being assaulted by a stranger. This pattern generally

followed at UH Mānoa although most frequently the offender was a friend (37.7%) while at UHCC, more than half were intimate partners (51.1%). The former was not significantly different, though the latter was.

For NSC touching, the offender was usually a friend or acquaintance (47.5%) with no significant differences across campuses. While overall 28.5 percent of student participants experiencing NSC touching reported the assailant as a stranger, this percentage was significantly higher at UH Mānoa (34.6%) than other campuses.

Table E-28: Among Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Offender’s Relationship to Assailed Participants During the Most Recent Incident by System and Campus – 2019

	All UH Campuses (n=161)	UH Mānoa (n=96)	UH Hilo	UH West O’ahu	UH Community Colleges (n=46)
Sexual Penetration					
Assaulted Participant-Offender Relationship			Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	38.4%	32.7%			51.1%*
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	14.1%	10.2%			22.5%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	1.5%	2.0%			-
Co-worker	2.6%	0.7%			6.5%
Boss or supervisor	0.6%	-			2.2%
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	35.0%	37.7%			27.7%
Stranger	18.7%	22.5%			10.4%
Other	2.2%	2.1%			3.4%
Don’t know	3.2%	4.3%			-
	(n=439)	(n=257)	(n=41)	(n=18)	(n=123)
Sexual Touching					
Assaulted Participant-Offender Relationship					
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	16.1%	14.4%	10.8%	19.6%	20.8%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	7.0%	4.7%	9.2%	7.5%	11.0%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	14.4%	1.3%
Co-worker	3.3%	1.8%	2.2%	5.8%	6.3%
Boss or supervisor	1.6%	1.3%	1.8%	-	2.3%
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	47.5%	47.4%	52.4%	58.9%	44.5%
Stranger	28.5%	34.6%*	28.8%	21.2%	16.6%
Other	4.7%	4.7%	2.2%	5.3%	5.5%
Don’t know	3.4%	2.3%	-	-	7.5%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

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, which met the minimum, most student participants experiencing NSC penetration identified their assailant as someone they were involved with at the time of the incident (45.9%). For NSC touching, significantly more student participants at UHCC Hawai’i (48.8%) and Windward (34.1%) than other community colleges reported an intimate relationship with their assailant at the time of the incident. At Leeward, 32.9 percent of student participants experiencing NSC touching said their assailant was a stranger, significantly more than for other campuses.

Table E-29: 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 – 2019

	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani (n=18)	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
Sexual Penetration							
Assaulted Participant-Offender Relationship	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15		Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event			45.9%				
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event			12.1%				
Co-worker			16.7%				
Boss or supervisor			5.8%				
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate			36.8%				
Sexual Touching	(n=18)	(n=16)	(n=38)		(n=22)		(n=16)
Assaulted Participant-Offender Relationship							
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	48.8%*	18.0%	14.1%		3.9%		34.1%*
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	22.6%	9.5%	5.7%		3.9%		16.7%
Co-worker	-	13.1%	11.5%		5.7%		-
Boss or supervisor	-	5.4%	2.7%		-		-
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	41.9%	48.4%	50.1%		48.2%		41.2%
Stranger	5.1%	4.9%	16.6%		32.9%*		16.6%
Other	-	14.7%	5.9%		-		8.1%
Don't know	4.7%	-	12.8%		9.3%		-

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Location of Nonconsensual Sexual Penetration (Most Recent Incident)

The location of the most recent NSC incident was asked for sexual penetration. By a margin of more than 2 to 1, more were not associated with UH venues (71.6%). However, survey participants experiencing this gender violence, said that 2 in 7 (28.4%) were assaulted in their most recent incident on campus or on a UH-associated off-campus property. At the Mānoa campus, significantly more identified the location as not associated with UH (83.6%) though 1 in 6 (16.4%) occurred on-campus or UH property. Other four-year university results are not shown due to small samples.

Among all UHCC survey participants, significantly more indicated the assault was on UH property. Almost half (46.8%) identified the venue as on-campus or UH associated, while just over half (53.2%) said it was not. Except for Kapi'olani, where results tracked closely, UHCC campus samples were too small to meet UHIRB reporting requirements.

Table E-30: Among Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Location of Most Recent Incident by System and Campus – 2019					
	All UH Campuses	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges
Did Incident occur ON CAMPUS or on university associated off-campus property?	(n=162)	(n=96)			(n=47)
Yes	28.4%	16.4%	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	46.8%*
No	71.6%	83.6%*			53.2%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Table E-31: Among Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Location of Most Recent Incident by UHCC Campus – 2019							
	Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kapi‘olani	Kaua‘i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
			(n=18)				
Did Incident occur ON CAMPUS or on university associated off-campus property?	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15		Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	
Yes			42.2%				
No			57.8%				

Consequences of Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Experiences

A clear majority of survey participants who experienced sexual assault any time while enrolled suffered from different types of consequences. Among all students, 3 in 5 (59.2%) said they had post-incident impacts, a similar rate for UH Mānoa (57.9%), West O‘ahu (61.2%) and Hilo (64%). The most frequently reported consequences from survey participants who were sexually assaulted were emotional and behavioral health symptoms, suffered by more than 2 in 5 (45.3%). This was fairly consistent for the four-year universities although the rate was higher at West O‘ahu (53.2%). Adverse social conditions occurred for about 1 in 4 (26.4%), similar across four-year campuses with a slightly higher rate at UH Hilo.

Academic and professional consequences were identified by more than 1 in 5 or 22.9 percent who were sexually assaulted. This ranged from difficulty concentrating on academic requirements (21.8%) to dropped classes (5.5%). Significantly more UHCC students than at Mānoa or Hilo indicated that they either thought about dropping classes (16.3%) or actually dropped classes (9.7%). Other consequences for students experiencing sexual assault included a hostile environment (17.7%) and physical health problems (13.6%).

Table E-32: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by System and Campus – 2019					
	All UH Campuses (n=532)	UH Mānoa (n=312)	UH Hilo (n=48)	UH West O’ahu (n=23)	UH Community Colleges (n=149)
HAD IMPACT (NET)	59.2%	57.9%	64.0%	61.2%	60.1%
EMOTIONAL/BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	45.3%	44.3%	44.2%	53.2%	46.4%
Felt helpless and hopeless	30.6%	28.8%	27.5%	25.9%	35.9%
Felt numb/detached	29.5%	27.2%	27.4%	35.5%	34.2%
Loss of interest in daily activities	24.6%	22.1%	22.4%	27.2%	30.3%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	23.1%	23.2%	24.2%	35.1%	20.8%
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	22.3%	21.7%	19.1%	26.3%	24.0%
Felt like hurting myself	12.6%	12.5%	11.4%	7.1%	13.9%
Thought about suicide	8.8%	7.8%	8.3%	8.1%	11.1%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	26.4%	24.4%	33.3%	26.4%	28.3%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	20.8%	17.9%	26.0%	26.4%	24.5%
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	19.2%	17.3%	16.1%	26.4%	23.0%
Stopped/reduced participating in extra-curricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs	15.0%	12.6%	22.1%	18.2%	17.1%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	9.8%	7.7%	7.9%	18.2%	13.4%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	22.9%	22.7%	21.3%	26.3%	23.3%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	21.8%	21.7%	18.6%	26.3%	22.2%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exams	14.5%	12.4%	11.1%	22.9%	19.0%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	14.3%	12.7%	12.2%	18.2%	17.7%
Thought about dropping out of school	11.0%	8.3%	9.5%	15.9%	16.3%*
Dropped classes	5.5%	3.7%	2.1%	9.4%	9.7%*
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	17.7%	19.0%	11.9%	23.5%	15.8%
Changed where I went	13.0%	13.6%	8.6%	23.5%	11.6%
Changed daily routines	12.0%	11.7%	7.2%	23.5%	12.4%
Fearful for my safety	10.1%	10.6%	9.1%	21.4%	7.7%
Changed living quarters	4.0%	4.5%	-	-	5.0%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	13.6%	12.0%	9.9%	26.4%	16.3%
Eating problems/ disorders	8.3%	7.2%	5.6%	15.1%	10.4%
Headaches/ stomach aches	7.4%	5.9%	6.5%	17.1%	9.3%
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	6.3%	5.0%	3.5%	14.8%	8.7%
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care	5.2%	4.1%	3.1%	15.9%	6.6%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	4.1%	3.6%	0.9%	8.2%	5.7%
Internal injury from sexual contact e.g. vaginal or anal tearing	2.7%	2.9%	1.9%	3.5%	2.6%
Sexually transmitted infections (sexual penetration)	1.2%	1.7%	-	-	0.7%
Head trauma, e.g. Concussion	0.5%	0.9%	-	-	-
Unwanted pregnancy (sexual penetration)	0.4%	0.3%			0.7%
Broken bones	0.2%	0.3%			
OTHER	7.4%	6.4%	4.4%	9.1%	10.1%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

At UHCC, a similar 3 in 5 (60.1%) reported consequences from their experience of non-consensual sexual contact. The rank ordering of consequences identified was similar to four-year campuses for the community college system: emotional/behavioral health (46.4%); social conditions (28.3%); academic consequences (23.3%); physical health (16.3%) and hostile environment (15.8%). Among the seven community college campuses, data is shown for five. Hawai‘i campus survey participants showed significantly higher incidents of emotional and behavioral problems, particularly in the area of helplessness (52.7%), numbness/detachment (52.7%) and nightmares/trouble sleeping (37.4%).

Table E-33: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus – 2019

	Hawai'i (n=18)	Honolulu (n=18)	Kapi'olani (n=47)	Kaua'i	Leeward (n=25)	Maui	Windward (n=22)
HAD IMPACT (NET)	66.0%	44.8%	70.6%		69.2%		47.3%
EMOTIONAL/BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	57.8%	28.6%	51.8%	Not Reported n = <15	53.7%	Not Reported n = <15	41.6%
Felt helpless and hopeless	52.7%*	28.6%	40.4%		33.6%		35.9%
Felt numb/detached	52.7%*	19.8%	38.3%		36.0%		23.4%
Loss of interest in daily activities	37.4%	28.6%	34.7%		33.2%		23.3%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	29.1%	8.4%	18.6%		29.8%		17.7%
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping	37.4%*	24.6%	26.8%		22.8%		12.0%
Felt like hurting myself	28.2%	4.3%	17.5%		12.7%		6.4%
Thought about suicide	23.0%	11.8%	11.3%		6.2%		6.4%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	32.6%	24.6%	38.9%		28.9%		17.7%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	32.6%	16.8%	33.7%		22.3%		17.7%
Withdrew from/ afraid of people	32.6%	20.3%	31.8%		19.4%		12.0%
Stopped/reduced participating in extra-curricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs	24.2%	20.3%	21.3%		9.6%		17.7%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	19.0%	12.2%	14.2%		16.5%		11.4%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	43.0%	20.5%	23.3%		24.4%		17.7%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	37.4%	17.1%	23.3%		24.4%		17.7%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exams	37.4%	17.1%	19.0%		13.5%		17.7%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	31.9%	9.1%	21.2%		16.9%		12.0%
Thought about dropping out of school	27.4%	15.8%	16.3%		16.9%		11.4%
Dropped classes	13.9%	4.7%	9.3%		6.5%		17.7%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	24.6%	7.8%	20.4%		10.1%		12.0%
Changed where I went	24.6%	7.8%	9.0%		10.1%		12.0%
Changed daily routines	24.6%	7.8%	13.6%		6.5%		12.0%
Fearful for my safety	9.9%	3.4%	13.3%		3.1%		-
Changed living quarters	13.5%	-	4.3%		6.5%		5.7%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	19.0%	17.1%	11.5%		25.8%		17.7%
Eating problems/ disorders	19.0%	4.3%	7.0%		12.7%		17.7%
Headaches/ stomach aches	5.5%	12.3%	9.3%		10.0%		12.0%
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances	14.6%	4.7%	7.1%		10.0%		12.0%
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care	5.5%	12.3%	2.6%		3.5%		12.0%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	5.5%	-	6.7%		3.4%		11.4%
Internal injury from sexual contact e.g. vaginal or anal tearing	-	-	4.5%		6.6%		
Sexually transmitted infections (sexual penetration)	-	-	2.2%		-		
Unwanted pregnancy (sexual penetration)			2.2%				
OTHER	13.8%	8.4%	14.3%		8.0%		5.8%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

For the time period current academic year, consequences suffered by survey participants experiencing NSC is similar as for the anytime enrolled period. Because fewer campuses met the UHIRB minimum of 15 for the current academic year time period, these details are shown in the Appendix.

When analyzed by tactic used by the assailant, the rate of survey participants reporting consequences was highest for coercion (86.5%), physical force completed (80.2%), incapacitation (77.1%), and physical force attempted (74.1%). What this makes clear is that regardless of tactic, the majority of nonconsensual sexual contact incidents resulted in serious consequences for a large majority of students who experienced NSC assaults.

**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

The table below shows survey participants who experienced any of the four types of sexual harassment and gender violence behaviors and to whom they disclosed their experiences. Student disclosures by the type of behaviors experienced follows in subsequent sections.

Consistent with trends in national campus climate surveys, UH survey participants experiencing gender violence behaviors during the current academic year tended not to discuss their experiences with university associates or resources or with partners. Rather, they most frequently discussed their experiences with friends and then with family. Among student participants from all UH campuses, disclosure to friends increased significantly from 71.1 percent in 2017 to 76.5 percent in 2019. This category of disclosure also grew significantly for West O‘ahu students from 53.2 percent in 2017 to 77.5 percent in 2019. The second highest percentage of students experiencing gender violence communicated their experience to a family member – 36.4 percent in 2019, statistically consistent with 2017. A quarter (25.5%) of student participants in 2019 did not tell anyone, a significant decrease from 31.5 percent in 2017. Among all UHCC students, non-disclosure also declined significantly from 34.3 percent in 2017 to 26.9 percent in 2019.

Those telling “someone else” declined from 18.6 percent in 2017 to 6.0 percent in 2019 among UH students overall and across the four specific behavioral areas studied. This decrease was likely affected by a 2019 questionnaire design change. With input from student focus group, the survey expanded the list of persons to whom survey participants might disclose gender-violence experiences.

Table G-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	
	2019 (n=1123)	2017 (n=1028)	2019 (n=546)	2017 (n=421)	2019 (n=103)	2017 (n=86)	2019 (n=54)	2017 (n=41)	2019 (n=419)	2017 (n=480)
Friend	76.5%↑	71.1%	78.3%	76.1%	79.6%	82.0%	77.5%↑	53.2%	73.2%	66.3%
Family member	36.4%	36.6%	32.3%	33.0%	47.1%	41.0%	45.0%	39.6%	38.0%	38.8%
Faculty or instructor	11.4%	12.5%	11.7%	13.6%	13.5%	18.8%	6.3%	4.8%	11.3%	11.0%
Other Administrative Staff	5.7%	-	5.4%	-	6.9%	-	1.6%	-	6.3%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy	2.6%	-	1.1%	-	5.2%	-	4.8%	-	3.7%	-
Therapist or counselor	13.6%	-	12.7%	-	15.4%	-	12.2%	-	14.5%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	23.8%	-	22.4%	-	29.1%	-	28.3%	-	23.9%	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)	2.0%	-	2.6%	-	-	-	-	-	1.8%	-
Physician	3.3%	-	4.4%	-	3.4%	-	4.9%	-	1.7%	-
Someone else	6.0%↓	18.6%	5.3%↓	15.0%	9.2%↓	20.7%	3.7%↓	19.0%	6.3%↓	21.4%
I didn't tell anyone (else)	25.5%↓	31.5%	23.8%	28.1%	20.9%	29.9%	39.7%	37.0%	26.9%↓	34.3%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

At the individual UHCC campuses, statistically significant differences were evident for the two-year tracking period in a few areas: At Kapi‘olani, disclosure to friends increased from 60.3 percent in 2017 to 77.6 percent in 2019. At the Hawai‘i campus, disclosure to a faculty member or instructor increased more than five-fold from 4.8 percent in 2017 to 21.3 percent in 2019, and disclosure to “someone else,” e.g., a party not listed declined from 25.8 percent in 2017 to 2.2 percent in 2019. Disclosure to “someone else” likewise decreased at Leeward from 18.2 percent in 2017 to 3.0 percent in 2019, and at Maui from 28.8 percent to 5.6 percent. This decline was likely attributable to the aforementioned expansion of persons to whom students might disclose their sexual harassment or gender violence experiences. Finally, at the Honolulu campus, student participants experiencing any gender violence and not telling anyone was halved from 37.5 percent in 2017 to 14.1 percent in 2019.

Table G-1-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic Year – Whom They Disclose, by UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai‘i		Honolulu		Kapi‘olani		Kaua‘i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019 (n=37)	2017 (n=57)	2019 (n=40)	2017 (n=53)	2019 (n=122)	2017 (n=128)	2019 (n=32)	2017 (n=22)	2019 (n=93)	2017 (n=124)	2019 (n=43)	2017 (n=44)	2019 (n=53)	2017 (n=52)
Friend	73.0%	57.5%	70.1%	65.3%	77.6%↑	60.3%	74.3%	58.1%	62.4%	72.6%	74.5%	77.0%	83.1%	71.6%
Family member	47.6%	33.8%	31.9%	37.7%	27.4%	30.4%	26.6%	21.3%	45.3%	44.3%	50.7%	45.0%	44.4%	55.4%
Faculty or instructor	21.3%↑	4.8%	6.9%	8.8%	6.5%	12.0%	12.3%	6.2%	10.7%	8.7%	14.1%	22.3%	16.6%	16.1%
Other Administrative Staff	11.2%	-	5.4%	-	5.8%	-	3.4%	-	5.3%	-	2.1%	-	11.5%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy	8.6%	-	4.9%	-	4.1%	-	3.0%	-	3.7%	-	-	-	2.0%	-
Therapist or counselor	37.0%	-	7.8%	-	11.4%	-	10.0%	-	11.6%	-	14.0%	-	19.1%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	26.3%	-	26.7%	-	22.4%	-	33.7%	-	25.5%	-	20.2%	-	17.8%	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)	2.8%	-	-	-	1.7%	-	-	-	1.8%	-	4.1%	-	2.4%	-
Physician	5.4%	-	4.1%	-	-	-	3.4%	-	1.7%	-	2.0%	-	-	-
Someone else	2.2%↓	25.8%	18.4%	16.2%	7.1%	23.5%↓	6.8%	20.8%	3.0%↓	18.2%	5.6%↓	28.8%	4.6%	18.1%
I didn't tell anyone (else)	26.8%	43.7%	14.1%↓	37.5%	32.8%	40.3%	24.4%	49.3%	30.4%	30.8%	27.8%	24.4%	18.1%	16.8%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Student Disclosures: Sexual Harassment During Current Academic Year

Survey participants who experienced sexual harassment dominantly reported incidents to friends (75.0%) with family members next most mentioned (27.7%). Both percentages did not change significantly from 2017. The third most mentioned confidant when students experience sexual harassment was their sexual or romantic partner (22.0%). Because this was a new category identified in 2019 focus groups, comparisons with 2017 were not available.

Students experiencing sexual harassment less often told those associated with the university about incidents: 11.6 percent mentioned telling faculty or an instructor, a significant decrease from 17.0 percent in 2017. The “someone else” category also decreased, likely due to an expansion of the disclosure list in 2019.

Table G-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	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
	(n=502)	(n=357)	(n=262)	(n=181)	(n=51)	(n=26)			(n=174)	(n=145)
Friend	75.0%	70.2%	77.9%	76.6%	74.9%	78.5%	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	71.2%	61.6%
Family member	29.1%	35.4%	27.3%	30.6%	35.1%	39.9%			29.8%	41.0%
Faculty or instructor	11.6%↓	17.0%	12.0%	14.9%	8.0%	17.3%			11.6%	19.3%
Other Administrative Staff	7.0%	-	6.4%	-	7.8%	-			8.5%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy	2.5%	-	1.5%	-	3.4%	-			4.0%	-
Therapist or counselor	13.6%	-	14.4%	-	13.2%	-			13.6%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	23.2%	-	22.6%	-	27.8%	-			24.0%	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)	1.6%	-	2.0%	-	-	-			1.6%	-
Physician	1.7%	-	2.0%	-	3.1%	-			1.1%	-
Someone else	6.5%↓	20.1%	4.6%↓	18.5%	9.2%	17.1%			9.1%↓	22.0%
I didn't tell anyone (else)	15.6%	18.3%	15.4%	15.8%	14.7%	13.5%	15.5%	22.6%		

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

UH community college survey participants generally tended to disclose to the same parties as at four-year campuses. At Honolulu, disclosures to friends remained the most frequent contact, but percentages decreased significantly from 90.0 percent in 2017 to 50.2 percent in 2019. Disclosure to family members at Honolulu also declined from 62.4 percent in 2017 to 18.4 percent in 2019. At Kapi‘olani, disclosure to a faculty member or instructor decreased significantly to a fraction of the 27.1 percent in 2017 to 4.2 percent in 2019.

Table G-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		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
			(n=16)	(n=17)	(n=55)	(n=43)	(n=15)		(n=34)	(n=28)	(n=16)		(n=23)	(n=21)
Friend	Not Reported n = <15	50.2%↓	90.0%	72.6%	57.4%	92.3%	Not Reported n = <15	55.9%	53.6%	79.6%	Not Reported n = <15	83.4%	69.8%	
Family member		18.4%↓	62.4%	24.4%	36.3%	23.7%		35.4%	47.1%	28.8%		38.6%	52.8%	
Faculty or instructor		3.9%	27.0%	4.2%↓	27.1%	7.6%		7.7%	4.2%	16.5%		28.0%	26.6%	
Other Administrative Staff		3.9%	-	9.1%	-	-		7.7%	-	5.6%		9.8%	-	
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy		7.1%	-	5.4%	-	-		3.2%	-	-		-	-	
Therapist or counselor		9.3%	-	15.6%	-	7.6%		7.7%	-	5.0%		15.6%	-	
Sexual or romantic partner		14.6%	-	20.9%	-	17.3%		37.5%	-	15.2%		23.7%	-	
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)		-	-	-	-	-		2.5%	-	5.6%		-	-	
Physician		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	
Someone else		29.5%	25.7%	9.9%	26.5%	6.9%		2.8%	5.0%	15.3%		5.3%	14.7%	
I didn't tell anyone (else)		14.4%	-	15.4%	25.7%	7.7%		22.9%	29.0%	15.6%		5.9%	8.3%	

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

Student Disclosures: Stalking During Current Academic Year

In 2019, survey participants stalked during the current academic year most commonly told family and friends about a stalking incident. A large majority told friends (77.3%), and a significant percentage spoke with family (41.9%). This pattern was comparable to 2017, with no significant difference over the two-year period. It is noteworthy that across all UH campuses, stalked student participants were less likely not to tell anyone of their experience in 2019 (11.4%) than in 2017 (16.3%), a significant change period to period.

Significant differences in disclosure patterns were evident in a few other areas: At the Mānoa campus, more stalked survey participants disclosed their experience to family, an increase from 30.1 percent in 2017 to 42.4 percent in 2019. For all stalked students as well as students at Mānoa and UHCC, those disclosing to “someone else” decreased significantly, due to the categories added to this question as previously noted.

Table G-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	
	2019 (n=380)	2017 (n=375)	2019 (n=200)	2017 (n=151)	2019 (n=36)	2017 (n=36)	2019	2017	2019 (n=132)	2017 (n=178)
Friend	77.3%	72.2%	82.2%	77.5%	77.8%	78.5%	Not Reported n = <15		70.0%	68.1%
Family member	41.9%	35.2%	42.4%↑	30.1%	45.0%	43.2%			40.3%	37.9%
Faculty or instructor	14.6%	13.2%	16.8%	13.9%	14.8%	26.9%			10.9%	10.1%
Other Administrative Staff	5.7%	-	7.2%	-	11.3%	-			2.4%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy	1.3%	-	1.2%	-	1.2%	-			1.6%	-
Therapist or counselor	8.5%	-	11.2%	-	10.1%	-			4.8%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	21.0%	-	18.5%	-	24.4%	-			23.5%	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)	1.7%	-	3.2%	-	-	-			-	-
Physician	2.4%	-	4.1%	-	-	-			0.8%	-
Someone else	5.4%↓	18.5%	6.4%↓	15.5%	8.4%	20.4%			3.6%↓	19.4%
I didn't tell anyone (else)	11.4%↓	16.3%	9.9%	10.9%	9.9%	13.3%			13.6%	21.6%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

At UHCC, the only significant campus difference in student disclosure after a current academic year stalking incident was at the Kapi‘olani campus: Disclosure to “someone else” declined from 20.8 percent in 2017 to 3.7 percent in 2019, likely due to the previously mentioned expanded disclosure list.

Table G-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		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019 (n=35)	2017 (n=50)	2019	2017	2019 (n=36)	2017 (n=47)	2019	2017	2019	2017
Friend	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	60.7%	57.9%	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	66.6%	75.9%	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15
Family member					18.7%	21.2%			37.8%	44.5%				
Faculty or instructor					7.9%	10.5%			9.1%	9.9%				
Other Administrative Staff					-	-			4.2%	-				
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy					2.9%	-			-	-				
Therapist or counselor					6.9%	-			2.3%	-				
Sexual or romantic partner					22.8%	-			18.6%	-				
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)					-	-			-	-				
Physician					-	-			-	-				
Someone else					3.7%↓	20.8%			-	20.7%				
I didn't tell anyone (else)					18.5%	29.7%			24.1%	18.7%				

↑↓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

Compared with students experiencing sexual harassment or stalking, survey participants experiencing DDV were somewhat less likely to disclose their experiences. Two in 3 across all campuses said they told a friend (66.1%) in 2019, with no significant change from 2017. More than a third overall disclosed to family members, increasing but not significantly from 30.2 percent in 2017 to 34.6 percent in 2019. Systemwide, fewer did not disclose at all, significantly decreasing from 27.1 percent in 2017 to 21.8 percent in 2019. Non-disclosure to anyone also declined significantly at UHCC campuses from 31.5 percent in 2017 to 21.9 percent in 2019.

Table G-3-1: 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 Manoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019 (n=525)	2017 (n=525)	2019 (n=217)	2017 (n=181)	2019 (n=42)	2017 (n=37)	2019 (n=38)	2017 (n=28)	2019 (n=229)	2017 (n=279)
Friend	66.1%	62.1%	68.7%	67.3%	67.3%	71.5%	64.6%	49.7%	63.7%	58.6%
Family member	34.6%	30.2%	30.9%	25.9%	49.8%	36.2%	47.4%	34.0%	33.2%	31.7%
Faculty or instructor	5.9%	5.3%	4.1%	6.4%	9.9%	7.9%	-	-	7.8%	4.7%
Other Administrative Staff	2.6%	-	2.5%	-	4.2%	-	-	-	2.9%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy	2.9%	-	0.8%	-	7.6%	-	6.9%	-	3.3%	-
Therapist or counselor	15.2%	-	12.9%	-	20.5%	-	17.7%	-	16.0%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	11.3%	-	11.8%	-	11.4%	-	17.8%	-	9.8%	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)	1.5%	-	2.3%	-	-	-	-	-	1.2%	-
Physician	2.9%	-	4.5%	-	4.5%	-	7.1%	-	0.3%	-
Someone else	2.7%↓	11.4%	3.2%↓	8.3%	4.7%↓	17.5%	2.0%	10.8%	1.9%↓	12.7%
I didn't tell anyone (else)	22.5%↓	29.0%	23.9%	26.3%	18.7%	19.5%	22.7%	33.4%	21.9%↓	31.5%

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

UHCC individual campuses saw almost no significant differences overall with disclosure to a friend most frequent and ranging from 52.1 to 78.5 percent, and to family members from 20.5 to 44.5 percent. At the Honolulu campus, non-disclosure declined significantly from 45.2 percent in 2017 to 13.0 percent in 2019.

Table G-3-2: 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		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019 (n=22)	2017 (n=38)	2019 (n=19)	2017 (n=33)	2019 (n=56)	2017 (n=75)	2019	2017	2019 (n=60)	2017 (n=66)	2019 (n=27)	2017 (n=26)	2019 (n=31)	2017 (n=29)
Friend	66.4%	53.1%	67.1%	50.6%	66.8%	49.9%	Not Reported n = <15		55.6%	69.1%	59.3%	62.7%	76.3%	68.5%
Family member	43.1%	31.3%	38.8%	24.8%	24.4%	20.9%			35.2%	33.3%	46.3%	38.5%	26.8%	55.5%
Faculty or instructor	19.7%	7.1%	11.0%	5.2%	5.1%	-			8.6%	5.6%	3.4%	14.4%	4.7%	-
Other Administrative Staff	3.8%	-	7.9%	-	1.9%	-			1.4%	-	-	-	7.4%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy	6.9%	-	4.3%	-	1.7%	-			3.9%	-	-	-	3.4%	-
Therapist or counselor	46.0%	-	8.3%	-	9.2%	-			12.2%	-	10.2%	-	20.6%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	11.4%	-	15.5%	-	7.9%	-			8.5%	-	10.4%	-	3.9%	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)	-	-	-	-	3.7%	-			1.3%	-	-	-	-	-
Physician	-	-	3.9%	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
Someone else	3.7%	12.1%	8.7%	4.3%	3.5%	15.5%			-	11.8%	-	16.3%	-	11.9%
I didn't tell anyone (else)	21.1%	29.4%	13.0%	45.2%	25.8%	37.8%	26.9%	27.2%	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

In reviewing to whom student participants experiencing nonconsensual sexual contact disclosed their experience, data analysis was limited to four-year campuses because UHCC samples did not meet the UHIRB reporting minimum of 15. For this time period, survey participants experiencing nonconsensual sexual contact disclosing to friends remained constant at 2 in 3 over the two-year period (69.9%). However, family members were less often confided in regarding NSC decreasing from 28.6 percent in 2017 to 15.8 percent though this change was not significant. A quarter in both 2017 and 2019 did not disclose to anyone.

Table G-4-1: 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	
	2019 (n=58)	2017 (n=41)	2019 (n=32)	2017 (n=27)	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019 (n=22)	2017
Friend	69.9%	69.3%	71.7%	78.1%	Not Reported n = <15		Not Reported n = <15		64.4%	Not Reported n = <15
Family member	18.8%	33.8%	26.0%	39.5%					10.5%	
Faculty or instructor	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	13.2%	-	14.0%	-					10.5%	
Sexual or romantic partner	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)	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.

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

Among survey participants who experienced sexual harassment and gender violence in the current academic year, use of on-campus services remained consistent over two years. For all survey participants, those contacting any UH programs increased slightly from 16.6 percent in 2017 to 17.7 percent in 2019, though this was not significant. From campus to campus, there were no significant differences during the tracking period.

For survey participants experiencing sexual harassment in the current academic year, contact of UH programs decreased slightly, though not significantly, from 22.7 percent in 2017 to 19.8 percent overall. A similar trend was seen within the UHCC system.

Among current academic year stalking victims, contact with UH programs remained statistically constant for all UH campuses, from 17.6 percent in 2017 to 17.5 percent in 2019. There were no significant differences between campuses.

Contact of UH programs remained similar among survey participants experiencing DDV in the current academic year. 2019 and 2017 results for all UH campuses showed an increase from 10.7 percent to 13.3 percent, but this was not significant. However, contact of UH programs by DDV survivors on UHCC campuses increased significantly from 5.5 percent in 2017 to 13.1 percent in 2019. This was the only area of UH contact where the two-year difference proved statistically significant.

Among survey participants experiencing nonconsensual sexual penetration, contact of UH programs increased overall from 23.9 percent in 2017 to 30.7 percent in 2019, though not significantly. UHCC survey participants reported an almost 9-point increase in contact with UH resources from 10.6 percent in 2017 to 21.6 percent in 2019.

Table G-5-1: 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

	All UH Campuses		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
Any Type of Gender Violence Experienced	17.7%	16.6%	17.9%	20.2%	24.7%	19.3%	13.6%	11.4%	16.2%	13.3%
Sexual Harassment	18.3%	22.0%	20.3%	24.2%	26.2%	25.1%	9.3%	Not Reported n = <15	13.6%	18.9%
Stalking	17.5%	17.6%	18.6%	21.0%	21.3%	23.6%	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	15.4%	13.6%
Dating/ Domestic Violence	13.3%	10.7%	11.3%	17.1%	24.2%	19.2%	13.4%	9.0%	13.1%↑	5.5%
Nonconsensual Contact (Penetration)	30.7%	23.9%	29.4%	32.2%	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	Not Reported n = <15	31.2%	8.3%

Number of student participants varies by behavior.

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Across individual UHCC campuses, the pattern of contact of UH programs by those survey participants experiencing any type of sexual harassment or gender violence tended to show slight increases, though none were significant. 2019 contact ranged from 11.9 percent at Kapi‘olani to 23.0 percent at Honolulu.

Among survey participants from the individual community college campuses experiencing sexual harassment, contact of UH programs remained statistically consistent with no significant differences between 2017 and 2019.

Slightly fewer stalked survey participants from UHCC campuses contacted UH programs in 2019 compared with 2017, but this was not significant. Campus specific two-year tracking changes were not significant.

Though not statistically significant, DDV survivors on each of the seven UHCC campuses increased contact with UH programs from 2017 to 2019. This trend held across all UHCC campuses.

The sample size of survey participants experiencing nonconsensual sexual penetration from UHCC campuses did not meet the UHIRB minimum of 15 to be reported.

Table G-5-2: 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														
	Hawai‘i		Honolulu		Kapi‘olani		Kaua‘i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
Any Types of Gender Violence Experienced	20.9%	11.1%	23.0%	22.1%	11.9%	17.3%	19.7%	6.9%	15.9%	10.3%	12.0%	8.6%	19.8%	11.1%
Sexual Harassment	25.7%	9.7%	9.3%	43.8%	11.4%	28.7%	6.9%	13.0%	14.5%	4.2%	11.0%	17.9%	19.9%	7.6%
Stalking	14.2%	13.7%	16.9%	39.0%	17.8%	7.8%	24.9%	-	15.6%	12.0%	6.2%	12.5%	9.1%	13.9%
Dating/ Domestic Violence	23.7%	6.7%	19.9%	9.4%	6.0%	4.8%	23.3%	-	11.6%	6.4%	9.3%	6.8%	15.4%	-
Nonconsensual Contact (Penetration)	Not Reported n = <15													

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

Reasons for Not Reporting to UH Resources: Current Year Incidents

UH student participants who experienced any of the four types of gender violence in the current academic year and did not report their experience were asked their reasons for not reporting. Among these students across all campuses, the most frequently cited reason was lack of knowledge – 75.6 percent in 2017 and statistically comparable at 77.8 percent in 2019. Specifically, two-thirds in both 2017 and 2019 indicated that they did not think the incident was serious enough to report.

Over the two-year tracking period, some reasons showed significant change. Among non-reporting students from all campuses, those citing feeling embarrassed, ashamed or that reporting would be too emotionally difficult significantly increased from 26.1 percent in 2017 to 30.6 percent in 2019. Concerns about the offender getting into trouble also showed significant increases among non-reporters overall (from 21.8 percent in 2017 to 27.3 percent in 2019), from the West O‘ahu campus (from 16.8 to 35.1 percent), and from UHCC campuses overall (from 21.6 to 30.5 percent). Fears that the incident would not be kept confidential increased significantly at West O‘ahu from 12.1 percent in 2017 to 32.2 percent in 2019. Significantly more students from across the UHCC system indicated that they had had a past negative experience with a campus program – 1.2 percent in 2017 and 5.8 percent in 2019.

	All UH Campuses		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O‘ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019 (n=896)	2017 (n=834)	2019 (n=432)	2017 (n=322)	2019 (n=74)	2017 (n=68)	2019 (n=47)	2017 (n=36)	2019 (n=343)	2017 (n=408)
Lack of knowledge (Net)	77.8%	75.6%	77.2%	79.6%	75.3%	69.5%	73.6%	69.8%	79.7%	74.0%
I did not think it was serious enough to report	67.9%	67.8%	68.0%	73.4%	68.2%	64.5%	67.3%	65.3%	67.8%	64.2%
Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct	25.5%	-	28.7%	-	25.0%	-	28.3%	-	21.2%	-
Did not know where to go or who to tell	24.2%	24.3%	22.7%	21.9%	14.1%	12.7%	29.0%	23.8%	27.6%	28.2%
Emotional Concerns (Net)	47.2%	43.9%	44.6%	43.5%	47.1%	40.9%	57.7%	52.6%	49.1%	44.0%
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult	30.6%↑	26.1%	27.5%	23.5%	35.4%	27.2%	36.2%	36.8%	32.8%	27.1%
I did not want the person to get into trouble	27.3%↑	21.8%	24.3%	23.0%	25.5%	19.7%	35.1%↑	16.8%	30.5%↑	21.6%
I feared negative social consequences+	21.8%	21.5%	22.6%	25.4%	17.5%	16.8%	24.3%	21.0%	21.4%	19.2%
Perceptual Concerns (Net)	37.7%	33.4%	37.9%	34.7%	32.1%	39.5%	38.5%	29.5%	38.5%	31.7%
I did not think anything would be done	27.2%	24.3%	28.2%	27.3%	22.7%	29.1%	24.8%	19.8%	27.2%	21.5%
I feared it would not be kept confidential	18.9%	16.8%	18.3%	17.9%	12.0%	14.0%	32.2%↑	12.1%	19.3%	16.8%
I did not think anyone would believe me	11.4%	10.7%	9.0%	9.5%	9.4%	17.5%	17.3%	11.0%	14.0%	10.5%
I had a past negative experience with a campus program	3.8%	2.4%	2.4%	3.5%	4.6%	5.4%	1.1%	1.2%	5.8%↑	1.2%
I heard the programs and services were not helpful	3.5%	-	4.4%	-	2.1%	-	-	-	3.1%	-
No School Association (Net)	30.3%	32.2%	26.3%	27.9%	30.5%	26.4%	45.2%	41.9%	33.2%	35.7%
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	27.9%	29.1%	24.5%	26.0%	27.7%	24.9%	38.7%	36.0%	30.7%	31.6%
Incident did not occur while attending school	7.2%	9.3%	6.5%	6.0%	8.5%	8.1%	7.9%	19.3%	7.7%	11.2%
Other	16.8%	19.9%	16.1%	19.2%	16.5%	25.0%	27.7%	13.5%	16.3%	20.2%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Across individual UHCC campuses, lack of knowledge was likewise the most frequently mentioned concern. While the percentage citing this reason was statistically consistent for most UHCC campuses, it rose significantly at Kapi‘olani from 71.6 percent in 2017 to 88.4 percent in 2019. In contrast, this reason was significantly less cited by students at the Honolulu campus, decreasing from 85.0 percent in 2017 to 63.3 percent in 2019.

Students who did not report and cited emotional concerns ranged from 65.4 percent at the Hawai‘i campus to 32.7 percent on Maui in 2019. However, there were no significant differences across the two-year period on any campus.

At Kaua‘i, significantly fewer students reported that they did not report because the offender was not associated with UH. This percentage dropped from 39.8 percent in 2017 to 8.8 percent in 2019.

	Hawai‘i		Honolulu		Kapi‘olani		Kaua‘i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019 (n=29)	2017 (n=50)	2019 (n=31)	2017 (n=41)	2019 (n=103)	2017 (n=101)	2019 (n=24)	2017 (n=21)	2019 (n=76)	2017 (n=109)	2019 (n=38)	2017 (n=39)	2019 (n=41)	2017 (n=46)
Lack of knowledge (Net)	79.7%	84.0%	63.3% ↓	85.0%	88.4% ↑	71.6%	89.7%	71.3%	82.3%	76.1%	76.4%	69.0%	62.7%	58.7%
I did not think it was serious enough to report	65.0%	68.2%	49.1%	70.2%	72.5%	63.8%	73.7%	66.0%	70.1%	69.2%	76.4%	55.2%	56.6%	50.3%
Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct	27.6%	-	16.8%	-	26.6%	-	15.2%	-	18.7%	-	16.0%	-	19.5%	-
Did not know where to go or who to tell	34.1%	38.8%	26.3%	19.4%	35.0%	29.1%	19.9%	47.5%	29.2%	25.7%	18.3%	24.5%	15.8%	22.5%
Emotional Concerns (Net)	65.4%	42.6%	41.5%	48.2%	53.9%	45.4%	62.7%	54.7%	48.1%	42.5%	32.7%	44.3%	39.8%	37.3%
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult	41.0%	28.9%	27.0%	24.8%	35.4%	30.4%	41.1%	34.6%	33.9%	24.6%	20.1%	34.1%	29.5%	16.7%
I did not want the person to get into trouble	42.4%	20.7%	26.4%	26.2%	36.1%	27.8%	45.0%	15.7%	24.2%	14.9%	19.8%	24.8%	23.6%	20.6%
I feared negative social consequences	21.8%	24.4%	17.1%	18.8%	23.1%	18.1%	16.5%	33.2%	21.0%	18.3%	22.0%	20.6%	23.2%	10.9%
Perceptual Concerns (Net)	43.0%	22.0%	41.7%	36.1%	39.7%	35.3%	38.6%	35.5%	34.3%	28.5%	41.0%	38.0%	35.2%	30.8%
I did not think anything would be done	15.7%	14.9%	31.6%	21.5%	30.9%	27.9%	20.8%	6.2%	25.2%	21.2%	36.1%	18.3%	22.3%	25.3%
I feared it would not be kept confidential	21.6%	15.5%	23.9%	28.8%	18.5%	17.9%	26.6%	12.2%	17.8%	9.3%	17.9%	25.8%	15.9%	17.7%
I did not think anyone would believe me	24.5%	10.9%	11.8%	15.9%	11.5%	10.8%	17.7%	10.2%	15.0%	9.7%	11.3%	8.2%	12.8%	8.8%
I had a past negative experience with a campus program	6.4%	-	2.6%	-	9.9%	-	5.7%	7.0%	2.7%	2.2%	2.6%	-	6.5%	2.3%
I heard the programs and services were not helpful	6.0%	-	6.9%	-	1.0%	-	-	-	4.9%	-	2.0%	-	3.3%	-
No School Association (Net)	39.4%	38.3%	29.1%	23.8%	31.8%	39.8%	8.8% ↓	39.8%	41.6%	34.7%	30.6%	42.9%	36.8%	29.2%
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	35.9%	35.7%	26.6%	19.7%	30.6%	32.7%	8.8%	34.0%	35.2%	31.7%	28.6%	37.6%	36.8%	29.2%
Incident did not occur while attending school	9.3%	19.1%	10.5%	7.7%	6.3%	12.1%	3.8%	11.1%	10.9%	8.8%	9.1%	19.3%	3.1%	2.8%
Other	10.8%	16.5%	21.9%	17.4%	13.3%	23.3%	13.0%	20.9%	13.5%	19.5%	17.2%	17.9%	29.6%	23.0%

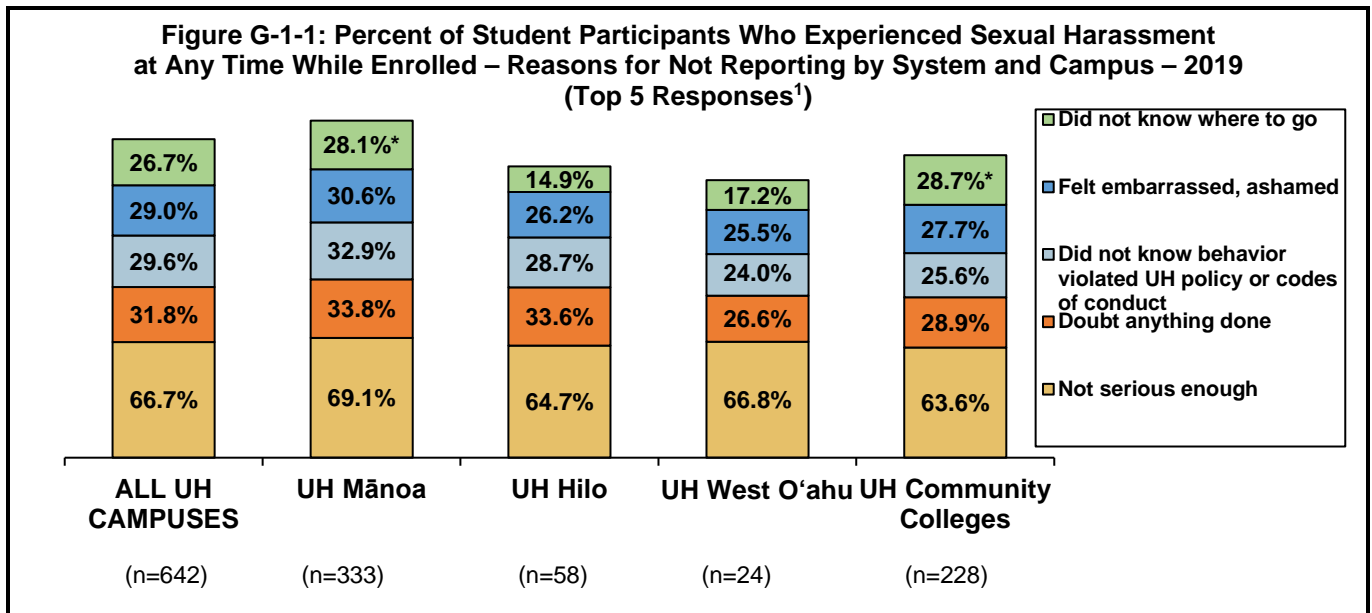
↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Sexually Harassed Survey Participants

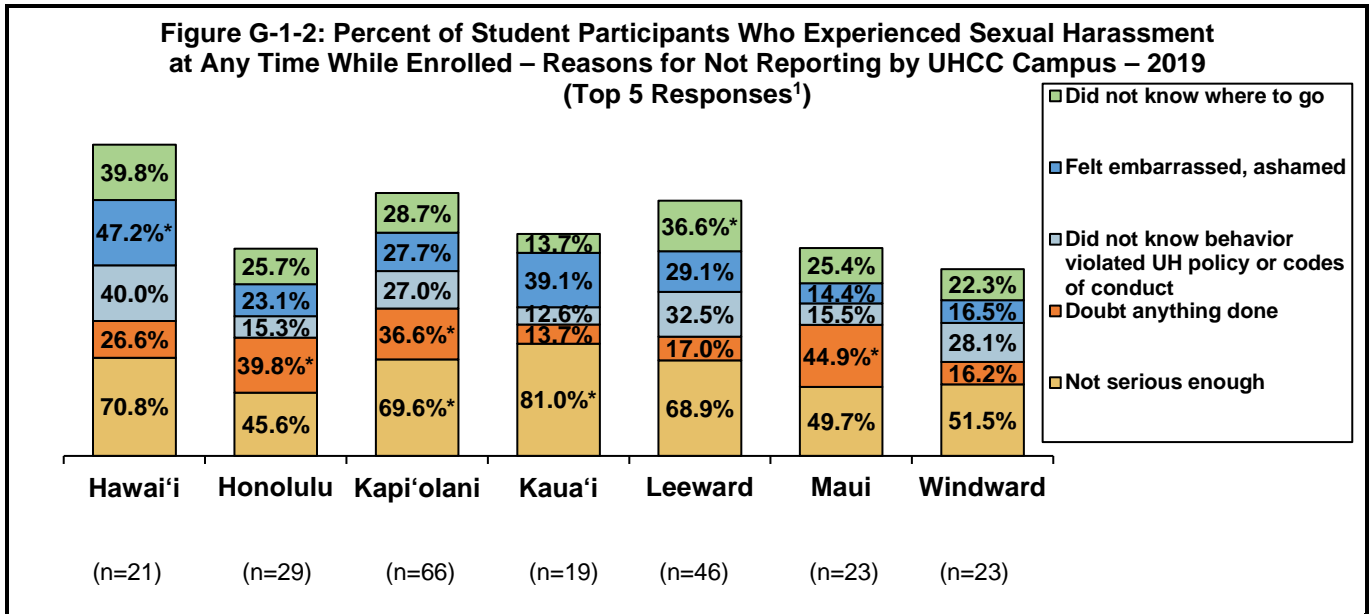
Sexually harassed survey participants who did not report their experience most often attributed their non-reporting to feelings that the incident was “not serious enough.” Two thirds of survey respondents who were sexually harassed at any time since enrolled at UH gave this response. Other reasons cited by a quarter to a third of those sexually harassed across all campuses included concerns that something might not be done (31.8%); lack of knowledge regarding whether the behavior violated UH policies or codes (29.6%); feeling embarrassed/ ashamed (29%) or not knowing where to go (26.7%).

Across the four-year campuses and UHCC overall, this pattern of responses tended to persist. The rank order of reasons for non-reporting was the same among those sexually harassed survey participants.



1. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Top 5 responses, rank based on overall response.

While the reasons most frequently cited for non-reporting at individual UHCC campuses remained the same, feelings of embarrassment or shame were cited by relatively more survey participants at relatively smaller campuses like Hawai‘i (47.2%) and Kaua‘i (39.1%). “Not serious enough” was given as the reason for non-reporting by more survey participants at Kaua‘i (81.0%), Kapi‘olani (69.6%) and Leeward (68.9%) than other campuses.

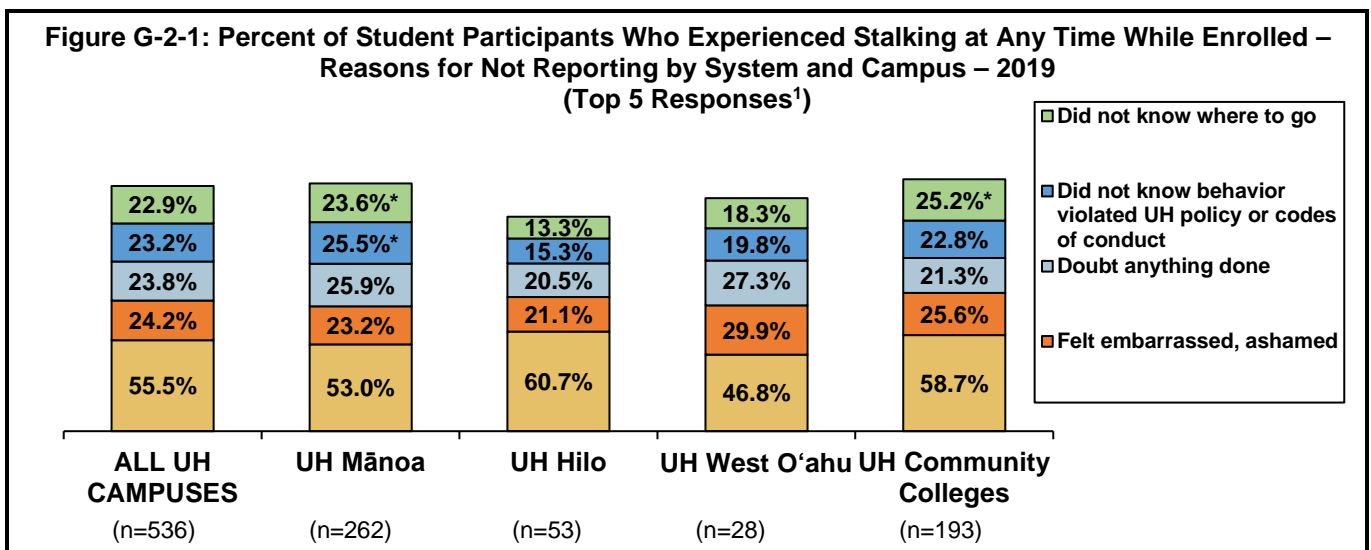


*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.
 1. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Stalked Survey Participants

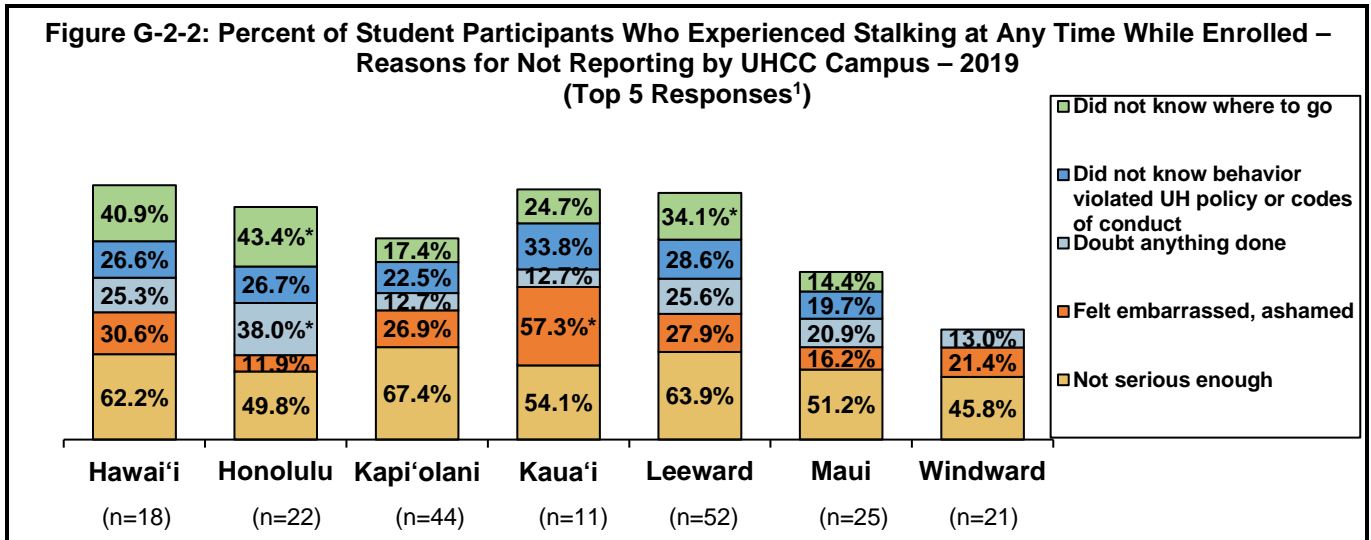
When stalked survey participants were asked why they chose not to report a stalking incident, the most commonly cited reason again was that it was not serious enough. A majority of students stalked (55.5%) gave this response for all UH campuses. Across UHCC campuses, not serious enough was cited by 67.4 percent of students at Kapi'olani and 49.8 percent of students at Honolulu.

Other reasons for non-reporting to UH resources were fragmented. About a quarter each indicated that they did not report because of feeling embarrassed or ashamed (24.2%), doubted anything would be done (23.8%), did not know if behavior violated UH policies or codes of conduct (23.2%) or did not know where to go (22.9%).



*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.
 1. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Top 5 responses, rank based on overall response.

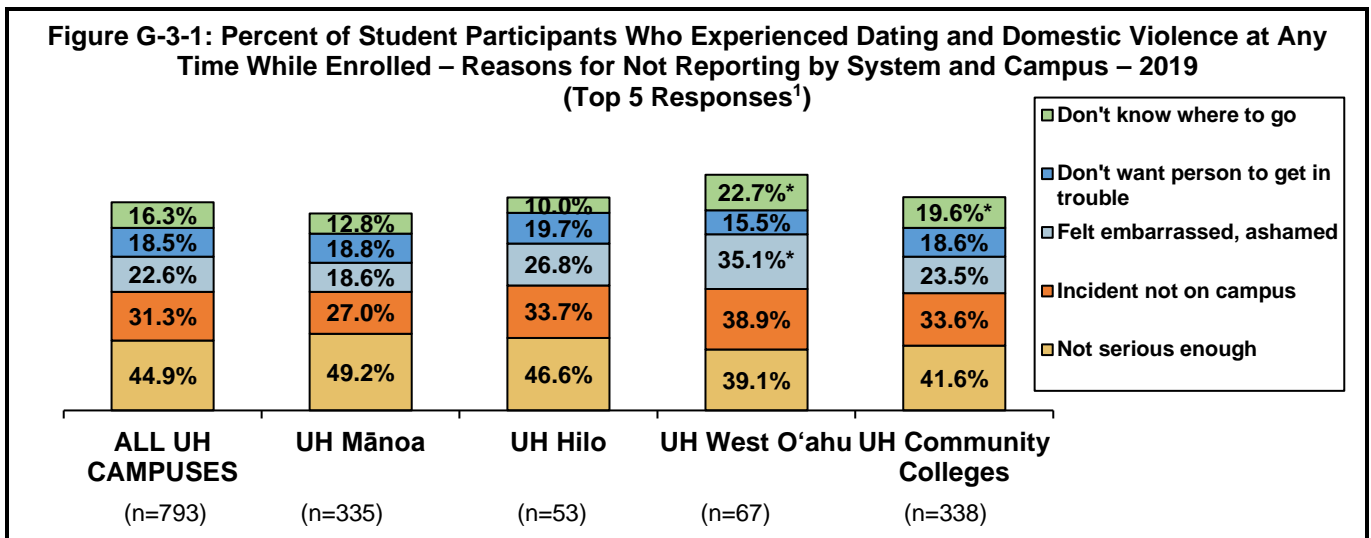
At UHCC, reasons were similar except for Kaua'i Community College where the most frequently given reason for non-use of resources was feeling embarrassed or ashamed (57.3%) followed by not serious enough (54.1%).



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

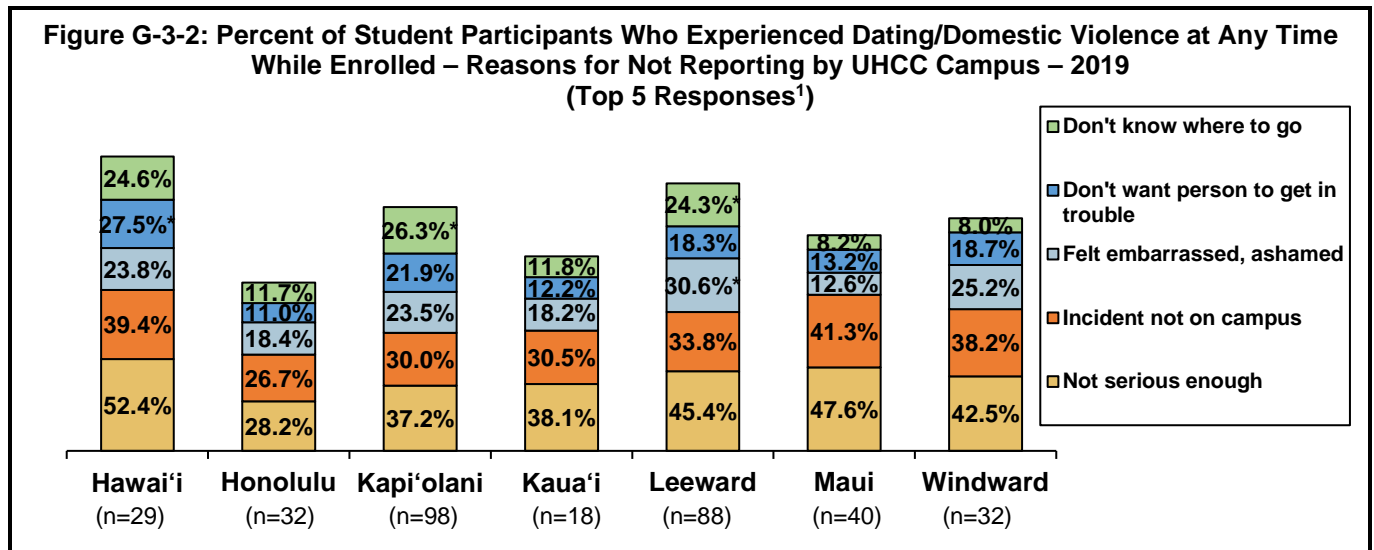
Survey Participants Experiencing Dating and Domestic Violence

Among survey participants experiencing dating and domestic violence, the non-reporting dynamic appeared different from other experiences. Although still the most commonly cited reason, “not serious enough” was cited by less than half of those experiencing DDV. Across all UH campuses, 44.9 percent of DDV survivors attributed non-reporting to that reason. However, a third explained that they did not report because the incident did not occur on campus (31.3%), a fifth felt embarrassed or ashamed (22.6%) and about a sixth either didn't want the abuser to get in trouble (18.5%) or didn't know where to go (16.2%).



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

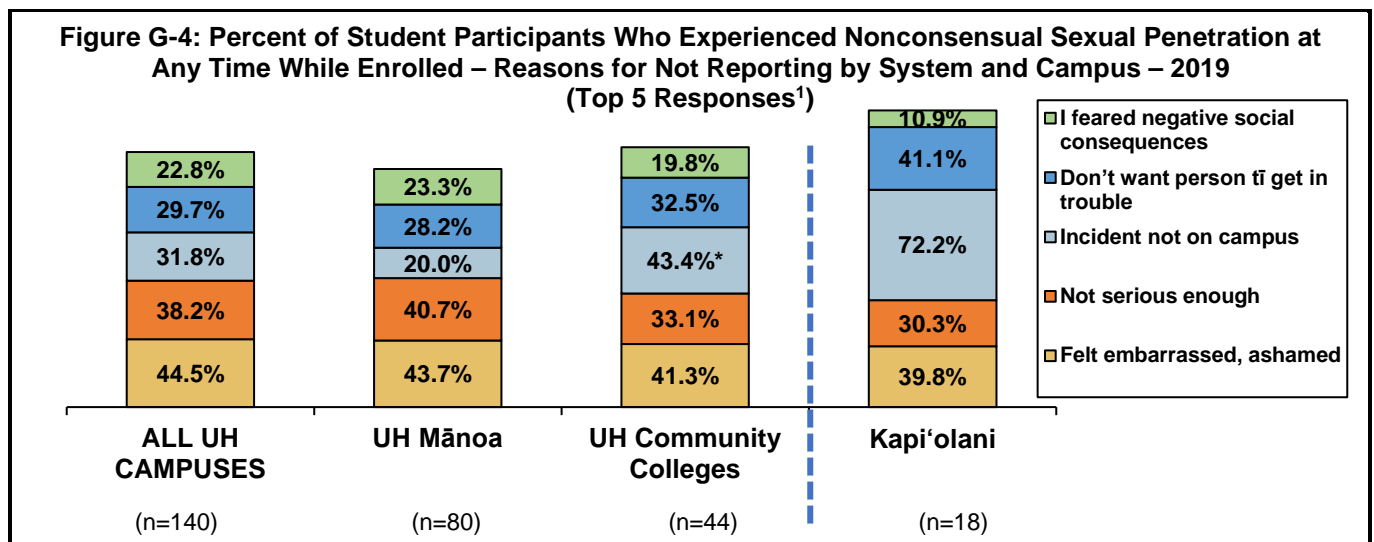
Non-reporting reasons followed similar patterns on individual UHCC campuses. The rank order of reasons remained consistent, though the percentage of survey participants citing the reasons varied campus to campus.



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

Survey Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact

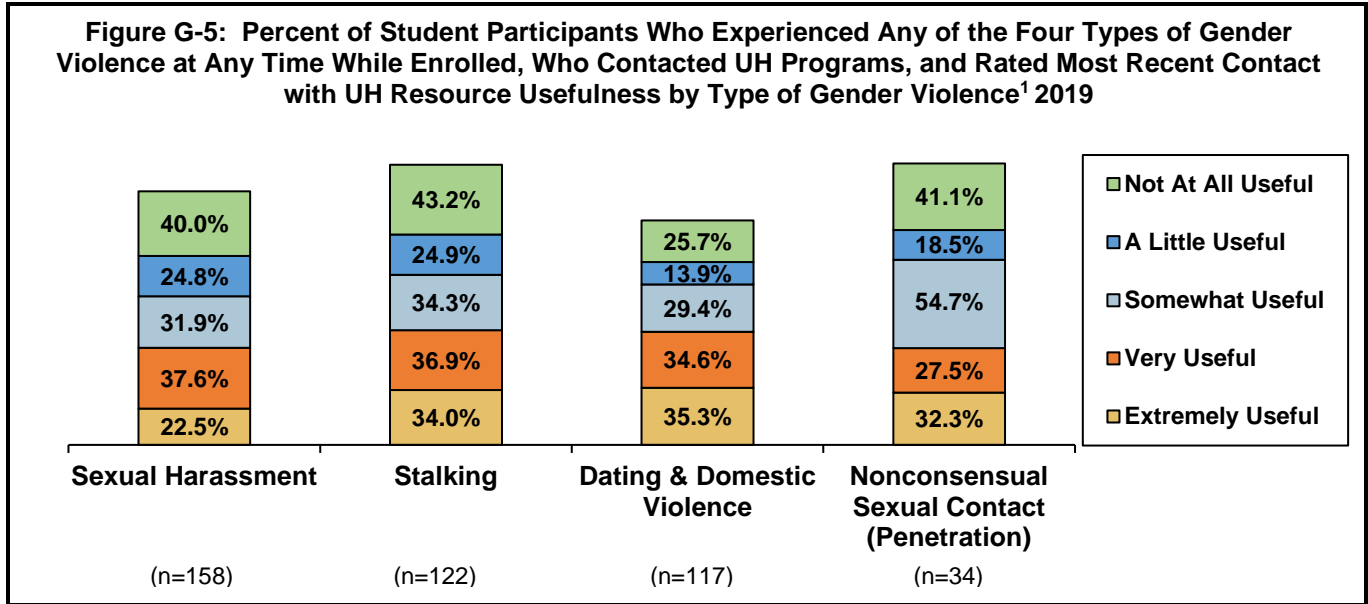
Although nonconsensual sexual contact is criminal, a third or more of survey participants experiencing it across the UH System said they did not report incidents because they were “not serious enough” (38.2%). A plurality of those experiencing NSC (more than 2 in 5 or 44.5%) felt embarrassed or ashamed to respond. About third of NSC survivors gave reasons that the incident was not on campus (31.8%) or not wanting the perpetrator to get in trouble (29.7%). Just over a fifth feared negative social consequences. Reasons like feeling ashamed, fearing negative social consequences and not wanting the assailant to get in trouble could imply concerns of potential perceptions of victim blaming even among victims themselves.



*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.
 1. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Top 5 responses, rank based on overall response.
 Note: UH Hilo, UH West O'ahu, and other UHCC campuses not reported due to n < 15.

Perceived Usefulness When Contacting UH Resources

In 2019, incrementally more survey participants indicated that they contacted UH programs.



*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

1. Percentages may exceed 100% since student participants were asked to evaluate each UH program they have contacted.

PERCEPTIONS OF UH CAMPUS CLIMATE

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

In 2019, UH conducted the Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-based Violence for the second time. In both years the study was identified 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?”*

Almost two-thirds of students in both 2019 (64.7%) and in 2017 (65.9%) perceived that the study’s findings would be extremely or very valuable for UH policy development. Another 23 percent in 2019 and 22 percent in 2017 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.

2019 results varied by four-year campuses with UH Mānoa showing a lower majority indicating extremely or very valuable (59.4%), and more in Hilo (65.4%), West O’ahu (71.9%) and UHCC (68.3%).

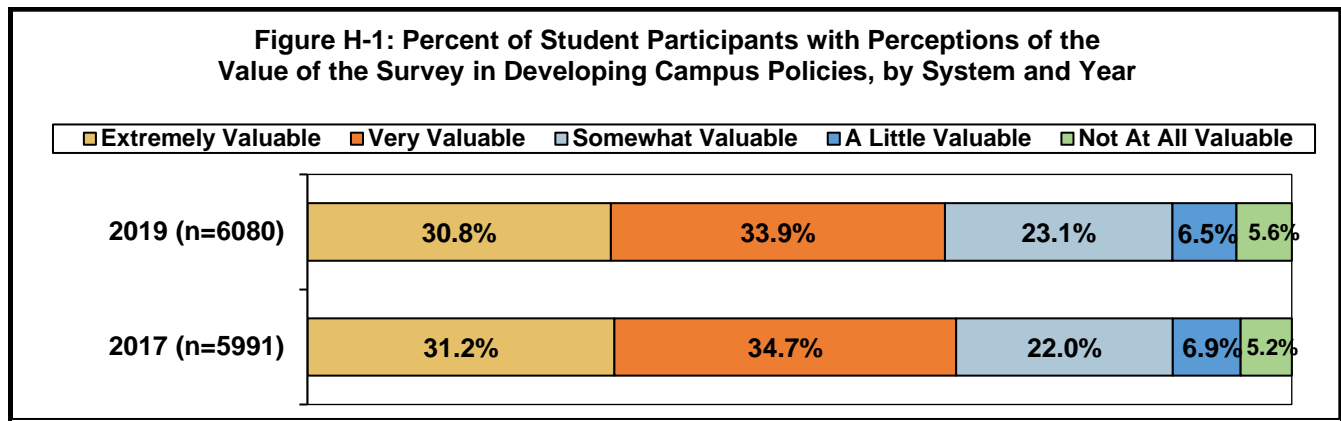


Table H-1-1: Percent of Student Participants with Perceptions of the Value of the Survey in Developing Campus Policies, by System and Campus – 2019

	All UH Campuses (n=6080)	UH Mānoa (n=2416)	UH Hilo (n=467)	UH West O’ahu (n=402)	UH Community Colleges (n=2795)
Extremely Valuable	30.8%	25.1%	27.3%	35.8%*	35.7%*
Very Valuable	33.9%	34.3%	38.1%*	36.1%	32.6%
Somewhat Valuable	23.1%	27.8%*	21.4%	20.0%	19.8%
A little Valuable	6.5%	7.8%*	8.5%*	3.7%	5.5%
Not at all Valuable	5.6%	5.0%	4.7%	4.4%	6.4%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

At UHCC’s Maui, Leeward and Hawai’i campuses, more student participants than at other UHCC campuses rated the survey being “extremely valuable.”

Table H-1-2: Percent of UHCC Student Participants with Perceptions of the Value of the Survey in Developing Campus Policies, by System and Campus – 2019							
	Hawai’i (n=301)	Honolulu (n=360)	Kapi’olani (n=707)	Kaua’i (n=169)	Leeward (n=715)	Maui (n=320)	Windward (n=223)
Extremely Valuable	38.9%*	32.8%	30.1%	32.1%	39.5%*	41.7%*	35.5%
Very Valuable	31.4%	30.1%	36.0%*	35.4%	30.5%	29.4%	37.1%
Somewhat Valuable	16.3%	22.2%	21.6%*	22.0%	19.3%	16.1%	20.6%
A little Valuable	7.1%	6.8%	6.0%	5.7%	3.8%	5.5%	4.4%
Not at all Valuable	6.2%	8.1%*	6.2%*	4.8%	6.9%*	7.3%*	2.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

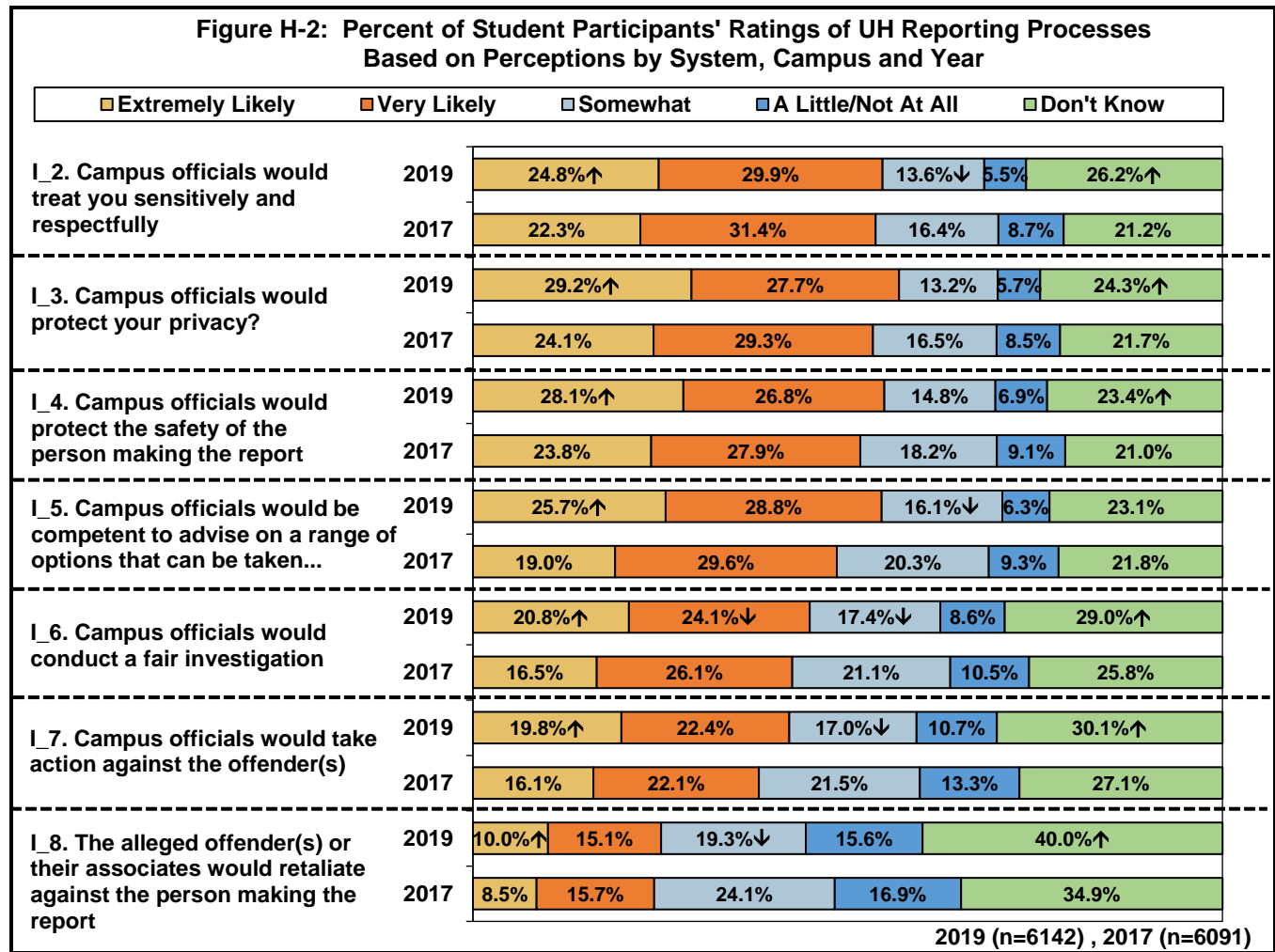
Perceptions of UH Processes (All Students)

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.

Seven statements focused on how campus officials would treat students in the reporting process. The eighth 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. A majority indicated their sentiment that officials in the reporting process would treat students respectfully (54.7% extremely/very likely) , protect privacy (56.9%), show concern for students’ safety (54.9%), and advise on options (54.5%). Sentiment fell short of a majority in terms of campus officials conducting a fair investigation (44.9% extremely/very likely) and taking action against offenders (42.2%). Both of these statements showed high percentages of “don’t knows” – 29.0 and 30.1 percent. In 2019 some focus group participants raised the issue of lack of follow-up when reporting was made. While students understand that investigations must necessarily be confidential to protect both sides, they pointed out that lack of follow through on the results on reporting outcomes of sexual harassment and sexual assault cause students to question if official reporting is “worth it.” And they suggested that knowing outcomes or actions taken would encourage others to report officially to UH.

In terms of retaliation by the alleged offender or their associates, a plurality of 40 percent answered, “don’t know,” which was up 5.1 points over 2017. Student participants answering that this was “extremely likely” increased from 8.5% in 2017 to 10.0 percent in 2019.

Comparisons of results for 2017 and 2019 showed variances. For all seven statements, student participants saying it was “extremely likely” that officials would demonstrate that characteristic increased. All were significant increases from 2017 to 2019. While this was a positive trend, students who said they did not know how to answer also increased overall. This appeared to result from student participants shifting from middle or negative positions to neutral ones. This is seen in public opinion surveys: Residents rarely move from a negative to a positive opinion but rather change attitudes incrementally – from negative to neutral to positive.



↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

This pattern of increases in extremely likely, decreases in unlikely and a concomitant increase in don't know was also evident for UH Mānoa and the UHCC system as a whole.

Table H-2-1: 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	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
	(n=6142)	(n=6091)	(n=2436)	(n=2140)	(n=470)	(n=437)	(n=409)	(n=341)	(n=2827)	(n=3173)
I. 2. Campus officials would treat you sensitively and respectfully										
Extremely Likely	24.8%↑	22.3%	20.2%↑	17.3%	26.0%	22.2%	31.1%	31.3%	27.6%↑	24.8%
Very	29.9%	31.4%	30.5%↓	33.5%	32.3%	31.8%	29.7%	27.8%	28.9%	30.3%
Somewhat	13.6%↓	16.4%	17.4%↓	20.9%	16.1%	16.7%	11.5%	13.9%	10.2%↓	13.5%
A little	3.1%↓	5.5%	4.7%↓	6.8%	1.7%↓	4.9%	1.7%	3.0%	2.2%↓	5.0%
Not at all	2.4%↓	3.2%	2.3%	3.0%	1.3%↓	3.4%	2.1%	3.4%	2.7%	3.3%
Don't Know	26.2%↑	21.2%	24.9%↑	18.4%	22.7%	21.0%	23.9%	20.5%	28.3%↑	23.1%
I. 3. Campus officials would protect your privacy?										
Extremely	29.2%↑	24.1%	24.7%↑	18.8%	26.8%	22.7%	38.3%	32.6%	32.1%↑	26.9%
Very	27.7%	29.3%	28.7%↓	31.9%	30.3%	32.0%	22.6%	23.5%	27.2%	27.7%
Somewhat	13.2%↓	16.5%	16.3%↓	20.4%	16.4%	16.9%	13.9%	13.7%	9.8%↓	14.1%
A little	3.4%↓	5.2%	4.8%↓	6.4%	3.4%	4.5%	1.7%↓	4.6%	2.3%↓	4.7%
Not at all	2.3%↓	3.2%	2.1%↓	3.2%	1.7%↓	4.1%	3.0%	2.7%	2.5%	3.2%
Don't Know	24.3%↑	21.7%	23.4%↑	19.2%	21.4%	19.8%	20.5%	23.0%	26.1%↑	23.4%
I. 4. Campus officials would protect the safety of the person making the report										
Extremely	28.1%↑	23.8%	23.4%↑	18.1%	26.1%	23.2%	34.2%	32.7%	31.5%↑	26.8%
Very	26.8%	27.9%	27.5%↓	30.3%	29.7%	29.9%	29.9%	25.9%	25.4%	26.2%
Somewhat	14.8%↓	18.2%	18.9%↓	22.4%	18.9%	18.3%	12.4%	14.4%	11.0%↓	15.8%
A little	4.1%↓	5.6%	5.3%↓	7.3%	2.1%↓	4.1%	2.8%	3.6%	3.6%↓	4.8%
Not at all	2.8%↓	3.6%	3.0%	3.6%	2.5%	4.4%	1.3%	3.3%	2.9%	3.5%
Don't Know	23.4%↑	21.0%	21.9%↑	18.3%	20.8%	20.1%	19.3%	20.2%	25.7%↑	23.0%
I. 5. Campus officials would be competent to advise on a range of options that can be taken...										
Extremely	25.7%↑	19.0%	20.7%↑	13.9%	23.1%↑	16.3%	33.0%↑	25.3%	29.3%↑	22.1%
Very	28.8%	29.6%	29.7%	30.0%	35.3%	34.4%	28.0%	28.7%	27.2%	28.8%
Somewhat	16.1%↓	20.3%	19.1%↓	24.7%	16.5%	20.7%	14.3%	16.5%	13.7%↓	17.6%
A little	4.1%↓	6.1%	6.0%↓	7.7%	3.7%	5.9%	1.8%↓	4.4%	2.8%↓	5.2%
Not at all	2.2%↓	3.2%	2.4%↓	3.7%	2.0%	3.1%	1.7%	2.1%	2.2%	3.0%
Don't Know	23.1%	21.8%	22.2%	20.0%	19.3%	19.7%	21.2%	22.9%	24.8%	23.3%
I. 6. Campus officials would conduct a fair investigation										
Extremely	20.8%↑	16.5%	14.7%↑	10.8%	18.0%	15.1%	28.7%	24.8%	25.5%↑	19.7%
Very	24.1%↓	26.1%	23.7%	25.4%	29.8%	26.1%	24.5%	25.6%	23.5%↓	26.6%
Somewhat	17.4%↓	21.1%	21.0%↓	26.3%	19.9%	22.5%	16.1%	16.6%	14.1%↓	17.9%
A little	5.1%↓	6.4%	7.9%	9.4%	3.9%↓	6.9%	4.0%	4.9%	3.2%↓	4.5%
Not at all	3.5%	4.1%	4.3%	4.5%	2.7%	4.0%	2.5%	2.3%	3.0%	4.0%
Don't Know	29.0%↑	25.8%	28.4%↑	23.6%	25.8%	25.4%	24.2%	25.8%	30.7%↑	27.3%
I. 7. Campus officials would take action against the offender(s)										
Extremely	19.8%↑	16.1%	13.3%↑	9.7%	17.2%	14.0%	25.9%	21.8%	24.9%↑	20.1%
Very	22.4%	22.1%	20.9%	20.4%	26.5%	23.6%	26.1%	22.4%	22.5%	23.0%
Somewhat	17.0%↓	21.5%	21.0%↓	27.1%	20.5%	22.7%	13.9%	18.9%	13.5%↓	17.8%
A little	6.6%↓	8.1%	10.5%	11.7%	5.2%	7.4%	4.3%	5.3%	3.8%↓	6.0%
Not at all	4.1%↓	5.2%	5.3%	6.7%	3.6%	5.4%	3.3%	3.0%	3.2%	4.4%
Don't Know	30.1%↑	27.1%	29.0%↑	24.4%	26.9%	26.9%	26.5%	28.5%	32.1%↑	28.8%
I. 8. The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report										
Extremely	10.0%↑	8.5%	8.6%	7.2%	8.1%	7.2%	12.8%	10.1%	11.1%	9.3%
Very	15.1%	15.7%	16.4%	17.4%	16.5%	15.3%	16.0%	12.0%	13.7%	15.0%
Somewhat	19.3%↓	24.1%	22.3%↓	27.2%	22.7%	24.9%	18.1%	19.6%	16.3%↓	22.3%
A little	8.1%↓	10.0%	9.8%↓	11.6%	7.8%↓	11.3%	7.5%↓	12.0%	6.7%↓	8.4%
Not at all	7.5%	6.9%	6.7%	6.4%	5.9%	7.0%	7.5%	6.6%	8.4%	7.4%
Don't Know	40.0%↑	34.9%	36.1%↑	30.2%	39.0%	34.4%	38.1%	39.7%	43.9%↑	37.6%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

At the individual UHCC campuses, answers were varied. For example, student participants at Leeward, Maui and Honolulu show higher 2019 likelihood as compared with other campuses for a number of statements including likelihood of officials conducting a fair investigation and competence to advise on a range of options.

Table H-2-2: 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		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019 (n=304)	2017 (n=317)	2019 (n=367)	2017 (n=433)	2019 (n=714)	2017 (n=836)	2019 (n=171)	2017 (n=149)	2019 (n=724)	2017 (n=802)	2019 (n=325)	2017 (n=350)	2019 (n=223)	2017 (n=285)
I. 2. Campus officials would treat you sensitively and respectfully														
Extremely Likely	31.9%	25.9%	28.1%	24.5%	22.6%	20.2%	28.5%	26.6%	25.2%	23.1%	33.2%	30.2%	36.5%	34.3%
Very	28.4%	29.0%	26.9%	31.8%	30.0%	33.1%	36.1%	27.6%	27.4%	28.7%	28.2%	27.6%	30.2%	30.8%
Somewhat	9.4%	13.4%	11.0%	12.6%	13.4%	16.1%	7.6%	12.5%	10.0%	13.3%	7.6%↓	14.8%	6.3%	7.0%
A little	2.8%↓	7.3%	2.0%	5.5%	3.8%	4.2%	0.7%	4.3%	1.3%↓	6.0%	1.7%↓	4.7%	1.8%	2.3%
Not at all	1.5%	3.3%	4.2%	3.8%	3.0%	3.4%	3.1%	2.7%	2.3%	3.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%	1.9%
Don't Know	26.0%	21.1%	28.0%	21.8%	27.2%	23.1%	24.1%	26.4%	33.8%↑	25.2%	26.7%	20.0%	22.8%	23.8%
I. 3. Campus officials would protect your privacy?														
Extremely	38.8%	30.6%	31.8%↑	23.8%	26.2%	23.6%	26.3%	35.3%	30.9%	26.0%	37.6%	30.8%	42.3%↑	31.2%
Very	21.9%	24.5%	26.3%	30.3%	29.1%	26.9%	37.6%	29.1%	27.5%	27.1%	26.0%	27.0%	22.4%	31.7%
Somewhat	9.2%	13.8%	11.0%	16.2%	12.9%	16.4%	9.5%	9.6%	8.8%↓	14.1%	6.9%↓	14.5%	6.6%	6.3%
A little	2.8%	5.2%	3.6%	4.3%	2.4%↓	5.6%	1.4%	2.8%	1.8%↓	4.5%	2.5%↓	5.8%	1.8%	1.8%
Not at all	1.5%↓	4.7%	2.2%	2.7%	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%	3.9%	2.2%	3.5%	1.6%	2.5%	3.4%	1.9%
Don't Know	25.8%	21.1%	25.2%	22.7%	26.2%	24.4%	22.1%	19.3%	28.8%	24.8%	25.5%	19.4%	23.5%	27.0%
I. 4. Campus officials would protect the safety of the person making the report														
Extremely	36.6%	30.1%	34.2%↑	25.5%	25.0%	22.1%	29.8%	34.2%	29.6%	25.8%	35.9%	30.6%	42.3%	33.0%
Very	25.6%	21.6%	20.9%	28.2%	24.7%	25.4%	33.8%	29.9%	25.9%	27.1%	27.9%	24.9%	22.7%	27.9%
Somewhat	10.5%	13.3%	12.5%	17.8%	16.0%	17.7%	7.2%	13.9%	9.4%↓	15.3%	7.5%↓	17.8%	6.2%	9.5%
A little	2.0%↓	7.8%	3.4%	3.3%	5.3%	6.4%	4.4%	1.2%	2.9%	4.0%	2.2%	4.1%	4.0%	3.8%
Not at all	1.5%	4.0%	3.3%	3.9%	3.3%	3.7%	1.7%	3.6%	3.0%	4.0%	2.1%	2.6%	4.0%	1.4%
Don't Know	23.8%	23.1%	25.6%	21.3%	25.7%	24.8%	23.2%	17.2%	29.1%↑	23.8%	24.4%	20.0%	20.7%	24.4%
I. 5. Campus officials would be competent to advise on a range of options that can be taken														
Extremely	34.3%↑	23.0%	30.6%↑	20.1%	24.1%↑	17.0%	27.9%	25.2%	27.2%	23.7%	33.9%↑	25.1%	38.5%	28.5%
Very	25.7%	26.5%	24.7%	32.7%	27.6%	29.7%	37.8%	31.0%	26.4%	25.6%	27.1%	28.6%	26.2%	30.4%
Somewhat	9.9%↓	17.1%	14.4%	18.1%	18.7%	20.9%	6.0%↓	17.2%	12.8%↓	17.2%	12.5%	15.7%	12.7%	11.5%
A little	4.0%	5.3%	2.7%	5.1%	4.2%	6.0%	3.0%	1.6%	2.1%↓	5.6%	1.5%↓	6.5%	0.6%	2.3%
Not at all	1.0%↓	4.3%	2.2%	2.4%	3.0%	3.7%	1.7%	4.5%	2.2%	2.6%	1.6%	2.9%	3.0%	1.4%
Don't Know	25.2%	23.7%	25.3%	21.6%	22.4%	22.7%	23.6%	20.5%	29.3%	25.2%	23.3%	21.2%	19.0%	25.9%
I. 6. Campus officials would conduct a fair investigation														
Extremely	28.7%	22.0%	29.0%↑	17.7%	20.0%	16.1%	21.0%	26.3%	24.7%↑	19.3%	29.7%↑	20.9%	32.9%	26.5%
Very	27.6%	26.7%	22.6%	30.2%	22.4%	26.1%	30.9%	25.9%	21.3%	24.9%	22.2%	27.5%	26.3%	26.3%
Somewhat	10.3%	14.1%	12.5%↓	22.6%	20.0%	20.1%	14.7%	16.3%	12.7%↓	18.6%	11.4%	16.0%	11.0%	10.3%
A little	4.4%	6.8%	2.6%	3.6%	3.7%	6.1%	1.4%	0.9%	2.7%	3.8%	3.0%	4.5%	3.6%	2.3%
Not at all	1.8%↓	5.5%	3.5%	3.3%	3.5%	4.6%	3.1%	3.6%	3.2%	4.6%	2.3%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%
Don't Know	27.1%	24.9%	29.9%	22.6%	30.3%	27.1%	28.9%	27.1%	35.5%↑	28.8%	31.4%	28.0%	23.5%	32.8%
I. 7. Campus officials would take action against the offender(s)														
Extremely	27.1%	20.6%	23.7%	19.3%	20.3%	17.3%	20.3%	19.5%	25.6%↑	20.3%	31.3%↑	21.5%	30.3%	26.3%
Very	24.9%	24.8%	23.8%	25.1%	21.8%	23.0%	27.0%	26.7%	21.3%	21.0%	22.6%	21.7%	19.2%	23.2%
Somewhat	12.6%	16.1%	12.8%	19.8%	17.6%	19.2%	13.5%	18.0%	11.2%↓	18.4%	11.6%	16.7%	13.0%	12.3%
A little	3.8%	7.2%	3.4%	6.3%	5.1%↓	8.3%	2.1%	3.5%	3.0%	4.9%	3.2%	5.6%	4.6%	2.6%
Not at all	2.8%	5.2%	3.7%	3.9%	3.7%	5.0%	3.1%	4.5%	3.2%	4.8%	1.9%	3.0%	4.0%	2.8%
Don't Know	28.8%	26.2%	32.5%	25.6%	31.6%	27.2%	34.1%	27.7%	35.6%	30.7%	29.4%	31.4%	28.9%	32.8%
I. 8. The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report.														
Extremely	11.8%	11.8%	14.3%	11.1%	10.1%	9.4%	10.1%	8.5%	10.0%	9.9%	11.9%↑	5.8%	11.5%	6.8%
Very	12.8%	13.8%	15.4%	16.3%	14.4%	15.0%	13.9%	19.5%	12.6%	14.8%	14.7%	15.8%	11.3%	11.3%
Somewhat	17.0%	22.7%	14.8%↓	26.7%	21.0%	22.5%	10.0%	16.9%	13.8%↓	19.5%	15.2%↓	26.0%	17.0%	20.8%
A little	5.9%	10.4%	6.9%	6.2%	8.5%	9.6%	4.8%	5.9%	5.6%	7.3%	6.4%	8.4%	6.9%	10.7%
Not at all	8.4%	6.0%	7.7%	7.9%	7.3%	7.9%	10.8%	9.8%	8.6%	7.4%	8.8%	5.2%	10.4%	7.6%
Don't Know	44.1%	35.3%	40.8%↑	31.8%	38.7%	35.6%	50.5%	39.4%	49.4%↑	41.1%	43.2%	38.8%	42.8%	43.0%

Awareness of 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.

Among survey participants from the four-year campuses, awareness of that campus’ resources ranged from a net of more than 9 in 10 at Mānoa (91.5%) and Hilo (92.5%) campuses to 3 in 4 at West O’ahu (75.9%). UHWO showed a 5-point increase in awareness from 75.9 percent in 2019, up from 70.9 percent in 2017. Mānoa and Hilo both saw about a 1-point rise in awareness of resources overall.

Table H-3-1: Percent of Student Participants' Awareness of Services Provided by UH, by System, Campus and Year

	All UH Campuses		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O’ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019 (n=6314)	2017 (n=6311)	2019 (n=2498)	2017 (n=2197)	2019 (n=481)	2017 (n=453)	2019 (n=420)	2017 (n=357)	2019 (n=2915)	2017 (n=3304)
UH MANOA (NET)	46.1%	44.4%	91.5%	91.2%	8.0%	7.4%	17.0%	21.9%	17.6%↓	20.8%
Counseling & Student Development Center	37.9%	36.4%	76.3%	75.4%	5.8%	5.0%	13.7%↓	18.8%	13.8%↓	16.7%
Office of Gender Equity	18.9%↑	16.4%	39.8%	37.6%	3.1%	2.8%	5.4%	6.1%	5.6%	5.3%
Title IX Coordinator	27.6%↑	20.3%	57.6%↑	47.8%	4.4%	3.0%	8.2%	6.4%	8.5%↑	5.8%
University Health Services Manoa	35.3%	33.9%	76.1%	77.6%	4.2%	3.8%	9.5%	11.5%	9.2%↓	11.4%
Women’s Center	22.6%	24.0%	47.9%↓	56.0%	4.0%	4.3%	6.7%	6.6%	6.4%	7.4%
UH HILO (NET)	14.2%	15.0%	7.4%	7.9%	92.5%	91.6%	4.2%	5.3%	8.5%	10.2%
Counseling Services	12.8%	13.4%	6.5%	7.0%	87.4%	85.1%	3.6%	4.1%	7.3%	8.9%
Student Medical Services	10.2%	10.4%	4.1%	4.5%	81.3%	78.4%	1.6%	2.3%	4.9%	5.9%
Title IX Coordinator	7.5%↑	5.5%	2.5%	2.2%	57.1%↑	41.8%	2.4%	1.9%	4.2%↑	3.1%
Women’s Center	6.3%	6.5%	2.1%	2.7%	51.5%	48.7%	1.9%	2.5%	3.1%	3.8%
UH WEST OAHU (NET)	7.9%	6.9%	2.4%	2.5%	3.2%	2.0%	75.9%	70.9%	3.6%	3.6%
Counseling Services	7.4%	6.6%	2.2%	2.4%	3.1%	1.6%	73.1%	69.7%	3.1%	3.3%
Title IX Coordinator	5.1%↑	3.7%	1.7%	1.7%	2.4%↑	0.8%	47.3%↑	38.0%	2.4%	1.7%
MAUI (NET)	7.4%	7.2%	2.8%	2.9%	2.0%	1.5%	8.0%	7.6%	12.1%	10.8%
Health Center	6.1%	6.0%	2.3%	2.7%	2.0%	1.3%	6.3%	6.7%	10.0%	8.8%
Personal Support Counseling	5.3%	5.1%	1.8%	1.9%	1.1%	1.3%	3.5%	5.1%	9.1%	7.7%
Title IX Coordinator	4.9%↑	3.5%	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%	0.8%	3.0%	2.6%	8.3%↑	5.2%
HAWAII (NET)	7.5%	7.2%	2.1%	2.1%	10.2%↑	5.8%	4.8%	4.6%	12.0%	11.1%
Counseling Advising & Support Services Center	6.2%	6.3%	1.6%	1.8%	8.4%↑	5.3%	2.7%	3.5%	10.2%	9.8%
Health Services	4.9%	4.9%	1.7%	1.7%	6.1%↑	3.7%	3.0%	3.3%	7.7%	7.3%
Title IX Coordinator	4.3%	-	1.3%	-	6.3%	-	2.7%	-	6.8%	-
HONOLULU (NET)	7.1%	7.9%	2.2%	2.5%	0.8%	0.5%	7.6%	5.6%	12.3%	12.8%
Title IX Coordinator	4.9%↑	3.9%	1.7%	1.6%	0.7%	0.3%	5.2%↑	2.2%	8.2%↑	6.1%
Wellness Center	6.1%↓	7.1%	1.7%	2.2%	0.6%	0.3%	6.4%	5.4%	10.8%	11.6%
KAPIOLANI (NET)	12.0%	12.0%	4.6%	4.6%	1.0%	1.1%	7.0%	8.3%	20.8%	18.8%
Health Services	8.1%	8.2%	3.0%	3.4%	0.7%	0.3%	6.1%	6.6%	13.9%	12.8%
Mental Health Counselor	7.6%↑	6.4%	2.7%	2.7%	1.0%	0.3%	4.7%	5.8%	13.2%↑	9.8%
Student Affairs Counselor	7.9%	8.3%	3.0%	3.6%	0.4%	0.6%	4.5%	6.2%	13.8%	12.7%
Title IX Coordinator	6.9%↑	4.6%	2.7%	2.2%	0.5%	0.6%	4.0%	3.5%	11.9%↑	6.8%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table H-3-1: Percent of Student Participants' Awareness of Services Provided by UH, by System, Campus and Year (Con't)

	All UH Campuses		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
	(n=6314)	(n=6311)	(n=2498)	(n=2197)	(n=481)	(n=453)	(n=420)	(n=357)	(n=2915)	(n=3304)
KAUAI (NET)	4.4%↑	3.6%	1.6%	1.6%	0.7%	1.1%	3.7%	2.1%	7.6%↑	5.4%
Mental Health Counseling	3.3%↑	2.3%	1.2%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	2.8%	1.3%	5.6%↑	3.3%
Title IX Coordinator	3.2%↑	1.6%	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%	0.7%	3.3%	1.4%	5.4%↑	2.0%
Wellness Center	3.4%↑	2.7%	1.0%	1.3%	0.6%	0.5%	2.0%	2.1%	6.1%↑	4.1%
LEEWARD (NET)	12.3%↓	13.7%	3.3%	3.3%	2.0%	1.1%	14.7%	16.7%	21.3%	22.0%
Mental Health Counseling	7.8%	7.8%	2.2%	1.8%	1.8%↑	0.3%	9.0%	9.8%	13.4%	12.5%
Student Health Center	10.9%↓	12.5%	2.9%	2.9%	2.0%↑	0.7%	12.5%	14.9%	18.9%	20.2%
Title IX Coordinator	7.6%	6.8%	2.3%	1.6%	1.4%	0.5%	10.2%	7.8%	12.8%	10.9%
WINDWARD (NET)	4.9%	4.9%	2.2%	2.3%	0.9%	1.2%	4.5%	2.6%	7.9%	7.5%
Mental Health Counseling	4.2%	4.4%	1.8%	2.0%	0.9%	0.7%	3.6%	2.6%	6.9%	6.8%
Title IX Coordinator	4.0%↑	3.1%	2.0%	1.7%	0.8%	1.0%	2.8%	2.1%	6.3%↑	4.5%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

At the UHCC campuses, Kaua'i survey participants aware of campus services netted to almost 9 in 10 (87.3%) and represented the largest increase at any campus with a 20-point improvement. While awareness of resources at other campuses for students experiencing sexual harassment and gender violence trended toward 2 in 3, awareness reached 86.2 percent on Maui, comparable to 2017's 82.8 percent. Significant increases in student awareness of Title IX coordinators whose positions the Legislature funded included Kaua'i (+43 points); Maui (+20 points); Kapi'olani (+17 points); Honolulu (+17 points), Windward (+20 points) and Leeward (+6 points).

Table H-3-2: Percent of Student Participants' Awareness of Services Provided by UH, by UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
	(n=311)	(n=331)	(n=373)	(n=450)	(n=740)	(n=863)	(n=175)	(n=154)	(n=738)	(n=851)	(n=343)	(n=365)	(n=234)	(n=291)
UH MANOA	8.3%	7.1%	19.3%↓	28.2%	30.1%	31.9%	8.6%	6.4%	15.7%	19.1%	6.3%	7.5%	16.5%	21.5%
Counseling & Student Development Center	6.5%	5.5%	16.4%↓	24.5%	22.8%	25.2%	4.4%	5.5%	13.1%	14.8%	5.7%	5.4%	12.0%	18.0%
Office of Gender Equity	2.9%	1.2%	8.5%	6.0%	8.4%	6.6%	2.9%	0.7%	4.0%↓	6.5%	2.5%	1.9%	7.4%	8.9%
Title IX Coordinator	3.9%	1.2%	12.1%	7.4%↓	14.1%	8.6%	3.5%	0.7%	6.4%	5.7%	2.8%	2.1%	9.7%	8.6%
University Health Services Manoa	3.8%	4.4%	11.8%	11.1%	14.5%	18.6%	2.8%	4.0%	8.8%	11.0%	2.6%	2.8%	10.5%	14.4%
Women's Center	3.5%	0.9%	9.6%	10.0%	10.4%	10.7%	2.7%	2.1%	5.3%	7.2%	1.9%	2.7%	5.3%	9.9%
UH HILO	46.0%↓	58.4%	3.6%	3.0%	4.7%	6.2%	1.4%	2.8%	5.2%	6.0%	2.3%	2.6%	3.0%	4.1%
Counseling Services	39.7%↓	54.9%	3.6%	3.0%	3.9%	4.3%	0.7%	-	4.0%	5.0%	2.3%	2.3%	3.0%	3.6%
Student Medical Services	30.0%↓	39.2%	1.6%	0.3%	2.6%	3.2%	0.7%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	1.6%	1.4%	0.8%	2.4%
Title IX Coordinator	24.5%	18.0%	1.6%	0.4%	2.4%	2.0%	0.7%	-	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	0.6%	0.5%	2.0%
Women's Center	17.7%	23.3%	1.3%	0.6%	2.3%	1.6%	-	1.9%	1.6%	2.0%	0.8%	1.8%	-	1.7%
UH WEST OAHU	2.1%	0.6%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.3%	-	-	6.3%	6.5%	3.2%	2.4%	3.0%	4.2%
Counseling Services	2.1%	0.6%	3.0%	2.6%	2.4%	2.8%	-	-	5.6%	5.9%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%	4.2%
Title IX Coordinator	1.5%	-	2.6%	0.7%	2.1%	1.4%	-	-	3.7%	3.4%	2.7%	1.1%	1.4%	2.9%
MAUI (NET)	2.1%	0.3%	1.5%	0.8%	2.4%	1.8%	-	-	3.4%	3.4%	86.2%	82.8%	1.1%	2.1%
Health Center	2.1%	0.3%	1.3%	0.8%	1.9%	1.5%	-	-	2.7%	2.3%	71.5%	68.5%	-	1.1%
Personal Support Counseling	1.5%	0.3%	1.1%	-	1.2%	1.1%	-	-	1.8%	1.8%	68.1%	61.8%	0.6%	0.7%
Title IX Coordinator	1.5%	-	0.9%	-	1.7%	1.0%	-	-	1.6%	1.1%	60.8%↑	40.9%	0.5%	1.0%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table H-3-2: Percent of Student Participants' Awareness of Services Provided by UH, by UHCC Campus and Year (Con't)

	Hawai'i		Honolulu		Kapi'olani		Kaua'i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
	(n=311)	(n=331)	(n=373)	(n=450)	(n=740)	(n=863)	(n=175)	(n=154)	(n=738)	(n=851)	(n=343)	(n=365)	(n=234)	(n=291)
HAWAII (NET)	69.4%	67.7%	14.1%	15.6%	3.9%	2.9%	0.9%	-	4.5%	3.6%	4.0%	2.3%	1.6%	3.4%
Counseling Advising & Support Services Center	62.7%	63.5%	10.6%	10.2%	2.4%	2.9%	0.9%	-	3.6%	3.2%	3.7%	1.8%	1.6%	2.7%
Health Services	44.8%	42.8%	9.2%	11.2%	2.4%	2.0%	-	-	3.5%	2.6%	1.6%	2.0%	0.6%	1.2%
Title IX Coordinator	42.2%	-	6.8%	-	2.3%	-	-	-	2.3%	-	1.3%	-	1.0%	-
HONOLULU (NET)	9.0%	6.0%	68.6%	68.7%	5.6%	4.8%	0.7%	0.8%	2.9%	4.4%	1.5%	1.2%	3.0%	3.2%
Title IX Coordinator	6.4%	3.4%	45.8%↑	32.1%	2.9%	1.9%	0.7%	-	2.3%	2.6%	1.3%	0.8%	1.9%	1.8%
Wellness Center	6.6%	4.6%	64.0%	65.9%	4.4%	3.9%	0.7%	0.8%	1.8%	3.1%	1.0%	0.6%	2.6%	2.2%
KAPIOLANI (NET)	2.4%	2.2%	6.9%	7.3%	68.3%↑	58.8%	2.2%	3.7%	6.3%	5.8%	2.0%	1.5%	4.2%	4.8%
Health Services	2.1%	1.4%	6.0%	4.7%	45.0%	39.2%	-	3.7%	4.5%	4.6%	1.5%	0.8%	2.0%	3.5%
Mental Health Counselor	1.8%	-	3.6%	2.7%	44.1%↑	32.5%	-	0.8%	3.9%	2.5%	1.5%	1.1%	2.6%	1.1%
Student Affairs Counselor	1.5%	1.3%	3.0%	4.2%	46.5%	41.5%	-	2.9%	3.9%	2.9%	1.5%	0.8%	3.0%	2.9%
Title IX Coordinator	1.5%	-	2.7%	1.0%	39.6%↑	22.8%	2.2%	-	3.5%	1.9%	1.5%	0.8%	1.9%	1.9%
KAUAI (NET)	2.0%	-	2.0%	2.6%	4.5%	4.0%	87.3%↑	65.3%	2.4%	2.7%	1.5%	1.1%	-	1.9%
Mental Health Counseling	2.0%	-	1.3%	1.3%	3.2%	3.0%	64.7%↑	40.6%	1.6%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	-	1.0%
Title IX Coordinator	2.0%	-	2.0%	0.8%	2.2%	1.8%	64.0%↑	21.1%	1.7%	1.2%	1.0%	0.5%	-	1.0%
Wellness Center	2.0%	-	1.7%	2.6%	2.4%	1.5%	76.9%↑	59.0%	1.4%	1.5%	0.7%	0.8%	-	0.9%
LEEWARD (NET)	2.0%	-	4.0%	6.3%	3.3%	4.7%	2.1%	1.0%	75.9%	74.6%	2.0%	1.5%	1.4%	5.0%
Mental Health Counseling	1.5%	-	2.8%	3.0%	1.5%	2.0%	0.6%	-	48.7%	44.1%	1.4%	0.6%	-	2.1%
Student Health Center	2.0%	-	3.4%	6.3%	2.3%	4.0%	0.7%	1.0%	68.6%	69.3%	1.8%	0.8%	0.5%	3.4%
Title IX Coordinator	1.5%	-	3.5%	1.7%	2.3%	1.8%	0.9%	-	44.4%↑	38.5%	1.8%	0.8%	0.9%	2.7%
WINDWARD (NET)	1.8%	-	4.1%	2.5%	2.4%	1.9%	-	-	2.8%	3.6%	2.1%	1.1%	69.8%	63.9%
Mental Health Counseling	1.8%	-	3.2%	1.5%	1.7%	1.3%	-	-	2.4%	2.4%	1.6%	0.6%	63.6%	62.6%
Title IX Coordinator	1.8%	-	3.1%	2.2%	2.0%	1.5%	-	-	2.1%	2.0%	1.7%	0.8%	56.2%↑	36.7%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Perceptions of UH Policies and Processes Among All Survey Participants

In 2019, the section of questions regarding awareness of UH policies and processes was changed. Rather than simply asking if students had seen or heard of UH policies and processes, the question focused on determining whether students felt they had sufficient information for decision-making.

For 5 of 7 questions in this section, the majority of students reported having sufficient knowledge for action. A majority of survey participants indicated that in the event of sexual assault/ harassment, they have sufficient knowledge of UH resources to get help (58.3%) or to make a report or refer someone to do so (58.2%). Most felt that they have sufficient knowledge of UH policies and codes of conduct to evaluate the seriousness of a sexual harassment or assault incident (56.3%); of student rights and responsibilities to decide whether or not to report if a student was using alcohol or drugs when sexual harassment or assault occurred (53.8%), and sufficient knowledge about student rights to decide about reporting or not (51.8%). On knowing what happens to when a student reports an incident decide about reporting or not (48%); knowledge about the differences in providing notice or an official report sufficient to decide which to do (42.3%).

For each of the seven statements, more student participants at UH Mānoa than other campuses consistently indicated that they do not have sufficient information. Those choosing “insufficient” or “somewhat insufficient” ranged from 28 to 46 percent on the Mānoa campus. The highest level of insufficient information related to reporting to UH, with 46.2 percent at Mānoa perceiving that their information on the difference between providing notice vs. filing an official report was insufficient for decision making. A third felt that they had sufficient information. Mānoa student participants were split regarding whether their knowledge of what happens after a student files an official report was insufficient to decide whether to report or not, with 42 percent indicating insufficient and 41 percent sufficient.

Table H-4-1: Percent of Student Participants and How Knowledgeable They Are of UH Policies and Processes by System and Campus – 2019

	All UH Campuses (n=6311)	UH Mānoa (n=2497)	UH Hilo (n=480)	UH West O’ahu (n=420)	UH Community Colleges (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	28.5%	24.5%	31.0%*	29.9%*	31.4%*
Somewhat sufficient	29.8%	31.9%*	36.5%*	26.8%	27.2%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	15.2%	15.0%*	11.9%	15.3%	15.9%*
Somewhat insufficient	14.7%	16.5%*	14.6%	16.6%	13.0%
Insufficient	11.8%	12.1%*	6.0%	11.4%*	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	29.9%	23.2%	33.4%*	32.5%*	34.7%*
Somewhat sufficient	28.3%	29.1%	31.3%	26.6%	27.4%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	14.0%	15.0%*	10.4%	14.8%*	13.7%*
Somewhat insufficient	15.2%	18.2%*	15.0%	14.4%	12.8%
Insufficient	12.5%	14.5%*	9.9%	11.7%	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	24.5%	18.4%	26.2%*	25.6%*	29.2%*
Somewhat sufficient	23.6%	22.6%	27.9%*	24.6%	23.6%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	18.0%	16.8%	16.2%	20.9%	19.0%
Somewhat insufficient	16.6%	21.0%*	16.2%	14.9%	13.2%
Insufficient	17.3%	21.2%*	13.5%	14.0%	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	26.1%	19.7%	24.6%*	25.1%*	31.9%*
Somewhat sufficient	25.7%	24.6%	26.9%	29.3%	26.0%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	17.8%	16.9%	21.1%*	18.6%	17.9%
Somewhat insufficient	15.6%	20.7%*	15.0%*	14.2%	11.7%
Insufficient	14.7%	18.1%*	12.4%	12.7%	12.5%
C2f. Is your knowledge about UH policies and codes of conduct sufficient to evaluate the seriousness of a sexual assault or sexual harassment incident?					
Sufficient	28.7%	22.1%	27.2%*	27.9%*	34.7%*
Somewhat sufficient	27.6%	27.2%	31.4%*	31.9%*	26.6%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	17.4%	17.2%	17.0%	17.2%	17.7%
Somewhat insufficient	13.8%	17.6%*	15.2%*	13.3%	10.3%
Insufficient	12.6%	15.9%*	9.1%	9.6%	10.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Table H-4-1: Percent of Student Participants and How Knowledgeable They Are of UH Policies and Processes by System and Campus – 2019 (Con't)					
	All UH Campuses (n=6311)	UH Mānoa (n=2497)	UH Hilo (n=480)	UH West O'ahu (n=420)	UH Community Colleges (n=2914)
C2g. Is your knowledge about student rights and responsibilities if a student was using alcohol or drugs when sexual assault or sexual harassment occurred sufficient to decide about reporting or not?					
Sufficient	28.9%	22.4%	28.3%*	27.1%	34.7%*
Somewhat sufficient	24.9%	24.3%	27.6%	28.2%	24.4%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	17.3%	17.7%	16.3%	18.2%	17.1%
Somewhat insufficient	13.9%	16.9%*	15.4%*	14.4%	10.9%
Insufficient	15.1%	18.7%*	12.4%	12.2%	12.9%
C2h. Is your knowledge about the differences between providing notice of an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment with UH versus filing an official report with UH sufficient to decide which to do?					
Sufficient	20.6%	14.8%	20.4%*	21.3%*	25.4%*
Somewhat sufficient	21.7%	19.0%	24.6%*	25.9%*	23.0%*
Neither sufficient or insufficient	21.2%	19.9%	19.3%	21.6%	22.5%*
Somewhat insufficient	15.7%	19.0%*	17.5%*	15.1%	12.6%
Insufficient	20.9%	27.2%*	18.2%	16.1%	16.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

A majority or almost a majority of student participants at all UHCC campuses felt their information was sufficient to decide whether to provide official notice or an official report for instances of sexual harassment or sexual assault. By campus the areas where statistically more UHCC student participants identified insufficiency of information for the following: Honolulu – Reporting; Honolulu – Getting help; Reporting; Seriousness of incident; Kapi'olani and Leeward – All Areas; Windward – All Areas except Getting Help.

Table H-4-1: Percent of Student Participants and How Knowledgeable They Are of UH Policies and Processes by UHCC Campus – 2019							
	Hawai'i (n=311)	Honolulu (n=373)	Kapi'olani (n=740)	Kaua'i (n=175)	Leeward (n=738)	Maui (n=343)	Windward (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	41.2%*	33.6%*	21.5%	36.0%*	30.2%*	41.3%*	32.5%*
Somewhat sufficient	26.2%	25.2%	26.2%	34.6%	26.7%	28.8%	28.5%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	16.2%*	15.8%	18.1%*	9.5%	16.3%*	14.9%	13.3%
Somewhat insufficient	10.3%	12.6%	17.4%*	13.2%	13.3%*	9.2%	7.5%
Insufficient	6.1%	12.7%*	16.7%*	6.8%	13.5%*	5.9%	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	41.2%*	37.2%*	23.8%	37.4%*	34.4%*	45.3%*	40.3%*
Somewhat sufficient	30.8%	24.5%	27.1%	35.1%*	27.0%	26.6%	25.8%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	10.7%	12.0%	17.0%*	13.7%	14.1%	12.5%	10.3%
Somewhat insufficient	11.0%	14.6%*	16.9%*	7.2%	12.6%*	7.7%	12.3%
Insufficient	6.3%	11.7%*	15.3%*	6.6%	11.9%*	7.8%	11.4%
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	33.8%*	30.8%*	22.1%	29.2%	29.0%*	35.8%*	34.0%*
Somewhat sufficient	22.6%	24.7%	21.6%	34.5%*	22.7%	26.0%	20.6%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	21.5%	18.2%	20.9%	15.4%	18.5%	19.3%	14.5%
Somewhat insufficient	9.1%	12.5%	17.0%*	8.7%	14.0%*	10.0%	13.0%
Insufficient	13.0%	13.8%*	18.4%*	12.1%	15.8%*	8.8%	18.0%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Table H-4-1: Percent of Student Participants and How Knowledgeable They Are of UH Policies and Processes by UHCC Campus – 2019

	Hawai'i (n=311)	Honolulu (n=373)	Kapi'olani (n=740)	Kaua'i (n=175)	Leeward (n=738)	Maui (n=343)	Windward (n=234)
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	37.9%*	35.3%*	23.1%	31.3%	31.2%*	37.7%*	40.7%*
Somewhat sufficient	23.6%	24.5%	26.6%	34.4%*	23.4%	31.6%*	23.1%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	20.0%*	18.1%	17.4%	18.1%	19.6%*	17.2%	12.3%
Somewhat insufficient	8.6%	11.4%	17.1%*	7.1%	12.2%*	6.8%	7.6%
Insufficient	9.9%	10.7%	15.8%*	9.1%	13.6%*	6.6%	16.2%*
C2f. Is your knowledge about UH policies and codes of conduct sufficient to evaluate the seriousness of a sexual assault or sexual harassment incident?							
Sufficient	41.4%*	35.9%*	25.5%	36.2%*	32.6%*	43.4%*	45.0%*
Somewhat sufficient	26.8%	28.9%	27.6%	28.8%	24.9%	28.1%	21.2%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	16.1%*	16.3%*	18.4%*	21.7%*	20.9%*	16.3%*	8.6%
Somewhat insufficient	9.4%	10.2%*	14.6%*	6.3%	10.8%*	5.7%	6.6%
Insufficient	6.2%	8.7%	13.8%*	7.1%	10.7%*	6.5%	18.6%*
C2g. Is your knowledge about student rights and responsibilities if a student was using alcohol or drugs when sexual assault or sexual harassment occurred sufficient to decide about reporting or not?							
Sufficient	40.0%*	34.3%*	26.6%	34.9%	34.9%*	43.5%*	40.5%*
Somewhat sufficient	23.0%	23.4%	27.0%	22.7%	23.6%	25.7%	21.0%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	16.9%	18.7%*	16.2%	25.4%*	18.2%*	15.0%	11.1%
Somewhat insufficient	9.8%	13.1%	13.8%*	7.8%	10.4%	8.3%	7.8%
Insufficient	10.2%	10.6%	16.4%*	9.3%	13.0%*	7.5%	19.6%*
C2h. Is your knowledge about the differences between providing notice of an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment with UH versus filing an official report with UH sufficient to decide which to do?							
Sufficient	27.1%*	26.3%*	19.0%	23.7%	26.1%*	33.7%*	28.9%*
Somewhat sufficient	22.6%	20.7%	22.7%	24.8%	23.7%	24.2%	22.3%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	25.4%	25.0%	21.0%	28.4%*	21.6%	21.9%	18.1%
Somewhat insufficient	9.8%	11.7%	16.2%*	9.6%	13.6%*	9.1%	10.9%
Insufficient	15.0%	16.3%	21.1%*	13.5%	14.9%	11.1%	19.9%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Reasons for Responses Among Those Indicating Information Insufficient

For those who felt they did not have sufficient decision-making information, 46.2 percent said they did not know enough about university policies and resources and 40.2 percent want a better understanding of what behavior violates UH policy. In focus groups, this was expressed as wanting to know what the “bar is for students and faculty.” Part of this uncertainty, according to FG, was traced to not knowing if UH employees including faculty and staff have a code of conduct with the same definitions that students have for sexual harassment, sexual assault and other gender-violence. In addition, a third (31.8%) mentioned that information is not easily available/ accessible, and a quarter (25.9%) didn’t know who to ask. This rank ordering was similar across campuses though statistically more at Mānoa said they did not have sufficient knowledge of UH policies and resources (52.4%), need to better understand what constitutes a policy violation (42.5%) and information is not readily available (37.4%).

At UHCC campuses, more student participants cited conflicting information at Honolulu (12.7%) and Leeward (10.8%); information not easily available at Kapi’olani; information is not relevant at Maui (32.4%) and lack of awareness of UH policies and resources at Kaua’i (51.5%). Not knowing who to ask was problematic for survey participants at Leeward (35.7%), Kapi’olani (29.0%) and Hawai’i (28.1%).

Table H-5-1: Percent of Student Participants and Reasons for Responses Among Those Indicating Information Insufficient by System and Campus – 2019

	All UH Campuses (n=3265)	UH Mānoa (n=1513)	UH Hilo (n=238)	UH West O’ahu (n=204)	UH Community Colleges (n=1310)
Information not easily available	31.8%	37.4%*	29.3%	28.7%	26.3%
University administrators and/ or other employees not accessible	9.3%	10.8%*	11.2%*	10.6%	7.2%
Conflicting information	9.2%	10.0%	9.1%	8.2%	8.4%
Not relevant	17.0%	15.3%	17.3%	16.1%	19.0%*
Did not know about University policies and resources	46.2%	52.4%*	43.6%	45.1%	39.9%
Need better understanding of what behavior violates University policy	40.2%	42.5%*	45.4%*	41.4%	36.5%
Don’t know who to ask if I have questions	25.9%	25.2%	21.9%	23.9%	27.7%*
Other	6.1%	6.9%*	7.5%	8.4%	4.4%

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

Table H-5-2: Percent of Student Participants and Reasons for Responses Among Those Indicating Information Insufficient by UHCC Campus – 2019

	Hawai’i (n=129)	Honolulu (n=157)	Kapi’olani (n=412)	Kaua’i (n=63)	Leeward (n=328)	Maui (n=117)	Windward (n=105)
Information not easily available	19.4%	27.2%	31.0%*	22.7%	26.6%	20.9%	22.5%
University administrators and/ or other employees not accessible	8.4%	8.3%	7.1%	10.6%	7.3%	3.3%	6.3%
Conflicting information	7.1%	12.7%*	7.1%	8.0%	10.8%*	5.6%	4.5%
Not relevant	16.8%	22.8%	16.0%	21.5%	17.6%	32.4%*	16.2%
Did not know about University policies and resources	35.9%	32.5%	41.1%	51.5%*	41.2%	39.3%	40.1%
Need better understanding of what behavior violates University policy	41.6%	38.5%	33.3%	45.0%	34.0%	39.0%	39.7%
Don’t know who to ask if I have questions	28.1%*	20.4%	29.0%*	14.3%	35.7%*	22.4%	21.8%
Other	7.7%	3.5%	3.8%	6.2%	4.8%	3.8%	2.7%

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

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?

Student participants perceived low risk on all three questions. By a margin of 6.5 to 1, student participants in 2019 perceiving little or no risk significantly exceeded those perceiving extremely or very high risk regarding the problem of sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH. In fact, the number of students selecting “Not at all” increased significantly by 9 percentage points for UH systemwide, from 30.3 percent in 2017 to 39.2 percent in 2019. This pattern was also evident in responses from West O’ahu student participants. On the Hilo campus, those perceiving little or no risk softened incrementally though more than 3 in 5 (62.2%) selected those categories.

Table H-6-1: 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	
	2019 (n=6311)	2017 (n=6308)	2019 (n=2498)	2017 (n=2196)	2019 (n=480)	2017 (n=453)	2019 (n=419)	2017 (n=356)	2019 (n=2914)	2017 (n=3303)
Extremely	3.5%↓	5.0%	2.9%↓	4.9%	3.0%	3.6%	4.2%	4.4%	3.9%↓	5.4%
Very	6.7%↓	9.7%	8.0%↓	13.7%	7.8%	6.0%	5.9%	8.0%	5.5%↓	7.7%
Somewhat	23.4%↓	27.8%	28.6%↓	38.6%	27.0%	23.3%	19.7%	18.9%	18.9%↓	22.2%
A little	27.3%	27.2%	32.2%↑	28.0%	34.9%	36.3%	20.6%	24.1%	22.7%↓	25.8%
Not at all	39.2%↑	30.3%	28.2%↑	14.9%	27.3%	30.8%	49.7%	44.5%	49.1%↑	39.0%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

For the UHCC system, no and little risk perceptions increased 10 points from 64.8 percent in 2017 to 71.8 percent in 2019. This was driven by a 10-point increase in student participants perceiving no risk (49.1%). Campus-by-campus perceptions regarding the problem of sexual assault or harassment is low with a majority or almost a majority at all except Kapi‘olani perceiving little risk. While not a majority, a plurality feels safe overall.

Table H-6-2: Percent of UHCC Student Participants' Perceptions of How Problematic Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment Is at UH by System, Campus and Year

	Hawai‘i		Honolulu		Kapi‘olani		Kaua‘i		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019 (n=311)	2017 (n=331)	2019 (n=373)	2017 (n=449)	2019 (n=740)	2017 (n=863)	2019 (n=175)	2017 (n=154)	2019 (n=738)	2017 (n=851)	2019 (n=343)	2017 (n=365)	2019 (n=234)	2017 (n=291)
Extremely	2.6%	2.2%	3.8%↓	8.4%	2.9%	4.2%	3.5%	6.6%	6.7%	6.4%	2.9%	4.9%	1.8%	4.6%
Very	6.1%	6.8%	7.2%	9.7%	4.2%↓	8.6%	2.7%	5.0%	5.8%	7.5%	6.0%	4.8%	6.0%	8.2%
Somewhat	18.9%	21.2%	16.6%	23.7%	23.8%	26.9%	10.8%	14.9%	17.7%	19.2%	16.1%	17.0%	20.4%	26.0%
A little	20.3%↓	28.2%	22.3%	24.0%	26.1%	26.8%	23.3%	21.9%	21.2%	24.1%	20.6%	27.0%	23.5%	28.2%
Not at all	52.1%↑	41.6%	50.0%↑	34.3%	43.1%↑	33.5%	59.6%	51.6%	48.6%↑	42.8%	54.5%↑	46.3%	48.3%↑	33.0%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Although not prevalent, perceptions that sexual assault was extremely or very problematic at UH were statistically higher among student participants who self-identified as Filipino (14.4%); female graduate students (14.1%); LGBN (12.9%); students living within 15 minutes of campus (11.5%) and female undergraduates (10.2%). Many of these groups actually had higher prevalence of gender violence incidents.

Perceived Personal Risk Overall on Campus

Student participant perceptions of personal risk for sexual assault while on campus directionally decreased overall with almost 9 in 10 UH students (86.3%) indicating no or little risk. This stood at 85.3 in 2017.

On all campuses, a solid majority of students from 50.8 percent among Mānoa student participants to 73.9 percent at Hawai‘i Community College thought it was “not at all” likely they would experience sexual harassment or gender-based violence while on campus.

Table H-7-1: 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	
	2019 (n=6311)	2017 (n=6308)	2019 (n=2498)	2017 (n=2196)	2019 (n=480)	2017 (n=453)	2019 (n=419)	2017 (n=356)	2019 (n=2914)	2017 (n=3303)
Extremely	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%	0.1%	0.6%	0.8%
Very	2.1%	2.4%	3.2%	4.0%	2.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.6%
Somewhat	10.8%	11.3%	14.3%	16.2%	12.5%	10.5%	6.8%	6.8%	8.1%	8.6%
A little	26.5%	26.0%	30.9%	31.2%	30.0%	30.8%	19.4%	20.2%	23.1%	22.6%
Not at all	59.8%	59.3%	50.8%↑	47.3%	54.0%	56.1%	71.6%	71.7%	66.8%	66.4%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table H-7-2: 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		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019 (n=311)	2017 (n=331)	2019 (n=373)	2017 (n=449)	2019 (n=740)	2017 (n=863)	2019 (n=175)	2017 (n=154)	2019 (n=738)	2017 (n=851)	2019 (n=343)	2017 (n=365)	2019 (n=234)	2017 (n=291)
Extremely	0.7%	-	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	-	-	0.5%	1.4%	0.2%	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%
Very	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	3.0%	0.8%	1.3%	0.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	2.2%	2.5%
Somewhat	8.2%	6.4%	8.1%	7.1%	10.8%	11.6%	5.2%	8.2%	6.6%	8.5%	6.1%	6.8%	9.4%	7.7%
A little	16.1%	21.0%	20.1%	22.9%	27.6%	25.0%	20.6%	18.3%	22.5%	20.3%	23.4%	22.2%	27.0%	25.7%
Not at all	73.9%	71.4%	69.5%	66.3%	60.1%	61.3%	73.5%	71.9%	68.6%	68.7%	69.0%	69.1%	60.4%	63.1%

Cohorts who felt more at risk of sexual harassment or assault while at UH sponsored on campus events and gave statistically higher extremely and very likely ratings included Filipinos (14.4%); TGQN (9.4%); female graduate students (6.7%); those in fraternities or sororities (5.7%), LGBN (5.6%) and those with disabilities (5.1%).

Perceived Personal Risk at UH-Sponsored Off-Campus Events

In addition to measuring perceived overall campus risk, the study specifically asked about perceived risk of sexual assault and sexual harassment at UH-sponsored off-campus events. Similar to other perceptions of risk, a large majority feel little or no risk. Three in four students (75%) of UH survey participants overall indicated no or little risk at off-campus events sponsored by UH, with half indicating no risk (47.4%). At UHCC, those who answered no or little risk comprised almost 8 in 10 (79%) of student participants with a solid majority or 54.7% answering “not at all.”

As with all of these personal risk questions, some cohorts felt more at risk. Overall, student participants who perceived higher risk of sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH-sponsored off-campus events being extremely or very likely included female undergraduates (11.6%); fraternity/sorority members (11.0%); students in campus housing (10.8%) LGBN (10.8%); female seniors (10.8%); female juniors (10.6%) and female graduate students (9.8%).

Table H-7-1: 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	
	2019 (n=6311)	2017 (n=6308)	2019 (n=2498)	2017 (n=2196)	2019 (n=480)	2017 (n=453)	2019 (n=419)	2017 (n=356)	2019 (n=2914)	2017 (n=3303)
Extremely	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.4%
Very	5.8%	5.2%	7.7%	7.8%	4.1%	4.1%	5.8%	3.9%	4.3%	3.7%
Somewhat	17.8%	17.2%	21.5%	23.0%	15.1%	17.2%	16.3%	13.5%	15.4%	13.6%
Not at all	47.4%	48.4%	38.5%	37.0%	45.2%	47.8%	51.4%	55.7%	54.7%	55.3%
A little	27.7%	27.8%	30.8%	30.7%	34.3%↑	29.1%	25.2%	25.5%	24.3%	25.9%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table H-7-2: 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		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
	(n=311)	(n=331)	(n=373)	(n=449)	(n=740)	(n=863)	(n=175)	(n=154)	(n=738)	(n=851)	(n=343)	(n=365)	(n=234)	(n=291)
Extremely	1.2%	0.5%	1.4%	1.8%	1.0%	1.5%	0.7%	1.0%	1.5%	1.9%	1.5%	0.3%	0.9%	1.8%
Very	3.5%	1.8%	3.7%	3.8%	4.7%	4.4%	1.4%	5.1%	4.2%	4.0%	5.5%	3.8%	6.0%	2.6%
Somewhat	9.7%	12.4%	13.8%	9.9%	18.6%	15.0%	15.6%	11.7%	17.6%	15.1%	11.5%	13.4%	14.4%	13.4%
A little	22.6%	24.7%	21.5%	31.3%↑	28.8%	27.9%	23.4%	23.9%	22.2%	20.2%	21.1%	25.5%	29.0%	31.8%
Not at all	63.0%	60.6%	59.6%	53.1%	46.9%	51.3%	58.9%	58.3%	54.6%	58.8%	60.4%	57.0%	49.7%	50.3%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table H-8-1: Percent of Student Participants and Risk Perception by Demographics Characteristics – 2019

	GENDER IDENTITY				SEXUAL ORIENTATION			EHTNICITY				
	Female (n=3569)	Male (n=2555)	TGQN (=129)	Decline (=57)	Hetero (=5067)	LGBN (=1046)	Decline (=170)	Cauca- sian (=1081)	Hawai- ian (=1450)	Japa- nese (=445)	Fili- pino (=922)	Other (=2412)
B1. In your opinion how problematic is sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH?												
Extremely	3.4%	3.5%	5.7%	2.6%	3.2%	4.8%*	3.4%	1.9%	3.3%*	2.2%	6.6%*	3.3%*
Very	6.7%	6.5%	10.6%	4.5%	6.3%	8.1%	8.2%	6.1%	6.0%	6.3%	7.8%	7.0%
Somewhat	25.1%*	20.6%	26.8%	33.7%	22.4%	28.2%*	24.4%	25.5%*	24.3%	23.1%	23.0%	22.1%
A little	27.4%	27.0%	32.6%*	17.8%	27.1%	28.6%	22.4%	29.8%*	25.3%*	32.6%*	21.3%	28.6%*
Not at all	37.5%*	42.3%*	24.3%	41.5%*	41.0%*	30.3%	41.6%*	36.6%	41.3%*	35.7%	41.3%	39.0%
B2. How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual harassment while on campus at UH?												
Extremely	0.7%	0.7%	2.1%	4.4%	0.7%	1.1%	2.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%
Very	3.0%*	0.6%	7.3%*	4.0%	1.7%	4.5%*	1.1%	3.8%*	1.3%	1.9%	1.7%	2.1%
Somewhat	13.6%*	6.5%	17.1%*	13.2%	9.7%	16.1%*	10.6%	11.0%	9.9%	12.1%	11.7%	10.7%
A little	31.4%*	19.2%	35.6%*	20.0%	25.2%	33.1%*	22.4%	29.4%*	22.3%	26.7%	28.9%*	26.7%*
Not at all	51.2%*	73.0%*	38.0%	58.5%*	62.8%*	45.2%	64.0%*	54.6%	65.6%*	58.7%	57.4%	59.8%*
B3. How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual harassment during off-campus University-sponsored events?												
Extremely	1.7%*	0.8%	0.9%	5.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%	1.3%	0.4%	1.7%*	1.5%*
Very	7.8%*	2.9%	7.9%	2.7%	5.1%	9.1%*	5.7%	5.7%	4.7%	7.3%	7.5%*	5.4%
Somewhat	22.5%*	11.1%	24.8%*	14.9%	16.6%	24.3%*	14.8%	17.1%	16.5%	16.4%	20.3%*	18.3%
A little	31.9%*	21.7%	32.2%*	24.5%	27.0%	30.6%*	31.8%	28.7%	26.1%	30.1%	28.5%	27.4%
Not at all	36.2%	63.5%*	34.2%	52.2%*	50.1%*	34.3%	45.9%*	47.3%*	51.4%*	45.7%	41.9%	47.3%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Table H-8-2: Percent of Student Participants and Risk Perception by Demographics Characteristics – 2019

	Disability		Residence			Club Participation				
	Yes (n=340)	No (n=5942)	Campus housing (n=711)	<15 Mins Walk (n=1011)	>15 Mins Walk (n=4589)	Academic/Honor (n=1438)	Athletics (n=418)	Community Service/Culture (n=1503)	Frats/Sororities/Social (n=919)	Other (n=1301)
B1. In your opinion how problematic is sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH?										
Extremely	4.5%	3.4%	2.6%	4.7%*	3.3%	2.9%	3.4%	3.1%	4.2%	4.5%*
Very	8.5%	6.6%	8.1%	6.8%*	6.4%	7.9%	8.0%	8.6%	8.5%	8.3%
Somewhat	29.7%*	23.0%	28.8%*	22.9%	22.7%	28.9%*	29.2%	28.4%*	29.6%*	24.4%
A little	27.4%	27.2%	33.7%*	24.1%	27.0%	31.2%*	31.6%*	27.4%	31.6%*	25.0%
Not at all	30.1%	39.8%*	26.8%	41.5%*	40.6%*	29.1%	27.8%	32.5%*	26.0%	37.8%*
B2. How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual harassment while on campus at UH?										
Extremely	2.4%*	0.7%	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.9%	2.8%*	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%
Very	2.7%	2.1%	3.6%*	2.8%	1.8%	2.8%	1.8%	3.3%	4.2%*	2.2%
Somewhat	14.9%*	10.6%	17.2%*	12.0%*	9.5%	13.8%	13.1%	14.4%	15.1%*	12.1%
A little	29.4%	26.3%	33.3%*	26.8%	25.3%	29.9%*	28.9%	29.4%	31.6%*	26.3%
Not at all	50.7%	60.4%*	44.8%	57.9%*	62.6%*	52.5%*	53.4%*	51.5%*	47.6%	58.1%*
B3. How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual harassment during off-campus University-sponsored events?										
Extremely	2.0%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	2.1%	1.6%	2.4%*	2.2%*
Very	6.7%	5.7%	9.6%*	6.1%	5.1%	7.5%*	7.0%	8.1%*	8.6%*	5.3%
Somewhat	19.9%	17.7%	24.3%*	17.8%	16.8%	20.5%*	19.0%	20.6%*	20.2%	17.3%
A little	26.4%	27.8%	30.4%	26.5%	27.5%	31.2%*	27.6%	32.0%*	33.5%*	26.1%
Not at all	45.1%	47.5%	34.4%	48.3%*	49.2%*	39.6%*	44.3%*	37.7%	35.2%	49.2%*

Table H-8-3: Percent of Student Participants and Risk Perception by Demographics Characteristics – 2019

	Education Level			Education Level/Female				
	University Undergraduates (n=2621)	Graduate and Professional (n=775)	Community Colleges (n=2914)	Freshman (n=855)	Sophomore (n=830)	Junior (n=584)	Senior (n=856)	Grad+ Prof (n=443)
B1. In your opinion how problematic is sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH?								
Extremely	3.0%	3.3%	3.9%	3.5%	2.6%	4.1%	3.1%	4.0%
Very	7.2%*	9.3%*	5.5%	3.8%	6.1%*	7.9%*	7.5%*	10.1%*
Somewhat	25.3%*	34.2%*	18.9%	18.9%	21.7%	25.6%*	29.1%*	34.9%*
A little	31.1%*	31.2%*	22.7%	23.8%	27.3%	27.0%	29.4%*	31.4%*
Not at all	33.3%*	22.0%	49.1%*	50.0%*	42.3%*	35.5%*	30.9%*	19.7%
B2. How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual harassment while on campus at UH?								
Extremely	0.8%	1.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	1.4%
Very	2.6%*	3.7%*	1.3%	2.0%	2.4%	2.8%	3.5%*	5.3%*
Somewhat	12.2%*	16.1%*	8.1%	10.2%	12.6%	12.1%	15.3%*	21.1%*
A little	29.2%*	29.8%*	23.1%	29.3%	30.8%	34.7%*	29.9%	35.2%*
Not at all	55.2%*	49.2%	66.8%*	57.7%*	53.8%*	49.8%*	50.6%*	36.9%
B3. How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual harassment during off-campus University-sponsored events?								
Extremely	1.6%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.9%	2.1%	1.7%	1.4%
Very	7.3%*	5.7%	4.3%	5.9%	7.5%	8.5%*	9.1%*	8.4%
Somewhat	20.0%*	19.7%*	15.4%	20.8%	20.8%	23.4%	23.5%	25.8%*
A little	29.8%*	33.6%*	24.3%	27.9%	30.7%	32.8%*	32.6%*	39.3%*
Not at all	41.3%	39.9%	54.7%*	44.1%*	39.2%*	33.2%*	33.1%*	25.2%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Table H-8-4: Percent of Student Participants and Risk Perception by Demographics Characteristics – 2019

	Female			Male			TGQN			Decline		
	Under-grad (n=1502)	Grad+ Pro (n=443)	Com Col (n=1623)	Under-grad (n=1051)	Grad+ Pro (n=305)	Com Col (n=1199)	Under-grad (n=44)	Grad+ Pro (n=18)	Com Col (n=67)	Under-grad (n=24)	Grad+ Pro (n=8)	Com Col (n=25)
B1. In your opinion how problematic is sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH?												
Extremely	2.9%	4.0%	3.6%	3.2%	1.4%	4.4%*	5.8%	12.7%	3.7%	-	17.6%	-
Very	7.1%*	10.1%*	5.3%	7.1%	8.0%	5.7%	16.8%	13.7%	5.7%	3.8%	10.0%	3.3%
Somewhat	28.2%*	34.9%*	19.5%	20.8%	32.5%*	17.4%	27.6%	39.4%	22.8%	30.6%	49.9%	31.1%
A little	31.6%*	31.4%*	22.5%	30.7%*	32.2%*	22.4%	31.4%	19.2%	37.1%	22.1%	8.7%	16.5%
Not at all	30.2%*	19.7%	49.1%*	38.2%*	26.0%	50.1%	18.4%	14.9%	30.7%	43.4%*	13.8%	49.1%
B2. How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual harassment while on campus at UH?												
Extremely	0.8%	1.4%	0.5%	0.8%	-	0.7%	2.7%	8.4%	-	-	17.6%	4.2%
Very	3.8%*	5.3%*	1.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%	6.5%	9.7%	7.2%	2.8%	10.0%	3.0%
Somewhat	15.9%*	21.1%*	9.5%	6.4%	7.7%	6.2%	28.5%*	28.9%*	6.3%	4.9%	30.2%	15.6%
A little	34.7%*	35.2%*	27.3%	21.4%*	21.9%	16.7%	24.8%	39.2%*	41.6%	32.4%	10.7%	10.7%
Not at all	44.8%*	36.9%	61.1%*	70.7%	69.6%	75.8%*	37.5%*	13.8%	44.9%*	59.9%	31.6%	66.5%*
B3. How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual harassment during off-campus University-sponsored events?												
Extremely	1.8%	1.4%	1.7%	1.2%	-	0.6%	2.7%	-	-	-	27.5%	3.7%
Very	9.8%*	8.4%*	5.7%	3.6%*	1.4%	2.6%	15.8%	12.8%	1.4%	-	9.6%	2.9%
Somewhat	25.8%*	25.8%*	18.5%	11.9%	9.8%	10.6%	16.6%	37.2%	26.7%	15.3%	20.5%	12.6%
A little	34.1%*	39.3%*	27.8%	23.1%	25.9%*	19.5%	37.8%	36.0%	27.4%	33.8%	10.7%	20.3%
Not at all	28.5%	25.2%	46.2%*	60.1%	62.9%	66.7%*	27.2%	13.9%	44.5%	50.8%	31.6%	60.5%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Attendance at UH Training or Information Session

In addition to risk perceptions, the study collected behavioral information on participation at UH training programs. Across all 10 campuses, 16.2 percent of student participants said they attended a university training or information session. This contrasts with 73.9 percent who said they had not attended a session and 9.8 percent who could not recall. Attendance was highest among students on the following campuses: UH Mānoa (22.4%), statistically higher levels of participation at the Hawai‘i campus (18.8%). For the UHCC system, 12.4 percent reported attendance at training programs and 76.3 percent did not.

Tracking of results against 2017 was not included because the question two years ago was tied specifically to orientation training and was inclusive of any training in 2019.

Table H-9-1: Percent of Student Participants Who Have Attended A University Training Or Information Session About Sexual Harassment Or Gender- Based Violence by System and Campus – 2019

	All UH Campuses (n=1834)	UH Mānoa (n=679)	UH Hilo (n=132)	UH West O‘ahu (n=73)	UH Community Colleges (n=950)
Yes	16.2%	22.4%*	15.9%	9.7%	12.4%
No	73.9%	69.7%	73.8%	81.3%*	76.3%*
I don't remember	9.8%	7.8%	10.3%	8.9%	11.3%*

Table H-9-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Have Attended A University Training Or Information Session About Sexual Harassment Or Gender- Based Violence by UHCC Campus – 2019

	Hawai‘i (n=117)	Honolulu (n=105)	Kapi‘olani (n=235)	Kaua‘i (n=59)	Leeward (n=254)	Maui (n=101)	Windward (n=79)
Yes	18.8%*	7.4%	14.5%	18.7%	8.9%	8.0%	15.2%
No	75.9%	73.1%	73.7%	68.7%	79.9%	79.1%	79.7%
I don't remember	5.3%	19.5%*	11.7%	12.5%	11.2%	12.9%	5.2%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Among those who said they attended training, a majority of just under 3 in 5 among students overall (58.2%) assessed the training as extremely or very useful. This usefulness rating was directionally but not statistically lower at UH Mānoa (55%) and UH Hilo (53.1%). At UH West O‘ahu, more than 7 in 10 (71.8%) found the training extremely or very useful.

Ratings of usefulness were more mixed at the community college campuses. A majority indicated training was extremely/ very useful at all except Kapi‘olani and Maui. The highest usefulness rating came from students at Leeward, where almost 8 in 10 (78.2%) rated training as extremely or very useful.

Table H-10-1: 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 and Campus – 2019					
	All UH Campuses (n=1834)	UH Mānoa (n=679)	UH Hilo (n=132)	UH West O‘ahu (n=73)	UH Community Colleges (n=950)
Extremely Useful	15.7%	11.4%	13.5%	31.4%	20.6%
Very Useful	42.5%	43.7%	39.6%	40.4%	41.6%
Somewhat Useful	31.4%	33.2%	32.9%	18.8%	29.6%
A little Useful	6.6%	8.2%	5.9%	9.4%	4.5%
Not at all Useful	3.8%	3.6%	8.1%	-	3.6%

Table H-10-2: 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 – 2019							
	Hawai‘i (n=117)	Honolulu (n=105)	Kapi‘olani (n=235)	Kaua‘i (n=59)	Leeward (n=254)	Maui (n=101)	Windward (n=79)
Extremely Useful	19.6%	11.7%	9.3%	19.5%	36.9%*	37.0%	20.2%
Very Useful	50.9%*	49.9%	37.2%	54.9%*	41.3%*	9.5%	42.0%
Somewhat Useful	20.6%	21.0%	40.0%*	25.5%	14.5%	53.5%	37.8%
A little Useful	4.3%	-	8.0%	-	7.3%	-	-
Not at all Useful	4.7%	17.3%	5.5%	-	-	-	-

*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

On a systemwide basis, just under 9 in 10 student participants (89.8%) reported that they had not suspected a friend was sexually assaulted, witnessed a drunk person heading for a sexual encounter or witnessed someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing way. This resulted in 10.2 percent of student participants who were bystanders to any of the three behaviors.

Bystander experiences differed over 2017, with two increasing (one statistically and one directionally) and the third declining significantly.

- More student participants reported suspecting a friend was sexually assaulted. Prevalence of this behavior increased from 8.9 percent in 2017 to 10.2 percent in 2019, a significant change. Students at larger four-year campuses showed a higher rate of this behavior with Mānoa at 14.6 and Hilo at 13.7. UHCC showed a lower rate than the largest campuses, despite a slight increase from 5.7 percent in 2017 to 6.1 percent in 2019.
- Student participants who witnessed a drunk person heading for a sexual encounter dipped slightly from 10.7 percent in 2017 to 8.3 percent in 2019.

- 1 in 10 students (9.9%) said they witnessed someone acting sexually violent or in a harassing manner with UH Mānoa and UH Hilo reporting highest prevalence of 13.1 percent and 13.5 percent, respectively.

Percent of Student Bystanders Who Intervene at Most Recent Encounter

Bystander intervention varies by the type of behavior encountered. Those suspecting a friend was sexually assaulted did something by a ratio of 3 to 1 – 73.7 percent intervening and 26.1 percent not taking action.

For student participants observing a drunk headed for a sexual encounter, half intervened (48.2%) and half did nothing (51%). More witnesses to someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing manner tended not to take action (55.8 percent) though a significant minority of 44.2 percent reported intervening. Overall these trends held across the 10 campuses.

	All UH Campuses		UH Mānoa		UH Hilo		UH West O'ahu		UH Community Colleges	
	2019 (n=6086)	2017 (n=5996)	2019 (n=2419)	2017 (n=2106)	2019 (n=467)	2017 (n=434)	2019 (n=401)	2017 (n=335)	2019 (n=2799)	2017 (n=3121)
Suspected a friend is sexually assaulted	10.2%↑	8.9%	14.6%	14.1%	13.7%↑	9.6%	8.0%	6.2%	6.1%	5.7%
Did nothing	26.1%	24.9%	23.5%	23.8%	18.7%	26.6%	29.0%	26.2%	33.6%	26.0%
Did something	73.7%	74.8%	76.2%	75.9%	81.3%	71.0%	71.0%	73.8%	66.4%	74.0%
	(n=6082)	(n=6001)	(n=2416)	(n=2106)	(n=467)	(n=434)	(n=400)	(n=335)	(n=2798)	(n=3126)
Witnessed drunk person heading for sexual encounter	8.3%↓	10.7%	13.5%↓	18.2%	9.6%	13.0%	5.4%	5.5%	4.0%↓	5.9%
Did nothing	51.0%	49.8%	52.6%	52.0%	52.7%	47.4%	47.7%	35.4%	46.4%	47.3%
Did something	48.2%	49.4%	46.6%	46.8%	47.3%	51.6%	52.3%	64.6%	52.5%	52.7%
	(n=6081)	(n=5946)	(n=2415)	(n=2091)	(n=466)	(n=427)	(n=401)	(n=334)	(n=2798)	(n=3094)
Witnessed someone acting in sexually violent or harassing manner	9.9%	9.7%	13.1%	14.8%	13.5%	12.6%	7.2%	7.6%	6.9%	6.1%
Did nothing	55.8%	56.4%	56.5%	57.7%	51.5%	48.8%	50.8%	48.6%	57.0%	57.4%
Did something	44.2%	43.0%	43.5%	42.1%	48.5%	45.8%	49.2%	51.4%	43.0%	42.6%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

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		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019 (n=301)	2017 (n=310)	2019 (n=362)	2017 (n=419)	2019 (n=712)	2017 (n=817)	2019 (n=169)	2017 (n=151)	2019 (n=711)	2017 (n=800)	2019 (n=321)	2017 (n=345)	2019 (n=223)	2017 (n=279)
Suspected a friend is sexually assaulted	6.3%	5.6%	3.9%	5.8%	7.4%	7.1%	3.6%	3.3%	6.6%	5.9%	3.3%	4.3%	9.9%↑	3.7%
Did nothing	30.8%	37.2%	47.3%	17.4%	28.5%	21.1%	63.0%	77.5%	29.8%	30.2%	28.9%	33.6%	41.9%	-
Did something	69.2%	62.8%	52.7%	82.6%	71.5%	78.9%	37.0%	22.5%	70.2%	69.8%	71.1%	66.4%	58.1%↓	100%
	(n=301)	(n=310)	(n=361)	(n=419)	(n=711)	(n=818)	(n=169)	(n=151)	(n=714)	(n=801)	(n=320)	(n=346)	(n=223)	(n=280)
Witnessed drunk person heading for sexual encounter	3.6%	6.5%	3.5%	5.4%	6.2%	8.1%	4.5%	3.7%	3.0%↓	5.3%	2.2%	3.7%	3.4%	4.7%
Did nothing	53.7%	31.4%	46.8%	57.5%	31.9%↓	59.4%	79.8%	83.8%	50.7%	35.7%	86.9%↑	41.7%	37.2%	21.0%
Did something	46.3%	68.6%	53.2%	42.5%	65.3%↑	40.6%	20.2%	16.2%	49.3%	64.3%	13.1%↓	58.3%	62.8%	79.0%
	(n=301)	(n=305)	(n=363)	(n=421)	(n=710)	(n=806)	(n=168)	(n=149)	(n=712)	(n=798)	(n=321)	(n=338)	(n=223)	(n=277)
Witnessed someone acting in sexually violent or harassing manner	6.2%	5.2%	8.2%	4.6%	7.8%	8.7%	7.2%	6.2%	6.3%	4.5%	3.9%	5.1%	9.0%	7.8%
Did nothing	59.8%	70.9%	58.2%	68.7%	50.6%	61.7%	51.6%	66.1%	55.5%	58.1%	71.6%↑	16.1%	67.7%	51.4%
Did something	40.2%	29.1%	41.8%	31.3%	49.4%	38.3%	48.4%	33.9%	44.5%	41.9%	28.4%↓	83.9%	32.3%	48.6%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

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 which directionally increased from 58.5% in 2017 to 59.3 percent in 2019. Other actions taken were indicated by much smaller numbers. Bystanders were least likely to report incidents even when it was anonymous. This action slightly decreased from 5.9 percent in 2017 to 3.7 percent in 2017.

For those student bystanders who saw a drunk person heading for a sexual encounter, one quarter took direct action and intervened to try to stop it (24.3%). This was slightly up from 23.3 percent in 2017 among all student participants. It also increased slightly from 2017 to 2019 among bystanders from Mānoa (from 22.4 to 25.3 percent) and Hilo (from 25.5 to 26.9 percent). Similarly, student bystanders witnessing someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing manner took action – 1 in 5 (19.2%) directly intervened to stop it, up from 17.5 percent in 2017, while 1 in 7 (14.6%) took other actions. In both years about 1 in 10 sought help.

Bystanders’ patterns of intervention showed no significant differences by campus either for the four-year campuses or UHCC.

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	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
Suspected a friend was sexually assaulted	(n=6086)	(n=5996)	(n=2419)	(n=2106)	(n=467)	(n=434)	(n=401)	(n=335)	(n=2799)	(n=3121)
Encouraged victim to seek help	59.3%	58.5%	65.2%	59.5%	62.0%	55.0%	59.8%	66.2%	46.0%	56.6%
Took action in another way	20.9%	19.4%	18.7%	20.5%	18.0%	29.3%	26.5%	7.3%	25.4%	16.6%
Spoke to someone else to seek help	15.3%	14.1%	14.7%	15.9%	12.0%	10.0%	26.0%	8.2%	15.7%	12.7%
Sought help for victim from confidential recourses on campus	11.8%	11.0%	12.8%	12.0%	10.0%	18.2%	17.5%	4.7%	9.4%	8.3%
Sought help for victim from confidential recourses off-campus	11.4%	11.0%	12.8%	9.5%	6.6%	6.6%	8.0%	11.9%	10.8%	14.5%
Checked website of UH and other resources	8.2%	7.4%	10.8%	9.5%	7.3%	6.0%	4.2%	6.9%	3.9%	4.2%
Reported anonymously	3.7%	5.9%	2.8%	3.0%	6.2%	2.5%	-	-	5.2%↓	12.3%
Witnessed drunk person heading for sexual encounter	(n=6082)	(n=6001)	(n=2416)	(n=2106)	(n=467)	(n=434)	(n=400)	(n=335)	(n=2798)	(n=3126)
Directly intervened to stop it	24.3%	23.3%	25.3%	22.4%	26.9%	25.5%	35.3%	47.8%	18.5%	22.1%
Took action in another way	16.7%	18.9%	14.6%	17.4%	13.7%	16.1%	9.7%	16.8%	25.7%	23.1%
Spoke to someone else to seek help	7.1%	7.2%	6.7%	7.0%	6.7%	10.1%	7.3%	-	8.3%	7.4%
Witnessed someone acting in sexually violent or harassing manner	(n=6081)	(n=5946)	(n=2415)	(n=2091)	(n=466)	(n=427)	(n=401)	(n=334)	(n=2798)	(n=3094)
Directly intervened to stop it	19.2%	17.5%	16.5%	16.9%	17.9%	14.8%	22.9%	22.6%	23.6%	18.5%
Took action in another way	14.6%	15.7%	16.4%	14.3%	18.2%	17.4%	11.7%	25.5%	11.1%	16.3%
Spoke to someone else to seek help	10.3%	9.8%	10.7%	10.8%	12.4%	13.6%	14.7%	3.2%	8.4%	7.8%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

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		Leeward		Maui		Windward	
	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017
Suspected a friend was sexually assaulted	(n=301)	(n=310)	(n=362)	(n=419)	(n=712)	(n=817)	(n=169)	(n=151)	(n=711)	(n=800)	(n=321)	(n=345)	(n=223)	(n=279)
Encouraged victim to seek help	59.0%	57.0%	25.3%↓	66.5%	43.8%	54.4%	37.0%	22.5%	49.5%	56.8%	37.8%	58.1%	52.4%	59.3%
Took action in another way	12.5%	-	25.6%	-	30.5%	28.0%	19.4%	-	21.9%	13.8%	39.2%	26.9%	26.5%	25.8%
Spoke to someone else to seek help	5.5%	5.9%	9.9%	6.1%	15.3%	17.3%	-	-	21.3%	16.5%	15.6%	6.2%	21.9%	11.6%
Sought help for victim from confidential recourses on campus	7.5%	-	10.2%	35.2%	10.8%	2.3%	19.4%	-	9.3%	3.0%	8.0%	22.4%	5.3%	-
Sought help for victim from confidential recourses off-campus	18.1%	-	11.1%	37.4%	11.0%	9.8%	-	-	9.8%	17.1%	15.5%	19.7%	6.7%	-
Checked website of UH and other resources	-	-	5.7%	22.7%	9.6%	-	-	-	1.7%	-	-	12.9%	-	-
Reported anonymously	7.5%	5.8%	16.8%	39.4%	2.2%	8.7%	19.4%	-	6.1%	10.0%	-	-	-	13.5%
Witnessed drunk person heading for sexual encounter	(n=301)	(n=310)	(n=361)	(n=419)	(n=711)	(n=818)	(n=169)	(n=151)	(n=714)	(n=801)	(n=320)	(n=346)	(n=223)	(n=280)
Directly intervened to stop it	9.5%	28.8%	18.5%	19.7%	26.8%	11.1%	-	16.2%	25.2%	26.6%	-	45.5%	-	37.0%
Took action in another way	26.9%	32.8%	34.6%	8.0%	28.1%	25.1%	20.2%	-	20.4%	27.5%	-	-	39.2%	42.1%
Spoke to someone else to seek help	9.8%	7.0%	-	14.8%	10.4%	4.4%	-	-	3.7%	10.2%	13.1%	12.8%	23.6%	-
Witnessed someone acting in sexually violent or harassing manner	(n=301)	(n=305)	(n=363)	(n=421)	(n=710)	(n=806)	(n=168)	(n=149)	(n=712)	(n=798)	(n=321)	(n=338)	(n=223)	(n=277)
Directly intervened to stop it	22.0%	7.3%	14.8%	21.1%	26.1%	11.9%	17.4%	24.1%	32.8%	27.7%	28.4%	31.1%	11.3%	17.7%
Took action in another way	13.4%	21.8%	22.0%	-	12.7%	16.7%	23.1%	9.8%	5.6%	11.1%	-	31.5%	-	24.8%
Spoke to someone else to seek help	4.7%	-	5.0%	10.2%	10.6%	9.6%	7.8%	-	6.2%	3.2%	-	21.4%	20.9%	6.0%

↑↓Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT

For consistency and comparison, the publicly available and previously tested survey questions developed by the Association of American Universities in its 2015 study for 27 Institutions of Higher Education (IHEs) formed the base of the survey design, particularly the questions asking about incidence and prevalence of sexual harassment and gender-based violence.

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 were conducted on all islands. Focus groups implementation took place from August 28, 2018 through September 12, 2018 and gathered design input from different student constituencies.
- A survey planning dialogue with representatives from each campus, most of whom were Title IX coordinators;
- A design meeting with the UH survey planning team, its local and national consultants to review the past survey, stakeholder input, and recommend a 2019 survey instrument.

I.A. OIE UH Campus Climate Design

As a result of the UH meetings, stakeholders agreed that design changes would be evaluated using the following guidelines:

- Prevalence questions would be maintained to ensure ability to track results from 2017 to 2019
- Changes should be evaluated vis a vis potential for added burden as well as potential bias e.g., added length would add burden to survey participants and risk increase in termination rates and hence termination bias
- Where appropriate, questions would be enhanced to be more actionable
- Updates due to external variables

Omnitrak presented focus group results to the OIE Team and to Title IX Coordinators. Coordinators contributed subject matter expertise and a Hawai‘i campus perspective to the design decision-making process, and also identified areas where they wished to have additional information.

Using both national and local input, Omnitrak and, its national consultants, in consultation with the UH OIE team finalized an instrument for the UH Survey. Omnitrak conducted cognitive testing of the UH Survey draft instrument among students in January 2019, utilizing this testing and the focus group input in recommending a final questionnaire.

Main changes to the survey design involved the following:

- Perpetrator – Questions covering the perpetrator association with the UH, if any, and the relationship to the survivor were added.
- Consequences/ Impact of Gender-Based Violence – This follow up question was added to each behavioral area, e.g., Sexual Harassment, Stalking, Intimate Partner Violence, and Non-Consensual Sexual Contact.
- Changes made to increase actionability of results
 - Reporting Follow up – If students did not feel an incident was “serious enough to report,” they were asked to follow up questions to probe the reasons behind this sentiment. Title IX coordinators requested this addition to enhance actionability of results.
 - Instead of asking student knowledge of UH policies and procedures, the 2019 survey measured sufficiency of information to take action such as getting help, reporting an incident, knowing their rights, etc. This change was to enhance usefulness.
- To align with new federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) definition of Intimate Partnered Relationships, a slight change was made to the question on partnered relationships, which is a screening question for students to answer the section on Dating and Domestic Violence. The 2019 UH survey no longer included hook-ups as a partnered relationship qualifying for the DDV section.

UH OIE approved the final questionnaire instrument. It was then submitted to the UH Institutional Review Board (UHIRB) since the research involved human subjects. UHIRB approved the survey on December 5, 2018. Prior to launch of data collection, Omnitrak additionally applied for and secured the National Institute of Health’s Certificate of Confidentiality to provide students further levels of protection on confidentiality and non-disclosure. This approval was received on December 18, 2018.

Although English is the language of UH, portions of the final UHIRB-approved survey were translated into four (4) languages to facilitate ease of administration with UH’s diverse student body. The languages of translation were Tagalog, Chinese, Japanese and Korean.

I.B. Comparison of the UH Survey and the AAU Survey

Findings from the UH Survey can be compared to findings from the *Association of American Universities (AAU) Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct (2019)* (see Cantor, et al., 2019). However, it is important to understand the differences in the survey populations and methodologies when making this comparison.

First, the UH Survey focused on the public system’s/universities and community colleges, while the AAU 2019 survey focused on 33 universities, some of them private and some of them public. The report documenting the AAU survey findings combined information from all 33 universities (reporting average findings aggregated over all 33 universities) but did not offer all the findings from only the public universities.

Second, although the UH Survey incorporated many of the same behaviors (e.g., nonconsensual sexual contact, sexual harassment, stalking and dating and domestic violence) and scope of inquiry as used in the AAU survey, the survey instrument design and how questions were asked oftentimes changed for the UH Survey. UH changes were made in response to important feedback from focus groups of UH students statewide, key informant discussions conducted with UH students and staff, as well as the unique circumstances of the UH System which includes both 4-year universities and 2-year community colleges. Some examples are noted below.

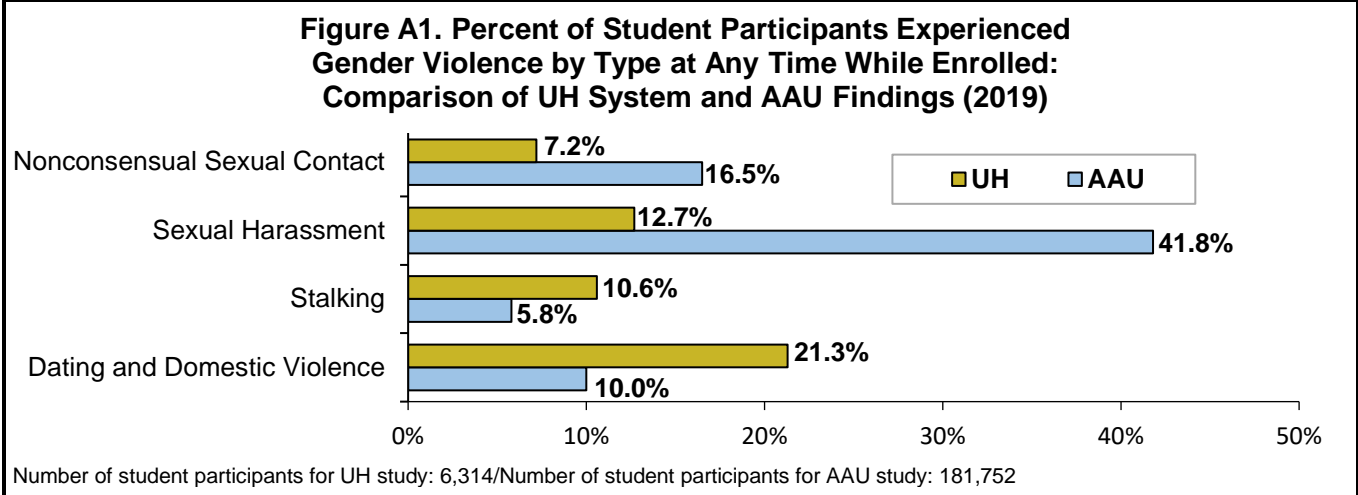
The concepts/definitions of nonconsensual sexual contact were the same for the AAU and UH Surveys, with both surveys asking about specific types of nonconsensual sexual contact behaviors, as well as the tactics used by offenders to achieve (or attempt) this contact. However, somewhat different approaches were used in the AAU and UH Survey to pose questions about these issues. The AAU survey simultaneously asked about the specific behaviors (such as sexual penetration) and tactics (such as physical force) in one question (e.g., “...used physical force or threat of physical force to do the following with you...” In contrast, the UH Survey first asked questions concerning specific behaviors (“...has any of the following types of sexual penetration happened to you without your consent...”), and if any of those behaviors were endorsed by student participants, then they were asked other questions about the tactics used by the offender to achieve the behavior (e.g., “Did you experience any of the following circumstances during this/the most recent incident?”) with the response options including physical force or threats of physical force, etc.

When asking students about sexual harassment, AAU’s survey question incorporated both examples of sexual harassing behaviors and a description of their negative impact in the wording of the question. However, the AAU Methodological Report recommended that the negative impact be posed as a separate question. UH adopted the AAU’s recommendation and asked specifically as a separate question if sexual harassment behaviors had a negative impact on the student in any of five possible ways. These included: (1) interfering with academic or professional performance; (2) interfering with academic participation; (3) interfering with academic attendance; (4) interfering with interaction with faculty, peers or others for academic purposes; or (5) creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, academic or work environment. Only survey participants who indicated that sexual harassment resulted in negative academic impacts were included in the calculation of the percent of UH students experiencing sexual harassment.

In the questions regarding stalking, UH kept AAU’s wording that stalking behaviors made students “afraid for (their) personal safety” but added “or caused emotional distress.” The latter was used in the 2016 redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey’s Supplemental Victimization Survey (SVS) on stalking.

Regarding dating and domestic violence questions, UH’s design adopted national recommendations in the AAU Methodological Report, as well as suggestions from UH focus group participants, to expand examples to include psychological violence.

Comparison of findings from the 2019 UH Survey and the 2019 AAU survey are shown in Figure A1. The percentage of UH students experiencing nonconsensual sexual contact was less than half that of the students in the AAU study (7.2% vs. 16.5%). The percentage of UH students reporting sexual harassment was approximately one third of the percentage of AAU students reporting this (12.7% vs. 41.8%). On the other hand, almost twice as many UH students reported experiencing stalking or dating/domestic violence compared with those in the AAU survey (10.6% vs. 5.8%, and 21.3% vs. 10.0%, respectively).



	AAU		UH	
	2017	2019	2017	2019
Nonconsensual Sexual Contact	14.8%	16.5%	6.3%	7.2%
Sexual Harassment	47.7%	41.8%	9.3%	12.7%
Stalking	4.2%	5.8%	9.7%	10.6%
Dating and Domestic Violence	9.8%	10.0%	19.1%	21.3%
Number of student participants	150,380	181,752	6,311	6,411

How might the differences in the questions of the UH Survey and AAU survey findings lead to different results? It is plausible that for sexual harassment, the lower UH prevalence may be due to the UH’s separate question on negative consequences, which made the latter more explicit and which defined sexual harassment only when both behavior and negative responses were positive. Regarding nonconsensual sexual contact, it is plausible that a similar construct affected prevalence estimates. However, it is also plausible that other system characteristics discussed in the next section (e.g., residential status and/or a limited fraternity/sorority presence) may be influencers. In addition, it is plausible that the higher percentage of stalking discovered by the UH Survey relative to the AAU survey is because the UH Survey not only documented stalking that made students afraid for their safety, but also documented stalking that caused students emotional distress. Further, a possible explanation for the greater percentage of UH students than AAU students reporting dating/domestic violence experiences may be because the UH Survey had a greater number of questions regarding dating/domestic violence compared to the AAU survey, including questions concerning psychological aggression, which is a common form of dating/domestic violence.

I.C. Student Focus Group Input Into Questionnaire Development

As part of the questionnaire development process, Omnitrak conducted eight focus groups with students from across all 10 University of Hawai‘i campuses. The purpose of the groups was primarily to obtain UH student input on specific areas of questionnaire design, including perpetrator identity and how to motivate increased reporting of gender violence incidents. Secondly, focus groups explored how to publicize and motivate student participation in the survey. The focus groups were conducted prior to a questionnaire cognitive test among 51 students.

The UH Office of Institutional Equity and Omnitrak collaborated on the composition of the groups based on input from campuses after the 2015 survey, current input from Title IX coordinators, and a national literature search identifying potentially vulnerable populations. Participants were recruited using a snowballing sample frame as well as through on-campus central location random recruitment intercepts. Focus groups were conducted on each major island (O‘ahu, Hawai‘i, Maui and Kaua‘i) with participants recruited from each of the 10 campuses. Participants overall represented a mix of four-year and two-year campuses, undergraduates, graduate/professional schools, and different years in school. Both students who had experienced sexual harassment or gender violence and those who had not joined the groups. All groups were conducted on UH campuses.

Because of the sensitivity of the subject, the UH Office of Institutional Equity and Omnitrak, working with on-campus resources and with victim advocate resources in the community including the Domestic Violence Action Center (DVAC), developed protocols for focus group participants in distress or requiring emotional support. OIE and Omnitrak retained Victim Service Counselors at each focus group. Counselors were either just outside or within a five-minute walking distance from the focus group venue.

Briefings and trainings were conducted in advance of focus groups for both advocates and moderators. Focus group participants were informed both at recruitment and before each group of availability of support resources and how to request assistance. The process was developed to respond to student concerns that the request for assistance be discreet so as not to embarrass participants needing support. In addition, support resources were available at each site after the focus groups were completed. Omnitrak informed each participant of this resource and how to make contact during the focus group sign-out process.

More detailed information regarding focus groups is included in following sections of this appendix.

I.C. Student Focus Group Materials

I.C.1 Focus Group Schedule

I.C.2 OIE's Guide for Advocates & Counselors

I.C.3 Moderator's Outline

I.C.1 Focus Group Schedule

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI'I STUDENT CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY FOCUS GROUP SCHEDULE August – September 2018

Group #	Group Profile	Island	Campus Location	Date/ Session Time
1	Undergraduate Students (LCC, UHWO, WCC) • Mixed ethnicities, gender, grade level, etc.	O'ahu	LCC	Tuesday, 8/28 11:00am to 1:00pm
2	Graduate Students • Mixed ethnicities, gender, grade level, etc.	O'ahu	UHM	Wednesday, 8/29 11:00am to 1:00pm
3	Undergraduate Students (HCC, KCC, UHM) • Mixed ethnicities, gender, professional and graduate students, etc.	O'ahu	KCC	Wednesday, 8/29 3:00pm to 5:00pm
4	Mixed Students (UHH, HICC) • Mixed ethnicities, gender, undergraduate/graduate, etc.	Hawai'i Island	UHH	Tuesday, 9/4 10:00am to 12:00pm
5	Mixed Students (UHMC) • Mixed ethnicities, gender, grade level, etc.	Maui	UHMC	Tuesday, 9/4 3:00pm to 5:00pm
6	Mixed Students (UHKC) • Mixed ethnicities, gender, grade level, etc.	Kaua'i	UHKC	Wednesday, 9/5 11:00am to 1:00pm
7	Filipino Students • Mixed ethnicities, gender, grade level, etc. Open to students from all O'ahu campuses	O'ahu	UHWO	Thursday, 9/6 11:00am to 1:00pm
8	LGBTQ • Mixed ethnicities, gender, grade level, etc. Open to students from all O'ahu campuses	O'ahu	UHM	Wednesday, 9/12 11:00am to 11:00pm

I.C. 2 OIE's Guide for Advocates & Counselors

UH STUDENT CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY FOCUS GROUPS

OFFICE OF INSTITUTIONAL EQUITY'S GUIDE FOR ADVOCATES & COUNSELORS

On behalf of UH President David Lassner, the UH Office of Institutional Equity, the UH Student Campus Climate Survey Advisory Group and the University's survey consultant The OmniTrak Group, thank you for assisting us with the focus group phase of the University's 2018-2019 system-wide campus climate survey initiative.

The student focus groups being held on the University's campuses from Tuesday, August 28 through Wednesday, September 12, 2018 will serve an extremely important role in designing the questions that will be included in an on-line survey questionnaire. The survey will be sent to students, age 18 and over, on all University campuses over several weeks beginning at the end of January 2019. The topics that will be covered in the focus groups as well as in the survey are sensitive ones, namely sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking. The University and Omnitrak recognize that there may be individuals who have experienced sexual violence (or have loved ones, colleagues or friends who have experienced sexual violence) who may volunteer to participate in these groups. Students will be informed that if they feel at all uncomfortable or wish to leave the group during the discussion, they are not obligated to stay. If any student experiencing "triggering" effects of the discussion would like to speak with a counselor or advocate for any reason, including the need to disclose a personal trauma, the University and Omnitrak want to assure support is readily available. Please refer to and review the "Briefing For Victim Counselors at UH Climate Focus Groups" accompanying this Guide.

Every campus hosting a focus group will have a confidential advocate or counselor available to any student in the focus group who needs support. The role of the confidential advocate or counselor will be to speak to the student, provide emotional support needed and, if necessary, assist the student with arranging for referral to a mental health professional, confidential advocate on campus or other appropriate community resource. ***All communications between the student and confidential advocate or counselor shall remain confidential and not be disclosed to any third party, including any representative of Omnitrak, any focus group observer, another student, a Title IX Coordinator or other University employee or representative.***

The disclosure of any persona trauma or any incident that may be a violation of the University's policy on sex discrimination and gender-based violence by a student during the focus group or during any interaction/communication with a confidential advocate or counselor will NOT place the University on Notice of a potential Title IX violation. In other words, the University will NOT take action or investigate the disclosure unless **the student** specifically requests information on the University's Title IX process and/or wants to make a formal report to a Title IX Coordinator.

If you have any questions regarding Title IX, the University's processes or this Guide, please feel free to contact Cu Ri Lee at the UH Office of Institutional Equity, at curilee@hawaii.edu (808) 956-8711.

UHOIE/09-06-16

I.C.3 Moderator's Outline

UH CAMPUS CLIMATE STUDY ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE August 29, 2018

I. INTRODUCTION

- Thank you for attending.
- I'm (Name) your moderator today. Work at OmniTrak an independent market research agency. Am not employed by any of the organizations we may be discussing today.
- Focus group – Here for about 90 minutes to discuss a specific topic
- No right or wrong answers, just interested in your honest and frank opinions and feelings
- Comments strictly confidential – only aggregate comments by group – No attribution
- Explain one way mirror, viewers, taping
- Let's start by introductions...
 - Your first name only
 - Your year in School
 - What you are studying

II. CAMPUS SAFETY OR CLIMATE

- A. Awareness of national concerns regarding campus safety re gender-based violence
- B. Scope of Problem
 1. Seen or heard of someone who has experienced gender-based violence or ever witnessed an incident of 4 behaviors or situation where that might happen
 2. Any action taken? Why or why not?
- C. Are there any local campus issues that you feel impact the campus climate for sexual harassment or gender-based violence? [We can probe on 2-3 local issues identified UH]

III. HOW TO REPORT INCIDENTS

- A. If one of these incidents happened to you, what would you do? Why do you say that?
- B. How likely would you be to report an incident? Why or why not?
 - Are there some organizations you would be more likely to report a gender-based violence incident to? Any organizations you would not want to report an incident to? Why's that?
- C. If you experienced stalking, sexual harassment, dating/domestic violence or nonconsensual sexual contact, what information would you need to decide whether or not to report an incident?
- D. If you wanted to report an incident, what information would you need to do so?
- E. In past studies, students sometimes say that they would only report it if it is serious enough... In your opinion, what makes an incident sufficiently "serious" to report to campus organizations? What do you mean by "serious" - How would you define it?
- F. What sources of information would you use to find out about resources to help students who have experienced sexual harassment or gender-based violence?
- G. What campus resources have you seen or heard of that are available for students who want help after experiencing stalking, sexual harassment, dating/domestic violence or non-consensual sexual contact?
 - Under what circumstances would you seek help from campus resources?
 - What would you need to know about the campus resources to make the decision on whether or not to seek help?
 - **HAND OUT PROGRAM LIST CUSTOMIZED BY CAMPUS**
Which of these would you be most likely to report to and why?

- H. Like to ask you to work as a group - let's pretend you belong to a student task force assigned to increase reporting of sexual harassment and gender-based violence. Please work as a team and spend 10-15 minutes to devise a plan for the following:
- What actions would you recommend to increase reporting of sexual harassment and gender-based violence?
 - What sources of information would you use to promote resources available to students?
 - What would be some of your main messaging points?
 - Who would you want to promote this message?
 - Anything else in terms of how to execute the communications campaign

IV. SURVEY DESIGN INPUT

- A. **Perpetrator Identity** – Next, we'd like your help on a survey design question on how we identify perpetrators of sexual harassment and gender-based violence.

1. HAND OUT LIST and ask: How clear is this list? Understand the meaning? Any you don't understand? Any you would add?

Perpetrator Identity with UH

- Student
- Faculty or instructor
- Teaching assistant, research assistant, or graduate assistant
- Coach or trainer
- Administrator
- Other staff
- Other person associated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)
- The person was not associated with UH
- Don't know association with UH

2. HAND OUT DESCRIPTION and ask: How clear is this list? Understand the meaning? Any you don't understand? Any you would add?

Relationship to Perpetrator

- It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event
- It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event
- Teacher or advisor
- Co-worker, boss or supervisor
- Friend, acquaintance, or classmate
- Stranger
- Other

3. In the two perpetrator descriptions we've discussed, would you say that it is clear on whether the perpetrator has a relationship of control or power over the student? How else could these be described? How can a perpetrator harm a student's academic or professional career?

B. Consequences or Impact of Gender Based Violence

HAND OUT BELOW LIST OF CONSEQUENCES and ask: : How clear is this list? Understand the meaning? Any you don't understand? Any you would add?

Consequences as a result of sexual harassment or gender-based violence

- Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams
- Missed deadlines for assignments/missed taking an exam
- Dropped classes due to poor performance
- Lower grades/lower GPA
- Thought about dropping out of school
- Changed living quarters/dorms/moved
- Fearfulness or being concerned about safety
- Loss of interest in daily activities,
- Felt helpless and hopeless
- Nightmares or trouble sleeping
- Felt numb or detached
- Felt like hurting myself
- Headaches or stomach aches
- Eating problems or disorders
- Increased drug or alcohol use

V. SURVEY AWARENESS

In January 2019, the UH will send a survey to all students about sexual harassment and gender-based violence.

- A. Do you recall seeing or hearing about the first survey, conducted in 2017? Where or how did you recall seeing or hearing about the survey?
- B. Here are some of the promotional materials used last year to inform students of the survey. Which do you recall seeing or hearing?
- C. What are the best ways to inform students like yourself about the survey and encourage you to participate?
- D. Who or what might encourage you to participate in the survey?

VI. WRAP UP & THANK YOU [5-7 Minutes]

- Anything else?
- Gratuity, signed receipt, confidentiality statement
- Parking, transportation etc.

UH PROGRAM LIST

- A.**
- UH Mānoa -- Counseling & Student Development Center
 - UH Mānoa -- Office of Gender Equity
 - UH Mānoa -- Title IX Coordinator
 - UH Mānoa -- University Health Services Mānoa
 - UH Mānoa -- Women's Center
-
- B.**
- UH Hilo -- Counseling Services
 - UH Hilo -- Student Medical Services
 - UH Hilo -- Title IX Coordinator
 - UH Hilo -- Women's Center
-
- C.**
- UH West O'ahu -- Counseling Services
 - UH West O'ahu -- Title IX Coordinator
-
- D.**
- UH Maui College -- Health Center
 - UH Maui College -- Personal Support Counseling
 - UH Maui College -- Title IX Coordinator
-
- E.**
- Hawai'i Community College -- Counseling Advising & Support Services Center
 - Hawai'i Community College -- Health Services
-
- F.**
- Honolulu Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
 - Honolulu Community College -- Wellness Center
-
- G.**
- Kapi'olani Community College -- Health Services
 - Kapi'olani Community College -- Mental Health Counselor
 - Kapi'olani Community College -- Student Affairs Counselor
 - Kapi'olani Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
-
- H.**
- Kaua'i Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
 - Kaua'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
 - Kaua'i Community College -- Wellness Center
-
- I.**
- Leeward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
 - Leeward Community College -- Student Health Center
 - Leeward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
-
- J.**
- Windward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
 - Windward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
-

I.D. Topics Discussed But Not Included in Final Instrument

Discussions with UH OIE and OIE's Advisory Group produced a diverse and robust list of potential additional topics for the UH Survey. The suggested topics covered a wide range --- from more tactical details on the time sequence of a gender violence incident; when contact was made with a UH or outside program; and when a reply was received to criteria for desired support programs and why these were important to macro issues such as the cultural factors that may influence gender violence attitudes and behaviors. For example, interest was specifically expressed on probing the motivations of gender violence offenders to determine how they might be mitigated on the campus environment and to better develop prevention programs.

Another area of interest, particularly to Title IX coordinators, focused on acquiring student input and reaction to potential new programs for support and/or prevention so that the Survey might develop specific recommendations for action. While it was agreed that this would be useful, it would substantially add to the student participants' burden on answering the survey. It was also felt that since campuses had their own programmatic approaches, perhaps new programs should be tested at the campus level rather than in surveys to students on all 10 campuses.

Still another area of potential inquiry was to survey the non-student population across the 10 campuses, e.g. UH faculty, staff, and other employees from all sectors.

Finally, design input expressed interest in understanding gender violence prevalence rates in the State of Hawai'i overall. This question proved problematic because Hawai'i data tends to be self-reported and incomplete. Further, although the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) reports on incidence rates, the common consensus is that these rates are understated. It was agreed that although imperfect, the most relevant basis of comparison continued to be the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct (2019).

While these topics resulted in stimulating and engaged discussion, OIE and other stakeholders agreed that rather than increase the burden on student participants and risk an increase in termination bias, these topics might be better placed on a future "wish list" rather than added to the 2019 *UH Survey on Campus Climate on Gender-based Violence*.

APPENDIX II: HUMAN SUBJECTS PROTECTIONS AND SAFEGUARDS

II.A. UH Institutional Review Board (IRB) Review Options and Process Overview

Since the UH Student Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence involved human subjects and sensitive information, it was critical to ensure the health, welfare, rights, and dignity of people who participated in the research. The project team strove to meet the ethical standards governing the conduct of research, taking them into consideration in every aspect of the project. The Consent Form, the most important piece of the project's communications to UH students required agreement by students before taking the survey. The Form clearly explained participation risks and benefits, data security, protection of privacy, maintenance of confidentiality, and protections for vulnerable populations. UH OIE prepared and submitted an application of UHIRB. The project was accepted as a non-exempt research subjective to expedited review, given its controlled risks. UHIRB approved the survey on December 5, 2018. The memorandum of IRB approval is shown below.

The Principle Investigator (PI) of this project was Ms. Jennifer Solidum Rose, JD, Director of OIE.

Contents of IRB Application included the following sections:

Personnel Information	Risks
Subject Checklist	Benefits
Study Location	Procedures to Maintain Confidentiality
General Checklist	Consent Information
Funding	Assent Background
Application Type Checklist	HIPAA
Expedited Paragraphs	Drugs and Devices
Summary, Purpose, Procedures	Potential Conflict of Interest
Background and additional procedures	Attachments
Subject Population	Obligations
Recruitment Process, Subject Compensation and	Event History
Costs	Comments



UNIVERSITY
of HAWAII®
SYSTEM

Office of Research Compliance
Human Studies Program

TO: Rose, Jennifer, University of Hawaii System, Office of Institutional Equity
Alan Ellis, Tao Feng, Rowena Vila, Holden, Kelly, Marketing, College of Business-Office
of the Dean, University of Hawaii at Manoa

FROM: Rivera, Victoria, Dir, Ofc of Rsch Compliance, Social & Behavioral

PROTOCOL TITLE: 2019 UH Student Climate Survey Regarding Sexual Harassment & Gender-Based
Violence (FOLLOW-UP survey to the 2017 UH Student Climate Survey)

FUNDING SOURCE:

PROTOCOL NUMBER: 2018-00984

APPROVAL PERIOD: Approval Date: December 05, 2018 Expiration Date: December 04, 2019

NOTICE OF APPROVAL FOR HUMAN RESEARCH

Under an expedited review procedure, the research project identified above was approved for one year on December 05, 2018 by the University of Hawaii Institutional Review Board (UH IRB). The application qualified for expedited review under CFR 46.110 and 21 CFR 56.110, Category 7a, 7b.

This memorandum is your record of the IRB approval of this study. Please maintain it with your study records.

The UH IRB approval for this project will expire on December 04, 2019. If you expect your project to continue beyond this date, you must submit an application for renewal of this Human Studies Program approval. The Human Studies Program approval must be maintained for the entire term of your project.

If, during the course of your project, you intend to make changes to this study, you must obtain approval from the Human Studies Program prior to implementing any changes. If an Unanticipated Problem occurs during the course of the study, you must notify the Human Studies Program within 24 hours of knowledge of the problem. A formal report must be submitted to the Human Studies Program within 10 days. The definition of "Unanticipated Problem" may be found at the HSP Policies & Guidance website, www.hawaii.edu/researchcompliance/policies-guidance, and the report form may be downloaded from the website www.hawaii.edu/researchcompliance/report-protocol-violation-or-unanticipated-problem.

You are required to maintain complete records pertaining to the use of humans as participants in your research. This includes all information or materials conveyed to and received from participants as well as signed consent forms, data, analyses, and results. These records must be maintained for at least three years following project completion or termination, and they are subject to inspection and review by the Human Studies Program and other authorized agencies.

Please notify this office when your project is complete. Upon notification, we will close our files pertaining to your project. Reactivation of the Human Studies Program approval will require a new Human Studies Program application.

1960 East-West Road
Biomedical Sciences Building B104
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822
Telephone: (808) 956-5007
Fax: (808) 956-8683

An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Institution

II.B. Participant Emotional Protections / Informed Consent/ Distressed Protocols

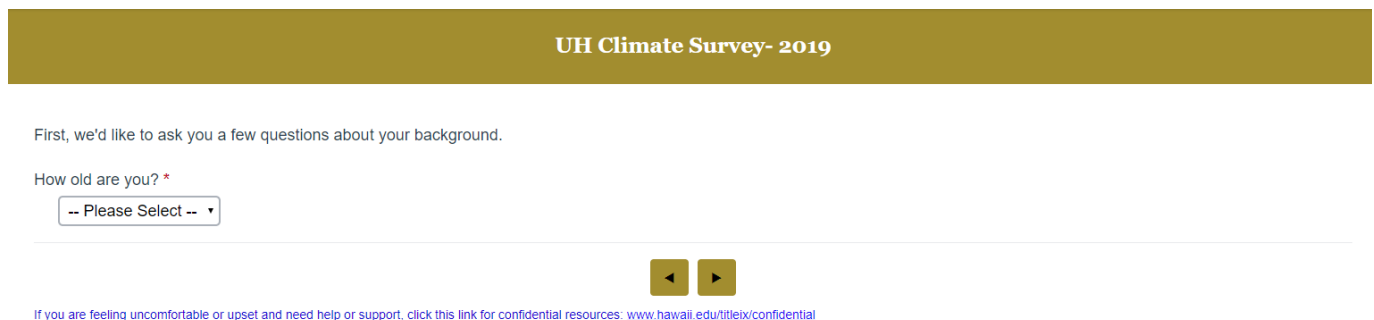
The survey asked students who experienced sexual harassment and gender-based violence to provide many details related to their incidents, including timing, number of offenders, offender's relationship to them, tactics offenders used, and etc. The project team foresaw that students could run into emotional disturbance recalling their personal experiences. Hence, protocols were developed to support students who became distressed participating in the survey. A confidential resource link was included in the Consent Form, and every page of the online survey as well.

Trigger Warning in Consent Form:

Students who participated in the online survey found a "Trigger Warning" in the Consent Form and were given a link for help if needed. It is shown below:

TRIGGER WARNING: *This survey also asks about your personal experience with inappropriate sexual behaviors, such as sexual harassment, sexual assault and other forms of gender-based violence. Some of the questions in this survey use explicit language, and some people may find it uncomfortable or upsetting, but it is important that we ask the questions in this way so that you are clear what we mean. If you need help, a link to confidential resources will be available on every page of the survey: <http://www.hawaii.edu/titleix/confidential/>*

Screenshot of Confidential Resources in the Online Survey:



II.C. NIH Certificate of Confidentiality

OmniTrak additionally secured the National Institute of Health (NIH)'s Certificate of Confidentiality (CoC) to provide student participants further levels of protection on confidentiality and non-disclosure. A CoC protects investigators from being forced to tell anyone about students' participation in this study, even under a subpoena. However, investigators are still required to report to the authorities under certain circumstances, for example, if child abuse is involved or students threaten to harm themselves or others. OmniTrak developed an application which was approved by OIE and submitted it on UH's behalf. NIH approved the CoC on December 18, 2018, prior to launch of data collection. Students were informed in the Consent Form about the additional benefits and limitation of a NIH CoC. The Certificate of Confidentiality is shown on the next page.



2/4/2019

University of Hawaii
Mrs. Jennifer Solidum Rose
2444 Dole Street
Bachman Hall 204
Honolulu, HI 96822

Dear Mrs. Rose,

Enclosed is the Confidentiality Certificate, protecting the identity of research subjects in your single-site/single-protocol project entitled "2019 University of Hawaii (UH) Student Climate Survey Regarding Sexual Harassment & Gender-Based Violence".

Please note that the Certificate expires on 11/29/2019.

NIH expects investigators to inform research participants of the protections and the limits to protections provided by a Certificate of Confidentiality issued under the [NIH Policy](#). NIH has provided [sample language](#) for informed consent forms that researchers are free to use or adapt as needed and appropriate for their participants.

If you determine that the research project will not be completed by the expiration date, 11/29/2019, you must submit a written request for an extension of the Certificate three (3) months prior to the expiration date. If you make significant changes to the protocol for this study (e.g., change of principal investigator or institution), you should contact the COC Coordinator regarding modification of this Certificate. Any requests for modifications of this Certificate must include the reason for the request, documentation of the most recent IRB approval, and the expected date for completion of the research project.

Please contact the NIH CoC Coordinator if you have any questions about the Certificate of Confidentiality at NIH-CoC-Coordinator@mail.nih.gov.

Correspondence should be sent to:

*NIH CoC Coordinator
BG RKL1 RM 3524
6705 ROCKLEDGE DR
Bethesda, MD 20817*

Sincerely,

NIH Certificates of Confidentiality Coordinator

Approved Date: 12/18/2018

Office of Extramural Research, National Institutes
of Health

CERTIFICATE OF CONFIDENTIALITY

Number:
CC-OD-19-127

Issued to

University of Hawaii

conducting research known as

2019 University of Hawaii (UH) Student Climate Survey Regarding Sexual Harassment & Gender-Based Violence

In accordance with the provisions of section 301(d) of the Public Health Service Act, 42 U.S.C. 241(d), this Certificate is issued to the Principal Investigator, *Mrs. Jennifer Solidum Rose* and *University of Hawaii* to protect the privacy of subjects in the above named *single-site/single-protocol* research study, which is collecting or using identifiable, sensitive information. If there is a discrepancy between the terms used in this Certificate and section 301(d), the statutory language will control.

Research data containing identifiable, sensitive information collected during this study initiated on 01/22/2019 (and concluding on 11/29/2019) is covered by the Certificate. Identifiable, sensitive information protected by the Certificate and all copies thereof are protected for perpetuity.

The recipient of this Certificate shall comply with all requirements of subsection 301(d) of the Public Health Service Act.

This Certificate does not represent an endorsement of the research project by the Department of Health and Human Services. Information collected during the term of the Certificate is protected in perpetuity. However, this Certificate does not protect information collected from participants enrolled after the term of the Certificate.

12/18/2018

Date



NIH Certificates of Confidentiality Coordinator
Office of Extramural Research
National Institutes of Health



National Institutes of Health
Certificate of Confidentiality
Via online Submission

Dear Sir or Madam:

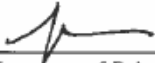
This institution agrees to use the Certificate of Confidentiality to protect against the compelled disclosure of personally identifiable information and to support and defend the authority of the Certificate against legal challenges.

The institution and personnel involved in the conduct of the research will comply with the applicable Federal regulation for the protection of human subjects or, if no such Federal regulation is otherwise applicable, they will comply with 45 CFR Part 46.

This Certificate of Confidentiality will not be represented as an endorsement of the project by the DHHS or NIH or used to coerce individuals to participate in the research project.

All subjects will be informed that a Certificate has been issued, and they will be given a description of the protection provided by the Certificate.

Any research participant entering the project after expiration or termination of the Certificate will be informed that the protection afforded by the Certificate does not apply to them.



Signature of Principle Investigator



Signature of Institutional Official

Vassilis L. Syrmos
Name of Institutional Official

Vice President for Research and Innovation
Title of Institutional Official

2444 Dole Street
Bachman Hall 204
Honolulu, HI 96822
Address of Institutional Official



This institution agrees to use the Certificate of Confidentiality to protect against the compelled disclosure of personally identifiable information and to support and defend the authority of the Certificate against legal challenges.

The institution and personnel involved in the conduct of the research will comply with the applicable Federal regulation for the protection of human subjects or, if no such Federal regulation is otherwise applicable, they will comply with 45 CFR Part 46.

This Certificate of Confidentiality will not be represented as an endorsement of the project by the DHHS or NIH or used to coerce individuals to participate in the research project.

All subjects will be informed that a Certificate has been issued, and they will be given a description of the protection provided by the Certificate.

Any research participant entering the project after expiration or termination of the Certificate will be informed that the protection afforded by the Certificate does not apply to them.

Jennifer Solidum Rose, JD
Principle Investigator

Date

Vassilis L. Syrmos
Vice President for Research and Innovation
Institutional Official

Date

2444 Dole Street
Bachman Hall 204
Honolulu, HI 96822
Address of Institutional Official

II.D. Data Security and Protecting Confidentiality

OmniTrak follows the Market Research Association (MRA) Code of Ethics for protecting the confidentiality of anything learned about a survey participant. OmniTrak has also been trained in Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) privacy rules. HIPAA is considered the gold standard by many of how to handle sensitive personal information. OmniTrak implemented the same data security rules to the UH Climate Survey. Relevant to this study, OmniTrak personnel who had access to the UH files completed the Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI) program on human subject research including data security and confidentiality. This included Research director, director of field operations, data processing manager, etc.

To ensure data security and confidentiality, the project team took proactive steps from the onset of the study. The sample file from UH contained only students' email address. Student name, student identification number, or other personally identifiable information were not provided. The file was secured in OmniTrak's encrypted sample folder. OmniTrak assigned a survey identification number to each adult student. When data collection was completed, the link between student email and OmniTrak ID was broken, and stored separately in an encrypted folder with different passwords. This ensured the raw data could not be tied back to the individual survey participants.

All survey responses were kept strictly confidential. No response was individually identified by name of student participant, but rather aggregated across all surveys and by key characteristics.

OmniTrak followed other protocols to ensure data confidentiality and security include but not limited to 1) Secure files; 2) Limited Access; 3) Wireless Access; 4) Destruction of files; 5) Compliance.

The OmniTrak's online survey platform utilized advanced security technologies and best practices that adhere to the highest industry standards. They included but not limited to 1) Amazon Web Services (AWS); 2) Coding Practices; 3) AWS Firewalls; 4) AWS Access Points; 5) Data Encryption; 6) Secure Survey Share Link – Secure Socket Layer; 7) Security Standards – CIS Critical Security Control.

APPENDIX III: SURVEY SUPPORT COLLATERAL MATERIALS

III.A. Project FAQs

III.B. Promotional Flyers

III.A. Project FAQs

University of Hawai'i Student Campus Climate Survey Regarding Sexual Harassment & Gender-Based Violence FAQs

WHAT IS THE UH CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY?

- An **online** research survey of UH students about sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. The survey is called the "University of Hawaii Campus Climate Survey On Sexual Harassment & Gender-Based Violence".
- Participation in the survey is **voluntary**. Survey responses are **confidential**. " A National Institutes for Health Certificate of Confidentiality (CoC) was obtained for this survey to protect the privacy of participants. For more info about the CoC and the protections provided, visit the NIH website at the link: <https://humansubjects.nih.gov/coc/faqs>.
- The survey will be an IRB-approved, evidence-based, data-driven approach to addressing sexual harassment and gender-based violence on all UH campuses.

WHO WILL BE SURVEYED?

- The survey will be offered to enrolled students ages 18+ on all 10 UH campuses.

WHO IS CONDUCTING THE SURVEY?

- The survey is being coordinated by UH's Office of Institutional Equity (OIE) and guided by the UH Student Campus Climate Survey Advisory Group, consisting of UH faculty members, Title IX Coordinators, staff, and students. This Group has been working closely with OIE and the survey research team, which includes Drs. Sandra Martin and Bonnie Fisher. The OmniTrak Group, Inc. will be administering the survey.
- Planning and promoting participation in the survey is being led by the UH Campus Climate Survey Student Roll Out Committee. The Committee consists of undergraduate and graduate student representatives from various campuses and has been working closely with OIE.

WHEN CAN STUDENTS TAKE THE SURVEY?

- The survey will be launched on Friday, January 22, 2019. The survey will be available until February 22, 2019.

HOW CAN STUDENTS ACCESS THE SURVEY?

- A customized link to the online survey will be emailed to all UH students at their Hawaii.edu email address.
- Students who prefer to respond to paper copies of the survey or surveys with key sections (Consent Form and Key Instructions) translated into Tagalog, Korean, Mandarin or Japanese, may call the OmniTrak survey hotline at: **(808)-538-6227**.
- Hard copies of the survey (including translated sections) will be mailed to the student upon request. The student can complete a hard copy and return the survey via mail.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY?

- The purpose of the survey is to gather information from students about:
 - Their campus environment related to sexual harassment and gender-based violence.

University of Hawai'i Student Campus Climate Survey Regarding Sexual Harassment & Gender-Based Violence FAQs

- How well students believe the UH community responds to and addresses their concerns.
 - Their awareness of resource and reporting options for those experiencing sexual violence, sexual harassment, stalking, and interpersonal violence (domestic and dating violence).
 - Prevalence (e.g., how widespread) and incidence (e.g., how often) of sexual violence, sexual harassment, stalking, and interpersonal violence on our campuses.
- The survey represents President Lassner's and the UH's commitment to raising awareness about sexual harassment and gender-based violence, addressing students' experiences and concerns about their personal safety, and ensuring a safe learning and working environment.
 - The survey also fulfills the requirements of a new Hawai'i law, Act 208, which requires UH to conduct a campus climate survey of students by March 31, 2019 and to repeat the survey every two years.

HOW WILL THE SURVEY RESULTS BE USED?

- Data from the survey will be analyzed and presented in aggregate form in a report. The results will establish a baseline for assessing UH's progress as it addresses these issues, and as a resource to sustain the community's commitment to work together to ensure safe and inclusive campuses.
- The aggregate data will also be incorporated in the UH Action Plan to guide future programmatic, education and training initiatives as well as the development of policies and procedures regarding sexual harassment and gender-based violence.
- The report is expected to contain valuable information about marginalized groups on campus and their varying levels of risk. It will be important for UH to dig deeply into those data to address dynamics of power and privilege to meet the needs of many of its students.

WHO CAN STUDENTS TALK TO IF THEY HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SURVEY IN GENERAL?

- They can contact the UH Office of Institutional Equity:

By email: institutional.equity@hawaii.edu

By phone: (808) 956-8629

WHO CAN STUDENTS CONTACT IF THEY HAVE EXPERIENCED SEXUAL HARASSMENT, SEXUAL ASSAULT, DOMESTIC OR DATING VIOLENCE OR STALKING?

- Students who want to receive assistance or information in a **confidential, private setting** on their campus or in their community can find the right resource for them by going to:
<http://www.hawaii.edu/titleix/confidential/>
- Students who **are ready to make a formal report about their experience to the University** should contact their campus Title IX Coordinator by going to:
<http://www.hawaii.edu/titleix/coordinators/>

III.B.1 Promotional Flyers (1/5)

Post Until 2/23/19

UH CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



YOUR VOICE. YOUR CAMPUS.

#BeHeardUH

**WHILE
ATTENDING
UH...**



Nearly 1 in 5 of
all students in partnered
relationships* experienced
dating or domestic violence**

*79% of all survey respondents
**Per the results of the 2017 UH Campus Climate Survey

**GIFT CARDS
FOR EARLY
RESPONSES
EACH WEEK!**

January 22 – February 22, 2019

Take the survey and help ensure a safe learning and work environment. The survey will ask about experiences with sexual harassment and gender-based violence.

RESOURCES

If you need help or support, there are safe, confidential places on your campus and in your community available to you. For more information and resources, visit:

www.hawaii.edu/titlxr/survey

18+

You must be at least 18 years old to take the survey. Your response is strictly confidential.

ACCESSIBLE BY:



Check your UH email for the "climate survey" link.

Sponsored by:
UH Office of the President,
Brenda Costner, President
UH Office of Institutional Equity,
Jennifer Sekum Koke, J.D. Director

Survey Administered by:
DinnTrak Group Inc.
A Hawaii-Based
Research Company
Questions? Call 808-536-4880


Survey approved by UH IRB on
12/5/2018
Principal Investigator:
Jennifer Sekum Koke, J.D.
jennifer.koke@hawaii.edu

*Gift cards will be sent electronically for weekly early responses. Gift cards are for use at Amazon.com.

III.B.2 Promotional Flyers (2/5)

Post Until 2/23/19

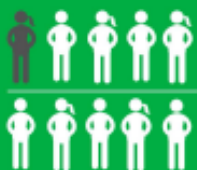
UH CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



YOUR VOICE. YOUR CAMPUS.

#BeHeardUH

**WHILE
ATTENDING
UH...**



Nearly 1 in 10 of all UH students
experienced stalking both on
& off campus*

*Per the results of the 2017 UH Campus Climate Survey

**GIFT CARDS
FOR EARLY
RESPONSES
EACH WEEK!**

January 22 – February 22, 2019

Take the survey and help ensure a safe learning
and work environment. The survey will ask about
experiences with sexual harassment and gender-
based violence.

RESOURCES




If you need help or support, there are safe, confidential places on your campus and in your community available to you. For more information and resources, visit:

www.hawaii.edu/titleix/survey

18+

You must be at least 18
years old to take the survey.
Your response is strictly
confidential.

ACCESSIBLE BY:



Check your UH email for
the "climate survey" link.

Sponsored by:
UH Office of the President
David Lassner, President
UH Office of Institutional Equity
Jennifer Solidum Rose, J.D., Director

Survey Administered by:
OmniTrak Group Inc.
A Hawaii-Based
Research Company
Questions? Call 808-536-4880

Survey approved by UH IRB
on 12/5/2018
Principal Investigator:
Jennifer Solidum Rose, J.D.
jennifer.rose@hawaii.edu

*Gift cards will be sent electronically for weekly early responses. Gift cards are for use at Amazon.com.

III.B.3 Promotional Flyers (3/5)

YOUR VOICE MATTERS!

Jan. 22 - Feb. 22, 2019

#BeHeardUH

UH STUDENT CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

CHECK YOUR UH EMAIL FOR THE CLIMATE SURVEY LINK!

GIFT CARDS FOR EARLY RESPONSES EACH WEEK!

The survey will ask about experiences with sexual harassment and gender-based violence. Your response is strictly confidential.

You must be 18 years or older to take the survey.

Questions? <http://www.hawaii.edu/titleix/survey>
Call 808-536-4880

Survey approved by UH IRB on 12/5/2018
Principal Investigator:
Jennifer Solidum Rose, J.D.
jennifer.rose@hawaii.edu
Post until 2/23/2019

III.B.3 Promotional Flyers (4/5)

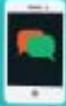


UH CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



#BeHeardUH

YOUR VOICE MATTERS!

Jan. 22 – Feb. 22, 2019

CHECK YOUR UH EMAIL FOR THE CLIMATE SURVEY LINK!

 Amazon Gift Cards for early responses each week!	18+ You must be 18 years or older to take the survey	 Help ensure a safe learning & work environment
---	--	---

The survey will ask about experiences with sexual harassment and gender-based violence. Your response is strictly confidential.

Survey sponsored by:
UH Office of the President,
David Lassner
UH Office of Institutional Equity,
Jennifer Solidum Rose, J.D.

Survey Administered by:
OmniTrak Group, Inc. A Hawaii-
Based Research Company
Questions? Call 808-536-4880

Survey approved by UH IRB
on ***DATE***
Principal Investigator:
Jennifer Solidum Rose, J.D.
jennifer.rose@hawaii.edu

<http://www.hawaii.edu/titleix/survey>

Post until 2/23/2019

III.B.5 Promotional Flyers (5/5)



UH CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

#BeHeardUH

YOUR VOICE MATTERS!

Jan. 22 – Feb. 22, 2019

Check your UH email for the Climate Survey link!

 Gift Cards for early responses each week!	18+ You must be 18 years or older to take the survey	 Help ensure a safe learning & work environment
--	--	--

The survey will ask about experiences with sexual harassment and gender-based violence. Your response is strictly confidential.

<http://www.hawaii.edu/titleix/survey>

Survey sponsored by:
UH Office of the President,
David Laisner
UH Office of Institutional Equity,
Jennifer Saldam Rose, J.D.

Survey Administered by:
OmniTrak Group, Inc.
A Hawaii-Based
Research Company
Questions?
Call 808-536-4880

Survey approved by
UH IRB on 12/5/2018
Principal Investigator:
Jennifer Saldam Rose, J.D.
jenrose@hawaii.edu

Post until 2/23/19

APPENDIX IV: SURVEY INSTRUMENT

IV.A. Survey Invitation

#BeHeardUH: Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence



UH Office of the President (Omnitrak on behalf of UH) <invites@mailersurveygizmo.com>

Dear Students,

The University of Hawaii is committed to providing a safe, supportive environment where you can achieve academic success and personal growth. Unfortunately, the issue of sex assault and gender-violence is prevalent on college campuses nationwide. UH has made significant progress toward addressing this critical issue, but we can do even more.

To better understand our campus environments and how the university's policies, programs and resources have affected your educational experience at UH, I urge you to complete the UH Campus Climate Survey On Sexual Harassment and Gender Based Violence. Your voice is critical to our efforts in continuing to create and sustain a path for your success at UH. The survey is:

- **Purely voluntary.** You can exit the survey at any time and for any reason. Some students may find participating in the survey uncomfortable or upsetting. If this happens stop right away and seek help or support from the sources noted in the survey. You can return to complete the survey any time before February 22, 2019.
- **Confidential.** You will have a unique access identifier that absolutely no one else will know. You can confidently share information without being identified, and your individual responses will not be reported to UH, which will only review aggregate survey information.
- **Comprehensive** in scope and designed to **capture important data** that will help UH gauge what is happening on our campuses from your perspective as a student and how UH can improve. The survey should only take about 20 minutes to complete, and a report about survey results will be available in late May 2019.
- **Critical** to helping UH develop a plan of action to address any findings and improve our campuses for our entire UH ohana.

Your experience at the University of Hawaii truly matters. To help us improve, please take the survey:

[Click Here to Start the Survey](#)

And please support the effort by using #BeHeardUH on social media.

With my deepest appreciation and thanks,

David Lassner
University of Hawaii President

IV.B. Consent Form

University of Hawai'i
Consent to Participate in a Research Project
Jennifer Solidum Rose, Principal Investigator

Project Title: University of Hawaii Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment & Gender-Based Violence

University of Hawaii (UH) invites you to take part in a research study on campus climate, particularly about sexual harassment and gender-based violence. The survey is sponsored by the Office of the President in collaboration with the Office of Institutional Equity (OIE). UH has contracted with OmniTrak Group, Inc., an independent market research company based in Honolulu, Hawaii to conduct this system-wide confidential online survey among all students who are 18 years or older.

What am I being asked to do?

Your participation in this project is completely voluntary. You may stop participating at any time. If you stop being in the study, there will be no penalty or loss to you. Additionally, if you do choose to participate, you may skip any question you are not comfortable answering and may exit the survey at any time. If you decide to take part in this project, you will be asked to fill out an online survey. This survey includes sections that ask about your views and perceptions regarding campus climate, inappropriate sexual behaviors, and resources available at UH.

Why is this study being done?

The purpose of this project is to evaluate the current UH campus climate regarding sexual harassment and gender-based violence. I am asking you to participate because you are a student of the UH system.

What will happen if I decide to take part in this study?

This survey should take most students less than 20 minutes to complete. It may take up to 30 minutes for some individuals. You can pause and resume the survey at any time. Your responses will be automatically saved. To return to the survey at a later date, you only need to click on the survey link provided in this email and any potential email reminders.

What are the risks and benefits of taking part in this study?

I believe there is little risk to you for participating in this research project. You may become stressed or uncomfortable answering any of the survey questions. If you do become stressed or uncomfortable, you can skip the question or take a break. You can also stop taking the survey or you can withdraw from the project altogether.

TRIGGER WARNING: This survey also asks about your personal experience with inappropriate sexual behaviors, such as sexual harassment, sexual assault and other forms of gender-based violence. Some of the questions in this survey use explicit language, and some people may find it uncomfortable or upsetting, but it is important that we ask the questions in this way so that you are clear what we mean. If you need help, a link to confidential resources will be available on every page of the survey: <http://www.hawaii.edu/titleix/confidential/>

There will be no direct benefit to you for taking part in this project. The results will be used to guide policies to encourage a safe, respectful, and nondiscriminatory environment at UH. Participating in this study may be uncomfortable or upsetting, particularly for individuals who have had personal experiences with inappropriate sexual behaviors.

Confidentiality and Privacy:

Your confidentiality is of the utmost importance to us. We will not collect any personal information, such as your name or your IP address. The study data will be kept secure in a locked office on an encrypted password protected computer. Only those directly involved with the study will have access to survey data. Your email address is only used to distribute the survey, and electronic gratitude for early participants. Other agencies that have legal permission have the right to review research records. The University of Hawai'i Human Studies Program has the right to review research records for this study.

Survey results will be presented in an aggregated form so no individual can be identified. Any cohort with less than 15 individuals will NOT be analyzed or reported to minimize risks for small groups. However, if we learn about child abuse or you threaten to harm yourself or others, we are required to report it to the authorities.

Compensation:

Over the five weeks that the survey is available for participation, students will receive Amazon e-cards via email from OmniTrak for early participation. To receive the compensation, you will need to provide an email address. However, the link between your survey responses and your email address will be broken so that no personal identity can be tracked (UH will never have access to email addresses of survey respondents).

- January 22-25: First 100 receive \$10; Next 75 receive \$5
- January 28- Feb. 1: First 50 receive \$10; Next 50 receive \$5
- February 4-8: First 25 receive \$10; Next 20 receive \$5
- February 11-15: First 25 receive \$10; Next 20 receive \$5
- February 18-22: First 25 receive \$10; Next 20 receive \$5

Future Research Studies:

Survey results from this study, which do not have any personal identifiers attached, will be used for future research studies or distributed to another investigator for future research studies as this is an ongoing longitudinal project. We will not seek further approval from you for these future studies.

Questions:

If you have any questions about the purposes of this study, please call or email the Office of Institutional Equity at: (808) 956-8629, institutional.equity@hawaii.edu. If you have questions about the administration of the survey or would like to request a paper survey, please call the OmniTrak Hotline at (808) 536-4880. You may contact the UH Human Studies Program at 808.956.5007 or uhirb@hawaii.edu to discuss problems, concerns and questions, obtain information, or offer input with an informed individual who is unaffiliated with the specific research protocol. Please visit <http://go.hawaii.edu/jRd> for more information on your rights as a research participant.

To Access the Survey:

By clicking the “Yes” button below, you agree to participate in this survey research voluntarily and will be connected to the survey. Going to the first page of the survey implies your consent to participate in this study.

Certificate of Confidentiality (CoC):

We have obtained a Certificate of Confidentiality (CoC) issued by the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The CoC is issued to protect the investigators on this study from being forced to tell anyone about your participation in this study, even under a subpoena. Even when a CoC is in place, you and your family members must still continue to actively protect your own privacy. If you voluntarily give your written consent for an insurer, employer, or lawyer to receive information about your participation in the research, then we may not use the CoC to withhold this information.

Please print a copy of this page for your reference.

This research is covered by a Certificate of Confidentiality from the National Institutes of Health. The researchers with this Certificate may not disclose or use information or documents that may identify you in any federal, state, or local civil, criminal, administrative, legislative, or other action, suit, or proceeding, or be used as evidence, for example, if there is a court subpoena, unless you have consented for this use. Information and documents protected by this Certificate cannot be disclosed to anyone else who is not connected with the research except, if there is a federal, state, or local law that requires disclosure (such as to report child abuse or communicable diseases but not for federal, state, or local civil, criminal, administrative, legislative, or other proceedings, see below); if you have consented to the disclosure, including for your medical treatment; or if it is used for other scientific research, as allowed by federal regulations protecting research subjects. You should understand that a Certificate of Confidentiality does not prevent you from voluntarily releasing information about yourself or your involvement in this research. If you want your research information released to an insurer, medical care provider, or any other person not connected with the research, you must provide consent to allow the researchers to release it. The Certificate of Confidentiality will not be used to prevent disclosure as required by federal, state, or local law if we learn about child abuse, or you threaten to harm yourself or others.

Thank you for your participation. Mahalo!

- Yes, I consent**
- No, I do NOT consent**

[IF SKIP, SHOW WARNING MESSAGE ASKING FOR COMPLETION]

IV.C. Questionnaire

**UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY**

ON

SEXUAL HARASSMENT & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

2019

FINAL 1/07/19

SECTION A – BACKGROUND

First, we'd like to ask you a few questions about your background.

A1. How old are you?

[DROP DOWN LIST]

Under 18

18-29, by single year

30-34

35-39

40 or older

[IF AGE =Under 18, DISPLAY AND EXIT SURVEY]

"We are sorry but the survey can only be completed by students who are at least 18 years old. Thank you for your interest in our study. We appreciate your time."

[IF SKIP, SHOW WARNING MESSAGE ASKING FOR COMPLETION]

A2. Which campus at UH are you enrolled in? If you are enrolled in more than one choose the campus that you consider your primary affiliation (ex. most credits, college of main advisor).

UH Mānoa

UH Hilo

UH West O'ahu

UH Maui College

Hawai'i Community College

Honolulu Community College

Kapi'olani Community College

Kaua'i Community College

Leeward Community College

Windward Community College

A2a. [IF COMMUNITY COLLEGE, ASK A2a, THEN GO TO A6]

What year are you in your study at the community college?

1st year (Freshman)

2nd year (Sophomore)

3rd year

4th or higher

A2b. [IF UH MĀNOA, UH WEST O'AHU, OR UH HILO, ASK]

Which of the following best describes your current student affiliation with UH?

Undergraduate [CONTINUE]

Graduate [GO TO A4]

Professional [GO TO A4]

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO A5]

A3. What is your class year in school based on credits?

1st year (Freshman) [GO TO A5]

2nd year (Sophomore) [GO TO A5]

3rd year (Junior) [GO TO A5]

4th year (Senior) [GO TO A5]

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO A5]

**A4. [IF GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL IN A2B, ASK A4]
What year are you in your program? Answer on the basis of the number of years enrolled in the graduate or professional academic program.**

- 1st year
- 2nd year
- 3rd year
- 4th year
- 5th year
- 6th year or higher

**A5. [IF UH MĀNOA, UH WEST O‘AHU, OR UH HILO, ASK]
In which college or school at [INSERT CAMPUS FROM A2] are you enrolled? If you are enrolled in more than one choose the school that you consider your primary affiliation (ex. most credits, college of main advisor).**

UH Mānoa:

- College of Arts & Humanities
- College of Arts & Sciences
- College of Business
- College of Education
- College of Engineering
- College of Languages, Linguistics & Literature
- College of Natural Sciences
- College of Social Sciences
- College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources
- School of Architecture
- School of Hawaiian Knowledge
- School of Law
- School of Medicine
- School of Nursing & Dental Hygiene
- School of Pacific & Asian Studies
- School of Ocean & Earth Science & Technology
- School of Social Work
- School of Travel Industry Management
- Outreach College

UH Hilo:

- College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Natural Resource Management
- College of Arts and Sciences
- College of Business and Economics
- College of Continuing Education and Community Service
- College of Natural and Health Sciences
- College of Hawaiian Language (Ka Haka ‘Ula O Ke‘elikōlani)
- College of Pharmacy

UH West O‘ahu:

- Applied Science
- Business Administration
- Education
- Humanities
- Public Administration
- Social Sciences

A6. In what year did you first enroll as a student at UH?

[DROP DOWN LIST, DESCENDING ORDER]

- Prior to 2005
- 2005 – 2019 by single year

A7. Do you take any courses on-line?

- Yes, all my courses are on-line
- Yes, some of my course are on-line
- None of my courses are on-line

A8. What is your ethnic background? (Mark all that apply)

- African American or Black
- American Indian or Alaskan Native
- Asian Indian
- Caucasian
- Chinese
- Filipino
- Guamanian or Chamorro
- Hispanic
- Japanese
- Korean
- Laotian
- Micronesian
- Native Hawaiian or Part-Hawn
- Samoan
- Thai
- Tongan
- Vietnamese
- Other: Please Specify _____
- Decline to state

A9. Are you a US citizen or permanent resident?

- Yes
- No [GO TO A10a]

A10a. Which country are you a citizen of?

A11.¹ Which best describes your gender identity?

Woman
Man
Transgender woman
Transgender man
Nonbinary or Genderqueer
Questioning
Not listed
Decline to state

A12². Do you consider yourself to be:

Heterosexual or straight
Gay or lesbian
Bisexual
Asexual
Questioning
Not listed
Decline to state

A13. At any time while enrolled at UH, have you been in any partnered relationships including with current or former... (Mark all that apply)

Spouses (Marriage, common-law, civil union or domestic partnership spouses)
Boyfriends/ Girlfriends
Dating partners
On-going sexual partners
No partnered relationship since UH enrollment

A14. What is your current marital status?

Never married or never in a domestic partnership
Not married but living with a partner
Married or in a domestic partnership
Divorced or separated
Other

A15. Do you have a disability registered with UH's Disability Services or Office on Disabilities? [NOTE TO UH: DECISION NOT TO EXPAND RE OVER BURDEN REVISION CRITERION,]

Yes
No

¹ Modified from The University of Oregon Sexual Violence and Institutional Behavior Campus Survey (2014). Retrieved from <http://dynamic.uoregon.edu/jjf/campus/UO2014campussurveycontent.pdf>

² Badgett, M. V. "Best practices for asking questions about sexual orientation on surveys." *The Williams Institute* (2009)

A16. At any time while enrolled at UH, have you been a member of or participated in any of the following? (Mark all that apply)

- Academic Clubs
- Athletics – NCAA, varsity level
- Athletics – Club, Intramural, other
- Community Services
- Cultural Clubs
- Fraternities or Sororities
- Honor Societies
- Reserve Officer Training Corps
- Social Clubs
- Student Government
- Other

A17. Which of the following best describes your current living situation?

- Residence hall or other campus housing
- Off-Campus Residence (house, apartment, etc.) within 15-minute walk from UH
- Off-Campus Residence (house, apartment, etc.) more than a 15-minute walk from UH

SECTION B – PERCEPTIONS OF RISK³

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

B1. In your opinion how problematic is sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

B2. How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual harassment while on campus at UH?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

B3. How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual harassment during off-campus University-sponsored events?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

³ Adapted from Fisher, B. S., & Sloan III, J. J. (2003). Unraveling the fear of victimization among college women: Is the “shadow of sexual assault hypothesis” supported?. *Justice Quarterly*, 20(3), 633-659.

SECTION C -RESOURCES

The next questions ask about the services and resources offered by the university for those affected by sexual assault and sexual harassment.

C1.⁴ Are you aware of the services provided by the following UH programs? (Mark all that apply)

UH Mānoa -- Counseling & Student Development Center
UH Mānoa -- Office of Gender Equity
UH Mānoa -- Title IX Coordinator
UH Mānoa -- University Health Services Mānoa
UH Mānoa -- Women's Center
UH Hilo -- Counseling Services
UH Hilo -- Student Medical Services
UH Hilo -- Title IX Coordinator
UH Hilo -- Women's Center
UH West O'ahu -- Counseling Services
UH West O'ahu -- Title IX Coordinator
UH Maui College -- Health Center
UH Maui College -- Personal Support Counseling
UH Maui College -- Title IX Coordinator
Hawai'i Community College -- Counseling Advising & Support Services Center
Hawai'i Community College -- Health Services
Hawai'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
Honolulu Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
Honolulu Community College -- Wellness Center
Kapi'olani Community College -- Health Services
Kapi'olani Community College -- Mental Health Counselor
Kapi'olani Community College -- Student Affairs Counselor
Kapi'olani Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
Kaua'i Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
Kaua'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
Kaua'i Community College -- Wellness Center
Leeward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
Leeward Community College -- Student Health Center
Leeward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
Windward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
Windward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
None of the above

⁴ Modified from #iSPEAK: Rutgers Campus Climate Survey. New Brunswick, NJ: Center on Violence Against Women and Children, School of Social Work, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. Received from http://socialwork.rutgers.edu/Libraries/VAWC/new_doc_to_upload_for_ispeak.sflb.ashx

C2b.⁵ Is your knowledge about UH resources sufficient to get help from them if you or someone else experienced sexual assault or sexual harassment?

Insufficient
Somewhat insufficient
Neither sufficient or insufficient
Somewhat sufficient
Sufficient

C2c⁶. Is your knowledge sufficient to make a report of sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH or to refer someone to make a report?

Insufficient
Somewhat insufficient
Neither sufficient or insufficient
Somewhat sufficient
Sufficient

C2d. Is your knowledge on what happens when a student reports an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment to UH sufficient to make a decision about reporting or not?

Insufficient
Somewhat insufficient
Neither sufficient or insufficient
Somewhat sufficient
Sufficient

C2e. Is your knowledge about students' rights when an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment is reported to UH sufficient to decide about reporting or not?

Insufficient
Somewhat insufficient
Neither sufficient or insufficient
Somewhat sufficient
Sufficient

⁵ Modified from Rankin & Associates Consulting. (2008). Carleton College Climate Assessment Project: Carleton Final Report. Retrieved from: https://apps.carleton.edu/governance/diversity/campus_climate_survey/results/

⁶ Ibid

C2f. Is your knowledge about UH policies and codes of conduct sufficient to evaluate the seriousness of a sexual assault or sexual harassment incident?

- Insufficient
- Somewhat insufficient
- Neither sufficient or insufficient
- Somewhat sufficient
- Sufficient

C2g. Is your knowledge about student rights and responsibilities if a student was using alcohol or drugs when sexual assault or sexual harassment occurred sufficient to decide about reporting or not?

- Insufficient
- Somewhat insufficient
- Neither sufficient or insufficient
- Somewhat sufficient
- Sufficient

C2h. Is your knowledge about the differences between providing notice of an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment with UH versus filing an official report with UH sufficient to decide which to do?

- Insufficient
- Somewhat insufficient
- Neither sufficient or insufficient
- Somewhat sufficient
- Sufficient

[IF SOMEWHAT INSUFICIENT OR INSUFICIENT TO ANY C2b - C2h, CONTINUE, ELSE GO TO D1]

C2i. What factors influenced your reply? (Mark all that apply)

- Information not easily available
- University administrators and/or other employees not accessible
- Conflicting information
- Not relevant
- Did not know about University policies and resources
- Need better understanding of what behavior violates University policy
- Don't know who to ask if I have questions
- Other: **[FILL IN OPTION]**

SECTION D – SEXUAL HARASSMENT ⁷⁸

These next questions ask about any sexual harassment you may have experienced.

D1. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with UH made sexual remarks or told sexual jokes or stories to you that were insulting or offensive?

Yes
Never experienced

D2. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with UH made inappropriate or offensive comments about your or someone else's body, appearance or sexual activities?

Yes
Never experienced

D3. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with UH said crude or gross sexual things to you or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to?

Yes
Never experienced

D4. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with UH emailed, texted, tweeted, phoned, instant messaged, or posted on social media offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures or videos to you that you didn't want?

Yes
Never experienced

⁷ Modified from Leskinen, E.A., & Cortina, L.M. (2014) Dimensions of disrespect: Mapping and measuring gender harassment in organizations. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 38(1), 107-123.

⁸ Modified from The University of Oregon Sexual Violence and Institutional Behavior Campus Survey (2014). Retrieved from <http://dynamic.uoregon.edu/jjf/campus/UO2014campussurveycontent.pdf>

D5. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with UH continued to ask you to go out, get dinner, have drinks, socialize in other ways, or have sex even though you said no?

Yes

Never experienced

[IF YES TO ANY QUESTION D1 –D5, CONTINUE, ELSE GO TO E1]

You said that the following happened to you since you've been a student at UH:

- [IF D1=YES] Someone made sexual remarks or jokes that were insulting or offensive to you
- [IF D2 = YES] Someone made inappropriate offensive comments about your or someone else's body, appearance or sexual activities
- [IF D3 = YES] Someone said crude or gross sexual things to you or made unwelcomed attempts to get you to talk about sexual matters
- [IF D4=YES] Someone emailed, texted, tweeted, phoned, or instant messaged offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures or videos to you
- [IF D5 = YES] Someone continued to ask you to go out, get dinner, have drinks or have sex even though you said no

[IF ANY YES TO D1 TO D5, ASK]

D7. How many different people behaved this way towards you at any time while enrolled at UH?

1 person

2 persons

3 or more persons

D7a. Was the person(s) who behaved this way towards you... [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

Male

Female

Other gender identity

Don't know

D8. How was the person(s) who behaved this way towards you associated with UH? (Mark all that apply)

Student

Faculty or instructor

Teaching assistant, research assistant, or graduate assistant

Coach or trainer

Administrator or professional staff

Counselor or academic advisor

Staff at residences

Campus Security or Public Safety

Visiting professor or staff

University contractor

UH alumni

Other staff: **[FILL IN OPTION]**

Other person associated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)

Non-student hanging out around dormitories or on campus or accompanying other students

The person was not associated with UH

Don't know association with UH

D8a. Did the person(s) who behaved this way towards you have any influence or control related to your... (Mark all that apply)

- Everyday activities
- Academic or professional career
- Finances
- Popularity/ social standing
- Relationship with family and/or friends
- Other type of influence or control
- No influence or control over any of the above
- I do not know

D9. At the time of the event(s), what was the person(s) relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)

- It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event
- It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event
- Teacher, counselor, academic advisor
- Co-worker
- Boss or supervisor
- Friend, acquaintance, or classmate
- Stranger
- Other
- Don't know

D10. Since the beginning of the Fall 2018 term, how many times have you had any of these experiences?

- 0 times
- 1 time
- 2 times
- 3-5 times
- 6-9 times
- 10 or more times

D11. At any time while enrolled at UH, have you contacted any of the following about any of the experiences? (Mark all that apply)

- UH Mānoa -- Counseling & Student Development Center
- UH Mānoa -- Office of Gender Equity
- UH Mānoa -- Title IX Coordinator
- UH Mānoa -- University Health Services Mānoa
- UH Mānoa -- Women's Center
- UH Hilo -- Counseling Services
- UH Hilo -- Student Medical Services
- UH Hilo -- Title IX Coordinator
- UH Hilo -- Women's Center
- UH West O'ahu -- Counseling Services
- UH West O'ahu -- Title IX Coordinator
- UH Maui College -- Health Center
- UH Maui College -- Personal Support Counseling
- UH Maui College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Hawai'i Community College -- Counseling Advising & Support Services Center
- Hawai'i Community College -- Health Services
- Hawai'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Honolulu Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Honolulu Community College -- Wellness Center
- Kapi'olani Community College -- Health Services
- Kapi'olani Community College -- Mental Health Counselor
- Kapi'olani Community College -- Student Affairs Counselor
- Kapi'olani Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Kaua'i Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Kaua'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
Kaua'i Community College -- Wellness Center
Leeward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
Leeward Community College -- Student Health Center
Leeward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
Windward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
Windward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
None of the above [GO TO D14]

[IF NO PROGRAM MARKED GO TO D14]

[IF D11= NONE OF THE ABOVE OR NO PROGRAM MARKED, GO TO D14 ELSE ASK D12 AND D13 FOR EACH PROGRAM MARKED IN D11]

**D12. [FOR EACH PROGRAM MARKED]
When did you most recently contact [Program] about (this experience/these experiences)?**

Fall of 2018 – present
Fall of 2017 – Summer of 2018
Fall of 2016 – Summer of 2017
Prior to Fall of 2016

**D13. [FOR EACH PROGRAM MARKED].
Thinking about the most recent time you contacted them, how useful was [Program] in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?**

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

**D14. [IF NO PROGRAMS CONTACTED]
Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at UH? (Mark all that apply)**

Did not know where to go or who to tell
Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult
I did not think anyone would believe me
I did not think it was serious enough to report
I did not want the person to get into trouble
I feared negative social consequences
I did not think anything would be done
I feared it would not be kept confidential
I heard the programs and services were not helpful
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school
Incident did not occur while attending school
I had a past negative experience with a campus program
Other: PLEASE SPECIFY

D15. Did you tell any of the following persons about the experience(s)? (Mark all that apply)

- Friend
- Family member
- Faculty or instructor
- Other Administrative Staff
- Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy
- Therapist or counselor
- Sexual or romantic partner
- Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)
- Physician
- Someone else
- I didn't tell anyone (else)

D16. Did any of the incidents affect you in any of the following ways: (Mark all that apply)

1. Interfered with your academic or professional participation or performance
2. Negatively affected your emotional or mental health
3. Negatively affected your physical health
4. Negatively affected you socially
5. Created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, work or residential environment
6. Other
7. None of the above

IF ANY CHECKED, PLEASE MARK ALL THAT APPLY

ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL

Please mark all of the following you experienced. (Mark all that apply)

- Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams
- Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exams
- Dropped classes
- Lower grades, GPA, academic performance
- Thought about dropping out of school

EMOTIONAL/ MENTAL HEALTH

Please mark all of the following you experienced. (Mark all that apply)

- Loss of interest in daily activities
- Felt helpless and hopeless
- Nightmares/ trouble sleeping
- Felt fearful or concerned about safety
- Felt numb/detached
- Felt like hurting myself
- Thought about suicide

*If you're thinking about self-harm, there are resources.

Please contact: the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-8255 | 1-800-273-TALK

Website: <https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/>

PHYSICAL HEALTH

Please mark all of the following you experienced. (Mark all that apply)

- Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)
- Chipped or knocked out teeth
- Head trauma, e.g. Concussion
- Broken bones
- Headaches/ stomach aches
- Eating problems/ disorders
- Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances
- Needed to seek medical attention/ health care
- Sexually transmitted infections [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC]
- Internal injury from sexual contact e.g. vaginal or anal tearing [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC PENETRATION]

Unwanted pregnancy [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC PENETRATION]

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Please mark all of the following you experienced, (Mark all that apply)

Stopped/reduced socializing with friends

Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs

Withdrew from/ afraid of people

Stopped/reduced volunteer activities

HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT

Please mark all of the following you experienced. (Mark all that apply)

Fearful for my safety

Changed living quarters

Changed daily routines

Changed where I went

SECTION E – STALKING ⁹¹⁰¹¹

The next questions ask about instances where someone behaved in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety or caused you emotional distress.

E1. 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 in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety or caused you emotional distress?

Yes
No

E2. At any time while enrolled at UH, has anyone repeatedly (more than once) showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety or caused you emotional distress?

Yes
No

E3. At any time while enrolled at UH, has anyone repeatedly (more than once) 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?

Yes
No

[IF ANY YES TO E1 TO E3, ASK E4-E13]

E4. How many different people behaved this way towards you at any time while enrolled at UH?

1 person
2 persons
3 or more persons

E4a. Was the person(s) who behaved this way towards you...(Mark all that apply)

Male
Female
Other gender identity
Don't know

⁹ Modified from Black, M.C., Basile, K.C., Breiding, M.J., Smith, S.G., Walters, M.L., Merrick, M.T., Chen, J., & Stevens, M.R. (2011). *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 summary report*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

¹⁰ Modified from Catalano, S. (2012). Stalking victims in the United States--revised. (NCJ 224527). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

¹¹ Modified from Tjaden, P., & Thoennes, N. (1998). Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. (NCJ 172837). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

E5. How was the person(s) who behaved this way towards you associated with UH? (Mark all that apply)

- Student
- Faculty or instructor
- Teaching assistant, research assistant, or graduate assistant
- Coach or trainer
- Administrator or professional staff
- Counselor or academic advisor
- Staff at residences
- Campus Security or Public Safety
- Visiting professor or staff
- University contractor
- UH alumni
- Other staff: **[FILL IN OPTION]**
- Other person associated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)
- Non-student hanging out around dormitories or on campus or accompanying other students
- The person was not associated with UH
- Don't know association with UH

E5a. Did the person(s) who behaved this way towards you have any influence or control related to your (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

- Everyday activities
- Academic or professional career
- Finances
- Popularity/ social standing
- Relationship with family and/or friends
- Other type of influence or control
- No influence or control over any of the above
- I do not know

E6. At the time of the event(s), what was the person(s) relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)

- It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event
- It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event
- Teacher, counselor, or academic advisor
- Co-worker
- Boss or supervisor
- Friend, acquaintance, or classmate
- Stranger
- Other
- Don't know

E7. Since the beginning of the Fall 2018 term, how many times have you had any of these experiences?

- 0 times
- 1 time
- 2 times
- 3-5 times
- 6-9 times
- 10 or more times

E8. At any time while enrolled at UH, have you contacted any of the following about any of the experiences? (Mark all that apply)

UH Mānoa -- Counseling & Student Development Center
UH Mānoa -- Office of Gender Equity
UH Mānoa -- Title IX Coordinator
UH Mānoa -- University Health Services Mānoa
UH Mānoa -- Women's Center
UH Hilo -- Counseling Services
UH Hilo -- Student Medical Services
UH Hilo -- Title IX Coordinator
UH Hilo -- Women's Center
UH West O'ahu -- Counseling Services
UH West O'ahu -- Title IX Coordinator
UH Maui College -- Health Center
UH Maui College -- Personal Support Counseling
UH Maui College -- Title IX Coordinator
Hawai'i Community College -- Counseling Advising & Support Services Center
Hawai'i Community College -- Health Services
Hawai'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
Honolulu Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
Honolulu Community College -- Wellness Center
Kapi'olani Community College -- Health Services
Kapi'olani Community College -- Mental Health Counselor
Kapi'olani Community College -- Student Affairs Counselor
Kapi'olani Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
Kaua'i Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
Kaua'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
Kaua'i Community College -- Wellness Center
Leeward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
Leeward Community College -- Student Health Center
Leeward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
Windward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
Windward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
None of the above [GO TO E11]

[IF NO PROGRAM MARKED GO TO E11]

[IF E8= NONE OF THE ABOVE OR NO PROGRAM MARKED, GO TO E11. ELSE ASK E9 AND E10 FOR EACH PROGRAM MARKED IN E8]

**E9. [FOR EACH PROGRAM]
When did you most recently contact [Program] about (this experience/these experiences)?**

Fall of 2018 – present
Fall of 2017 – Summer of 2018
Fall of 2016 – Summer of 2017
Prior to Fall of 2016

E10. [FOR EACH PROGRAM]

Thinking about the most recent time you contacted them, how useful was [Program] in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

E11. [IF E8= NONE OF THE ABOVE OR NO PROGRAM MARKED, ASK]

Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at UH? (Mark all that apply)

Did not know where to go or who to tell
Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult
I did not think anyone would believe me
I did not think it was serious enough to report
I did not want the person to get into trouble
I feared negative social consequences
I did not think anything would be done
I feared it would not be kept confidential
I heard the programs and services were not helpful
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school
Incident did not occur while attending school
I had a past negative experience with a campus program
Other **[FILL IN OPTION]**

E12. Did you tell any of the following persons about the experience(s)? (Mark all that apply)

Friend
Family member
Faculty or instructor
Other Administrative Staff
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy
Therapist or counselor
Sexual or romantic partner
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)
Physician
Someone else
I didn't tell anyone (else)

E13. Did any of the incidents affect you in any of the following ways: (Mark all that apply)

- Interfered with your academic or professional participation or performance
- Negatively affected your emotional or mental health
- Negatively affected your physical health
- Negatively affected you socially
- Created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, work or residential environment
- Other
- None of the above

IF ANY CHECKED, PLEASE MARK ALL THAT APPLY

ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL

Please mark all of the following you experienced. **(Mark all that apply)**

- Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams
- Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exams
- Dropped classes
- Lower grades, GPA, academic performance
- Thought about dropping out of school

EMOTIONAL/ MENTAL HEALTH

Please mark all of the following you experienced. **(Mark all that apply)**

- Loss of interest in daily activities
- Felt helpless and hopeless
- Nightmares/ trouble sleeping
- Felt fearful or concerned about safety
- Felt numb/detached
- Felt like hurting myself
- Thought about suicide
- *If you're thinking about self-harm, there are resources.

Please contact: the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-8255 | 1-800-273-TALK

Website: <https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/>

PHYSICAL HEALTH

Please mark all of the following you experienced. **(Mark all that apply)**

- Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)
- Chipped or knocked out teeth
- Head trauma, e.g. Concussion
- Broken bones
- Headaches/ stomach aches
- Eating problems/ disorders
- Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances
- Needed to seek medical attention/ health care
- Sexually transmitted infections [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC]
- Internal injury from sexual contact e.g. vaginal or anal tearing [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC PENETRATION]
- Unwanted pregnancy [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC PENETRATION]

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Please mark all of the following you experienced, MARK ALL THAT APPLY

- Stopped/reduced socializing with friends
- Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs
- Withdrew from/ afraid of people
- Stopped/reduced volunteer activities

HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT

Please mark all of the following you experienced. MARK ALL THAT APPLY

- Fearful for my safety
- Changed living quarters
- Changed daily routines
- Changed where I went

SECTION F – INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE/DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

[IF ANY OF A13 CHECKED (PRIOR RELATIONSHIP) GO TO F1 ELSE SKIP TO G1]

Earlier in the survey you indicated that you have been in a partnered relationship at least part of the time while you are enrolled at UH. The next section asks you questions about your relationship with your partner(s). Partnered relationships include a current or former:

- Spouses (Marriage, common-law, civil union or domestic partnership spouses)
- Boyfriends/ Girlfriends
- Dating partners
- On-going sexual partners

F1. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a partner controlled or tried to control what you do? Examples include

- Kept you from going to classes or pursuing your educational goals
- Made decisions for you such as what you wear or eat or where you go
- Prevented you from taking or forced you to take birth control
- Forced you to get an abortion or controlled your body in other ways
- Controlled your finances, spent your money, or accessed your bank accounts, credit cards, etc. without your permission
- Controlled if, when or where you work

Yes
No

F2. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a partner threatened to physically harm you, someone or something you love or themselves? Examples include

- Threatened you, family, friends, or other loved ones
- Drove recklessly so that you feel at risk of injury or death
- Threatened to harm/kill themselves
- Threatened to harm or take your children or your pets
- Damaged your personal property

Yes
No

F3. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a partner used any kind of physical force against you? Examples include

- Choked, slapped, punched, pushed, bit, kicked or physically harmed you
- Hit you with something other than a fist (e.g., lamp, chair)
- Used a weapon against you, or otherwise physically hurt or injured you
- Prevented you from leaving a room or location

Yes
No

F4. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a partner isolated you from or tried to control your relationships or social activities? Examples include

- Controlled or accessed without your permission your means of communications such as phone calls, text messages, social media, email, or other means of communications with others
- Did not allow you to see, talk to or visit friends, family or spiritual advisers
- Told you where you can or cannot go
- Prevented you from doing things you love or enjoy

Yes

No

F5. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a partner controlled how others see you or how you see yourself in a manipulating, negative, or harmful way? Examples include

- Spread rumors or damaging or hurtful information about you whether orally, through telecommunications or on social media
- Threatened to expose sexual or other confidential information about you without your agreement
- Insulted or verbally abused you
- Shamed you in public
- Accused you of cheating
- Played mind games, accused you of being crazy or imagining things by manipulating the facts or the environment (such as gaslighting)

Yes

No

[IF ANY YES FOR F1 TO F5, GO TO F6. ELSE GO TO G1]

F6. How many different people behaved this way towards you at any time while enrolled at UH?

- 1 person
- 2 persons
- 3 or more persons

F6a. Was the person(s) who behaved this way towards you... [MARK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Male
- Female
- Other gender identity
- Don't know

F7. How was the person(s) who behaved this way towards you associated with UH? (Mark all that apply)

- Student
- Faculty or instructor
- Teaching assistant, research assistant, or graduate assistant
- Coach or trainer
- Administrator or professional staff
- Counselor or academic advisor
- Staff at residences
- Campus Security or Public Safety
- Visiting professor or staff
- University contractor
- UH alumni
- Other staff: **[FILL IN OPTION]**
- Other person associated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)
- Non-student hanging out around dormitories or on campus or accompanying other students
- The person was not associated with UH
- Don't know association with UH

F7a. Did the person(s) who behaved this way towards you have any influence or control related to your (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

- Everyday activities
- Academic or professional career
- Finances
- Popularity/ social standing
- Relationship with family and/or friends
- Other type of influence or control
- No influence or control over any of the above
- I do not know

F7b. At the time of the event(s), what was the person(s) relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)

- It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event
- It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event
- Teacher, counselor, or academic advisor
- Co-worker
- Boss or supervisor
- Friend, acquaintance, or classmate
- Stranger
- Other
- Don't know

F8. Since the beginning of the Fall 2018 term, how many times have you had any of these experiences?

- 0 times
- 1 time
- 2 times
- 3-5 times
- 6-9 times
- 10 or more times

F9. At any time while enrolled at UH, have you contacted any of the following about any of the experiences? (Mark all that apply)

UH Mānoa -- Counseling & Student Development Center
UH Mānoa -- Office of Gender Equity
UH Mānoa -- Title IX Coordinator
UH Mānoa -- University Health Services Mānoa
UH Mānoa -- Women's Center
UH Hilo -- Counseling Services
UH Hilo -- Student Medical Services
UH Hilo -- Title IX Coordinator
UH Hilo -- Women's Center
UH West O'ahu -- Counseling Services
UH West O'ahu -- Title IX Coordinator
UH Maui College -- Health Center
UH Maui College -- Personal Support Counseling
UH Maui College -- Title IX Coordinator
Hawai'i Community College -- Counseling Advising & Support Services Center
Hawai'i Community College -- Health Services
Hawai'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
Honolulu Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
Honolulu Community College -- Wellness Center
Kapi'olani Community College -- Health Services
Kapi'olani Community College -- Mental Health Counselor
Kapi'olani Community College -- Student Affairs Counselor
Kapi'olani Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
Kaua'i Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
Kaua'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
Kaua'i Community College -- Wellness Center
Leeward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
Leeward Community College -- Student Health Center
Leeward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
Windward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
Windward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
None of the above [GO TO F12]
[IF NO PROGRAM MARKED GO TO F12]

[IF F9= NONE OF THE ABOVE OR NO PROGRAM MARKED, GO TO F12. ELSE ASK F10 AND F11 FOR EACH PROGRAM MARKED IN F9]

F10. [FOR EACH PROGRAM]

When did you most recently contact [Program] about (this experience/these experiences)?

Fall of 2018 – present
Fall of 2017 – Summer of 2018
Fall of 2016 – Summer of 2017
Prior to Fall of 2016

F11. [FOR EACH PROGRAM]
Thinking about the most recent time you contacted them, how useful was [Program] in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

F12. [ASK ONLY IF F9= NONE OF THE ABOVE OR NO PROGRAM MARKED]
Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at UH? (Mark all that apply)

Did not know where to go or who to tell
Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult
I did not think anyone would believe me
I did not think it was serious enough to report
I did not want the person to get into trouble
I feared negative social consequences
I did not think anything would be done
I feared it would not be kept confidential
I heard the programs and services were not helpful
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school
Incident did not occur while attending school
I had a past negative experience with a campus program
Other: **[FILL IN OPTION]**

F13. Did you tell any of the following persons about this? (Mark all that apply)

Friend
Family member
Faculty or instructor
Other Administrative Staff
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy
Therapist or counselor
Sexual or romantic partner
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)
Physician
Someone else
I didn't tell anyone (else)

F14. Did any of the incidents affect you in any of the following ways: (Mark all that apply)

- Interfered with your academic or professional participation or performance
- Negatively affected your emotional or mental health
- Negatively affected your physical health
- Negatively affected you socially
- Created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, work or residential environment
- Other
- None of the above

IF ANY CHECKED, PLEASE MARK ALL THAT APPLY

ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL

Please mark all of the following you experienced. MARK ALL THAT APPLY

- Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams
- Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exams
- Dropped classes
- Lower grades, GPA, academic performance
- Thought about dropping out of school

EMOTIONAL/ MENTAL HEALTH

Please mark all of the following you experienced. MARK ALL THAT APPLY

- Loss of interest in daily activities
- Felt helpless and hopeless
- Nightmares/ trouble sleeping
- Felt fearful or concerned about safety
- Felt numb/detached
- Felt like hurting myself
- Thought about suicide
- *If you're thinking about self-harm, there are resources.

Please contact: the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-8255 | 1-800-273-TALK

Website: <https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/>

PHYSICAL HEALTH

Please mark all of the following you experienced. MARK ALL THAT APPLY

- Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)
- Chipped or knocked out teeth
- Head trauma, e.g. Concussion
- Broken bones
- Headaches/ stomach aches
- Eating problems/ disorders
- Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances
- Needed to seek medical attention/ health care
- Sexually transmitted infections [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC]
- Internal injury from sexual contact e.g. vaginal or anal tearing [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC PENETRATION]
- Unwanted pregnancy [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC PENETRATION]

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Please mark all of the following you experienced, MARK ALL THAT APPLY

- Stopped/reduced socializing with friends
- Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs
- Withdrew from/ afraid of people
- Stopped/reduced volunteer activities

HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT

Please mark all of the following you experienced. MARK ALL THAT APPLY

- Fearful for my safety
- Changed living quarters
- Changed daily routines
- Changed where I went

SECTION G – NONCONSENSUAL SEXUAL CONTACT SCREENER¹²¹³

This next section asks about nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact you may have experienced while attending UH. The person with whom you had the nonconsensual or unwanted contact could have been someone you know, such as someone you are currently or were in a relationship with (including a spouse), a co-worker, a professor or a teaching assistant, a family member, friend, religious/spiritual leader. Or it could be someone you do not know. Any gender can have these types of experiences.

You will be asked about two types of nonconsensual sexual contact: Sexual Penetration and Non-penetrative sexual contact.

Examples of sexual penetration include:

- Sexual penetration: When person(s) puts a penis, fingers, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus.
- Oral sex: When someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's vagina, penis, or anus
- This includes when someone forces a person to perform sexual penetration or oral sex on another person.

Examples of non-penetrative sexual contact include:

- Kissing you
- Touching your breast, chest, crotch, genitals, groin or buttocks
- Grabbing, groping or rubbing against you in a sexual way, even if the touching is over your clothes

The next question/few questions ask about incidents of nonconsensual sexual penetration you may have experienced while enrolled at UH. Please do not include any incidents that involve **ONLY** nonconsensual non-penetrative sexual contact. We will ask about non-penetrative sexual contact after this/these first question/questions.

G1. At any time while enrolled at UH, has any of the following types of sexual penetration happened to you without your consent (including unsuccessful attempts)?

- Sexual penetration: When person(s) puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus.
- Oral sex: When someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's vagina, penis, or anus
- This includes when someone is forced to perform sexual penetration or oral sex on another person.

Yes [GO TO G1-A]

No [Go to G2]

G1-A1. IF YES TO ANY OF ABOVE, ASK: How many different people behaved this way towards you at any time while enrolled at UH?

- 1 person
- 2 persons
- 3 or more persons

¹² Modified from Krebs., C.P., Lindquist, C.H., Warner, T.D., Fisher, B.S., & Martin, S.L. (2007). The Campus Sexual Assault (CSA) Study Final Report. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/221153.pdf>

¹³ Modified from Koss, M. P., Abbey, A., Campbell, R., Cook, S., Norris, J., Testa, M., ... & White, J. (2007). Revising the SES: A collaborative process to improve assessment of sexual aggression and victimization. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 31(4), 357-370.

G1-A2 At any time while enrolled at UH, have you ever contacted any of the following about any of the experiences? (Mark all that apply)

- UH Mānoa -- Counseling & Student Development Center
- UH Mānoa -- Office of Gender Equity
- UH Mānoa -- Title IX Coordinator
- UH Mānoa -- University Health Services Mānoa
- UH Mānoa -- Women's Center
- UH Hilo -- Counseling Services
- UH Hilo -- Student Medical Services
- UH Hilo -- Title IX Coordinator
- UH Hilo -- Women's Center
- UH West O'ahu -- Counseling Services
- UH West O'ahu -- Title IX Coordinator
- UH Maui College -- Health Center
- UH Maui College -- Personal Support Counseling
- UH Maui College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Hawai'i Community College -- Counseling Advising & Support Services Center
- Hawai'i Community College -- Health Services
- Hawai'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Honolulu Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Honolulu Community College -- Wellness Center
- Kapi'olani Community College -- Health Services
- Kapi'olani Community College -- Mental Health Counselor
- Kapi'olani Community College -- Student Affairs Counselor
- Kapi'olani Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Kaua'i Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
- Kaua'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Kaua'i Community College -- Wellness Center
- Leeward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
- Leeward Community College -- Student Health Center
- Leeward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Windward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
- Windward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- None of the above [GO TO F12]
- [IF NO PROGRAM MARKED GO TO F12]

G1-A3 [IF NO PROGRAMS CONTACTED]

Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at UH? (Mark all that apply)

- Did not know where to go or who to tell
- Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct
- Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult
- I did not think anyone would believe me
- I did not think it was serious enough to report
- I did not want the person to get into trouble
- I feared negative social consequences
- I did not think anything would be done
- I feared it would not be kept confidential
- I heard the programs and services were not helpful
- Incident was not on campus or associated with the school
- Incident did not occur while attending school
- I had a past negative experience with a campus program
- Other: **[FILL IN OPTION]**

G1-A4 Did you tell any of the following persons about this? (Mark all that apply)

- Friend
- Family member
- Faculty or instructor
- Other Administrative Staff
- Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy
- Therapist or counselor
- Sexual or romantic partner
- Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)
- Physician
- Someone else
- I didn't tell anyone (else)

G1-A5 At any time while enrolled at UH, how many different incidents of nonconsensual sexual penetration have you experienced?

- 1 incident **[ASK G1-B & G1-C ONLY]**
- 2 incidents **[ASK G1-B to G1-E]**
- 3 or more incidents **[ASK G1-B to G1-E]**

[IF G1-A IS BLANK, ASK G1-B & G1-C ONLY]

You said that the following happened to you (1/2/3 or more, insert from G1-A) incident(s). You will be asked about up to 2 most recent incidents.

G1-B. When did this / the most recent incident (of this type) occur?

Fall of 2018 – present

Fall of 2017 – Summer of 2018

Fall of 2016 – Summer of 2017

Prior to Fall of 2016

It occurred before

I was a student at UH

G1-C. Did you experience any of the following circumstances during this / the most recent incident? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

Someone used physical force or threats of physical force [AAU G3]

Someone attempted to use physical force or threats of physical force but did not succeed [NEW]

You were unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol [AAU G5]

Someone threatened serious but non-physical harm or promised rewards [AAU G7]

It happened without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement [AAU G9]

The next question/few questions ask about incidents that involve ONLY nonconsensual **non-penetrative sexual contact**.

G2. At any time while enrolled at UH, have you ever experienced non-penetrative sexual contact (including unsuccessful attempts) without your consent? Please do NOT include any incidents that also involve nonconsensual sexual penetration.

Examples of non-penetrative sexual contact include:

- Kissing you
- Touching your breast, chest, crotch, genitals, groin or buttocks
- Grabbing, groping or rubbing against you in a sexual way, even if the touching is over your clothes

Yes [GO TO G2-A]

No [GO TO NEXT SECTION]

G2-A1. How many different people behaved this way towards you at any time while enrolled at UH?

- 1 person
- 2 persons
- 3 or more persons

G2-A2. At any time while enrolled at UH, how many different incidents of nonconsensual non-penetrative sexual contact have you experienced?

- 1 incident [ASK G2-B & G2-C ONLY]
- 2 incidents [ASK G2-B to G2-E]
- 3 or more incidents [ASK G2-B to G2-E]

[IF G2-A IS BLANK, ASK G2-B & G2-C ONLY]

You said that the following occurred: (1/2/3 or more, insert from G2-A) incident(s) happened to you. You will be asked about up to 2 most recent incidents. [OR DO WE WANT TO ASK ABOUT INCIDENT THAT IMPACTED THE RESPONDENT THE MOST LIKE AAU?]

G2-B. When did this / the most recent incident (of this type) occur?

- Fall of 2018 – present
- Fall of 2017 – Summer of 2018
- Fall of 2016 – Summer of 2017
- Prior to Fall of 2016
- It occurred before I was a student at UH

**G2-C. Did you experience any of the following circumstances during this / the most recent incident?
[CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]**

- Someone used physical force or threats of physical force [AAU G3]
- Someone attempted to use physical force or threats of physical force but did not succeed [NEW]
- You were unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol [AAU G5]
- Someone threatened serious but non-physical harm or promising rewards [AAU G7]
- It happened without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement [AAU G9]

SECTION H – SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE PREVENTION TRAINING¹⁴
[ASK SECTION H ONLY IF A6=2018 or 2019, ELSE SKIP TO I1.]

H1. Have you ever attended a University training or information session about sexual harassment or gender-based violence?

- Yes
- No [GO TO I1]
- I don't remember [GO TO I1]
- [IF BLANK THEN GO TO I1]

H2. Overall, how useful was this session in knowing where to go for help if you or someone else experiences sexual harassment or gender-based violence?

- Not at all
- A little
- Somewhat
- Very
- Extremely

¹⁴ Modified from White House Task Force to Protect Students From Sexual Assault. (2014). Not Alone: The first report of the White House Task Force to Protect Students from sexual assault. Retrieved from <https://www.notalone.gov/assets/oww-climate-survey.pdf>.

SECTION I – PERCEPTIONS OF RESPONSES TO REPORTING¹⁵¹⁶

The following are statements about what might happen if you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH. Please use the scale provided to indicate how likely you think each scenario is.

12. **If you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH, how likely is it that campus officials would treat you sensitively and respectfully?**

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely
Don't know

13. **If you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH, how likely is it that campus officials would protect your privacy?**

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely
Don't know

¹⁵ Modified from White House Task Force to Protect Students From Sexual Assault. (2014). Not Alone: The first report of the White House Task Force to Protect Students from sexual assault. Retrieved from <https://www.notalone.gov/assets/ovw-climate-survey.pdf>.

¹⁶ Modified from McMahon, S. (2014). #SPEAK: Rutgers Campus Climate Survey. New Brunswick, NJ: Center on Violence Against Women and Children, School of Social Work, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. Retrieved from http://socialwork.rutgers.edu/Libraries/VAWC/new_doc_to_upload_for_ispeak.sflb.ashx

14. **If you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH, how likely is it that campus officials would protect your safety?**
- Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely
Don't know
15. **If you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH, how likely is it that campus officials would be competent to advise on a range of options that can be taken? Example of options include:**
- Confidential resources
 - Help Services
 - University and adjudication procedures
 - Disciplinary actions against offender(s)
 - Legal services
- Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely
Don't know
16. **If you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH and UH investigates your case, how likely is it that campus officials would conduct a fair investigation?**
- Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely
Don't know
17. **If you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH that meets the University's definition of a policy violation, how likely is it that campus officials would take action against the offender(s)?**
- Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely
Don't know
18. **If you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH, how likely is it that the alleged offender(s) and/or their associates would retaliate against you? Retaliation includes but not limited to student against student or faculty/teaching assistant against students.**
- Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely
Don't know

SECTION J – BYSTANDER BEHAVIOR^{17,18}

The next questions are about situations you may have seen or been in at any time while enrolled at UH.

J1. At any time while enrolled at UH, have you suspected that a friend had been sexually assaulted?

Yes [CONTINUE]

No [GO TO J3]

[IF BLANK GO TO J3]

J2. Thinking about the last time this happened, what did you do? (Mark all that apply)

Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do

Did nothing because I feared retaliation by the person who committed the assault or their family, friends, or colleagues

Did nothing for another reason

Reported anonymously

Encouraged victim to seek help

Checked website of UH and other resources

Sought help for victim from confidential resources on campus

Sought help for victim from confidential resources off-campus

Spoke to someone else to seek help

Took action in another way

J3. At any time while enrolled at UH, have you seen someone you thought had too much alcohol heading off for what looked like a sexual encounter?

Yes [CONTINUE]

No [GO TO J5]

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO J5]

J4. Thinking about the last time this happened, what did you do?

Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do

Did nothing because I feared retaliation by the person who committed the assault or their family, friends, or colleagues

Did nothing for another reason

Directly intervened to stop it

Spoke to someone else to seek help

Took action in another way

¹⁷ Modified from Banyard, V.L., Moynihan, M. M., Cares, A.C., & Warner, R. (2014). How do we know if it works?: Measuring outcomes in bystander-focused abuse prevention on campuses. *Psychology of Violence, 4*(1), 101-115.

¹⁸ McMahon, S. (2014). #ISPEAK: Rutgers Campus Climate Survey. New Brunswick, NJ: Center on Violence Against Women and Children, School of Social Work, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. Retrieved from http://socialwork.rutgers.edu/Libraries/VAWC/new_doc_to_upload_for_ispeak.sflb.ashx

J5. At any time while enrolled at UH, have you seen or heard someone was acting in a sexually violent or harassing way towards someone else? Examples include

- Showing or displaying sexual images to someone or a group of people without their prior consent
- Discussing sexual experiences or fantasies without regard for the comfort of others in earshot
- Touching someone's breast, chest, crotch, genitals, groin or buttocks without prior consent
- Grabbing, groping or rubbing someone in a sexual way, even if the touching is over their clothes

Yes [CONTINUE]

No [GO TO K1]

[IF BLANK GO TO K1]

J6. Thinking about the last time this happened, what did you do?

Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do

Did nothing because I feared retaliation by the person who committed the assault or their family, friends, or colleagues

Did nothing for another reason

Directly intervened to stop it

Spoke to someone else to seek help

Took action in another way

SECTION K – DEBRIEFING ITEM

The next question asks for your opinion about this survey.

K1. How difficult were the questions to understand?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

K2. How distressing was it to answer questions about your personal experiences?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely
NA

K3. How valuable do you think this survey is for developing campus policies related to sexual assault and harassment?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

You said that the following happened to you during the most recent incident of SEXUAL PENETRATION

TIME:

CIRCUMSTANCE:

[PROGRAM NOTE: INSERT ANSWER FROM G1-B TO G1-C]

The next questions ask about what happened during the MOST RECENT SEXUAL PENETRATION INCIDENT you have experienced while attending UH.

GA1. How many people did this to you?

- 1 person [GO TO GA2a]
- 2 persons [SKIP TO GA2b]
- 3 or more persons [SKIP TO GA2b]
- [IF BLANK SKIP TO GA2b]

GA2a. [IF 1 PERSON, ASK GA2A, THEN GO TO G3]

Was the person(s) who behaved this way towards to you a...

- Man
- Woman
- Other gender identity
- Don't know

GA2b. [IF >1 PERSON, ASK GA2B] **Were any of the people that did this to you...**

Man	Yes	No	Don't Know
Woman	Yes	No	Don't Know
Other gender identity	Yes	No	Don't Know

¹⁹ Modified from Black, M.C., Basile, K.C., Breiding, M.J., Smith, S.G., Walters, M.L., Merrick, M.T., Chen, J., & Stevens, M.R. (2011). *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 summary report*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

²⁰ Modified from the 2012-2013 National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).

GA3. How (s the person/ are the persons who behaved this way towards you associated with UH? (Mark all that apply)

- Student
- Faculty or instructor
- Teaching assistant, research assistant, or graduate assistant
- Coach or trainer
- Administrator or professional staff
- Counselor or academic advisor
- Staff at residences
- Campus Security or Public Safety
- Visiting professor or staff
- University contractor
- UH alumni
- Other staff
- Other person associated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)
- Non-student hanging out around dormitories or on campus or accompanying other students
- The person was not associated with UH
- Don't know association with UH

GA3a Did the person(s) who behaved this way towards you have any influence or control related to your (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

- Everyday activities
- Academic or professional career
- Finances
- Popularity/ social standing
- Relationship with family and/or friends
- Other type of influence or control
- No influence or control over any of the above
- I do not know

GA4. At the time of this event, what was the person(s) relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)

- It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event
- It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event
- Teacher, counselor, academic advisor
- Co-worker
- Boss or supervisor
- Friend, acquaintance, or classmate
- Stranger
- Other
- Don't know/Refuse

GA5. Just prior to the incident, (was/were) (the person/any of the persons) who did this to you drinking alcohol?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

GA6. Just prior to the incident, (was/were) (the person/any of the persons) who did this to you using drugs?

Yes
No
Don't know

GA7. Just prior to the incident, were you drinking alcohol? Keep in mind that you are in no way responsible for what occurred, even if you had been drinking.

Yes
No

GA8. Just prior to the incident did you voluntarily take any drugs. Keep in mind that you are in no way responsible for what occurred, even if you had been on drugs.

Yes
No

GA9. Just prior to the incident, had you been given alcohol or another drug without your knowledge or consent?

Yes, I am certain
I suspect, but I am not certain
No
Don't know

[IF GA7='YES' or GA8='YES' or GA9= 'YES' or 'I SUSPECT', ASK GA10. ELSE GO TO GA11]

GA10. Were you passed out for all or parts of this incident?

Yes
No
Not sure

GA11. Did this incident occur during an academic break or recess?

Yes
No

GA12. Did this incident occur on campus or on university associated off-campus property?

Yes [CONTINUE TO GA13a]
No [SKIP TO GA13b]
[IF BLANK THEN SKIP TO GA13b]

GA13a. [IF GA12=Yes] Where did this incident occur? (Mark all that apply)

University residence hall/dorm
Faculty or staff office
Teaching space (e.g. classrooms, laboratories, field settings)
Facility used by student organizations including fraternity or sorority houses
Other space used by a single-sex student social organization
Other residential housing
Non-residential building
UH vessel or other research facility
Restaurant or eatery (including cafeterias) on campus
Parking garage or parking lot on campus
Bar on campus
Other property (ex. outdoors): **[FILL IN OPTION]**
[FOR ANY RESPONSE OR IF BLANK SKIP TO GA14]

GA13b. [IF GA12=No] Where did this incident occur? (Mark all that apply)

Private residence
Fraternity house
Sorority house
Other space used by a single-sex student social organization
Restaurant, bar or club
Other social venue
Outdoor or recreational space
Some other place: **[FILL IN OPTION]**

GA14. Did any of the incidents affect you in any of the following ways: (Mark all that apply)

Interfered with your academic or professional participation or performance
Negatively affected your emotional or mental health
Negatively affected your physical health
Negatively affected you socially
Created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, work or residential environment
Other
None of the above

IF ANY CHECKED, PLEASE MARK ALL THAT APPLY

ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL

Please mark all of the following you experienced. MARK ALL THAT APPLY
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams
Missed assignment deadlines or taking exams
Dropped classes
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance
Thought about dropping out of school

EMOTIONAL/ MENTAL HEALTH

Please mark all of the following you experienced. MARK ALL THAT APPLY
Loss of interest in daily activities
Felt helpless and hopeless
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping
Felt fearful or concerned about safety
Felt numb/detached
Felt like hurting myself
Thought about suicide
*If you're thinking about self-harm, there are resources.

Please contact: the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-8255 | 1-800-273-TALK
Website: <https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/>

PHYSICAL HEALTH

Please mark all of the following you experienced. **(Mark all that apply)**

Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)

Chipped or knocked out teeth

Head trauma, e.g. Concussion

Broken bones

Headaches/ stomach aches

Eating problems/ disorders

Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances

Needed to seek medical attention/ health care

Sexually transmitted infections [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC]

Internal injury from sexual contact e.g. vaginal or anal tearing [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC PENETRATION]

Unwanted pregnancy [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC PENETRATION]

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Please mark all of the following you experienced, **MARK ALL THAT APPLY**

Stopped/reduced socializing with friends

Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs

Withdrew from/ afraid of people

Stopped/reduced volunteer activities

HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT

Please mark all of the following you experienced. **MARK ALL THAT APPLY**

Fearful for my safety

Changed living quarters

Changed daily routines

Changed where I went

[ASK GA16A-E FOR EACH PROGRAM MENTIONED ON G1-A2]

GA16a. When did you most recently contact [Program] about this experience?

Fall of 2018 – present

Fall of 2017 – Summer of 2018

Fall of 2016 – Summer of 2017

Prior to Fall of 2016

[IF BLANK THEN CONTINUE TO GA16b]

GA16b. How useful was [Program] in helping you?

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

GA16c. At any time did you feel pressure from [Program] to take the following actions? (Mark all that apply)

- To proceed with further reporting (e.g., file official report)
- To proceed with adjudication (e.g., start disciplinary process at UH)
- To initiate criminal justice process outside of UH
- I felt no pressure

How would you rate [Program] on the following criteria?

GA16d. Respecting you

- Excellent
- Very good
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

GA16e. Helping you understand your options going forward

- Excellent
- Very good
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

[ASK 1 TIME BASED ON INCIDENTS REPORTED IN QUESTION G2]

[The DIF will reference the MOST RECENT nonconsensual non-penetrative sexual contact incident reported.]

You said that the following happened to you during the most recent incident of **NONCONSENSUAL NON-PENETRATIVE SEXUAL CONTACT**:

TIME:

CIRCUMSTANCE:

[PROGRAM NOTE: INSERT ANSWER FROM G2-B TO G2-C]

The next questions ask about what happened during **THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT** of **NONCONSENSUAL NON-PENETRATIVE SEXUAL CONTACT** you have experienced while attending UH.

GC1. How many people did this to you?

- 1 person [GO TO GC2a]
- 2 persons [GO TO GC2b]
- 3 or more persons [GO TO GC2b]
- [IF BLANK THEN GO TO GC2b]

GC2a. [IF 1 PERSON] Was the person who behaved this way towards to you...

- Man
- Woman
- Other gender identity
- Don't know
- [FOR ANY RESPONSE OR IF BLANK THEN SKIP TO GC2c]

GC2b. [If >1 PERSON]

Were any of the people that did this to you...

Man	Yes	No	Don't Know
Woman	Yes	No	Don't Know
Other gender identity	Yes	No	Don't Know

GC3. How was the person(s) who did this to you associated with UH? (Mark all that apply)

- Student
- Faculty or instructor
- Teaching assistant, research assistant, or graduate assistant
- Coach or trainer
- Administrator or professional staff
- Counselor or academic advisor
- Staff at residences
- Campus Security or Public Safety
- Visiting professor or staff
- University contractor
- UH alumni
- Other staff: **[FILL IN OPTION]**
- Other person associated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)
- Non-student hanging out around dormitories or on campus or accompanying other students
- The person was not associated with UH
- Don't know association with UH

GC3A Did the person(s) who did this have any influence or control related to your (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

- Everyday activities
- Academic or professional career
- Finances
- Popularity/ social standing
- Relationship with family and/or friends
- Other type of influence or control
- No influence or control over any of the above
- I do not know

GC4. At the time of this incident, what was the person(s) relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)

- It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event
- It was someone I used to be involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event
- Teacher, counselor, or academic advisor
- Co-worker,
- Boss, or supervisor
- Friend, acquaintance or classmate
- Stranger
- Other
- Don't know/Refused

GC5. Did any of the incidents affect you in any of the following ways: (Mark all that apply)

- Interfered with your academic or professional participation or performance
- Negatively affected your emotional or mental health
- Negatively affected your physical health
- Negatively affected you socially
- Created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, work or residential environment
- Other
- None of the above

IF ANY CHECKED, PLEASE MARK ALL THAT APPLY

ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL

- Please mark all of the following you experienced. MARK ALL THAT APPLY
- Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams
 - Missed assignment deadlines or taking exams
 - Dropped classes

Lower grades, GPA, academic performance
Thought about dropping out of school

EMOTIONAL/ MENTAL HEALTH

Please mark all of the following you experienced. MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Loss of interest in daily activities
Felt helpless and hopeless
Nightmares/ trouble sleeping
Felt fearful or concerned about safety
Felt numb/detached
Felt like hurting myself
Thought about suicide
*If you're thinking about self-harm, there are resources.

Please contact: the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-8255 | 1-800-273-TALK
Website: <https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/>

PHYSICAL HEALTH

Please mark all of the following you experienced. **(Mark all that apply)**

Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)
Chipped or knocked out teeth
Head trauma, e.g. Concussion
Broken bones
Headaches/ stomach aches
Eating problems/ disorders
Started/ increased use of drugs, alcohol or substances
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care
Sexually transmitted infections [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC]
Internal injury from sexual contact e.g. vaginal or anal tearing [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC PENETRATION]
Unwanted pregnancy [SHOW ONLY FOR NSC PENETRATION]

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Please mark all of the following you experienced, MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Stopped/reduced socializing with friends
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. sports/ clubs
Withdrew from/ afraid of people
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities

HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT

Please mark all of the following you experienced. MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Fearful for my safety
Changed living quarters
Changed daily routines
Changed where I went

APPENDIX V: RELIABILITY ANALYSIS UTILIZING CRONBACH'S ALPHA

Multi-Item Statements Using Likert Scale for Cronbach's Alpha Analyses:

1) Perception of Campus Climate

- B1. In your opinion how problematic is sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH?
- B2. How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual harassment while on campus?
- B3. How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual harassment during off-campus university sponsored events?

2) Sufficiency of Knowledge of UH Policies and Procedures of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

- C2b. Is your knowledge about UH resources sufficient to get help from them if you or someone else experienced sexual assault or sexual harassment?
- 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?
- 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?
- 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?
- C2f. Is your knowledge about UH policies and codes of conduct sufficient to evaluate the seriousness of a sexual assault or sexual harassment incident?
- C2g. Is your knowledge about student rights and responsibilities if a student was using alcohol or drugs when sexual assault or sexual harassment occurred sufficient to decide about reporting or not?
- C2h. Is your knowledge about the differences between providing notice of an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment with UH versus filing an official report with UH sufficient to decide which to do?

3) Perception of Reporting on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

- I2. If you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH, how likely is it that campus officials would treat you sensitively and respectfully?
- I3. If you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH, how likely is it that campus officials would protect your privacy?
- I4. If you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH, how likely is it that campus officials would protect your safety?
- I5. If you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH, how likely is it that campus officials would be competent to advise on a range of options that can be taken? Example of options include: Confidential resources, Help Services, University and adjudication procedures, Disciplinary actions against offender(s), Legal services
- I6. If you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH, how likely is it that campus officials would conduct a fair investigation?
- I7. If you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH that meets the University's definition of a policy violation, how likely is it that campus officials would take action against the offender(s)?
- I8. If you were to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment to an official at UH, how likely is it that the alleged offender(s) and/or their associates would retaliate against you? Retaliation includes but not limited to student against student or faculty/teaching assistant against students.

Likert Response Scale Used for All Three Series of Questions:

- Not at all
- A little
- Somewhat
- Very
- Extremely
- Don't know (Only for Section I)

Table V1: Reliability Analysis from SPSS Output on Campus Climate Perception

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.735	.752	3

Summary Item Statistics:							
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Maximum/Minimum	Variance	N of Items
Item Means	1.839	1.576	2.079	.503	1.319	.064	3
Item Variances	.954	.681	1.198	.518	1.760	.068	3
Inter-Item Covariances	.459	.416	.532	.115	1.277	.003	3

Item-Total Statistics:					
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
B1	3.44	2.729	.467	.234	.779
B2	3.94	3.015	.670	.481	.552
B3	3.65	2.734	.578	.429	.626

Table V2: Reliability Analysis from SPSS Output on Knowledge of UH Policies and Procedures of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.934	.933	7

Summary Item Statistics:							
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Maximum / Minimum	Variance	N of Items
Item Means	3.344	3.051	3.488	0.437	1.143	0.026	7
Item Variances	1.939	1.819	2.033	0.214	1.118	0.007	7
Inter-Item Covariances	1.295	0.961	1.624	0.662	1.689	0.035	7

Item-Total Statistics:					
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
C2b	19.92	53.114	.662	.540	.934
C2c	19.92	50.941	.768	.659	.925
C2d	20.19	49.262	.834	.736	.919
C2e	20.08	49.372	.850	.761	.917
C2f	19.94	50.533	.803	.682	.922
C2g	20.02	50.132	.790	.691	.923
C2h	20.35	50.000	.790	.670	.923

Table V3: Reliability Analysis from SPSS Output on Perception of Reporting on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.910	.917	7

Summary Item Statistics:							
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Maximum/Minimum	Variance	N of Items
Item Means	4.421	4.322	4.509	.187	1.043	.004	7
Item Variances	1.839	1.480	2.786	1.306	1.883	.222	7
Inter-Item Covariances	1.086	.828	1.541	.713	1.862	.024	7

Item-Total Statistics:					
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
I2	26.45	44.890	.731	.568	.897
I3	26.44	44.286	.786	.681	.891
I4	26.52	43.723	.789	.689	.890
I5	26.54	44.360	.762	.594	.893
I6	26.54	42.132	.810	.696	.887
I7	26.58	41.756	.790	.666	.889
I8	26.63	44.158	.520	.283	.926