



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

TELEPHONE 1 (808) 528-4050

WEBSITE www.omnitrakgroup.com



**2023 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

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UH SURVEY INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

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

Recognizing that sexual harassment and gender-based violence are prevalent among college students nationwide, campus leaders have taken proactive steps to address these issues. UH instituted a systemwide focus on sexual harassment and gender-based violence to enhance consistency of policies and procedures across all 10 campuses, forming in 2015 a new Office of Institutional Equity (OIE) under the Vice President for Administration. Jennifer Solidum Rose, J.D. was appointed to lead OIE as its founding director. OIE’s key initiatives included: the Act 222 Affirmative Consent Task Force; the University’s Executive Policy 1.204 Sex Discrimination and Gender-Based Violence; the launch of accessible, online, and live Mink Act Title IX training for University employees and students; the development of online Mink Act 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 non-consensual sexual contact, dating and domestic violence, stalking, and sexual harassment;
- A description of those who experienced gender violence.

In 2022, as part of a broader re-organization, OIE became the UH Office of Equity Assurance (OEA) with Rose selected as Executive Director after an executive search. The Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action (EEO/AA) Office which serves UH Mānoa and UH System employees and the UH Mānoa Office of Title IX that serves UH Mānoa students are now under OEA as part of the reorganization. OEA is continuing UH’s commitment to fulfill the Legislature-funded mandate that provided UH with funding to assess sexual harassment and gender-based violence. The *University of Hawai‘i Student Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence* (hereafter referred to as the UH Survey) was first conducted in 2017 and updated in 2019, 2021, and 2023. The UH Survey is one of the first studies of an entire

university system, encompassing four-year universities, community colleges, and graduate and professional schools. It assessed sexual harassment and gender-based violence on the most diverse university system in the nation. Although the University of Hawai‘i has conducted smaller-scaled assessments in the past, this was the first comprehensive census of adult UH students with respect to sexual harassment and gender-based violence across all of the system’s 10 campuses. Further, it was the largest known online internet survey to date in Hawai‘i.

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

From the outset, research planning and development of this study has utilized input from: 1) multiple stakeholders - both students and end users, including UH Title IX Campus Coordinators; 2) UH adult student focus groups statewide which recruited from all campuses; 3) comprehensive review of comments, inputs, and questions in follow-up to the benchmark 2017 report; 4) learnings of other national surveys on gender violence; and 5) from federal input given the changing regulatory environment.

UH contracted with Omnitrak Group, Inc. in 2016 to undertake the survey in collaboration with OIE, Title IX Coordinators, and other diverse stakeholders, including students who participated both through an advisory committee and through focus groups recruited statewide from all 10 UH campuses. Omnitrak, an independent Hawai‘i-based market research company, is led by The Honorable Patricia M. Loui, an Obama Administration Presidential-appointed, Senate-confirmed official, who was 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. 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 have continued to consult in pre-planning, analysis, writing, and presentation of results for all four surveys UH has conducted to date.

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, *Campus Climate on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct Survey*, the Association of American Universities (AAU) focused on prevalence, student knowledge, attitudes and behavior around sexual assault and gender-based violence. This 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 benchmark 2017 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 making recommendations for change.

Because the UH study was one of the first surveys encompassing multiple academic degree programs and surveying 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 benchmark 2017 design and enhanced 2019 UH Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender Violence 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 among students from all islands for 2017 and 2019 studies. Focus groups gathered design input from different student constituencies and supplemented nationally derived input to questionnaire development;
- 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 and its local and national consultants to review the first 2017 survey and discuss potential enhancements before implementing the second study in 2019; and
- Due to budget constraints, qualitative research components were not included in 2021 and 2023.

The scope of UH inquiry into the campus climate included: 1) the percentage of students experiencing four types of gender-based violence; 2) perceptions of safety on- and off-campus; 3) to whom students reported gender-based violence incidents; 4) whether students disclosing gender violence felt they had been treated with respect and with consideration for their privacy and safety; and 5) 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 149 questions organized into 12 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 non-consensual sexual contact);
- A section with questions about non-consensual sexual contact (including both sexual penetration and sexual touching/non-penetration) and 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 term – This “current academic year” question captured only those events that occurred during one full semester (Fall) and the first month or two of the second semester (Spring) for the relevant years.

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: Non-consensual Sexual Contact Screener
- Section G (A): Detailed Incident Forms for Sexual Penetration
- Section G (B): Detailed Incident Forms for Sexual Touching
- Section H: Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence Prevention Training
- Section I: Perceptions of Responses to Reporting
- Section J: Bystander Behavior
- Section K: Debriefing Item

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

If students reported an incident of non-consensual 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 if they completed a detailed form on their most recent incident. If the most recent incident involved non-consensual 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 (starting in 2019), etc. Students who most recently experienced non-penetrative non-consensual 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.

While the questionnaire has generally remained consistent period to period to permit longitudinal tracking and changes, some revisions were made to align definitions to U.S. federal definitions or to reflect changes in national best practice. The following changes were made in the years indicated:

- **2019:** The DDV definition was changed to align with new U.S. federal government norms. The training question also changed to align with new UH training policies. Based on focus group input, the survey cited more Sexual Harassment examples, and added a section on consequences or impacts resulting from incidents.
- **2021:** Changing external conditions resulted in two new question additions:
 - Because the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in virtual classes in Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 semesters, the study asked about in-person student interactions with students, faculty and staff; interactions at social events; and home and relationship stress due to the pandemic.
 - During 2020 planning for the 2021 study, new federal Title IX mandates from the U.S. Department of Education required in-person reporting requirements. Therefore, a question was added to assess student comfort levels. In 2021, however, the federal DOE announced plans to roll back this requirement.
- **2023:** Consistent with input from changing national norms supported by OEA and UH Title IX staff, definitions regarding sexual preference and gender identity were clearly separated. (See Glossary)

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's 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 38,286 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 2023 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 was 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. In addition, multi-lingual surveys were available upon request.

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 2023 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 was stored securely in Omnitrak’s encrypted server, accessible only to staff with security certification.
- The University of Hawai‘i Office of Equity Assurance (OEA) 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 24, 2023 and was completed on February 24, 2023. 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 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 2023 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 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 2023 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 correlated with survey participation. Past sexual harassment and gender-based violence surveys acknowledged the possibility that those who 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 experienced gender violence might find recall painful and choose not to participate in the survey. While the former would result in potentially higher estimates of sexual harassment and gender-based violence, the latter would result in lower estimates.

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

Table 1: Percent of Survey Participants Experiencing Different Types of Gender Violence At Any Time While Enrolled by Date of Survey Completion – 2023						
	All UH CAMPUSES n=5398		EARLY SURVEY PARTICIPANTS n=3822		LATE SURVEY PARTICIPANTS n=1576	
	%	Standard Error	%	Standard Error	%	Standard Error
Type of Gender Violence						
Sexual Harassment	11.4%	0.4%	11.4%	0.5%	11.3%	0.6%
Stalking	9.0%	0.4%	8.7%	0.5%	9.5%	0.5%
Dating and domestic violence ¹	17.1%	0.6%	17.1%	0.7%	17.2%	0.9%
Non-consensual sexual contact	6.9%	0.3%	6.7%	0.4%	6.3%	0.5%

* Shows a statistically significant difference between early and late participants.
1. The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on student participants who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (67.8% of all participants). The total number of early participants included for dating and domestic violence is 2,533, and the total number of late participants is 1,018.

Data Weighting

Students who submitted completed surveys were then compared with UH-provided demographic and academic characteristics of its Spring 2023 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, a Transgender Man was grouped into Man, 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. Gender tabulation in the final report specifies Female, Male, TGQN (Transgender, Genderqueer/Non-Binary, Questioning or Non-Conforming/Other), 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 non-consensual 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; and 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 governing 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. **DDV** – Dating and Domestic Violence, also referenced as IPV (Intimate Partner Violence).
2. **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.”
3. **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 non-consensual 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.
4. **IPV** – Intimate Partner Violence, also referenced as DDV.
5. **GBV OR GV** – Gender-based violence.
6. **LGBN** – An acronym for sexual orientation: Lesbian, Gay, Bi-Sexual, Not Listed/Other.
7. **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.
8. **Mink Act Title IX** – Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 protects people from discrimination based on sex in education programs or activities that receive federal financial assistance. Title IX states: No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance. The landmark Title IX was named the Mink Act in honor of Hawai‘i Congresswoman Patsy Mink who initiated the legislation and was instrumental in its passage. She is a UH graduate.
9. **Non-consensual sexual contact (NSC)** – This term covers one of two categories of non-consensual sexual contact. Non-consensual sexual touching is one category and is used interchangeably with non-penetrative non-consensual sexual contact. The other behavioral NSC category is non-consensual sexual penetration.
10. **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.
11. **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 non-consensual 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).

12. **Statistically significant/Significant** – This term means that a relationship between two or more variables is caused by something other than chance. In other words, if the survey were administered multiple times, it is likely that results between two or more variables would remain different within a confidence level of 95%. Significance for this study was determined by conducting T tests for means and Z tests for frequency distributions. If the relationship is not significant, it is sometimes referred to as a “directional difference.”
13. **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 =.”
14. **Tactics** – This refers to the techniques used by offenders to commit gender violence against a student. For non-consensual 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.
15. **TGQN** – An acronym for gender identity covering Transgender, Genderqueer/Non-Binary, Questioning, Non-Conforming/Other.
16. **UH Four-Year Campuses** – Refers to Mānoa, Hilo, and West O‘ahu campuses.
17. **UHCC** – Refers to students enrolled across the University of Hawai‘i Community College seven-campus system: Hawai‘i, Honolulu, Kapi‘olani, Kaua‘i, Leeward, Maui, and Windward.
18. **UH System** – Refers to all UH students enrolled across all 10 UH campuses.

UH SURVEY RESULTS

OVERALL SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Survey Response Rates

In 2023, response rates for the UH Campus Climate Study on Sexual Harassment and Gender-based Violence stood at 14.1 percent. This was comparable to the 2017 survey and exceeded the response rates for public universities participating in the 2015 Association of American Universities (AAU) Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct.

All adult students enrolled throughout the entire 10-campus UH System in the Spring 2023 semester received an email invitation from UH President David Lassner to participate in the survey. This adult student census totaled 38,286 students. Of this, 6,321 or 16.5 percent initiated the survey, either submitting or leaving their responses in their survey account without pressing the submit button. A total of 5,398 of the surveys started met the criteria established for “completed surveys” which was consistently applied in 2017, 2019, and 2021. This resulted in a completed survey response rate of 14.1 percent.

It is conceivable that the campus environment influenced student response rates as well as incidents. To put this in perspective, it must be noted that the UH mode of instruction changed from period to period. In 2017 and 2019, all classes were held in person except for those specifically designed as virtual courses. In 2021, due to the national Covid-19 pandemic, almost all classes were virtual with the UH campuses closed to students, although there were a few exceptions. In the Fall of 2022 and during Spring 2023, classes reverted to in-person, though officials noted that campuses were still in “recovery” with in-person participation not comparable to pre-pandemic levels. Regarding UH residence halls at Mānoa and Hilo campuses, these remained open to students in both 2021 and 2023. The environmental campus conditions impacting mode of instruction suggest caution in comparing the last two period to period data.

In 2023, individual campus response rates across the 10 UH campuses ranged from 25.7 percent to 6.0 percent. As in the prior 2021 tracking, the Hilo campus achieved the highest response rate of 25.7 percent. This was followed by the Mānoa campus at 15.0 percent.

While system-wide, 2023 vs. 2021 response rates trended downwards overall and on most campuses, there were some exceptions to this at community colleges. At the four-year campuses, response rates decreased by between three and five percentage points. UHCC campuses, meanwhile, showed more variance with 2 of 7 increasing, and the rest softening. Kapa‘uni Community College showed the highest increase in response rates, going from 12.8 percent in 2021 to 14.9 percent this year. Though smaller, Kapi‘olani Community College’s response rate also grew incrementally from 11.4 percent to 11.7 percent.

As in past studies, response rates of female students of 16.3 percent clearly outpaced male students at 8.9 percent. Because of a change in TGQN descriptors in 2023, response rates could not be compared with the prior period.

By enrollment level, graduate and professional school response rates edged out that of undergraduates at 15.8 percent and 13.8 percent, respectively.

Comparisons of gender and academic level showed similar downward trends: Female undergraduates' response rate of 16.1 percent compared with male undergraduates of 8.6 percent. Female students in graduate and professional schools garnered a 17.2 percent response rate, exceeding the 11.0 percent of male graduate and professional school respondents.

Description of the Sample

To ensure that the sample for this study was representative of the UH student population during the Spring 2023 semester, Omnitrak conducted a non-response bias analysis to determine demographic sample bias. The process was identical to prior periods since 2017: The UH Administration compiled a profile of Spring 2023 students by analyzing the composition of all enrolled students. Upon receipt from the University's Office of Equity Assurance, 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. The sample of survey participants was quite representative of UH students in the profile provided in terms of age, ethnicity, education level and geographic location of campus. Nonetheless, as in past UH as well as national campus climate surveys, the comparison indicated over-representation by female students. Some campuses were also over or underrepresented among the total sample of survey participants. 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 thus representative of the UH System's student population and campus populations. At 95 percent confidence, total UH System sample size carries a sampling error of +/- 1.1 percent.

Table 2: Comparison of All UH Students and Students with Completed Surveys, and Completed Survey Response Rates, by Student Characteristics - 2023

	UH Adult Student Population Systemwide (Est. n =)	UH Adult Student Population Systemwide (%)	Survey Participants Unweighted (n)	Survey Participants Unweighted (%)	Survey Participants Weighted (n)	Survey Participants Weighted (%)	Survey Response Rate (%)
TOTAL	38,286	100%	5,398	100%	5,398	100%	14.1%
GENDER							
Male	14,904	38.9%	1,323	24.5%	1,998	37.0%	8.9%
Female	22,529	58.8%	3,666	67.9%	2,969	55.0%	16.3%
TGQN/Decline/Unknown (Not Comparable)	853	2.2%	409	7.6%	431	8.0%	
AGE							
18 to 19 years	9,773	25.5%	1,299	24.1%	1,269	23.5%	13.3%
20 to 21 years	8,636	22.6%	1,171	21.7%	1,173	21.7%	13.6%
22 to 24 years	6,552	17.1%	877	16.2%	955	17.7%	13.4%
25 to 29 years	5,082	13.3%	713	13.2%	744	13.8%	14.0%
30 to 34 years	3,008	7.9%	487	9.0%	467	8.6%	16.2%
35 and older	5,235	13.7%	851	15.8%	790	14.6%	16.3%
ETHNICITY							
Caucasian	7,836	20.5%	985	18.2%	1,008	18.7%	12.6%
Chinese	1,544	4.0%	270	5.0%	229	4.3%	17.5%
Filipino	4,994	13.0%	688	12.7%	777	14.4%	13.8%
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	8,231	21.5%	1,138	21.1%	1,134	21.0%	13.8%
Hispanic	678	1.8%	223	4.1%	182	3.4%	32.9%
Japanese	2,264	5.9%	320	5.9%	335	6.2%	14.1%
Pacific Islander	1,003	2.6%	147	2.7%	131	2.4%	14.7%
Mixed	8,800	23.0%	1,253	23.2%	1,270	23.5%	14.2%
All Other	2,936	7.7%	374	6.9%	332	6.1%	12.7%
ENROLLMENT LEVEL							
Undergraduate	33,028	86.3%	4,566	84.6%	4,752	88.0%	13.8%
Graduate/Professional School	5,258	13.7%	832	15.4%	646	12.0%	15.8%
GENDER & ENROLLMENT LEVEL							
Male Undergraduate	12,946	33.8%	1,108	20.5%	1,774	32.9%	8.6%
Male Graduate/Professional	1,957	5.1%	215	4.0%	224	4.1%	11.0%
Female Undergraduate	19,342	50.5%	3,118	57.8%	2,602	48.2%	16.1%
Female Graduates/Professional	3,188	8.3%	548	10.2%	368	6.8%	17.2%
TGQN/Decline Undergraduate (not comparable)	--	--	340	6.3%	376	7.0%	--
TGQN/Decline/Graduate & Professional (not comparable)	--	--	69	1.3%	54	1.0%	--
Unknown (Not comparable)	853	2.2%	--	--	--	--	--
CAMPUS							
UH Mānoa	17,575	45.9%	2,639	48.9%	2,478	45.9%	15.0%
UH Hilo	2,593	6.8%	667	12.4%	366	6.8%	25.7%
UH West O'ahu	2,392	6.2%	344	6.4%	337	6.2%	14.4%
Community Colleges							
Kapi'olani	3,983	10.4%	465	8.6%	561	10.4%	11.7%
Leeward	3,551	9.3%	394	7.3%	501	9.3%	11.1%
Honolulu	3,166	8.3%	191	3.5%	446	8.3%	6.0%
Windward	1,019	2.7%	150	2.8%	144	2.7%	14.7%
Hawai'i Island	1,509	3.9%	197	3.6%	213	3.9%	13.1%
Maui College	1,761	4.6%	241	4.5%	248	4.6%	13.7%
Kaua'i	737	1.9%	110	2.0%	104	1.9%	14.9%

Summary of Campus Environment During 2023 Survey

Actual On-Campus Conditions for Students

As identified in the Survey Response Rate section, national and state regulations regarding the COVID-19 pandemic and social distancing altered UH's classroom, on-campus, and off-campus environments. During the last tracking period - Spring 2021 - UH held mostly virtual classes and in-person instruction continued to use State and local guidance for safe physical distancing, proper cleaning, disinfection, and other related adjustments for the COVID-19 pandemic. Although UH is primarily a commuter campus, its residence halls at both Mānoa and Hilo campuses were open for students for Spring Semester 2023 as it was in Spring Semester 2021. For this current Spring 2023 study, most classes used an in-person mode of instruction. Nonetheless, campus officials have pointed out that in-person participation has not fully recovered to pre-pandemic levels.

To explicitly assess how the pandemic conditions impacted students' inter-personal interactions, three questions were added to the 2021 survey and were retained in 2023 as follows:

- 1) In the Fall 2022 Semester, did you have more, less, or about the same amount of in-person exposure to other students, faculty, and staff compared with prior semesters at UH?
- 2) Overall, in the Fall 2022 Semester, did you spend more, less, or about the same amount of time with students and others associated with UH at parties, bars, or other social events compared with prior semesters at UH?
- 3) And in the Fall 2022 Semester, did you have more, less, or about the same amount of stress in personal or home relationships compared with prior semesters at UH?

2023 results showed that almost equal percentages of survey respondents reported to have more, less, or the same amount of in-person time with other students, faculty and staff compared with past years. Further, in-person exposure changed significantly compared with 2021, not unexpectedly, given virtual classes: In 2023, a slight plurality (38.2%) said in-person exposure was about the same this year as in the past (more than double 2021's 16.9%); 31.8 percent indicated more time (10 times 2021's 3.6%), and 30 percent said less (about a third of 2021's 79.4%). The percentage answering "about the same" reinforced perceptions that in-person campus participation is still in recovery mode.

Similar trends proved evident in terms of the amount of time spent on social events with other students and those associated with UH: From 2021 to 2023, those reporting more social time increased just under 10 times from 2.1 to 19.6 percent, with their incidence of gender violence growing six times from 4.9 to 29.7 percent. Those reporting about the same amount of in-person social time doubled, from 17.3 percent in 2021 to 37.6 percent in 2023, as did the incidence of gender violence, from 14.7 percent in 2021 to 31.5 percent in 2023. In contrast, those who answered less in-person social time in 2023 (42.8%) were half that of 2021 (80.6%) with incidence of gender violence in this cohort dropping by similar ratios or from 80.4 to 38.9 percent.

Table 3: Academic and Home Environment All UH Campuses by Year				
	ALL SURVEY PARTICIPANTS		Those Who Experienced Any GV (Current Academic Year)	
	2023	2021	2023	2021
In-Person Exposure To Students, Faculty, Staff	(n=3784)	(n=4692)	(n=598)	(n=549)
More	31.8%*	3.6%	44.7%*	4.6%
Less	30.0%	79.4%*	24.4%	82.1%*
About The Same	38.2%*	16.9%	30.9%*	13.3%
Social Events Time With Students & Others Associated With UH	(n=3670)	(n=4593)	(n=566)	(n=495)
More	19.6%*	2.1%	29.7%*	4.9%
Less	42.8%	80.6%*	38.9%	80.4%*
About The Same	37.6%*	17.3%	31.4%*	14.7%
Stress In Personal Or Home Relationships	(n=3678)	(n=4672)	(n=5566)	(n=549)
More	26.3%	35.2%*	42.6%	54.0%*
Less	26.8%	30.8%*	21.6%	22.1%
About The Same	46.9%*	34.0%	35.8%*	23.9%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Another question added in 2021 and tracked in 2023 focused not on time but the level of stress in personal or home relationships. The changes were less dramatic, but similar. Students experiencing about the same level of stress in 2021 (34%) increased significantly in 2023 (46.9%). Equal percentages answered that stress levels were less (26.8%) and more (26.3%). Although stress levels did not increase for almost half of students, significantly more in this subgroup experienced gender violence, with incidence growing from 23.9 percent in 2021 to 35.8 percent in 2023.

Empirical evidence also illustrates major changes in mode of instruction at UH pre and post Covid-19. For example, UH data shows that in the Fall of 2019, 12 percent of students (excluding Early Admit Students) took classes completely on-line. In the Fall of 2022 (the latest data available), that more than quadrupled to 53 percent. Similarly, students taking classes only in person fell from 63 percent in Fall 2019 to 21 percent in Fall 2022. This shift in the dominance of in-person classes has reduced the amount of in-person student interactions, influenced recovery to pre-Covid in-person student participation, and potentially impacted UH’s overall campus climate.

Summary of Sexual Harassment and Gender Violence Prevalence

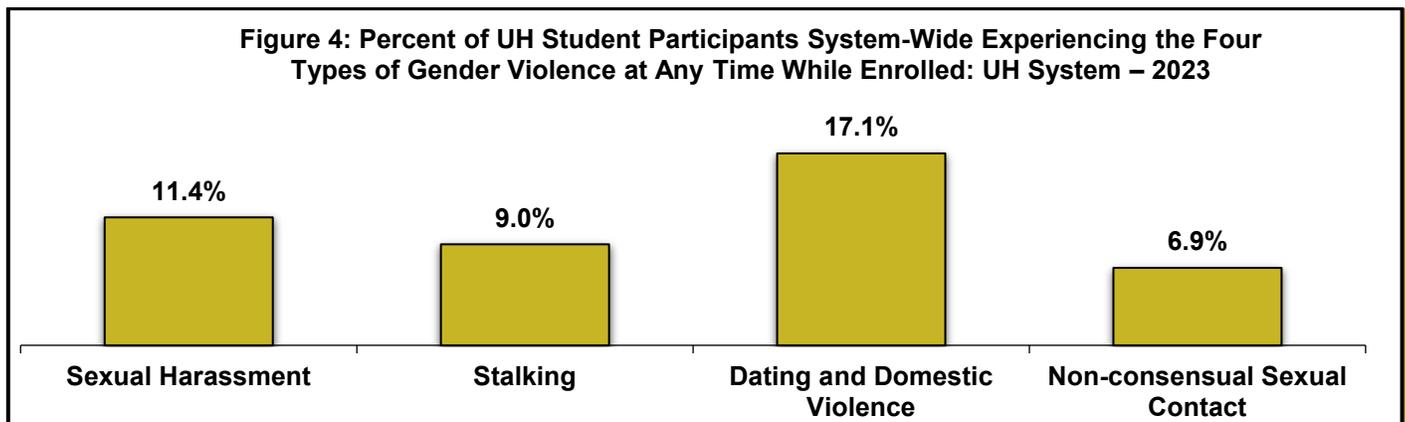
The University of Hawai‘i Study on Sexual Harassment and Gender Violence was designed to estimate the prevalence of four types of behaviors:

- Sexual Harassment
- Stalking
- Dating and Domestic Violence (also referred to as Intimate Partner Violence)
- Non-consensual Sexual Contact, which included two sub-categories:
 - 1) Non-consensual 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) Non-consensual 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.

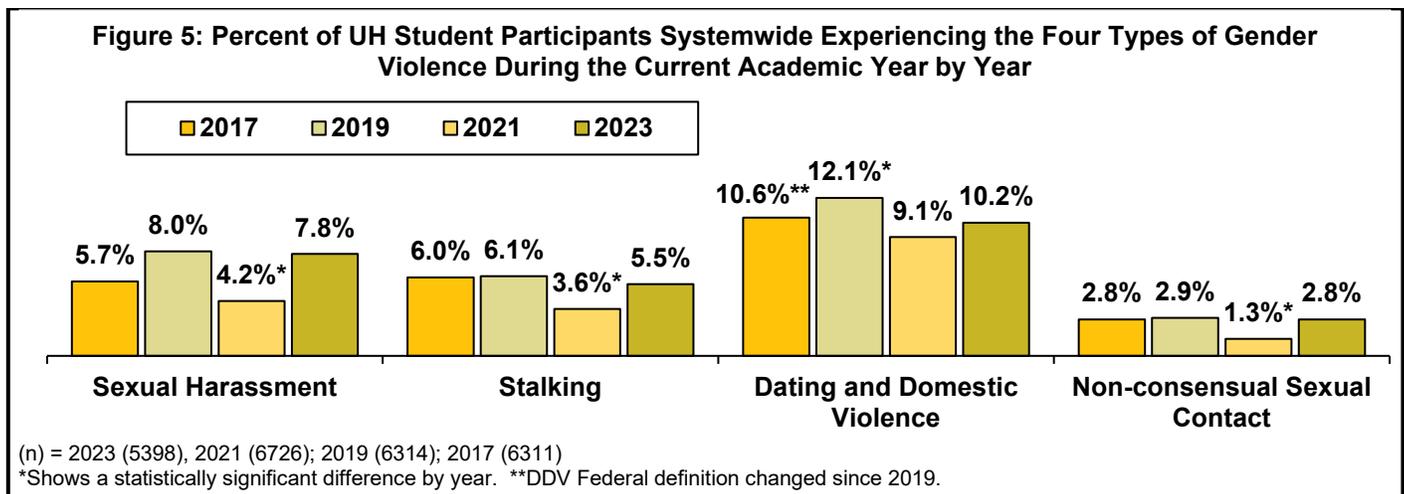
For each of the above types of behaviors, the study asked students if they experienced it “At Any Time While Enrolled” and “During the Current Academic Year.” While the former reports on the incidence of students who have ever experienced sexual harassment or gender violence during their UH careers, the latter focuses on current academic year experience from the Fall semester and Spring semester to date (late January through February) and facilitates period to period tracking. 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 behaviors.

Any Time While Enrolled

2023 results showed that UH survey participants reporting gender violence at any time since enrollment ranged from 6.9 percent to 17.1 percent. As in past years, DDV proved to be the most prevalent form of gender violence among UH students. Across all UH campuses, slightly more than 1 in 6 students or 17 percent reported ever experiencing dating or domestic violence (DDV). The second highest incidence of students (11.4%) reported experiencing at least one incident of sexual harassment since UH matriculation. Slightly fewer or nine percent (9%) of survey participants experienced stalking at any time while enrolled. About 1 in 7 (6.9%) indicated incidents of non-consensual sexual contact.



Current Academic Year



Because the tenure of students’ enrollment at UH differs in duration with potential sample overlaps from one tracking study to another, prevalence during the current academic year enables more accurate period to period comparisons. “Current academic year” is defined in the 2023 survey instrument as “since the beginning of the Fall 2022 term.” Tracking of incidence showed variances by type of behavior with two behaviors trending down, one consistent, and one increasing since the first tracking in 2017:

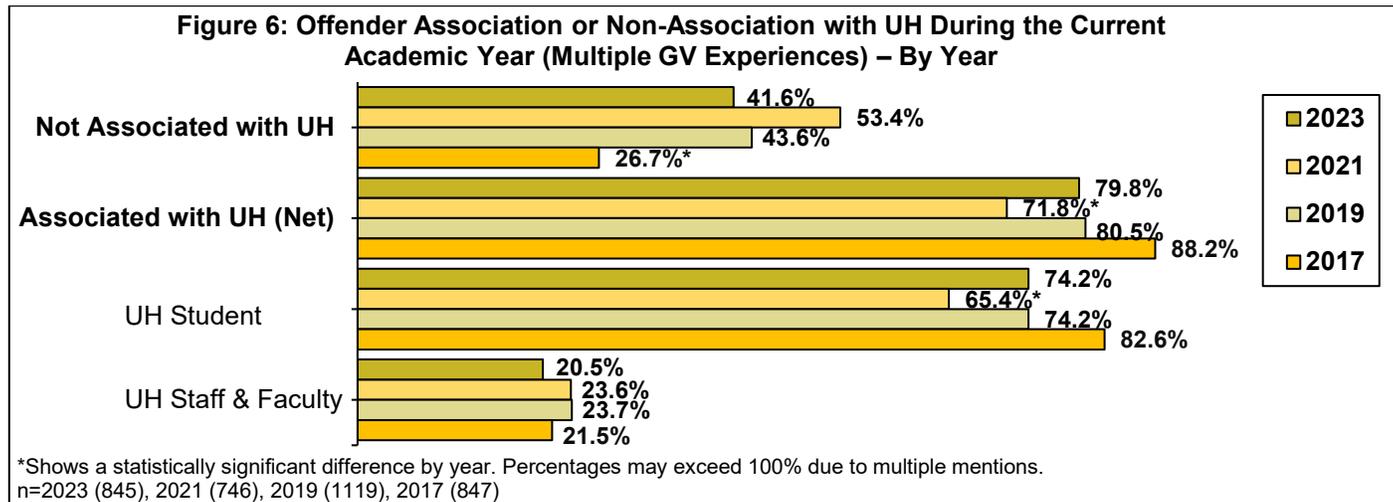
- Students reporting DDV incidents against them in the current academic year has edged down from 12.1 percent in 2019 to 10.2 percent in 2023. 2019 is used as the benchmark year because the DDV definition changed in 2017 to align with new federal regulations.
- Stalking in the current academic year directionally declined from 6.0 percent of survey participants experiencing in 2017 to 5.5 percent in 2023.
- Incidence of non-consensual sexual contact showed no change from 2017 to 2023. In fact, both years showed identical incidences of 2.8 percent of students reporting NSC in the current academic year.
- In contrast, sexual harassment showed a directional increase from 5.7 percent in 2017 to 7.8 percent in 2023. However, this change might be due to a survey change which added more examples of sexually harassing behavior in 2019, based on focus group input. From 2019 (8%) to 2023 (7.8%) incidence held virtually steady.

Offenders’ Association or Non-Association with UH (Multiple Incidents)

For each incident of gender violence identified, survey participants were asked if the perpetrator was associated with UH or not and if so, how. As in past years, survey participants identified UH association by two categories -- UH students or UH faculty and staff. In 2023, almost 4 in 5 (79.8%) alleged offenders were identified as UH-associated. Survey participants reported that by a ratio of almost 4:1, a large majority of offenders (79.8%) were students rather than faculty and staff (20.5%).

Longitudinal tracking of the alleged offenders’ association with UH showed significant downward trends. Overall, across all GV behaviors in 2023, 79.8 percent of offenders were identified as associated with UH, a significant -8.4 percentage point decline from 88.2 percent in 2017. Student offenders similarly decreased by

8.4 percentage points or from 82.6 percent in 2017 to 74.2 percent in 2023. Survey participants identified 1 in 5 alleged offenders as UH faculty and staff, a directional decline from 22 percent in 2017 to 21 percent in 2023.



The prevalence of alleged offenders’ association with UH varied by the type of gender-violence behavior. While incidence of DDV was highest, a majority of students experiencing this in 2023 (56.9%) indicated that the perpetrator was not associated with UH. However, 44.2 percent were UH associated -- 41.5 percent students and 7.4 percent faculty or staff. In contrast, students experiencing sexual harassment reported that almost all sexual harassers (96.5%) reportedly had a UH association, with students dominant (89.4%) compared with faculty/staff (28.5%). In terms of stalking, the stalked students reported UH associated offenders at 73.2 percent -- 65.1 percent students and 14.1 percent faculty/staff. Finally, a majority of those allegedly committing NSC were reportedly associated with UH (60.2%), with students (59.6%) far exceeding faculty/staff (5.1%).

Table 4: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Gender Violence Reporting Perpetrators’ Association or Non Association with UH (Current Academic Year – 2023 (Multiple Incidents))

Offenders identified by students experiencing SH/GBV (Multiple incidents)	OVERALL INCIDENCE across all 4 behaviors	Sexual Harassment	Stalking	Dating and Domestic Violence	Non-consensual Sexual Contact (Touching and Penetration)
Associated with UH (Net with two top associations shown below):	79.8%	96.5%	73.2%	44.2%	60.2%
UH Student	74.2%	89.4%	65.1%	41.5%	59.6%
UH Faculty/Staff (Net)	20.5%	28.5%	14.1%	7.4%	5.1%
Not Associated with UH (Includes “person not associated with UH” and “non student hanging out around dormitories, on campus or accompanying other students”)	41.6%	16.1%	23.5%	56.9%	37.6%

Consequences Reported by Survey Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment or Gender Violence

Overall, more than 4 in 5 survey participants (83.3%) who experienced sexual harassment or gender violence reported facing at least one type of post-trauma impact. These impacts covered the following, with the questionnaire citing examples for each category: Emotional/mental health, social conditions, academic/professional, hostile environments, physical health, and other.

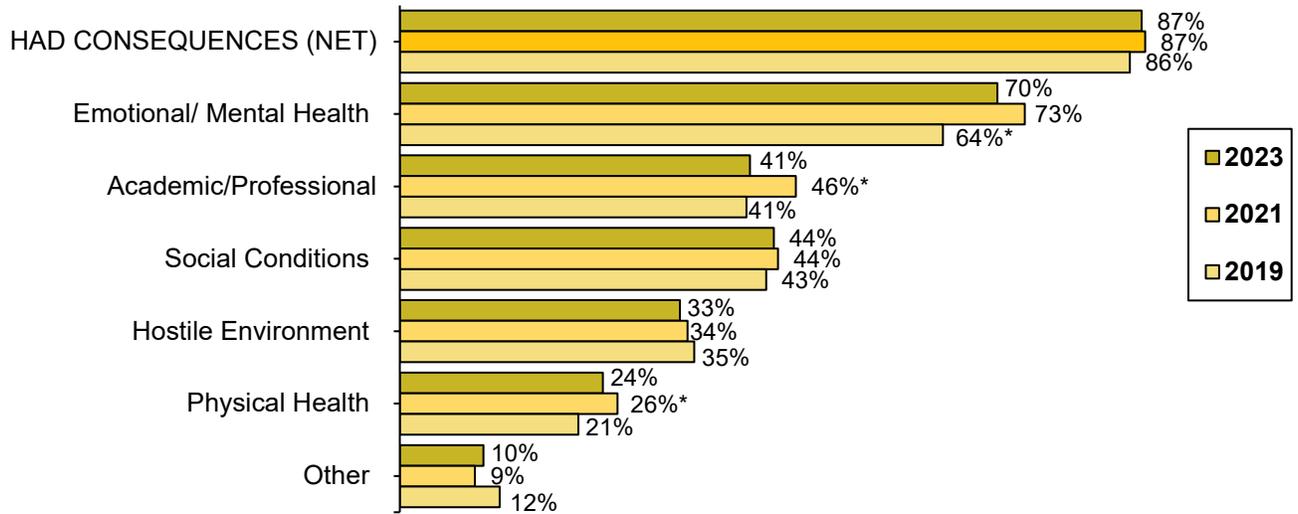
A large majority of survey participants suffered serious consequences, ranging from all who experienced sexual harassment (100%) to two-thirds who experienced stalking (69.9%). Three fourths of DDV (76.5%) and NSC survivors (74.8%) faced post-trauma consequences.

Overall and by type of gender violence behavior, a solid majority of students reported emotional and mental health issues -- Overall (66%); DDV (68.4%); Sexual harassment (67.1%), NSC (64.5%), and stalking (52.6%). Almost tied as second and third most mentioned consequences were social conditions (41.0%) and academic/professional consequences (39.6%). Both were mentioned as consequences by about a third of survey participants experiencing stalking, with academic/professional consequences more mentioned for sexually harassed students (37.5%) and social conditions for NSC (38.5%). Academic/professional consequences included reduced academic performance, dropping classes, and considering leaving the university. As compared with other gender violence areas, more DDV survivors mentioned impacts related to their social conditions (43.1%) and academic/professional performance (42.5%).

	TOTAL n=1294	Sexual Harassment n=613	Stalking n=484	Dating and Domestic Violence n=608	Non-consensual Sexual Contact n=428
HAD CONSEQUENCES (NET)	83.3%	100.0%	69.9%	76.5%	74.8%
Emotional/Mental Health	66.0%	67.1%	52.6%	68.4%	64.5%
Social Conditions	41.0%	35.6%	32.8%	43.2%	38.5%
Academic/Professional	39.6%	37.5%	32.8%	42.5%	33.5%
Hostile Environment	31.1%	35.4%	30.0%	21.5%	21.8%
Physical Health	23.0%	13.9%	16.2%	30.4%	21.4%
Other	8.6%	10.9%	4.7%	3.7%	3.8%

Over the three survey periods since 2019 when the question was added, the incidence of students reporting consequences held longitudinally consistent overall at about 7 in 8 (87%). However, two specific impacts showed significant changes period to period: 1) Survey participants identifying emotional/mental health consequences rose the most, from 64 percent in 2019 to 70 percent in 2023, and 2) Academic/professional consequences declined from 46 percent in 2021 to 41 percent in 2023.

Figure 7: Percent of UH Student Participants System-wide Experiencing Consequences Resulting from Gender Violence (Current Academic Year) by UH System and Year



n=2023 (847)2021 (749); 2019 (1123) *Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple mentions. / Question added to the survey in 2019.

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

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

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

“Sexual assault” and “sexual harassment” refer to a range of behaviors that are non-consensual 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 non-consensual 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.”

Students were asked the following three questions related to perceived risk overall at UH, while students were on campus, and while attending off-campus University-sponsored events:

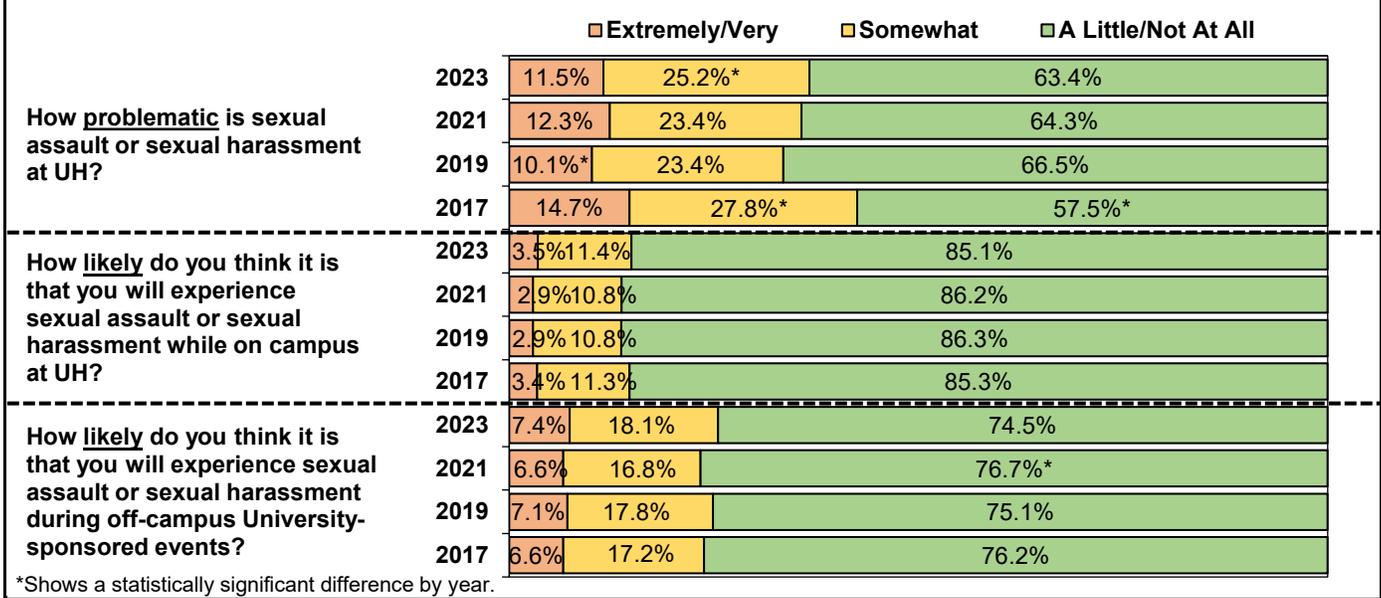
1. In your opinion, how problematic is sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH?
2. How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual harassment while on campus at UH?
3. How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual harassment during off-campus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

Summary of Student Perceptions of Risk

By large majorities, most students feel safe on campus and did not perceive being at risk while at UH. In 2023, 2 in 3 students (63.4%) perceived that sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH was little or not at all problematic. Compared with 2017's 57.5 percent, significantly more students did not feel at risk in 2023, an improvement of almost +6 percentage points. Even more students – 6 in 7 or 85.1 percent in 2023 – felt it little or not at all problematic that they will experience a sexual assault or sexual harassment while on campus. This perception has held steady since 2021.

Regarding off campus events, a large majority of almost 3 in 4 students (74.5%) thought it “little or not at all problematic” that they will experience a sexual assault or sexual harassment while at UH sponsored events that are outside of the campus. This held statistically comparable to 2017.

Figure A1: UH Student Perceptions of Risk on All UH Campuses



Perceived Problem of Sexual Assault Or Sexual Harassment at UH

UH students overall across the 10 campuses did not perceive sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH to be a large problem. Rather, in 2023 almost 2 in 3 (63.4%) characterized gender-based violence as “a little or not at all” problematic at UH. In 2017, fewer students (57.5%) felt the problem to be *de minimus*. In contrast, a minority of about 1 in 10 (11.5%) felt sexual assault or sexual harassment to be “extremely or very problematic” in 2023. Perceptions of a problem were directionally higher in 2017 (14.7%).

Similar trends were found at 2 of the 3 four-year campuses. Significantly more students held the sentiment that there was little or no problem at Mānoa and West O‘ahu, and fewer perceived a large problem in 2023 than in 2017. However, Hilo perceptions held steady with no significant change over the same period.

Table A1-1: 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			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=5371	n=6673	n=6311	n=6308	n=2471	n=2471	n=2498	n=2196
Extremely/Very (Net)	11.5%	12.3%	10.1%*	14.7%	12.8%	15.3%	10.9%*	18.6%
Extremely	4.9%	4.8%	3.5%*	5.0%	4.3%*	3.8%	2.9%	4.9%*
Very	6.6%	7.5%	6.7%	9.7%*	8.5%	11.5%*	8.0%	13.7%*
Somewhat	25.2%*	23.4%	23.4%	27.8%*	33.2%	33.1%	28.6%*	38.6%
A little/Not at all (Net)	63.4%	64.3%	66.5%	57.5%*	54.0%	51.6%	60.5%	42.8%*
A little	25.8%	25.7%	27.3%	27.2%	30.9%	31.3%	32.2%	28.0%*
Not at all	37.6%	38.6%	39.2%	30.3%*	23.1%	20.3%	28.2%	14.9%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table A1-2: Percent of Student Participants' Perceptions of How Problematic Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment Is at UH by System, Campus, and Year

	UH Hilo				UH West O'ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=362	n=452	n=480	n=453	n=336	n=427	n=419	n=356	n=2202	n=3323	n=2914	n=3303
Extremely/Very (Net)	11.4%	8.8%	10.8%	9.6%	9.8%	8.1%	10.1%	12.4%*	10.2%	11.0%	9.3%	13.0%*
Extremely	3.7%	3.6%	3.0%	3.6%	4.4%	4.6%	4.2%	4.4%	5.7%	5.8%	3.9%*	5.4%
Very	7.7%	5.2%	7.8%*	6.0%	5.5%	3.5%	5.9%	8.0%*	4.4%	5.3%	5.5%	7.7%*
Somewhat	23.0%	24.3%	27.0%	23.3%	15.4%	15.8%	19.7%	18.9%	18.0%	16.9%	18.9%	22.2%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	65.6%	66.8%	62.2%	67.1%	74.7%	76.1%*	70.2%	68.7%	71.8%	72.0%	71.8%	64.8%*
A little	29.1%	31.3%	34.9%*	36.3%*	20.8%	19.1%	20.6%	24.1%	20.3%	21.7%	22.7%	25.8%*
Not at all	36.5%*	35.5%*	27.3%	30.8%	53.9%*	57.0%*	49.7%	44.5%	51.6%	50.3%	49.1%	39.0%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

At UHCC campuses, the large majority of more than 7 in 10 students (71.8%) in 2023 who did not see sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH as problematic showed a longitudinal increase from 2017's 64.8 percent. Concomitantly, UHCC students who perceived it as a big problem decreased from 2017 (13%) to 2023 (10.2%). Although campus to campus perceptions generally held steady overall from 2017 to 2023, students at two campuses saw statistically significant improvements. Honolulu Community College students showed significant declines in those perceiving sexual assault or sexual harassment as a big problem (from 18.1 percent in 2018 to less than half that at 7.0 percent in 2023) and a concomitant increase in those perceiving it as not problematic (from 58.2 percent in 2017 to 72.3 percent in 2023). At Kapi'olani, those not perceiving a problem grew from a statistically significant 50.3 percent in 2017 to 71.9 percent in 2023.

Table A1-3: Percent of UHCC Student Participants' Perceptions of How Problematic Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment Is at UH by UHCC and Year

	Hawai'i				Honolulu				Kapi'olani				Kaua'i			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=210	n=334	n=311	n=331	n=446	n=424	n=373	n=449	n=560	n=841	n=740	n=863	n=102	n=181	n=175	n=154
Extremely/Very (Net)	7.4%	11.1%	8.7%	9.0%	7.0%	10.1%	11.1%	18.1%*	10.8%	11.2%	7.1%*	12.8%	11.6%	10.8%	6.3%	11.6%
Extremely	3.8%	5.7%*	2.6%	2.2%	3.5%	5.6%	3.8%	8.4%*	5.2%	5.4%*	2.9%	4.2%	9.4%	7.8%	3.5%	6.6%
Very	3.5%	5.4%	6.1%	6.8%	3.5%	4.5%	7.2%	9.7%*	5.6%	5.8%	4.2%	8.6%*	2.2%	3.0%	2.7%	5.0%
Somewhat	23.2%	18.4%	18.9%	21.2%	20.7%	18.1%	16.6%	23.7%	17.3%	20.0%	23.8%*	26.9%*	15.0%	8.0%	10.8%	14.9%
A little/Not at all (Net)	69.4%	70.5%	72.4%	69.8%	72.3%	71.8%	72.3%	58.2%*	71.9%	68.8%	69.1%	60.3%*	73.4%	81.1%	82.9%	73.5%
A little	22.2%	20.3%	20.3%	28.2%*	18.3%	23.5%	22.3%	24.0%	21.9%	24.5%	26.1%	26.8%	16.8%	15.3%	23.3%	21.9%
Not at all	47.3%	50.2%	52.1%*	41.6%	54.0%	48.3%	50.0%	34.3%*	50.0%	44.4%	43.1%*	33.5%	56.6%	65.9%*	59.6%	51.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table A1-4: Percent of UHCC Student Participants' Perceptions of How Problematic Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment Is at UH by UHCC Campus, and Year

	Leeward				Maui				Windward			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=496	n=885	n=738	n=851	n=247	n=340	n=343	n=365	n=141	n=316	n=234	n=291
Extremely/Very (Net)	11.7%	11.7%	12.5%	13.9%	11.5%	8.6%	8.9%	9.7%	13.2%	12.8%	7.8%	12.8%
Extremely	7.3%	6.4%	6.7%	6.4%	6.7%*	4.1%	2.9%	4.9%	8.1%*	6.1%*	1.8%	4.6%
Very	4.4%	5.3%	5.8%	7.5%	4.8%	4.5%	6.0%	4.8%	5.0%	6.7%	6.0%	8.2%
Somewhat	19.6%	17.0%	17.7%	19.2%	8.8%	8.5%	16.1%*	17.0%*	17.0%	19.7%	20.4%	26.0%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	68.7%	71.3%	69.8%	66.9%	79.7%	82.9%*	75.1%	73.3%	69.8%	67.5%	71.8%*	61.2%
A little	21.8%	21.0%	21.2%	24.1%	16.2%	17.2%	20.6%	27.0%*	21.9%	23.9%	23.5%	28.2%
Not at all	46.8%	50.2%*	48.6%*	42.8%	63.5%	65.7%	54.5%	46.3%*	47.9%*	43.6%*	48.3%	33.0%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Regarding perceptions of the scope of sexual assault and sexual harassment at UH overall, the following groups had significantly higher levels of concern: More women (12.4%) than men (9.7%); more LGBN (13.7%) than heterosexuals (10.4%); more Filipinos (14.8%); more disabled (17.5%); more who live in campus housing (15.5%); and more in social sororities or fraternities (14.8%). Further, gender and level of enrollment, when combined, showed significant differences – More TGQN graduate or professional school students perceived sexual assault or harassment as extremely or very problematic (32.4%) as did women in graduate schools (13.8%).

Table A1-5: Percent of UHCC Student Participants' Perceptions of How Problematic Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment Is at UH by Student Characteristics (2023)												
	Gender Identity				Sexual Orientation			Ethnicity				
	Female	Male	TGQN	Decline	Hetero	LGBN	Decline	Caucasian	Hawaiian	Japanese	Filipino	Other
	n=2953	n=1991	n=225	n=202	n=3819	n=1172	n=217	n=1005	n=1127	n=335	n=771	n=2134
Extremely/Very (Net)	12.4%*	9.7%	14.3%	11.4%	10.4%	13.7%*	13.7%	12.0%	12.0%	8.1%	14.8%*	10.2%
Extremely	4.8%	4.8%	5.2%	6.7%	4.4%	5.1%	8.1%	3.1%	5.7%	3.1%	8.0%	4.4%
Very	7.6%*	5.0%	9.0%	4.8%	6.0%	8.6%*	5.6%	8.9%*	6.3%	5.0%	6.8%	5.8%
Somewhat	26.2%*	22.7%	33.0%*	25.6%	23.5%	31.0%*	26.5%	29.5%*	23.8%	24.2%	21.2%	25.4%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	61.4%*	67.6%*	52.8%	63.0%	66.0%*	55.3%	59.7%	58.5%*	64.2%	67.7%	64.0%	64.4%
A little	25.9%	26.5%	22.0%	21.1%	25.8%	26.5%	23.3%	28.9%*	26.5%*	29.0%*	21.3%	25.1%
Not at all	35.5%	41.0%*	30.8%	41.9%*	40.2%*	28.8%	36.4%	29.5%*	37.7%	38.8%	42.6%	39.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segment.

Table A1-6: Percent of UHCC Student Participants' Perceptions of How Problematic Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment Is at UH by Student Characteristics (2023)										
	Disability		Residence			Club Participation				
	Yes	No	Campus housing	<15 Mins Walk	>15 Mins Walk	Academic/Honor	Athletics	Community Service/Culture	Social/Frats/Sororities	Other
	n=377	n=4824	n=638	n=702	n=4031	n=1103	n=324	n=934	n=683	n=944
Extremely/Very (Net)	17.5%*	10.9%	15.5%*	13.3%	10.5%	11.6%	11.9%	13.8%	14.8%*	14.1%
Extremely	7.7%	4.6%	5.9%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%	5.4%	4.5%	4.2%	7.6%*
Very	9.8%	6.3%	9.7%	8.4%	5.8%*	7.1%	6.5%	9.3%*	10.6%*	6.5%
Somewhat	28.2%	25.1%	32.4%*	27.2%	23.6%	27.3%	33.9%	28.3%	34.1%	22.9%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	54.3%	64.0%*	52.1%*	59.5%	65.9%	61.1%*	54.2%	57.9%*	51.1%	63.0%*
A little	26.7%	25.8%	30.9%*	26.3%	24.9%	30.6%*	28.3%	28.6%*	26.0%	23.5%
Not at all	27.6%	38.2%*	21.1%*	33.2%	41.0%	30.5%*	25.9%	29.3%*	25.1%	39.5%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segment.

Table A1-7: Percent of UHCC Student Participants' Perceptions of How Problematic Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment Is at UH by Student Characteristics (2023)

	Education Level			Female Education Level				
	University Undergraduates	Graduate and Professional	Community Colleges	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Grad Prof
	n=2528	n=641	n=2202	n=751	n=648	n=483	n=698	n=364
Extremely/Very (Net)	12.2%	12.8%	10.2%	9.9%	13.4%*	14.2%*	12.1%	13.8%*
Extremely	4.3%	4.1%	5.7%	4.5%	5.2%	5.5%	4.6%	4.1%
Very	7.9%	8.7%	4.4%*	5.4%	8.2%*	8.7%*	7.4%	9.7%*
Somewhat	29.0%	34.7%*	18.0%*	21.0%	24.5%	27.9%*	27.0%*	36.6%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	58.8%	52.5%*	71.8%*	69.1%	62.1%	58.0%	61.0%	49.6%*
A little	29.7%*	29.3%*	20.3%*	23.6%	24.7%	24.9%	28.1%	30.1%*
Not at all	29.1%	23.2%*	51.6%	45.5%	37.4%	33.1%	32.8%	19.5%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segment.

Table A1-8: Percent of UHCC Student Participants' Perceptions of How Problematic Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment Is at UH by Student Characteristics (2023)

	Female			Male			TGQN			Decline		
	Under-grad	Grad+ Pro	Com Col									
	n=1460	n=364	n=1128	n=898	n=222	n=871	n=108	n=31	n=87	n=62	n=23	n=117
Extremely/Very (Net)	12.7%	13.8%	11.6%	10.8%	9.4%	8.7%	18.3%	32.4%*	2.4%	11.3%	4.3%	12.9%
Extremely	4.2%	4.1%	5.8%	4.5%	3.0%	5.5%	4.4%	16.0%*	2.4%	4.3%	-	9.2%
Very	8.5%*	9.7%	5.8%*	6.3%*	6.4%	3.2%	13.9%	16.4%	-	6.9%	4.3%	3.7%
Somewhat	30.7%	36.6%	17.0%*	25.3%	28.3%	18.6%*	35.4%	53.3%*	22.5%	29.6%	41.9%*	20.2%
A little/Not at all (Net)	56.6%	49.6%*	71.4%	63.9%	62.3%	72.7%*	46.3%	14.3%*	75.1%	59.1%	53.8%	66.8%
A little	29.3%	30.1%	20.2%*	31.5%	32.0%	20.1%*	23.3%	5.5%*	26.3%	26.7%	20.8%	18.1%
Not at all	27.3%	19.5%*	51.2%	32.4%	30.3%	52.6%*	23.1%	8.8%*	48.8%	32.4%	33.1%	48.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segment.

Perceived Personal Risk Overall on Campus

While the first question assessed perceived problems overall at UH, a second question focused on personal risk -- specifically the likelihood of personal risk for sexual assault or sexual harassment while on campus. Almost 9 in 10 survey participants (85.1%) in 2023 felt this likelihood was extremely or very low, consistent with prior years. Over the tracking period, a small minority of students ranging from 2.9 to 3.5 percent felt at high risk.

Table A2-1: 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			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=5371	n=6673	n=6311	n=6308	n=2471	n=2471	n=2498	n=2196
Extremely/Very (Net)	3.5%	2.9%	2.9%	3.4%	4.8%	5.2%	4.1%	5.3%
Extremely	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	0.9%	1.3%
Very	2.5%	2.3%	2.1%	2.4%	3.6%	4.0%	3.2%	4.0%
Somewhat	11.4%	10.8%	10.8%	11.3%	15.4%	14.5%	14.3%	16.2%
A little/Not At all (Net)	85.1%	86.2%	86.3%	85.3%	79.7%	80.3%	81.7%*	78.5%
A little	24.3%	23.7%	26.5%*	26.0%*	30.0%	30.3%	30.9%	31.2%
Not at all	60.8%	62.5%*	59.8%	59.3%	49.7%	49.9%	50.8%*	47.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Among UHCC students participating in the survey, even more felt personal risk was very low (89.9 percent in 2023, almost identical to 2017). Those who perceived a high level of risk ranged from 1.4 to 2.0 percent over the four tracking periods. Across the seven community college campuses, this low risk to high risk ratio of about 45:1 proved quite consistent. While still a large majority, somewhat fewer (81.9%) of Hawai'i Community College students felt at low level of personal risk for sexual assault or harassment.

Table A2-2: 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												
	UH Hilo				UH West O'ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=362	n=452	n=480	n=453	n=336	n=427	n=419	n=356	n=2202	n=3323	n=2914	n=3303
Extremely/Very (Net)	4.2%	3.3%	3.4%	2.6%	2.5%	1.5%	2.2%	1.3%	2.0%	1.4%	1.9%	2.4%*
Extremely	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%	-	0.9%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%
Very	3.3%*	2.4%	2.4%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%
Somewhat	9.7%	12.5%	12.5%	10.5%	6.4%	6.4%	6.8%	6.8%	8.0%	8.4%	8.1%	8.6%
A little/Not At all (Net)	86.1%	84.3%	84.0%	87.0%	91.1%	92.1%	91.0%	91.9%	89.9%	90.2%	90.0%	89.0%
A little	27.7%	27.8%	30.0%	30.8%	22.2%	18.0%	19.4%	20.2%	17.6%	19.0%	23.1%*	22.6%*
Not at all	58.5%	56.5%	54.0%	56.1%	69.0%	74.1%	71.6%	71.7%	72.3%*	71.2%*	66.8%	66.4%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table A2-3: Percent of UHCC Student Participants and Perceived Likelihood of Being at Personal Risk for Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment While on Campus by UHCC Campus, and Year																
	Hawai'i				Honolulu				Kapi'olani				Kaua'i			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=210	n=334	n=311	n=331	n=446	n=424	n=373	n=449	n=560	n=841	n=740	n=863	n=102	n=181	n=175	n=154
Extremely/Very (Net)	3.5%	1.2%	1.8%	1.2%	2.0%	-	2.3%	3.7%	2.0%	1.4%	1.5%	2.1%	-	0.7%	0.7%	1.7%
Extremely	1.9%	0.6%	0.7%	-	0.5%	-	0.9%	0.7%	1.2%	0.3%	0.8%	0.9%	-	-	-	-
Very	1.6%	0.6%	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%	-	1.4%	3.0%	0.8%	1.1%	0.8%	1.3%	-	0.7%	0.7%	1.7%
Somewhat	14.6%*	6.9%	8.2%	6.4%	7.1%	6.6%	8.1%	7.1%	8.4%	11.1%	10.8%	11.6%	7.6%	5.5%	5.2%	8.2%
A little/Not At all (Net)	81.9%	91.9%*	90.0%*	92.5%*	90.8%	93.4%	89.6%	89.2%	89.7%	87.5%	87.7%	86.3%	92.4%	93.9%	94.1%	90.1%
A little	19.4%	20.1%	16.1%	21.0%	12.8%	19.6%	20.1%*	22.9%*	21.1%	22.2%	27.6%*	25.0%	14.3%	14.3%	20.6%	18.3%
Not at all	62.5%	71.8%*	73.9%*	71.4%	78.0%*	73.8%	69.5%	66.3%	68.6%*	65.3%	60.1%	61.3%	78.0%	79.6%	73.5%	71.9%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table A2-4: Percent of UHCC Student Participants and Perceived Likelihood of Being at Personal Risk for Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment While on Campus by UHCC Campus, and Year												
	Leeward				Maui				Windward			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=496	n=885	n=738	n=851	n=247	n=340	n=343	n=365	n=141	n=316	n=234	n=291
Extremely/Very (Net)	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.5%	1.7%	0.9%	1.5%	1.9%	2.2%	2.3%	3.1%	3.5%
Extremely	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	1.4%	0.4%	-	0.2%	0.6%	-	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Very	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%	1.4%	0.9%	1.2%	1.2%	2.2%	1.4%	2.2%	2.5%
Somewhat	8.4%	7.2%	6.6%	8.5%	2.8%	6.9%*	6.1%	6.8%*	7.8%	12.1%	9.4%	7.7%
A little/Not At all (Net)	89.5%	90.5%	91.1%	89.0%	95.5%	92.2%	92.4%	91.4%	90.0%	85.6%	87.4%	88.8%
A little	18.8%	19.4%	22.5%	20.3%	12.6%	13.0%	23.4%*	22.2%*	23.9%	16.0%	27.0%*	25.7%*
Not at all	70.7%	71.1%	68.6%	68.7%	82.9%*	79.2%*	69.0%	69.1%	66.1%	69.6%	60.4%	63.1%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Student sub-groups that have significantly higher perceptions of risk of experiencing sexual assault or harassment while on campus included the following: TGQN (10.3%); Women (4.6%); LGBN (7.6%); those with disabilities (10.3%); and residents of campus housing (8.0%).

Table A2-5: Percent of UHCC Student Participants and Perceived Likelihood of Being at Personal Risk for Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment While on Campus by Student Characteristics (2023)												
	Gender Identity				Sexual Orientation			Ethnicity				
	Female	Male	TGQN	Decline	Hetero	LGBN	Decline	Caucasian	Hawaiian	Japanese	Filipino	Other
	n=2953	n=1991	n=225	n=202	n=3819	n=1172	n=217	n=1005	n=1127	n=335	n=771	n=2134
Extremely/Very (Net)	4.6%*	1.2%	10.3%*	2.2%	2.3%	7.6%*	4.3%	4.8%*	3.5%*	2.6%	1.7%	3.7%*
Extremely	1.1%*	0.5%	2.9%	0.8%	0.6%	2.3%*	0.9%	1.3%	0.8%	1.1%	0.7%	0.9%
Very	3.5%*	0.7%	7.4%*	1.4%	1.7%	5.3%*	3.4%	3.5%*	2.7%*	1.5%	0.9%	2.7%*
Somewhat	15.9%	4.7%*	12.6%	11.8%	9.5%	17.9%*	13.6%	14.7%*	10.3%	11.5%	11.4%	10.5%
A little/Not at all (Net)	79.5%	94.1%*	77.1%	86.0%*	88.3%	74.4%*	82.1%	80.4%*	86.2%	85.9%	86.9%	85.9%
A little	28.9%*	16.5%	35.6%*	20.9%	22.4%	30.5%*	24.1%	27.0%*	22.9%	21.9%	20.2%	25.5%*
Not at all	50.6%	77.7%	41.6%*	65.1%	65.8%	43.9%*	57.9%	53.4%*	63.2%	64.0%	66.6%	60.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segment.

Table A2-6: Percent of UHCC Student Participants and Perceived Likelihood of Being at Personal Risk for Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment While on Campus by Student Characteristics (2023)										
	Disability		Residence			Club Participation				
	Yes	No	Campus housing	<15 Mins Walk	>15 Mins Walk	Academic/Honor	Athletics	Community Service/Culture	Social/Frats/Sororities	Other
	n=377	n=4824	n=638	n=702	n=4031	n=1103	n=324	n=934	n=683	n=944
Extremely/Very (Net)	10.3%*	3.0%	8.0%	4.5%	2.6%*	4.9%	5.5%	6.5%*	5.7%	4.6%
Extremely	3.2%*	0.8%	2.0%	1.0%	0.8%	1.5%	2.0%	1.9%	1.5%	1.8%
Very	7.1%*	2.2%	6.0%	3.5%	1.8%*	3.4%	3.5%	4.6%*	4.2%	2.8%
Somewhat	17.8%*	11.0%	18.1%*	13.1%	10.1%	12.6%	10.4%	14.3%	15.4%*	11.5%
A little/Not at all (Net)	71.9%	85.9%*	73.9%*	82.4%	87.3%	82.5%*	84.1%	79.2%	78.8%	83.9%*
A little	29.1%	23.9%	32.0%*	22.1%	23.5%	27.0%*	25.1%	29.3%*	33.4%*	22.9%
Not at all	42.8%	62.0%*	41.9%*	60.3%	63.9%	55.5%	59.0%	49.9%	45.4%*	61.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segment.

Table A2-7: Percent of UHCC Student Participants and Perceived Likelihood of Being at Personal Risk for Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment While on Campus by Student Characteristics (2023)								
	Education Level			Female Education Level				
	University Undergraduates	Graduate and Professional	Community Colleges	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Grad Prof
	n=2528	n=641	n=2202	n=751	n=648	n=483	n=698	n=364
Extremely/Very (Net)	4.4%	4.8%	2.0%*	3.8%	3.9%	5.0%	5.1%	6.3%*
Extremely	1.0%	1.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	2.5%*
Very	3.4%	3.2%	1.3%*	3.2%	3.0%	3.9%	3.8%	3.8%
Somewhat	14.3%	12.0%	8.0%*	14.1%	17.4%	17.8%	15.0%	15.9%
A little/Not at all (Net)	81.3%	83.2%	89.9%*	82.1%*	78.8%	77.2%	79.9%	77.8%
A little	28.0%	32.4%	17.6%*	26.5%	24.4%	28.8%	30.0%*	40.1%*
Not at all	53.3%	50.8%	72.3%*	55.7%	54.3%	48.4%	50.0%	37.7%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segment.

Table A2-8: Percent of UHCC Student Participants and Perceived Likelihood of Being at Personal Risk for Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment While on Campus by Student Characteristics (2023)

	Female			Male			TGQN			Decline		
	Under-grad	Grad+ Pro	Com Col									
	n=1460	n=364	n=1128	n=898	n=222	n=871	n=108	n=31	n=87	n=62	n=23	n=117
Extremely/Very (Net)	5.9%	6.3%	2.4%*	0.8%	1.1%	1.6%	14.5%*	14.1%	3.6%	4.3%	3.7%	0.7%
Extremely	1.2%	2.5%*	0.6%	0.3%	-	0.8%	3.0%	3.8%	2.3%	2.5%	-	-
Very	4.7%	3.8%	1.8%*	0.5%	1.1%	0.8%	11.5%*	10.3%	1.3%	1.8%	3.7%	0.7%
Somewhat	19.3%	15.9%	11.6%*	5.7%	4.1%	3.7%	12.0%	27.7%*	7.9%	24.4%*	6.7%	6.0%
A little/Not at all (Net)	74.8%	77.8%	86.1%*	93.5%	94.8%	94.7%	73.5%	58.2%	88.5%*	71.4%*	89.6%	93.3%
A little	32.0%	40.1%	21.3%*	20.6%	18.8%	11.7%*	35.5%	43.5%	32.9%	28.0%	28.1%	15.6%
Not at all	42.8%	37.7%*	64.8%	72.8%	76.1%	83.0%*	38.0%	14.6%*	55.5%	43.4%	61.5%	77.7%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segment.

Perceived Personal Risk at UH-Sponsored Off-Campus Events

The third and final question measured student perceptions of sexual assault and sexual harassment at UH-sponsored off-campus events. As with other questions, a large majority of UH survey participants (74.5%) perceived little or no risk. Perceptions held steady at all four-year campuses from 2017 to 2023, ranging from 67.6 percent at Mānoa this tracking period to 82.7 percent at West O‘ahu.

As in other risk questions, somewhat more UHCC survey participants (81%) perceived little or no risk of sexual assault or sexual harassment during UH off-campus events. In 5 of 7 campuses, about 8 in 10 perceived this low risk with results consistent across the tracking periods.

Table A3-1: 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			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=5371	n=6673	n=6311	n=6308	n=2471	n=2471	n=2498	n=2196
Extremely/Very (Net)	7.4%	6.6%	7.1%	6.6%	9.6%	9.4%	9.2%	9.2%
Extremely	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	2.0%	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%
Very	5.7%	5.3%	5.8%	5.2%	7.6%	7.5%	7.7%	7.8%
Somewhat	18.1%	16.8%	17.8%	17.2%	22.8%	21.0%	21.5%	23.0%
A little/Not At all (Net)	74.5%	76.7%*	75.1%	76.2%	67.6%	69.6%	69.3%	67.7%
A little	26.2%	25.7%	27.7%*	27.8%*	30.1%	29.7%	30.8%	30.7%
Not at all	48.3%	51.0%*	47.4%	48.4%	37.5%	39.9%*	38.5%	37.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table A3-2: 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 System, Campus, and Year

	UH Hilo				UH West O‘ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=362	n=452	n=480	n=453	n=336	n=427	n=419	n=356	n=2202	n=3323	n=2914	n=3303
Extremely/Very (Net)	5.1%	6.9%	5.4%	5.9%	4.7%	4.4%	7.2%	5.3%	5.7%	4.7%	5.6%	5.2%
Extremely	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.7%	1.7%	0.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%
Very	4.0%	5.6%	4.1%	4.1%	3.0%	4.2%	5.8%	3.9%	4.3%	3.7%	4.3%	3.7%
Somewhat	19.5%*	18.6%	15.1%	17.2%	12.6%	13.7%	16.3%	13.5%	13.3%	13.7%	15.4%	13.6%
A little/Not At all (Net)	75.4%	74.5%	79.5%*	77.0%	82.7%*	81.9%	76.6%	81.2%	81.0%	81.6%*	79.0%	81.2%
A little	26.6%	25.7%	34.3%*	29.1%	30.3%*	21.9%	25.2%	25.5%	21.2%	23.3%	24.3%*	25.9%*
Not at all	48.7%	48.8%	45.2%	47.8%	52.3%	60.0%*	51.4%	55.7%	59.7%*	58.3%*	54.7%	55.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table A3-3: Percent of Student Participants and Perceived Likelihood of Being at Personal Risk of Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment during UH Sponsored Off-Campus Events by UHCC and Year

	Hawai'i				Honolulu				Kapi'olani				Kaua'i			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=210	n=334	n=311	n=331	n=446	n=424	n=373	n=449	n=560	n=841	n=740	n=863	n=102	n=181	n=175	n=154
Extremely/ Very (Net)	7.3%*	4.2%	4.7%	2.2%	4.2%	3.3%	5.1%	5.7%	6.9%	5.8%	5.7%	5.9%	4.8%	3.2%	2.1%	6.1%
Extremely	3.3%	0.6%	1.2%	0.5%	1.0%	0.6%	1.4%	1.8%	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%	1.5%	2.5%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%
Very	4.1%	3.6%	3.5%	1.8%	3.3%	2.7%	3.7%	3.8%	5.5%	4.5%	4.7%	4.4%	2.3%	2.5%	1.4%	5.1%
Somewhat	16.9%*	9.4%	9.7%	12.4%	13.5%	16.0%	13.8%	9.9%	13.7%	15.7%	18.6%*	15.0%	12.9%	9.6%	15.6%	11.7%
A little/Not At all (Net)	75.8%	86.4%*	85.6%*	85.3%*	82.2%	80.7%	81.1%	84.4%	79.4%	78.5%	75.7%	79.1%	82.3%	87.2%	82.3%	82.2%
A little	21.5%	22.5%	22.6%	24.7%	16.5%	21.0%	21.5%	31.3%*	25.1%	26.3%	28.8%	27.9%	18.4%	16.0%	23.4%	23.9%
Not at all	54.3%	63.9%*	63.0%	60.6%	65.7%*	59.7%	59.6%	53.1%	54.3%*	52.3%	46.9%	51.3%	63.9%	71.2%*	58.9%	58.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table A3-4: Percent of Student Participants and Perceived Likelihood of Being at Personal Risk of Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment during UH Sponsored Off-Campus Events by UHCC and Year

	Leeward				Maui				Windward			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=496	n=885	n=738	n=851	n=247	n=340	n=343	n=365	n=141	n=316	n=234	n=291
Extremely/ Very (Net)	6.5%	4.9%	5.7%	5.9%	3.3%	2.9%	7.0%*	4.1%	5.8%	6.2%	6.9%	4.4%
Extremely	1.3%	0.9%	1.5%	1.9%	0.7%	1.1%	1.5%	0.3%	1.2%	1.9%	0.9%	1.8%
Very	5.2%	4.1%	4.2%	4.0%	2.6%	1.9%	5.5%*	3.8%	4.5%	4.3%	6.0%	2.6%
Somewhat	13.2%	12.5%	17.6%*	15.1%	9.5%	12.1%	11.5%	13.4%	13.2%	17.2%	14.4%	13.4%
A little/Not At all (Net)	80.3%	82.6%*	76.8%	79.0%	87.2%	85.0%	81.5%	82.5%	81.1%	76.6%	78.7%	82.1%
A little	22.2%	24.1%	22.2%	20.2%	19.2%	20.9%	21.1%	25.5%	22.3%	23.5%	29.0%	31.8%
Not at all	58.1%	58.4%	54.6%	58.8%	68.0%*	64.0%	60.4%	57.0%	58.8%	53.1%	49.7%	50.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Analysis of student sub-groups showed the following held significantly higher perceptions of likelihood of experiencing sexual assault or sexual harassment while off-campus among: TGQN (16.3%); LGBN (13.6%); residents of campus housing (12.9%), the disabled (12.3%), and women (9.8%).

Table A3-5: 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 Student Characteristics (2023)

	Gender Identity				Sexual Orientation			Ethnicity				
	Female	Male	TGQN	Decline	Hetero	LGBN	Decline	Caucasian	Hawaiian	Japanese	Filipino	Other
	n=2953	n=1991	n=225	n=202	n=3819	n=1172	n=217	n=1005	n=1127	n=335	n=771	n=2134
Extremely/ Very (Net)	9.8%*	3.0%	16.3%*	5.9%	5.7%	13.6%*	5.1%	8.4%	7.3%	5.8%	7.1%	7.4%
Extremely	2.1%*	0.8%	4.6%*	0.8%	1.4%	2.8%*	1.3%	1.0%	2.4%*	0.6%	2.2%*	1.7%*
Very	7.6%*	2.2%	11.7%*	5.1%	4.3%	10.8%*	3.8%	7.4%*	4.9%	5.1%	5.0%	5.7%
Somewhat	23.3%	10.0%*	20.4%	18.2%	15.8%	25.5%*	19.6%	19.7%	16.3%	16.1%	19.6%	18.0%
A little/Not at all (Net)	66.9%	87.0%*	63.3%	75.9%*	78.5%	60.9%*	75.4%	71.9%	76.4%*	78.2%*	73.2%	74.6%
A little	28.8%*	21.8%	37.2%*	20.7%	25.5%	29.2%*	24.9%	27.3%*	26.7%	24.7%	22.5%	27.1%*
Not at all	38.1%	65.2%	26.1%*	55.2%	52.9%	31.7%*	50.4%	44.6%	49.8%*	53.5%*	50.8%*	47.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segment.

Table A3-6: 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 Student Characteristics (2023)

	Disability		Residence			Club Participation				
	Yes	No	Campus housing	<15 Mins Walk	>15 Mins Walk	Academic/Honor	Athletics	Community Service/Culture	Social/Frats/Sororities	Other
	n=377	n=4824	n=638	n=702	n=4031	n=1103	n=324	n=934	n=683	n=944
Extremely/Very (Net)	12.3%*	7.0%	12.9%	9.0%	6.3%*	8.8%	8.5%	10.0%	9.4%	9.5%
Extremely	3.6%	1.6%	2.9%	1.5%	1.6%	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%	2.3%	2.6%
Very	8.8%*	5.4%	10.1%	7.5%	4.7%*	6.3%	5.9%	7.3%	7.1%	6.9%
Somewhat	22.4%	17.8%	25.3%*	19.1%	16.7%	18.7%	19.9%	20.8%*	24.9%*	16.0%
A little/Not at all (Net)	65.2%	75.2%*	61.8%*	71.9%	77.0%	72.4%*	71.5%	69.2%	65.7%	74.5%*
A little	27.9%	26.3%	30.2%*	24.2%	26.0%	30.5%*	26.8%	31.7%*	30.2%*	25.6%
Not at all	37.3%	48.9%*	31.6%*	47.7%	51.0%	42.0%*	44.7%*	37.5%	35.4%	48.9%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segment.

Table A3-7: 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 Student Characteristics (2023)

	Education Level			Female Education Level				
	University Undergraduates	Graduate and Professional	Community Colleges	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Grad Prof
	n=2528	n=641	n=2202	n=751	n=648	n=483	n=698	n=364
Extremely/Very (Net)	8.9%*	7.3%	5.7%	9.1%	10.3%	10.8%	9.7%	9.1%
Extremely	1.9%	2.0%	1.4%	1.5%	2.7%	2.6%	1.7%	2.6%
Very	7.0%*	5.3%	4.3%	7.6%	7.6%	8.3%	8.0%	6.5%
Somewhat	21.7%*	20.0%*	13.3%	20.7%	23.4%	28.7%*	20.3%	26.9%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	69.4%	72.8%	81.0%*	70.2%*	66.3%*	60.5%	69.9%*	64.0%
A little	29.6%*	30.0%*	21.2%	26.2%	24.8%	24.0%	35.3%*	35.1%*
Not at all	39.7%	42.7%	59.7%*	44.0%	41.6%	36.5%	34.6%*	28.9%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segment.

Table A3-8: 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 Student Characteristics (2023)

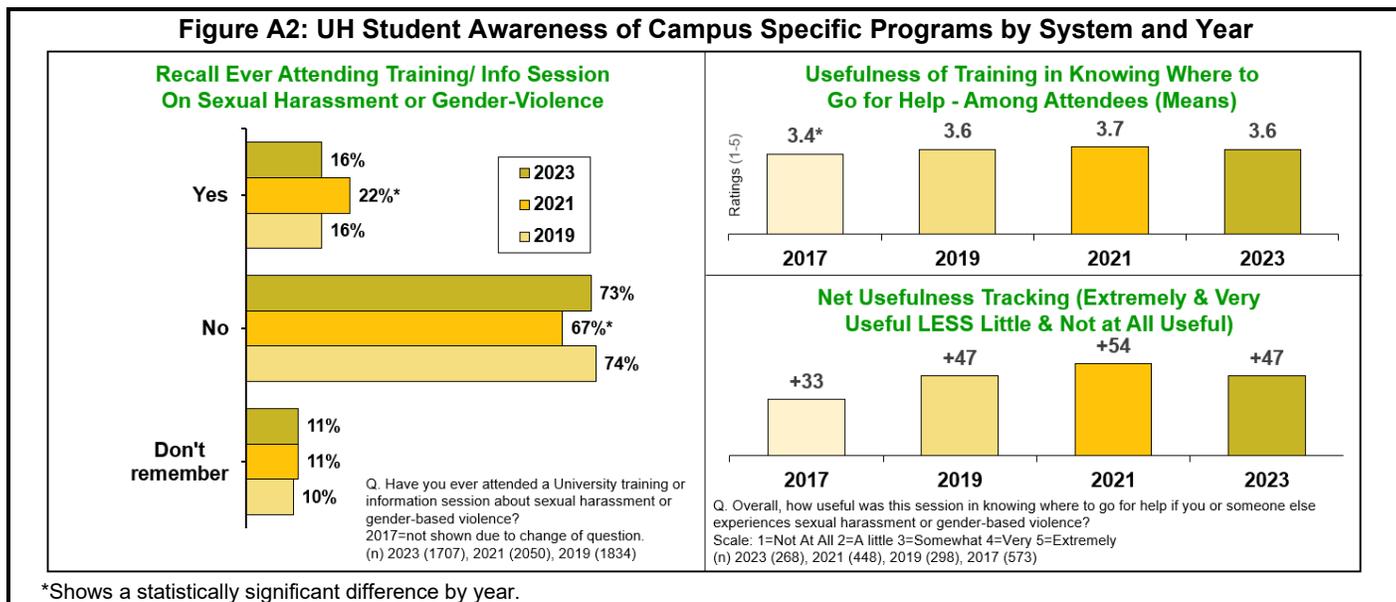
	Female			Male			TGQN			Decline		
	Under-grad	Grad+ Pro	Com Col	Under-grad	Grad+ Pro	Com Col	Under-grad	Grad+ Pro	Com Col	Under-grad	Grad+ Pro	Com Col
	n=1460	n=364	n=1128	n=898	n=222	n=871	n=108	n=31	n=87	n=62	n=23	n=117
Extremely/Very (Net)	11.8%*	9.1%	7.4%	3.2%	2.8%	2.9%	17.5%	21.7%	12.9%	9.1%	2.8%	4.7%
Extremely	2.3%	2.6%	1.8%	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%	4.7%	7.1%	3.5%	1.3%	-	0.7%
Very	9.4%*	6.5%	5.7%	2.3%	2.4%	2.0%	12.8%	14.6%	9.4%	7.8%	2.8%	4.0%
Somewhat	26.9%	26.9%	17.5%*	12.7%*	8.4%	7.6%	21.4%	23.6%	18.0%	29.7%*	17.0%	12.2%
A little/Not at all (Net)	61.3%	64.0%	75.1%*	84.1%	88.8%	89.5%*	61.1%	54.7%	69.0%	61.2%*	80.2%	83.1%
A little	31.3%	35.1%	23.4%*	25.8%*	20.2%	18.0%	40.7%	43.0%	30.9%	26.5%	28.0%	16.0%
Not at all	30.0%	28.9%	51.6%*	58.3%*	68.6%	71.5%	20.4%	11.7%	38.2%*	34.7%	52.2%	67.1%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segment.

UH Training Session: Attendance And Perceived Usefulness

Students who recalled attending a training or informational session at UH was relatively low, at 1 in 6 (16%) with the majority of almost 3 in 4 having no recall (73%). The level of recall of training attendance held steady since 2019, when the current question was added.

While training participation proved low, among those who recalled attending a training or informational session, usefulness ratings were strong. The average of 3.6 on a 5-point scale showed training is perceived as very or extremely useful. Moreover, the mean usefulness of training rose significantly from 3.4 in 2017 to 3.6 in 2023. Another metric is Net Usefulness, which is derived from the difference between those who perceive training as useful and those who do not. Net usefulness stood at +47 percentage points, a strong showing and significantly more than the +33 in 2017.



Recall of training attendance by UH campus ranged from a high of 29.5 percent to a low of 4.9 percent. Generally, the four-year campuses out-paced the community colleges. Most campuses showed training recall holding steady from the first year of tracking and declining from 2021 when instruction was mostly virtual rather than in-person and students had fewer activity options. Survey participants on the Hilo campus ran counter to this trend. Almost 1 in 3 Hilo students (29.5%) recalled attending training or an information session. In addition, Hilo was the only campus with a statistically significant increase in training participation, which was up +13 percentage points in 2023 over the 15.9 percent in 2019.

Table A4-1: Percent of Student Participants Who Have Attended A University Training Or Information Session About Sexual Harassment Or Gender- Based Violence by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa			UH Hilo			UH West O’ahu			UH Community Colleges		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=1707	n=2050	n=1834	n=718	n=647	n=679	n=93	n=109	n=132	n=65	n=78	n=73	n=831	n=1217	n=950
Yes	15.8%	21.9%*	16.2%	19.0%	30.2%*	22.4%	29.5%*	20.6%	15.9%	18.4%	18.4%	9.7%	11.2%	17.9%*	12.4%
No	72.8%*	66.7%	73.9%*	70.0%*	59.3%	69.7%*	60.6%	66.8%	73.8%*	71.2%	63.4%	81.3%*	76.7%*	70.9%	76.3%*
I don't remember	11.4%	11.3%	9.8%	11.0%*	10.5%	7.8%	9.9%	12.6%	10.3%	10.4%	18.2%	8.9%	12.1%	11.2%	11.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. 2017 not shown due to change in question.

Slightly fewer UHCC than UH survey participants recalled attending a training or information session (11.2%), with this 1 in 10 participation level steady across most community college campuses. At the Kaua‘i campus, however, respondents not recalling training rose significantly from 68.7 percent in 2019 to 85.9 percent in 2023.

Table A4-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Have Attended A University Training Or Information Session About Sexual Harassment Or Gender- Based Violence by UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai‘i			Honolulu			Kapi‘olani			Kaua‘i		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=84	n=134	n=117	n=150	n=135	n=105	n=226	n=309	n=235	n=43	n=68	n=59
Yes	11.8%	13.2%	18.8%	9.7%	13.1%	7.4%	12.9%	23.7%*	14.5%	4.9%	18.2%*	18.7%*
No	68.0%	75.9%	75.9%	81.5%	73.5%	73.1%	73.2%	67.5%	73.7%	85.9%*	67.6%	68.7%
I don't remember	20.2%*	10.9%	5.3%	8.8%	13.4%	19.5%	13.9%	8.8%	11.7%	9.1%	14.2%	12.5%

	Leeward			Maui			Windward		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=178	n=326	n=254	n=78	n=121	n=101	n=72	n=123	n=79
Yes	10.3%	19.3%*	8.9%	10.4%	11.6%	8.0%	15.1%	15.9%	15.2%
No	77.0%	69.9%	79.9%*	84.1%	73.3%	79.1%	74.1%	73.1%	79.7%
I don't remember	12.7%	10.8%	11.2%	5.5%	15.0%*	12.9%	10.8%	11.0%	5.2%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. 2017 not shown due to change in question.

Perceived Usefulness by Campus

Despite a relatively low incidence of training attendance, perceived usefulness is solid and growing. Among all UH survey participants who attended training, a majority of just under 6 in 10 (57.8%) felt it was “extremely or very useful.” Further, those who felt that training was little or not at all useful dropped significantly from 18 percent in 2017 to 11.3 percent in 2023. This trend held at the largest campus, Mānoa, where those feeling training was little or not at all useful declined significantly from 20 percent in 2017 to 12.4 percent in 2023 or -7.6 percentage points.

UHCC overall saw an even more dramatic improvement in training usefulness. Among community college survey participants, those rating training as very/extremely useful increased +18 percentage points from 51 percent in 2017 to 68.8 percent in 2023. This double-digit improvement also saw a significant concomitant decrease in not useful ratings from 17.9 percent in 2017 to 13.5 percent in 2023. Students at the Kapi‘olani campus likewise held better perceptions of training in 2023 than 2017, though the improvement was directional.

Table A5-1: Percent of Student Who Have Attended A University Training Or Information Session About Sexual Harassment Or Gender- Based Violence and Their Perceived Usefulness Of It by System, Campus, and Year								
	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023 n=268	2021 n=448	2019 n=298	2017 n=573	2023 n=136	2021 n=196	2019 n=152	2017 n=191
Extremely/Very (Net)	57.8%	61.1%*	58.2%	50.7%	46.7%	52.0%	55.1%	45.9%
Extremely	14.1%	20.4%*	15.7%	11.9%	10.8%	15.6%*	11.4%	6.6%
Very	43.6%	40.7%	42.5%	38.7%	35.9%	36.4%	43.7%	39.2%
Somewhat	30.9%	31.6%	31.4%	31.3%	40.9%	40.3%	33.2%	34.2%
A little/Not at all (Net)	11.3%	7.3%	10.4%	18.1%*	12.4%	7.7%	11.8%	20.0%*
A little	10.1%	6.1%	6.6%	14.9%*	11.1%	6.7%	8.2%	16.2%*
Not at all	1.3%	1.2%	3.8%*	3.2%*	1.3%	1.0%	3.6%	3.8%*
Average	3.6*	3.7*	3.6*	3.4	3.4	3.6*	3.5*	3.3

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table A5-2: 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 System, Campus, and Year								
	UH Hilo				UH Community Colleges			
	2023 n=27	2021 n=22	2019 n=21	2017 n=16	2023 n=93	2021 n=216	2019 n=118	2017 n=338
Extremely/Very (Net)	67.6%	66.6%	53.1%	54.5%	68.8%*	68.5%*	62.3%	51.0%
Extremely	16.0%	17.3%	13.5%	21.3%	18.2%	25.0%*	20.6%	14.0%
Very	51.6%	49.4%	39.6%	33.2%	50.6%	43.5%	41.6%	37.0%
Somewhat	28.5%	30.2%	32.9%	28.2%	17.7%	24.5%	29.6%	31.2%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	3.9%	3.2%	14.1%	17.3%	13.5%	7.0%	8.1%	17.9%*
A little	3.9%	3.2%	5.9%	13.5%	11.6%	5.5%	4.5%	14.8%*
Not at all	-	-	8.1%	3.8%	1.9%	1.6%	3.6%	3.1%
Average	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.7*	3.8*	3.7*	3.4

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
NA = Small sample size.

Table A5-3: Percent of Student Who Have Attended A University Training Or Information Session About Sexual Harassment Or Gender- Based Violence and Their Perceived Usefulness Of It by UHCC Campus and Year

	Honolulu				Kapi'olani			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=15	n=18	NA	n=33	n=29	n=73	n=34	n=120
Extremely/ Very (Net)	53.3%	56.1%		55.6%	68.9%	62.9%	46.5%	47.0%
Extremely	-	23.8%		14.1%	14.0%	17.6%	9.3%	9.9%
Very	53.3%	32.3%		41.4%	55.0%	45.3%	37.2%	37.1%
Somewhat	26.7%	43.9%		11.4%	20.8%	28.4%	40.0%	37.3%
A little/Not at all (Net)	19.9%	-		33.0%	10.3%	8.7%	13.5%	15.7%
A little	19.9%	-		24.0%	10.3%	8.7%	8.0%	15.7%
Not at all	-	-		9.1%	-	-	5.5%	-
Average	3.3	3.8		3.3	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.4

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
NA = Small sample size.

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

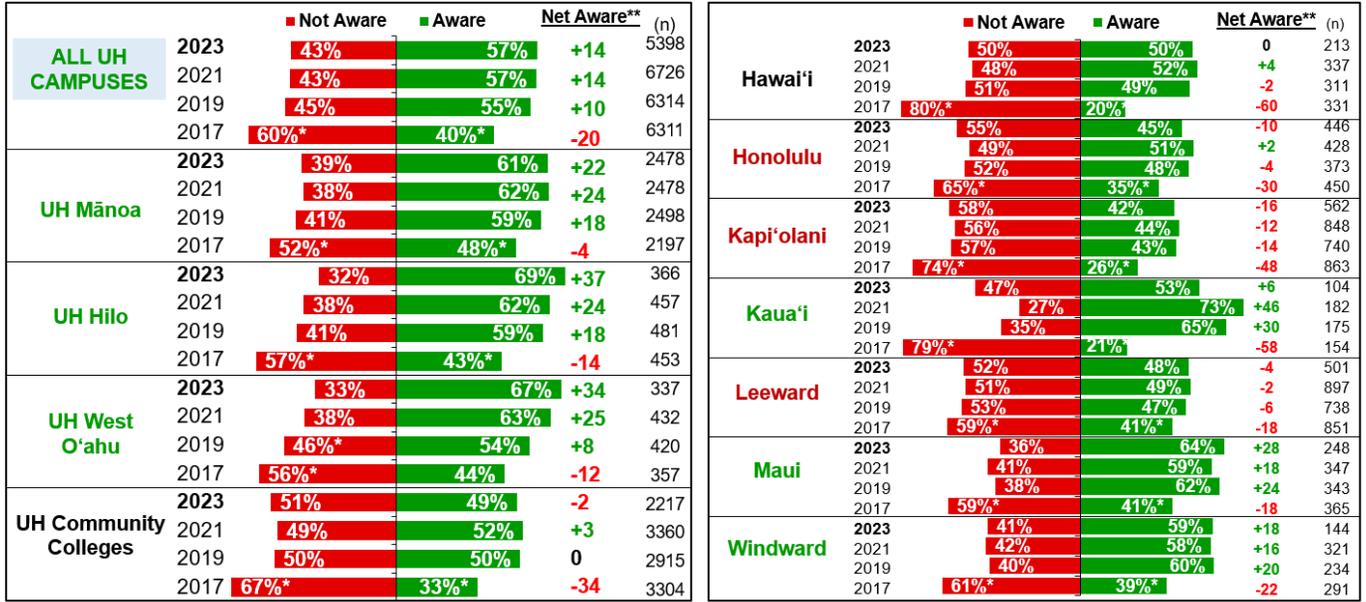
Awareness of Mink Act Title IX Coordinator Services

Student awareness of Mink Act Title IX Services offered by UH has risen dramatically. In 2017, a majority of students (60%) were not aware of Title IX coordinator services and only 40 percent were aware. In 2023, a solid majority of students (57%) were aware, and 43 percent were unaware. This turn-around in awareness of Title IX coordinators over a six-year period stood as a significant achievement.

Moreover, on 6 of 10 campuses, a majority of students were aware of Title IX coordinator services. In 2023, Hilo students held highest awareness of Title IX coordinators (69%), followed by UH West O‘ahu (67%), and Maui Community College (64%). Also showing a majority awareness were students from Mānoa (61%), Windward (59%), and Kaua‘i (53%).

Despite the above significant changes, a slight majority of survey participants overall studying at UHCC (51%) remained unaware of Title IX Coordinator Services. This was driven by half or more not aware at four campuses in 2023: Kapi‘olani (58%); Honolulu (55%); Leeward (52%), and Hawai‘i (50%). From a longitudinal perspective, however, progress was evident. In 2017, lack of Title IX service awareness on these same campuses was markedly greater, ranging from Leeward’s statistically higher 59 percent not aware to Hawai‘i’s also statistically higher 80 percent.

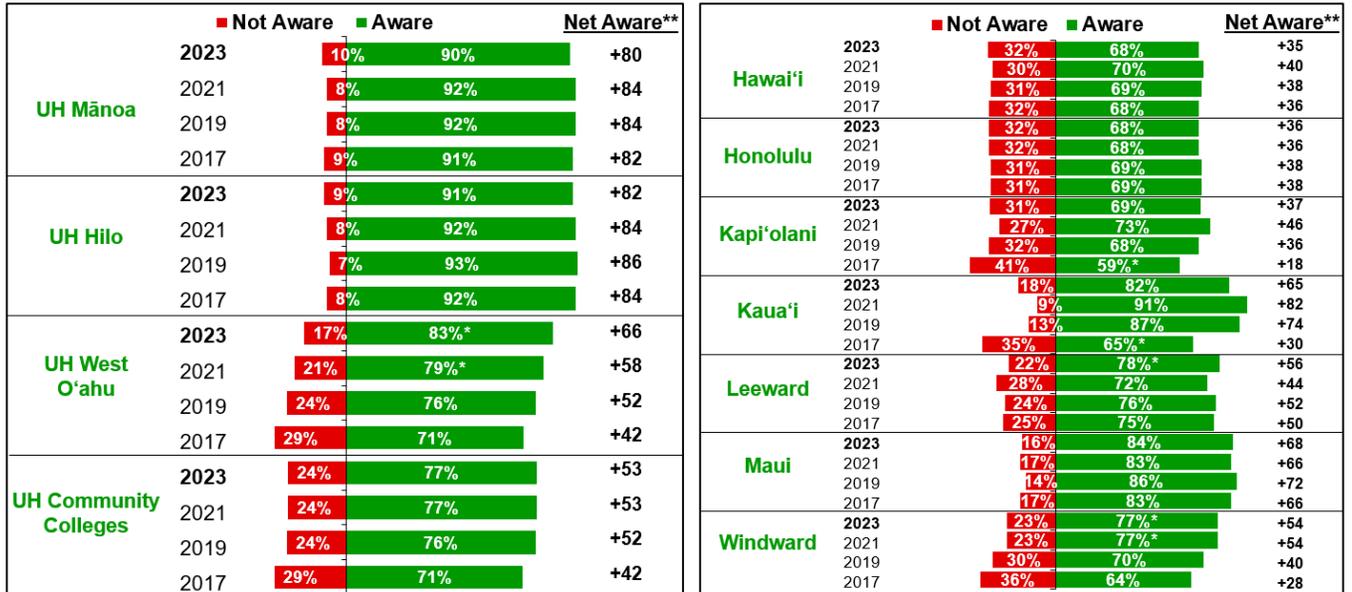
Figure A3: UH Student Awareness of Mink Act Title IX Services by System, Campus, and Year



*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. **Net Awareness = Aware LESS Not Aware.

Awareness of Other UH Services by Campus

Figure A4: Student Awareness of UH Services by Campus and Year



*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. **Net Awareness = Aware LESS Not Aware.

Since the first 2017 study, survey participants were asked awareness of on campus resources to assist students with information on sexual harassment and gender violence or to help them if they experienced it in any type of behavior. Longitudinal data from 2017 to 2023 showed that student awareness of campus resources remained consistently high across the 10 campuses and improved significantly among UHCC students this year. Overall, a clear majority of between a high of 91 percent of students to a low of 66.0 percent of students were aware of resources available to them. Students of the four-year campuses held highest awareness at: Hilo (91%), Mānoa (90%), and West O‘ahu (83%).

More than 3 in 4 (77%) of UHCC students aggregated across the seven community colleges reported seeing or hearing of resources available to them. That high awareness level was driven by strong ratings at Kaua‘i (82%), Leeward (78%), and Windward (77%). These three campuses also showed significant increases from 2017 awareness levels. When students not aware are subtracted from those aware of other UH services on campus, a net awareness score is derived. UHCC’s Net Awareness of other UH services has improved from +42 in 2017 to +53 in 2023.

The following table shows awareness of UH specific services by campus. The study prepared individual lists of services offered at each campus. At the four-year campuses, between 8 to 9 in 10 students were aware of at least one of the services offered to students who have experienced gender-based violence. Awareness tended to vary by campus. At Mānoa and Hilo, most survey participants saw or heard of health services – whether for physical or emotional/mental health related issues. At UHCC, more students tended to be aware of multiple services including services to advise students, provide counseling, and treat medical issues.

Table A6-1: Percent Of Student Participants' Awareness Of Services Provided By UH On Student's Home Campus (Details of Programs) By Campus And Year				
	2023	2021	2019	2017
UH Mānoa				
	n=2478	n=2478	n=2498	n=2197
Aware of UH Mānoa Programs (Net)	90.4%	91.5%	91.5%	91.2%
Counseling & Student Development Center	75.8%	80.4%*	76.3%	75.4%
Office of Gender Equity	40.7%*	40.8%*	39.8%	37.6%
Title IX Coordinator	60.3%*	60.5%*	57.6%*	47.8%
University Health Services Mānoa	71.5%	74.6%*	76.1%*	77.6%*
Women's Center	41.7%	43.6%	47.9%*	56.0%*
Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program	35.7%	-	-	-
UH Hilo				
	n=366	n=457	n=481	n=453
Aware of UH Hilo Programs (Net)	91.4%	92.2%	92.5%	91.6%
Counseling Services	84.0%	86.1%	87.4%	85.1%
Student Medical Services	78.1%	76.6%	81.3%*	78.4%
Title IX Coordinator	67.0%*	60.8%*	57.1%*	41.8%
Women's Center	55.6%*	52.3%	51.5%	48.7%
Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program	38.3%	-	-	-
UH West O‘ahu				
	n=337	n=432	n=420	n=357
Aware of UH West O‘ahu Programs (Net)	83.4%*	79.1%*	75.9%	70.9%
Counseling Services	77.6%*	74.8%	73.1%	69.7%
Title IX Coordinator	63.7%*	58.3%*	47.3%*	38.0%
Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program	46.4%	-	-	-

Table A6-1: Percent Of Student Participants' Awareness Of Services Provided By UH On Student's Home Campus (Details of Programs) By Campus And Year

Con't	2023	2021	2019	2017
Hawai'i				
	n=213	n=337	n=311	n=331
Aware of Hawaii Programs (Net)	67.6%	69.9%	69.4%	67.7%
Advising & Support Services	60.6%	60.2%	62.7%	63.5%
Health Services	46.0%	48.5%	44.8%	42.8%
Title IX Coordinator	43.1%	44.8%	42.2%	-
Prevention, Awareness, Understanding(PAU) Violence Program	31.4%	-	-	-
Honolulu				
	n=446	n=428	n=373	n=450
Aware of Honolulu Programs (Net)	68.2%	68.4%	68.6%	68.7%
Title IX Coordinator	41.1%	45.0%*	45.8%*	32.1%
Wellness Center	64.7%	63.3%	64.0%	65.9%
Prevention, Awareness, Understanding(PAU) Violence Program	40.9%	-	-	-
Kapi'olani				
	n=562	n=848	n=740	n=863
Aware of Kapiolani Programs (Net)	68.7%*	72.7%*	68.3%*	58.8%
Health Services	49.2%*	52.1%*	45.0%	39.2%
Mental Health Counselor	47.7%*	55.9%*	44.1%*	32.5%
Student Affairs Counselor	48.7%*	54.6%*	46.5%	41.5%
Title IX Coordinator	36.7%*	39.6%*	39.6%*	22.8%
Prevention, Awareness, Understanding(PAU) Violence Program	35.5%	-	-	-
Kauai				
	n=104	n=182	n=175	n=154
Aware of Kauai Programs (Net)	82.4%*	91.0%*	87.3%*	65.3%
Mental Health Counseling	67.2%*	77.1%*	64.7%*	40.6%
Title IX Coordinator	50.8%*	72.9%*	64.0%*	21.1%
Wellness Center	68.1%	84.3%*	76.9%*	59.0%
Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU)Violence Program	55.6%	-	-	-
Leeward				
	n=501	n=897	n=738	n=851
Aware of Leeward Programs	77.8%*	71.6%	75.9%	74.6%
Mental Health Counseling	61.5%*	49.1%	48.7%	44.1%
Student Health Center	66.2%	65.9%	68.6%	69.3%
Title IX Coordinator	44.5%	46.5%*	44.4%*	38.5%
Love Pono Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program	50.9%	-	-	-
Maui				
	n=248	n=347	n=343	n=365
Aware of Maui Programs (Net)	84.2%	83.0%	86.2%	82.8%
Health Center	73.3%	70.4%	71.5%	68.5%
Personal Support Counseling	65.2%	68.3%	68.1%	61.8%
Title IX Coordinator	62.8%*	56.0%*	60.8%*	40.9%
Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program	41.7%	-	-	-
Windward				
	n=144	n=321	n=234	n=291
Aware of Windward Programs	77.1%*	76.6%*	69.8%	63.9%
Health Counseling	69.7%	73.7%*	63.6%	62.6%
Title IX Coordinator	56.8%*	55.7%*	56.2%*	36.7%
Prevention, Awareness, Understanding(PAU) Violence Program	53.8%	-	-	-

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Survey Questions Used to Identify Sexual Harassment

The 2023 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 2022 term.

Two sets of questions were asked 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 any of the following:

- Made sexual remarks or told sexual jokes or stories that were insulting or offensive to you;
- Made inappropriate offensive comments about you 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; and/or
- Continued to ask you to go out, get dinner, have drinks, socialize in other ways, or have sex even though you said no.

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

- Interfered with your academic or professional performance;
- Negatively affected your emotional or mental health;
- Negatively affected your physical health;
- Negatively affected you socially;
- Created an intimidating, hostile, or offensive social, academic, or work environment; and/or
- 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 that they experienced at least one of the negative impacts from sexual harassment.

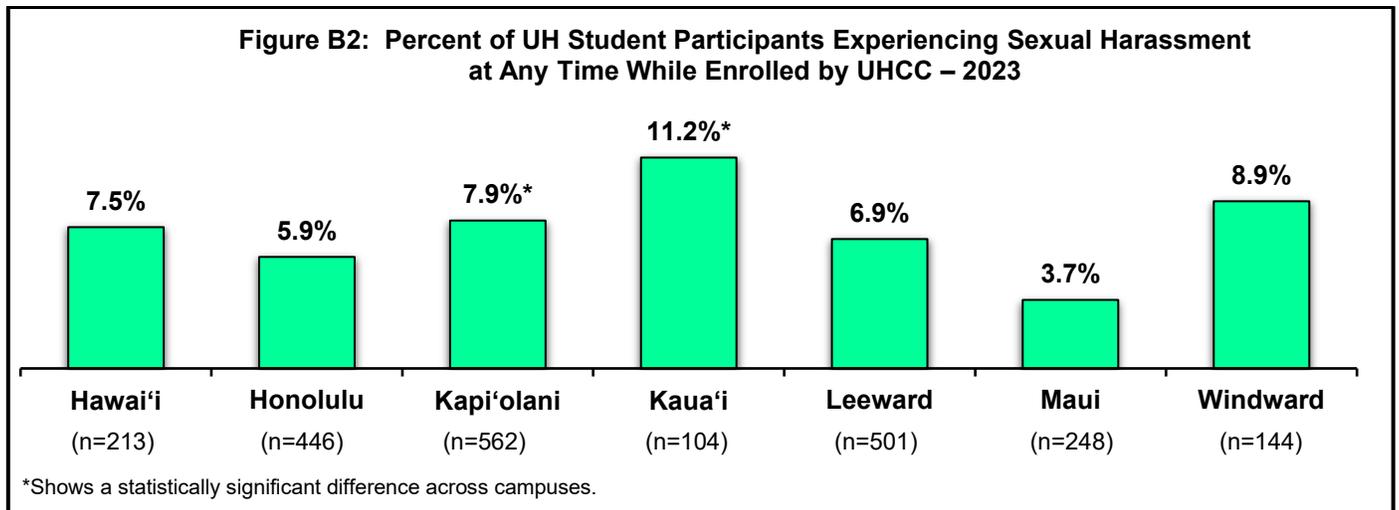
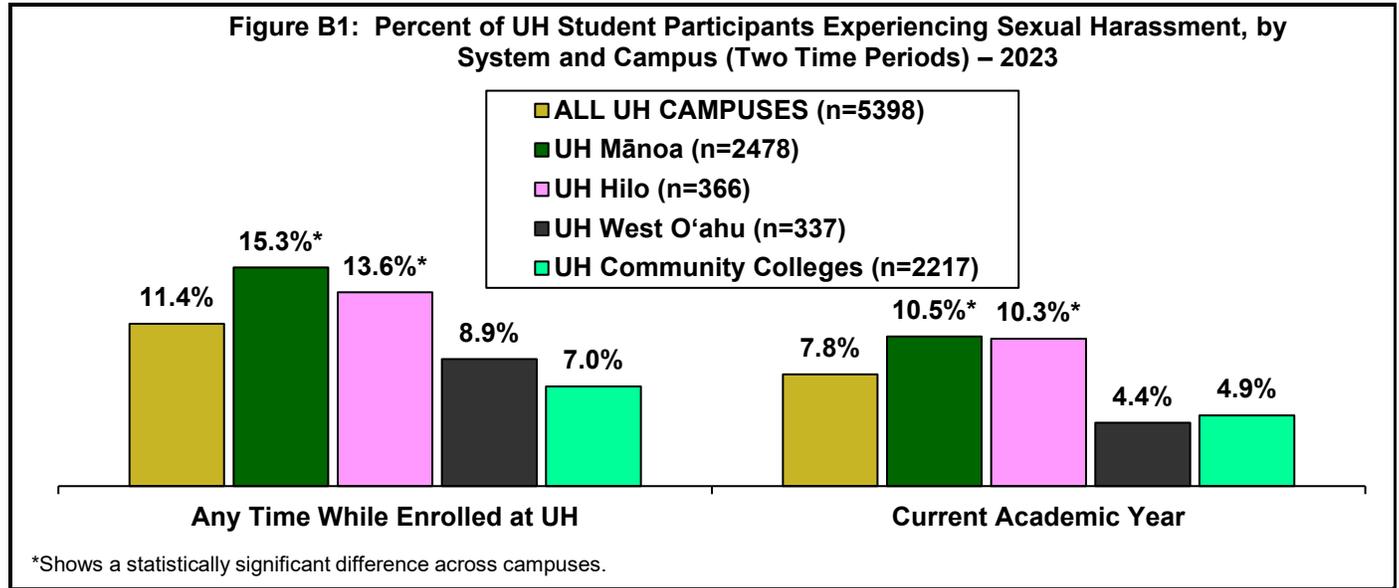
Percent of Students Sexually Harassed at Any Time While Enrolled at UH

In 2023, more than 10 percent of survey participants (11.4%) reported having been sexually harassed since matriculation at any of UH's 10 campuses. Prevalence was significantly higher at the four-year UH Mānoa (15.3%) and UH Hilo campuses (13.6%), which offer post-graduate programs and have larger enrollments, than at West O'ahu or the community colleges.

The 2023 survey found that students at each of the community colleges also experienced sexual harassment at some point since enrolling. This included 11.2 percent of students at Kaua'i, 8.9 percent at Windward, 7.9 percent at Kapi'olani, 7.5 percent at Hawai'i, 6.9 percent at Leeward, 5.9 percent at Honolulu, and 3.7 percent at Maui.

Percent of Students Sexually Harassed During the Current Academic Year

During the current academic year, 7.8 percent of all UH survey participants reported experiencing incidents of sexual harassment. UH Mānoa and UH Hilo, the two campuses with graduate and professional schools and higher enrollments, showed significantly higher prevalence than UH West O‘ahu or the community college aggregate.



Comparisons 2023-2021-2019-2017

To track year to year prevalence of sexual harassment, only data on the “current academic year” is shown. This time period provides a more meaningful benchmark for comparability because it explicitly covers the Fall and Spring semesters of one year, whereas “any time while enrolled” can cover a time period of anywhere from one semester to several years.

Overall UH campuses, a smaller percentage of survey participants reported being sexually harassed in the academic year of 2021 (4.2%) compared to 2023 (7.8%), 2019 (8.0%), and 2017 (5.7%). Analysis of each of

the campuses found that UH Mānoa had significantly greater prevalences of sexual harassment in 2023 (10.5%) and 2019 (10.6%), compared to 2021 (6.9%) and 2017 (8.3%). UH Hilo showed a similar pattern with significantly greater prevalences in 2023 (10.3%) and 2019 (10.6%) compared to 2021 (6.3%) and 2017 (5.7%). The prevalence of sexual harassment at UH West O‘ahu did not vary significantly over the years, ranging from a low of 1.6 percent in 2017 to a high of 4.4 percent in 2023. At the community colleges there was a significantly lower prevalence of sexual harassment during 2021 (2.2%) compared to 2023 (4.9%), 2019 (6.0%), and 2017 (4.4%). It is noteworthy that 2021 appears to be somewhat of an outlier year compared to the other three years given it’s generally lower prevalence of sexual harassment, likely because fewer students were on campus because of the pandemic so they did not have as much exposure to other students who could harass them. However, by 2023, we see a bounce back in the prevalence rates so that the 2023 rates are generally more similar to the rates prior to 2021.

Table B1-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by System, Campus, and Year (Current Academic Year)											
ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa							
2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017				
n=5398	n=6726	n=6314	n=6311	n=2478	n=2478	n=2498	n=2197				
7.8%	4.2%*	8.0%	5.7%	10.5%*	6.9%	10.6%*	8.3%				
UH Hilo				UH West O‘ahu				UH Community Colleges			
2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
n=366	n=457	n=481	n=453	n=337	n=432	n=420	n=357	n=2217	n=3360	n=2915	n=3304
10.3%*	6.3%	10.6%*	5.7%	4.4%	2.2%	3.6%	1.6%	4.9%	2.2%*	6.0%	4.4%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

The trends of increases in sexual harassment prevalence during 2023 compared to 2021 were also evident in each of the community colleges, with these increases being statistically significant at Honolulu, Kapi‘olani, and Windward.

Table B1-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by UHCC Campus and Year (Current Academic Year)															
Hawai‘i				Honolulu				Kapi‘olani				Kauai			
2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
n=213	n=337	n=311	n=331	n=446	n=428	n=373	n=450	n=562	n=848	n=740	n=863	n=104	n=182	n=175	n=154
5.9%	3.7%	4.6%	4.0%	5.9%*	1.7%	4.4%	3.8%	4.9%*	2.3%	7.4%*	4.9%*	7.4%	2.3%	9.8%*	7.7%
Leeward				Maui				Windward							
2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017				
n=501	n=897	n=738	n=851	n=248	n=347	n=343	n=365	n=144	n=321	n=234	n=291				
3.6%	1.7%	4.6%*	3.3%	2.4%	1.9%	4.6%	3.0%	7.8%*	2.4%	9.8%*	7.2%*				

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

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

The 2017, 2019, 2021, and 2023 surveys included an inquiry of whether the sexual harasser was associated with UH, by asking, “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 question had an impact on the follow-up question about the offenders’ association with UH, which was asked across all gender violence behaviors. Hence, it is not surprising that most of the sexual harassers were associated with UH.

The 2023 survey found that, across all UH campuses, 87.9 percent of students experiencing sexual harassment at any time while enrolled identified the sexual harasser as another student, 29.2 percent as faculty/staff, 15.0 percent as not associated with UH, and 7.8 percent did not know whether the sexual harasser was associated with UH. A somewhat similar pattern during 2023 was seen at UH Mānoa, UH Hilo, UH West O’ahu, and the community colleges taken together.

Table B2-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Sexually Harassed at Any Time While Enrolled – Offender’s Association Or Non-Association With UH by UHCC Campus – 2023					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O’ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=610	n=377	n=50	n=30	n=153
UH Associated Incidence (Net)	96.3%	96.3%	98.5%	98.0%	95.1%
Student	87.9%	87.9%	90.2%	89.9%	86.6%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	29.2%	29.5%	33.6%	32.8%	26.3%
Non-UH Associated (Net)	15.0%	16.8%	9.6%	7.2%	13.6%
Don’t know association with UH	7.8%	8.7%	7.8%	-	7.1%

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

During 2023, the identity of sexual harassers at any time while enrolled was somewhat more varied across the individual community college campuses, with a higher rate of sexual harassers being students at Hawai‘i (89.2%), Honolulu (100%), and Leeward (88.3%), compared to Kapi‘olani (81.2%).

Table B2-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Sexually Harassed at Any Time While Enrolled – Offender’s Association Or Non-Association With UH by UHCC Campus – 2023							
	Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kapi‘olani	Kaua‘i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=16	n=26	n=44	NA	n=34	NA	NA
UH Associated Incidence (Net)	94.6%	100.0%	97.4%		91.0%		
Student	89.2%	100.0%	81.2%		88.3%		
Faculty and Staff (Net)	27.9%	20.1%	27.6%		23.4%		
Non-UH Associated (Net)	16.8%	6.5%	14.7%		21.9%		
Don’t know association with UH	5.4%	-	10.6%		6.1%		

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

Association with UH - Current Academic Year

Comparison of sexual harassers during the current academic year for each of the four survey years (2017 to 2023) consistently found that students comprised the far greatest percentage of sexual harassers, followed by faculty and staff, persons not associated with UH, and then persons whose association with UH was unknown. For all of the survey years, this pattern was apparent over all the UH campuses, UH Mānoa, UH Hilo, and UH West O‘ahu. The pattern also held three of the four survey years for the community colleges taken together, with the exception to this pattern being in 2017 when the percentage of sexual harassers who were not associated with UH (8.3%) was somewhat smaller than the percentage of sexual harassers in which their association to UH was unknown (12.3%).

Examination of sexual harassers’ associations with UH for each of the community colleges across the past four surveys shows that students consistently remain the most common sexual harassers, generally followed by faculty and staff.

Table B3-1: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Offender's Association or Non-Association with UH System, Campus, and Year								
	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=420	n=279	n=506	n=358	n=259	n=170	n=265	n=182
UH Associated Incidence (Net)	96.5%	96.6%	93.8%	96.1%	96.4%	96.0%	95.8%	96.8%
Student	89.4%	86.9%	86.6%	84.6%	89.2%	84.3%	88.9%	86.1%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	28.5%	34.4%	28.3%	33.4%	28.3%	36.9%*	31.9%	36.6%*
Faculty or instructor	13.0%	19.8%*	12.5%	22.8%*	13.5%	21.7%*	13.2%	21.4%*
Teaching assistant, research assistant, or graduate assistant	6.5%	6.3%	7.9%	6.7%	7.8%	9.5%	10.3%	9.1%
Coach or trainer	1.8%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%	2.0%	0.9%	0.2%	0.4%
Administrator or professional staff	2.8%	3.0%	1.6%	2.5%	2.2%	3.9%	2.2%	2.8%
Counselor or academic advisor	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	-	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	-
Staff at residences	1.4%	2.6%	1.8%	-	1.1%	3.1%	2.1%	-
Campus Security or Public Safety	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%	-	1.3%	0.7%	0.4%	-
Visiting professor or staff	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	-	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%	-
University contractor	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	-	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	-
UH alumni	5.4%	5.6%	4.3%	-	3.5%	3.9%	6.1%	-
Other staff	3.8%	3.3%	2.2%	9.0%*	3.9%	4.9%	2.0%	11.3%*
Other person associated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)	4.1%*	1.4%	3.3%	4.0%	3.7%	1.3%	3.6%	7.3%*
Non-UH Associated (Net)	16.1%	18.7%*	18.0%*	11.5%	18.7%	24.7%*	22.6%*	13.7%
Non-student hanging out around dormitories or on campus or accompanying other students	11.0%	14.0%	14.2%	-	13.7%	18.8%	19.2%	-
The person was not associated with UH	8.7%	9.9%	6.5%	11.5%*	9.4%	12.3%	6.8%	13.7%*
Don't know association with UH	8.4%	9.8%*	5.1%	11.7%*	9.3%*	11.6%*	3.8%	11.4%*

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

Table B3-2: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Offender's Association or Non-Association UH System, Campus, and Year

	UH Hilo				UH West O'ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=38	n=28	n=51	n=26	n=15	NA	n=15	NA	n=108	n=71	n=174	n=145
UH Associated Incidence (Net)	98.0%*	95.8%	89.2%	100%*	100.0%		100.0%		95.6%	97.9%*	91.5%	94.3%
Student	95.2%*	79.2%	77.6%	92.3%*	95.3%		100.0%		87.1%	95.4%*	84.6%	81.7%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	25.6%	40.1%	27.1%	34.4%	41.2%		29.6%		28.1%	26.9%	23.1%	28.5%
Faculty or instructor	12.4%	11.6%	16.7%	22.4%	15.4%		4.8%		11.7%	17.5%	10.9%	24.3%*
Teaching assistant, research assistant, or graduate assistant	-	1.6%	0.8%	7.4%	-		8.8%		6.5%	1.4%	6.2%	3.3%
Coach or trainer	0.9%	3.9%	-	4.6%	-		-		1.8%	-	0.8%	1.3%
Administrator or professional staff	1.2%	1.9%	1.4%	2.1%	9.8%		-		3.7%	1.6%	0.8%	1.9%
Counselor or academic advisor	-	-	-	-	-		-		1.0%	-	1.5%	-
Staff at residences	1.3%	7.0%	-	-	-		-		2.3%	-	1.9%	-
Campus Security or Public Safety	4.4%	5.5%	0.9%	-	-		-		0.9%	1.1%	2.4%	-
Visiting professor or staff	-	-	-	-	-		-		0.7%	-	0.8%	-
University contractor	1.8%	1.3%	-	-	-		-		0.7%	-	-	-
UH alumni	7.2%	15.2%	5.7%	-	-		11.5%		10.1%*	6.6%	0.7%	-
Other staff	2.7%	-	9.4%*	12.1%	7.3%		-		3.5%	1.4%	0.6%	5.2%
Other person associated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)	1.2%	2.6%	2.1%	-	8.7%		15.9%		5.4%	1.3%	2.2%	0.8%
Non-UH Associated (Net)	10.7%	15.4%	15.3%	16.7%	-		12.2%		13.9%	8.3%	12.3%	8.3%
Non-student hanging out around dormitories or on campus or accompanying other students	7.4%	13.9%	13.6%	-	-		12.2%		7.2%	4.3%	7.0%	-
The person was not associated with UH	5.4%	6.5%	4.2%	16.7%	-		-		9.5%	6.8%	7.3%	8.3%
Don't know association with UH	5.2%	9.7%	6.2%	10.1%	-		-		8.4%	6.6%	7.3%	12.3%

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table B3-3: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Offender's Association or Non-Association with UH by UHCC Campus and Year

	Honolulu				Kapi'olani				Leeward			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=26	NA	n=16	n=17	n=28	n=19	n=55	n=43	n=18	NA	n=34	n=28
UH Associated Incidence (Net)	100%		78.1%	82.9%	100%	92.1%	93.7%	95.4%	88.2%		95.5%	95.8%
Student	100%*		68.2%	82.9%	81.1%	92.1%	85.8%	78.5%	88.2%		88.1%	80.4%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	20.1%		27.5%	16.7%	34.0%	12.3%	23.6%	44.4%*	32.9%		20.3%	28.1%
Faculty or instructor	9.1%		13.7%	16.7%	7.7%	-	8.9%	38.0%*	26.8%		7.8%	24.3%
Teaching assistant, research assistant, or graduate assistant	-		3.9%	-	8.3%	-	8.5%	7.4%	5.2%		7.2%	-
Coach or trainer	-		-	-	4.4%	-	-	4.6%	-		-	-
Administrator or professional staff	9.1%		-	-	-	5.9%	2.7%	4.6%	4.3%		-	-
Counselor or academic advisor	-		-	-	-	-	2.7%	-	6.1%		-	-
Staff at residences	-		-	-	-	-	2.9%	-	9.5%		2.4%	-
Campus Security or Public Safety	-		9.8%	-	-	-	2.1%	-	-		-	-
Visiting professor or staff	-		-	-	-	-	2.5%	-	-		-	-
University contractor	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
UH alumni	11.0%		-	-	19.1%	6.4%	2.1%	-	6.0%		-	-
Other staff	-		-	-	7.2%	-	1.9%	3.6%	-		-	8.1%
Other person associated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)	-		-	-	11.9%	-	1.7%	2.9%	-		8.4%	-
Non-UH Associated (Net)	6.5%		14.9%	17.1%	11.4%	7.9%	16.3%*	2.9%	36.3%*		14.8%	5.0%
Non-student hanging out around dormitories or on campus or accompanying other students	6.5%		9.8%	-	3.9%	-	10.0%	-	13.0%		5.4%	-
The person was not associated	-		10.0%	17.1%	7.5%	7.9%	6.3%	2.9%	36.3%*		12.2%	5.0%
Don't know association with UH	-		16.8%	17.4%	10.4%	18.9%	8.3%	13.5%	11.5%		2.3%	10.1%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to the small sample size.

Association with UH Among UH Female Survey Participants Any Time While Enrolled at UH

Using the 2023 data focused on sexual harassment at any time while enrolled, the sexual harasser's association with UH was further analyzed by the student's gender and student level (undergraduate or graduate student). As shown in the graph below, both women undergraduate and graduate students reported similar rates of sexual harassers who were students, 89.9 percent, and 80.0 percent, respectively. However, significantly greater percentages of female graduate students (50.4%) reported being sexually harassed by faculty and staff, compared to undergraduate women (22.3%). There were no significant differences in the percentages of other types of perpetrators reported by female graduate vs. undergraduate students.

Table B4-1: Percent of UH Female Student Participants Who Were Sexually Harassed Any Time While Enrolled – Offender's Association Or Non-Association With UH – 2023

	Female Undergraduate Students	Female Graduate Students
	n=367	n=72
UH Associated Incidence (Net)	96.1%	99.0%
Student	89.9%	80.0%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	22.3%	50.4%*
Non-UH Associated (Net)	16.5%	18.9%
Don't know association with UH	7.8%	6.8%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Current Academic Year

For each of the four survey years, students comprised the greatest percentage of sexual harassers for both female undergraduates and female graduate students. For female undergraduates, the percentage of student sexual harassers increased slightly over time, being 87.7 percent in 2017, 88.1 percent in 2019, 89.5 percent in 2021, and 91.6 percent in 2023. For female graduate students, the percentage of student sexual harassers varied slightly more over time with a low of 68.8 percent in 2017, then 87.3 percent in 2019, 72.8 percent in 2021, and 83.9 percent in 2023.

For each of the four survey years, for both female undergraduates and female graduate students, faculty and staff comprised the second most common type of harasser, with almost double the percentages of faculty and staff harassers among female graduate students compared to female undergraduates.

For each of the four survey years, those not associated with UH and those with an unknown association with UH comprised a minority of the sexual harassers.

Table B4-2: Percent of UH Female Student Participants Who Were Sexually Harassed During the Current Academic Year – Offender’s Association Or Non-Association With UH by Year								
	Female Undergraduate Students				Female Graduate Students			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=248	n=185	n=312	n=312	n=35	n=26	n=53	n=41
UH Associated Incidence (Net)	97.1%*	95.9%	93.9%	93.9%	98.0%	96.7%	98.2%	96.0%
Student	91.6%	89.5%	88.1%	88.1%	83.9%*	72.8%	87.3%*	68.8%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	23.0%	28.2%	25.6%	25.6%	52.8%	58.7%	51.9%	59.1%
Non-UH Associated (Net)	17.0%	22.5%	20.0%	20.0%	24.0%*	19.3%*	19.1%*	3.9%
Don’t know association with UH	8.0%	8.2%	5.4%	5.4%	10.6%	18.7%*	1.8%	9.6%*

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

Types of Sexual Harassment Experienced

Current Academic Year

Survey data overall campuses for the current academic year showed statistically higher percentages of each type of sexual harassment behavior in 2023 relative to 2021. Moreover, the prevalence of most types of sexual harassment was greater in 2023 relative to 2021 for UH Mānoa, UH Hilo, West O‘ahu, and the UH community colleges taken together, with many of these comparisons being statistically significant. That said, it is noteworthy that the 2021 survey is the outlier year among the four survey years. In particular, the 2021 prevalences of each type of sexual harassment were significantly lower in 2021 compared to 2023, 2019, and 2017. This lower prevalence in 2021 is likely related, at least in part, to fewer students being on campuses during the worst years of the pandemic.

Examination of the types of sexual harassment behaviors during 2023 across all campuses found that the most common type of sexually harassing behavior was making inappropriate comments regarding body, appearance, or sexual activity (6.5%), followed by making sexual remarks, or insulting/offensive jokes or stories (6.0%), saying crude or gross sexual things or trying to engage in sexual conversation (4.4%), transmitting offensive

sexual remarks, stories, jokes, pictures, or videos (3.5%), and asking to go out, get dinner, drinks or having sex despite prior refusal (3.5%). This ordering of the most to least common types of sexual harassment behaviors was somewhat consistent over the survey years for each of the campuses, including the individual community colleges.

Table B5-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Sexual Harassment from Any Individual During the Current Academic Year by System, Campus, and Year								
	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=5398	n=6726	n=6314	n=6311	n=2478	n=2478	n=2498	n=2197
Current Academic Year	7.8%*	4.2%	8.0%*	5.7%*	10.5%*	6.9%	10.6%*	8.3%
Made sexual remarks, or insulting/offensive jokes or stories	6.0%*	3.2%	6.1%*	5.0%*	8.0%*	5.7%	8.3%*	7.0%
Made inappropriate comments regarding body, appearance, or sexual activity	6.5%*	3.2%	6.5%*	4.9%*	8.5%*	5.7%	8.7%*	7.5%*
Said crude or gross sexual things or tried to engage in sexual conversation	4.4%*	2.0%	4.1%*	3.4%*	5.9%*	3.7%	5.2%*	5.0%*
Transmitted offensive sexual remarks, stories, jokes, pictures, videos	3.5%*	1.7%	2.8%*	2.4%*	4.5%*	3.4%	4.0%	3.9%
Asked to go out, get dinner, drinks, or have sex, despite refusal	3.5%*	2.3%	3.8%*	2.4%	4.8%	3.9%	5.0%*	3.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table B5-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Sexual Harassment from Any Individual During the Current Academic Year by Campus and Year												
	UH Hilo				UH West O'ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=366	n=457	n=481	n=453	n=337	n=432	n=420	n=357	n=2217	n=3360	n=2915	n=3304
Current Academic Year	10.3%*	6.3%	10.6%*	5.7%	4.4%	2.2%	3.6%	1.6%	4.9%*	2.2%	6.0%*	4.4%*
Made sexual remarks, or insulting/offensive jokes or stories	7.6%*	4.8%	7.1%	5.0%	3.0%	1.7%	2.5%	1.5%	4.1%*	1.3%	4.5%*	4.0%*
Made inappropriate comments regarding body, appearance, or sexual activity	9.5%*	4.7%	8.0%*	5.0%	3.6%	1.2%	2.5%	1.2%	4.2%*	1.5%	5.0%*	3.6%*
Said crude or gross sexual things or tried to engage in sexual conversation	6.4%*	2.8%	6.1%*	3.4%	2.0%	1.4%	1.1%	0.4%	2.8%*	0.7%	3.2%*	2.7%*
Transmitted offensive sexual remarks, stories, jokes, pictures, videos	5.2%*	2.0%	3.3%	2.1%	1.5%	0.6%	1.8%*	0.3%	2.3%*	0.6%	1.8%*	1.7%*
Asked to go out, get dinner, drinks, or have sex, despite refusal	5.0%*	2.9%	5.5%*	2.7%	1.6%	0.8%	1.6%	0.3%	2.0%	1.2%	2.8%*	1.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table B5-3: 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				Kauai			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=213	n=337	n=311	n=331	n=446	n=428	n=373	n=450	n=562	n=848	n=740	n=863	n=104	n=182	n=175	n=154
Current Academic Year	5.9%	3.7%	4.6%	4.0%	5.9%*	1.7%	4.4%	3.8%	4.9%*	2.3%	7.4%*	4.9%*	7.4%	2.3%	9.8%*	7.7%
Made sexual remarks, or insulting/offensive jokes or stories	4.7%	2.8%	3.2%	3.2%	5.1%*	1.3%	3.1%	3.1%	3.9%*	1.3%	6.5%*	4.5%*	6.7%*	1.1%	6.5%*	6.7%*
Made inappropriate comments regarding body, appearance, or sexual activity	4.3%	2.8%	4.0%	2.5%	5.3%	1.7%	3.9%	3.5%	4.8%*	1.1%	6.1%*	4.3%*	6.7%	1.7%	7.8%*	6.7%
Said crude or gross sexual things or tried to engage in sexual conversation	2.5%	1.7%	2.5%	1.8%	5.2%*	1.0%	3.0%	2.4%	2.2%*	0.6%	4.0%*	3.2%*	5.8%	1.1%	2.9%	5.7%
Transmitted offensive sexual remarks, stories, jokes, pictures, videos	2.5%	0.9%	1.4%	1.5%	4.0%	1.0%	1.4%	2.1%	2.0%	0.7%	2.5%*	2.0%	3.8%	0.6%	3.3%	4.0%
Asked to go out, get dinner, drinks, or have sex, despite refusal	1.4%	1.2%	1.7%	1.1%	2.9%	0.9%	2.2%	1.0%	1.9%	1.4%	3.7%*	1.8%	4.2%	1.3%	3.8%	4.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table B5-4: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Sexual Harassment During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year

	Leeward				Maui				Windward			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=501	n=897	n=738	n=851	n=248	n=347	n=343	n=365	n=144	n=321	n=234	n=291
Current Academic Year	3.6%	1.7%	4.6%*	3.3%	2.4%	1.9%	4.6%	3.0%	7.8%*	2.4%	9.8%*	7.2%*
Made sexual remarks, or insulting/offensive jokes or stories	3.2%	1.1%	2.9%*	3.3%*	1.7%	1.4%	3.9%	2.5%	6.0%*	0.4%	7.0%*	7.2%*
Made inappropriate comments regarding body, appearance, or sexual activity	2.8%	1.3%	3.5%*	2.5%	2.1%	1.4%	4.1%*	2.2%	5.6%*	1.0%	8.7%*	5.7%*
Said crude or gross sexual things or tried to engage in sexual conversation	1.5%	0.5%	2.4%*	1.7%	1.0%	1.0%	1.7%	1.9%	3.6%	-	6.4%	5.1%
Transmitted offensive sexual remarks, stories, jokes, pictures, videos	1.0%	0.2%	1.3%*	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%	3.8%	-	2.2%	3.3%
Asked to go out, get dinner, drinks, or have sex, despite refusal	1.8%	0.8%	2.3%*	1.3%	0.3%	0.8%	2.2%	1.9%	3.3%	2.5%	4.0%	3.2%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Sexual Harassment Behaviors by University-Associated Individuals

Sexual harassment behaviors were also identified for offenders associated with UH. The 2023 survey showed that for the UH overall, between 4.7 percent and 8.9 percent of survey participants reported that a UH-associated individual engaged in a particular type of sexual harassment at any time while they were enrolled. The highest prevalence across the 10 campuses was for inappropriate comments regarding the student’s appearance or sexual activity (8.9%), followed by offensive sexual remarks (8.3%). At UH Mānoa and UH Hilo, all sexually harassing behaviors showed statistically higher prevalence rates than for UH West O’ahu or the UH community college aggregate. More than 1 in 10 survey participants reported offensive sexual remarks or inappropriate personal comments by a university-associated individual at UH Mānoa and UH Hilo. Sexual harassment behaviors by university-associated individuals at UH West O’ahu and across the UH community college system was about half that of the largest four-year campuses.

Examination of the types of sexual harassment by university-associated individuals at each of the UH community colleges during 2023 showed that the two most frequent types of behaviors tended to be making sexual remarks or insulting/offensive jokes or stories and making inappropriate comments regarding body, appearance, or sexual activity. Kapi’olani had statistically significant higher prevalences of university-associated individuals making inappropriate comments regarding body, appearance, or sexual activity (6.4%) and asking one to go out, get dinner, drinks or having sex (4.3%) compared to the other community colleges. Kaua’i had statistically higher prevalences of four of the five sexually harassing behaviors by university-associated individuals (ranging from 5.3% to 10.6%) compared to the other community colleges, with the exception being transmitting offensive sexual remarks, stories, jokes, pictures, or videos.

Table B6-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Sexual Harassment from a University-Associated Individual At Any Time While Enrolled, by System and Campus – 2023					
	All UH Campuses	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O’ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=5398	n=2478	n=366	n=337	n=2217
Made sexual remarks, or insulting/offensive jokes or stories	8.3%	11.1%*	10.1%*	6.8%	5.1%
Made inappropriate comments regarding body, appearance, or sexual activity	8.9%	11.8%*	11.9%*	6.8%	5.4%
Said crude or gross sexual things or tried to engage in sexual conversation	6.0%	8.0%*	8.4%*	3.8%	3.6%
Transmitted offensive sexual remarks, stories, jokes, pictures, videos	4.7%	6.2%*	6.4%*	3.0%	3.0%
Asked to go out, get dinner, drinks, or have sex, despite refusal	5.4%	7.3%*	6.7%*	3.6%	3.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Table B6-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Sexual Harassment from a University-Associated Individual At Any Time While Enrolled, by UHCC Campus – 2023							
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=213	n=446	n=562	n=104	n=501	n=248	n=144
Made sexual remarks, or insulting/offensive jokes or stories	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	10.6%*	4.9%	2.3%	5.6%
Made inappropriate comments regarding body, appearance, or sexual activity	4.7%	5.3%	6.4%*	9.8%*	5.1%	2.4%	5.5%
Said crude or gross sexual things or tried to engage in sexual conversation	3.4%	5.2%	3.5%	8.1%*	2.8%	1.4%	2.6%
Transmitted offensive sexual remarks, stories, jokes, pictures, videos	2.6%	4.0%	3.4%	5.3%	2.4%	1.4%	2.6%
Asked to go out, get dinner, drinks, or have sex, despite refusal	1.8%	2.9%	4.3%*	7.3%*	3.0%	1.3%	4.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Factors Associated with Experiencing Sexual Harassment

The 2023 survey found that statistically significant risk factors for experiencing sexual harassment, either at any time enrolled or during the past year, include gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, residence, and club participation. Examination of gender identity shows that TGQN survey participants reported the highest significant rates of sexual harassment at any time while enrolled (26.1%) and current academic year (19.4%), followed by females (14.9% for any time while enrolled; 9.6% for current academic year), and those who declined to state their gender identity (11.2% for any time while enrolled). For sexual orientation, LGBN students had significantly higher rates of sexual harassment (23.2% at any time enrolled; 17.2% for the current year) compared to heterosexual students and students who declined to state their sexual orientation. Regarding ethnicity, there were significantly higher rates of sexual harassment for any time enrolled and the current year among Caucasians, Hawaiians, and Others compared to Japanese and Filipinos. During both time periods, those with disabilities were more than twice as likely to be sexually harassed in either time period compared to those without disabilities. Respondents living in campus housing were significantly more likely than those living elsewhere to experience sexual harassment. Respondents in particular types of clubs, including academic/honor clubs, community service/culture clubs, and fraternities/sororities, had significantly higher prevalences of sexual harassment experiences compared to those in athletics or other types of clubs.

Table B7-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2023												
	Gender Identity				Sexual Orientation			Ethnicity				
	Female	Male	TGQN	Decline	Hetero	LGBN	Decline	Caucasian	Hawaiian	Japanese	Filipino	Other
	n=2969	n=1998	n=225	n=206	n=3836	n=1176	n=219	n=1008	n=1134	n=335	n=777	n=2144
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	14.9%*	4.5%	26.1%*	11.2%*	8.0%	23.2%*	8.9%	16.8%*	10.0%*	9.5%	6.5%	11.6%*
Current Academic Year	9.6%*	4.0%	19.4%*	6.2%	5.0%	17.2%*	7.3%	12.5%*	6.7%*	5.3%	4.0%	8.0%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Table B7-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2023

	Disability		Residence			Club Participation				
	Yes n=378	No n=4846	Campus housing n=640	<15 Mins Walk n=705	>15 Mins Walk n=4053	Academic/ Honor n=1108	Athletics n=324	Community Service/ Culture n=937	Frats/ Sororities/ Social n=686	Other n=949
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	23.7%*	10.4%	19.9%*	12.8%	9.8%	16.3%*	17.6%	20.1%*	20.6%*	12.6%
Current Academic Year	17.3%*	7.1%	17.8%*	7.8%	6.2%	10.3%	13.1%	13.5%*	14.8%*	9.4%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

The 2023 survey also found that students’ education levels were significantly associated with sexual harassment. In particular, university undergraduates and graduate/professional students had significantly higher prevalences of sexual harassment at any time enrolled and during the current academic year compared to community college students. In addition, female sophomores, seniors, and graduate/professional students had significantly higher prevalences of sexual harassment at any time enrolled compared to freshman or juniors.

Table B7-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2023

	Education Level			Female Education Level				
	University Undergraduates n=2535	Graduate and Professional n=646	Community Colleges n=2217	Freshman n=757	Sophomore n=650	Junior n=486	Senior n=700	Grad Prof n=368
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	14.0%*	15.9%*	7.0%	10.8%	14.3%*	13.5%	18.5%*	19.5%*
Current Academic Year	10.1%*	8.5%*	4.9%	9.5%	11.0%	9.1%	8.8%	9.4%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Stratifying the 2023 education level variables by gender identity found that female undergraduates and graduate students had significantly higher prevalences of sexual harassment compared to female community college students during any time enrolled and during the current academic year. However, among males, there were no significant differences in prevalences of sexual harassment between undergraduates, graduate, and community college students at either time period. Although sexual harassment prevalence was high among all groups of TGQN students, during any time enrolled, it was particularly elevated among TGQN graduate students (44.5%) compared to undergraduates (27.2%) and community college students (18.2%). Among those who declined to state their gender identity, at any time enrolled, undergraduates had a significantly higher prevalence of sexual harassment (19.3%) compared to graduate students (12.5%) or community college students (6.8%).

Table B7-4: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2023

	Female			Male			TGQN			Decline		
	Under-grad	Grad+ Pro	Com Col									
	n=1466	n=368	n=1136	n=899	n=224	n=875	n=108	n=31	n=87	n=62	n=24	n=120
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	18.4%*	19.5%*	8.9%	5.0%	6.3%	3.4%	27.2%	44.5%*	18.2%	19.3%*	12.5%	6.8%
Current Academic Year	12.8%*	9.4%*	5.5%	4.8%	4.3%	3.2%	20.8%	28.0%	14.6%	6.3%	9.8%	5.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Number of Persons Who Sexually Harassed a Student

Any Time While Enrolled at UH

The 2023 survey found that, overall campuses at any time enrolled, slightly more than a third of those sexually harassed experienced this by one offender (38.8%), a third by two offenders (31.3%), and almost a third by three or more offenders (29.9%). The distribution of the number of sexual harassers varied significantly between the various schools. In particular, UH Mānoa (33.6%) and UH Hilo (38.3%) were significantly more likely to have three or more offenders compared to UH West O‘ahu (10.8%) and the UH community colleges (21.6%). In addition, one sexual harasser was significantly more likely at the UH community colleges (48.1%) compared to UH Mānoa (35.5%), UH Hilo (35.3%), and UH West O‘ahu (38.4%). Examination of individual UH community colleges found that both Hawai‘i (33.5%) and Leeward (27.6%) had significantly greater numbers of sexually harassed students with three or more offenders compared to Honolulu (21.8%) and Kapi‘olani (18.0%).

Table B8-1: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – With One or More Offenders, by System and Campus – 2023

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=608	n=376	n=49	n=29	n=155
1 offender	38.8%	35.5%	35.3%	38.4%	48.1%*
2 offenders	31.3%	30.9%	26.3%	50.8%*	30.3%
3 or more offenders	29.9%	33.6%*	38.3%*	10.8%	21.6%

	Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kapi‘olani	Kaua‘i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=16	n=26	n=44	NA	n=34	NA	NA
1 offender	34.1%	55.7%	47.4%		53.6%		
2 offenders	32.4%	22.5%	34.5%		18.7%		
3 or more offenders	33.5%*	21.8%	18.0%		27.6%*		

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Current Academic Year

During the 2023 survey, approximately a third of students experiencing sexual harassment overall the campuses during the past year had one sexual harasser (34.9%), two sexual harassers (32.0%), and three sexual harassers (33.0%). This pattern was somewhat similar during the 2021, 2019 and 2017 surveys.

No statistically significant differences were found in the number of sexual harassers across the four survey years in UH Mānoa, UH Hilo, UH West O‘ahu, and the community colleges taken together. Moreover, comparison of the number of sexual harassers during the four survey years in the individual UH community colleges found only one statistically significant difference. In particular, during 2021, Leeward had a significantly greater prevalence of having only one sexual harasser compared to the other survey years.

	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=419	n=280	n=506	n=359	n=258	n=169	n=265	n=183
1 offender	34.9%	34.6%	31.0%	33.4%	31.3%	28.3%	25.8%	30.1%
2 offenders	32.0%	30.6%	33.6%	33.0%	31.0%	31.1%	34.3%	34.3%
3 or more offenders	33.0%	34.8%	35.4%	33.6%	37.7%	40.6%	39.9%	35.6%
	UH Hilo				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=37	n=28	n=51	n=26	n=110	n=73	n=174	n=145
1 offender	30.9%	31.2%	29.0%	32.9%	45.5%	51.0%	39.8%	37.5%
2 offenders	29.5%	29.6%	32.0%	28.2%	32.0%	31.5%	33.5%	33.1%
3 or more offenders	39.7%	39.2%	39.0%	38.9%	22.5%	17.6%	26.7%	29.4%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
UH West O‘ahu is not shown due to small sample size.

	Honolulu				Kapi‘olani				Leeward			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=26	NA	n=16	n=17	n=28	n=19	n=55	n=43	n=18	n=15	n=34	n=28
1 offender	55.7%		37.6%	54.1%	47.5%	49.0%	37.6%	35.2%	42.5%	69.2%*	43.0%	27.3%
2 offenders	22.5%		29.1%	37.4%	40.4%	51.0%	33.6%	27.7%	10.5%	15.4%	23.1%	37.3%
3 or more offenders	21.8%		33.3%	8.5%	12.1%	-	28.8%	37.1%	47.0%	15.5%	33.9%	35.4%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to the small sample size.

Gender of Offenders

Any Time While Enrolled at UH

During 2023, the vast majority of sexual harassers at any time enrolled were male. This is true overall UH campuses (88.9%), and for UH Mānoa (92.3%), UH Hilo (89.3%), UH West O‘ahu (78.6%), and the UH community colleges taken together (82.3%). Comparison of the individual campuses did find that UH Mānoa had a significantly greater prevalence of male offenders (92.3%) than did UH Hilo (89.7%), UH West O‘ahu (78.6%), and the community colleges (82.3%). Moreover, the UH community colleges had a significant lower prevalence of female sexual harassers (24.2%) compared to UH Mānoa (13.7%), UH Hilo (16.4%), and UH West O‘ahu (25.7%). UH Hilo also had a significantly greater prevalence of harassers of other gender identifies (9.5%), compared to UH Mānoa, UH West O‘ahu, and the UH community colleges.

Analysis of the individual UH community colleges showed that males were the most common sexual harassers at any time enrolled at Hawai‘i (94.6%), Honolulu (68.9%), Kapi‘olani (82.0%), and Leeward (85.4%). In addition, there were no statistically significant differences between the various UH community colleges regarding the gender identities of sexual harassers.

Table B9-1: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Gender of Offenders by System and Campus – 2023

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges		
	n=608	n=376	n=49	n=29	n=155		
Male	88.9%	92.3%*	89.7%	78.6%	82.3%		
Female	17.2%	13.7%	16.4%	25.7%	24.2%*		
Other gender identity	4.1%	3.0%	9.5%*	12.1%	3.3%		
Don't know	2.2%	1.6%	0.7%	-	4.6%		
	Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kapi‘olani	Kaua‘i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=16	n=26	n=44	NA	n=34	NA	NA
Male	94.6%	68.9%	82.0%		85.4%		
Female	34.0%	20.1%	22.5%		20.2%		
Other gender identity	12.0%	-	-		3.0%		
Don't know	-	11.0%	4.5%		-		

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

Current Academic Year

Comparison of three survey years (2023, 2021 and 2019) on the gender identity of sexual harassers during the current academic year across all campuses found that males were consistently the most common sexual harassers (ranging from 87.8 percent to 93.0 percent over the years), followed by females (ranging from 19.6 percent to 23.1 percent over the years), persons of other genders (ranging from 2.6 percent to 4.8 percent over the years), and other persons (ranging from 1.1 percent to 2.9 percent over the years). The only statistically significant difference across the three survey years was that sexual harassers were more likely to be male in 2019 compared to the other two survey years.

Comparison of sexual harassers during the three survey years (2023, 2021 and 2019) for UH Mānoa, UH Hilo, UH West O‘ahu and the UH community colleges consistently found that males were the most common sexual harassers. The only statistically significant differences in the genders of sexual harassers across the years were that UH Mānoa had a greater percentage of sexual harassers who were male in 2019 and a greater percentage of sexual harassers of unknown gender identity in 2021 compared to the other years, and that the UH community colleges had a greater prevalence of male sexual harassers in 2019 compared to the other survey years.

Table B9-2: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Gender of Offenders by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa			UH Hilo			UH Community Colleges		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=419	n=280	n=506	n=258	n=169	n=265	n=37	n=28	n=51	n=110	n=73	n=174
Male	87.8%	88.3%	93.0%*	91.2%	88.6%	93.8%*	90.4%	91.7%	88.3%	80.6%	85.4%	94.6%*
Female	19.7%	19.6%	23.1%	15.0%	20.5%	20.1%	17.6%	22.3%	30.0%	27.8%	18.8%	25.1%
Other gender identity	4.8%	4.4%	2.6%	4.4%	3.4%	1.8%	7.1%	-	5.5%	3.9%	8.8%	2.3%
Don't know	1.9%	2.9%	1.1%	1.1%	3.9%*	0.7%	0.9%	-	1.6%	4.1%	1.4%	1.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. UH West O‘ahu is not shown due to small sample size.

Examination of the individual community colleges also found males to be the most prevalent sexual harassers for each of the three years, followed by females. In addition, there were no statistically significant differences in the genders of sexual harassers over the three survey years for any of the community colleges.

Table B9-3: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Gender of Offenders by UHCC Campus and Year

	Honolulu			Kapi‘olani			Leeward		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=26	NA	n=16	n=28	n=19	n=55	n=18	n=15	n=34
Male	68.9%		77.0%	78.4%	89.0%	100.%*	82.8%	79.3%	93.2%
Female	20.1%		57.1%	29.1%	-	17.7%	27.8%	20.7%	28.6%
Other gender identity	-		-	-	16.9%	5.1%	5.7%	-	3.4%
Don't know	11.0%		4.9%	3.2%	-	-	-	6.8%	2.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to the small sample size.

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 at any time since enrolled, approximately a third (30.4%) indicated that they had not experienced an incident during the current academic year. During the current year, 19.0 percent of those sexually harassed since enrolling experienced sexual harassment one time; 22.7 percent two times, 19.9 percent three to five times; 4.3 percent six to nine times, and 3.6 percent ten or more times.

There were a few statistically significant differences in the numbers of times students at the various campuses experienced sexual harassment during the current year given that they had experienced sexual harassment at some time during their enrollment. More specifically, students at UH West O‘ahu were significantly more likely not to experience any sexual harassment in the past year (47.1%) compared to students at UH Mānoa (30.9%), UH Hilo (23.9%), and the community colleges (28.3%). In addition, students at UH Mānoa (23.2%), UH Hilo (26.3%), and the UH community colleges (23.7%) were significantly more likely than students at UH West O‘ahu (5.6%) to experience sexual harassment twice in the current year. Finally, students at UH Mānoa (5.2%) were significantly more likely than students at UH Hilo (0.7%), and the community colleges (4.2%) to experience sexual harassment six to nine times during the current year.

There were no statistically significant differences between the individual UH community colleges on the numbers of times students experienced sexual harassment during the past year given that they had experienced sexual harassment at some time since enrolling.

Table B10-1: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants At Any Time While Enrolled Reporting Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by System and Campus – 2023

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=606	n=375	n=50	n=28	n=153
0 time	30.4%	30.9%	23.9%	47.1%*	28.3%
1 time	19.0%	18.6%	18.2%	26.5%	18.8%
2 times	22.7%	23.2%*	26.3%*	5.6%	23.7%*
3-5 times	19.9%	18.6%	29.0%	20.7%	19.9%
6-9 times	4.3%	5.2%*	0.7%	-	4.2%
10 or more times	3.6%	3.5%	1.9%	-	5.2%

	Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kapi‘olani	Kaua‘i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=16	n=26	n=42	NA	n=34	NA	NA
0 time	21.9%	-	34.7%		47.0%		
1 time	28.4%	24.7%	14.3%		12.6%		
2 times	16.7%	29.4%	28.9%		15.0%		
3-5 times	23.3%	23.3%	19.7%		16.2%		
6-9 times	-	9.1%	-		6.4%		
10 or more times	9.7%	13.4%	2.5%		2.7%		

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

Current Academic Year

Comparing information from all UH students on the 2023, 2021, 2019 and 2017 surveys regarding the number of times students were sexual harassed during the current year, given that they were sexually harassed at some time since enrolling, found multiple statistically significant differences over the years. During 2021 and 2019 there were significantly greater percentages of students who were not sexually harassed compared to the other two survey years. In addition, during 2023, 2019, and 2017, there were greater percentages of students experiencing one incident of sexual harassment compared to 2021. There were greater percentages of students experiencing two incidents of sexual harassment in 2023 and 2019 compared to the other years. Moreover, there were greater percentages of students experiencing three to five incidents of sexual harassment in 2023, 2019 and 2017 compared to 2021, and there were greater percentages of students experiencing sexual harassment ten or more times in 2017 compared to the other time points.

Comparisons of the number of incidents of sexual harassment over the years for each of the universities also found a great deal of variability. At UH Mānoa, 2021 and 2019 were statistically more likely to have no sexual harassment incidents compared to the other years; 2023 was significantly more likely to have one incident of sexual harassment compared to the other years; 2023 and 2017 were significantly more likely to have two incidents of sexual harassment compared to the other years; and 2023 was significantly more likely to have six to nine incidents of sexual harassment compared to the other years. At UH Hilo, 2021 and 2017 found significantly greater percentages of students with no incidents of sexual harassment compared to the other years, while 2023 had a significantly greater percentage of students sexually harassed twice compared to other years. At UH West O‘ahu, 2021 had a significantly greater percentage of students with no incidents of sexual harassment compared to the other years, while 2019 had significantly greater percentage of students with two incidents of sexual harassment compared to the other years. At the UH community colleges during 2021 there was a significantly higher percentage of no incidents of sexual harassment compared to the other years, while 2019 had a significantly higher percentage of students sexually harassed one time, 2019 and 2017 had significantly higher percentages of students sexually harassed three to five times, and 2019 had a significantly greater percentage of students sexually harassed six to nine times.

Comparing data from the four survey years from each of the UH community colleges also found statistically significant differences over the years in the number of times students were sexually harassed during the current year, given that they had been sexually harassed at some point during enrollment. In particular, at Kapi‘olani in 2021 there was a significantly greater percentage of students not experiencing sexual harassment during the current year; in 2017, there was a significantly lower percentage of students experiencing one incident of sexual harassment; in 2019 there was significantly higher percentage of students experiencing one incident of sexual harassment; and in 2023, there was a significantly greater percentage of students experiencing two incidents of sexual harassment in the current year compared to the other survey years. At Leeward, there were significantly greater percentages of students sexually harassed three to five times during 2019 and 2017 compared to the other survey years. At Maui, there was a significantly greater percentage of students sexually harassed twice during 2019 compared to the other survey years, and during 2017 there was a significantly greater percentage of students sexually harassed three to five times compared to the other survey years. At

Windward, there was a significantly greater percentage of students who were not sexually harassed during 2021 compared to 2019 and 2017.

Table B11-1: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled Reporting Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by System, Campus, and Year												
	ALL UH CAMPUSES								UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=606	n=612	n=800	n=558	n=375	n=347	n=429	n=278				
0 time	30.4%	54.0%*	36.7%*	35.7%	30.9%	50.9%*	38.1%*	34.4%				
1 time	19.0%*	13.3%	19.7%*	17.9%*	18.6%*	13.2%	17.4%	18.3%				
2 times	22.7%*	12.9%	18.0%*	16.2%	23.2%*	13.1%	20.2%*	20.4%*				
3-5 times	19.9%*	14.5%	19.6%*	21.1%*	18.6%	16.0%	19.6%	19.0%				
6-9 times	4.3%	2.7%	3.4%	3.5%	5.2%*	3.3%	2.5%	3.5%				
10 or more times	3.6%	2.5%	2.5%	5.6%*	3.5%	3.5%	2.3%	4.5%				
	UH Hilo				UH West O'ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=50	n=56	n=78	n=45	n=28	n=31	n=27	n=18	n=153	n=178	n=267	n=216
0 time	23.9%	48.3%*	34.9%	43.4%*	47.1%	70.2%*	43.5%	68.2%	28.3%	59.0%*	34.3%	33.0%
1 time	18.2%	13.2%	19.5%	14.7%	26.5%	15.7%	13.5%	18.6%	18.8%	13.1%	24.1%*	18.2%
2 times	26.3%*	14.2%	14.3%	13.9%	5.6%	-	26.6%*	2.3%	23.7%*	14.4%	14.8%	12.4%
3-5 times	29.0%	16.9%	22.6%	21.1%	20.7%	10.5%	11.8%	8.5%	19.9%	11.7%	19.6%*	24.9%*
6-9 times	0.7%	5.5%	4.3%	2.5%	-	3.6%	2.4%	2.3%	4.2%	0.6%	4.8%*	3.8%
10 or more times	1.9%	1.8%	4.5%	4.4%	-	-	2.1%	-	5.2%	1.2%	2.4%	7.7%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table B11-2: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year																
	Hawai'i				Honolulu				Kapi'olani				Leeward			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=16	n=22	n=25	n=17	n=26	n=20	n=32	n=25	n=42	n=54	n=78	n=64	n=34	n=30	n=55	n=47
0 time	21.9%	44.0%	41.9%	21.0%	-	63.5%	48.8%	31.4%	34.7%	64.2%*	29.7%	33.2%	47.0%	49.0%	39.1%	41.1%
1 time	28.4%	16.8%	33.5%	22.6%	24.7%	14.1%	14.7%	18.1%	14.3%	7.3%	30.3%*	23.9%*	12.6%	21.8%	19.3%	7.4%
2 times	16.7%	18.2%	14.3%	20.5%	29.4%	-	9.3%	11.5%	28.9%*	14.0%	11.2%	9.4%	15.0%	24.8%	14.7%	21.2%
3-5 times	23.3%	16.3%	10.3%	21.4%	23.3%	22.4%	5.3%	25.4%	19.7%	11.9%	26.0%	21.0%	16.2%	4.4%	18.5%*	22.4%*
6-9 times	-	4.7%	-	7.8%	9.1%	-	12.6%	-	-	-	1.5%	2.3%	6.4%	-	6.1%	2.8%
10 or more times	9.7%	-	-	6.8%	13.4%	-	9.3%	13.7%	2.5%	2.6%	1.3%	10.2%	2.7%	-	2.3%	5.2%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to the small sample size.

Sexual Harasser’s Relationship to Student Participant Experiencing Harassment

Any Time While Enrolled at UH

The 2023 survey found that, among all UH students who reported being sexually harassed at any time while enrolled, the sexual harasser was most frequently someone they knew. This included a friend, acquaintance, or classmate (62.7%), someone with whom they were currently or previously in an intimate relationship with (21.8%), a teacher, counselor, or academic adviser (14.2%), a co-worker (7.3%), a boss/supervisor (4.2%), or someone else (5.4%). Only 37.4 percent of the sexual harassers were strangers.

Although somewhat similar patterns were seen at UH Mānoa, UH Hilo, UH West O‘ahu, and the community colleges taken together, there were a few differences between these groups. UH Hilo had a significantly greater percentage of sexual harassers who were friends, acquaintances, or classmates compared to the other campuses; while UH Mānoa had a significantly greater percentage of sexual harassers who were strangers compared to the other campuses.

The pattern seen overall the schools was quite similar among the individual UH community colleges, with persons known to the students being the most frequent sexual harassers, especially friends, acquaintances, or classmates. Strangers were not as likely to be sexual harassers.

Table B12-1: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=607	n=376	n=50	n=29	n=153
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	62.7%	59.4%	71.5%*	61.0%	68.1%
Stranger	37.4%	42.7%*	32.8%	31.8%	26.8%
Intimate (Net)	21.8%	21.2%	24.8%	18.0%	23.1%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	12.4%	13.1%	13.3%	15.9%	9.9%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	9.4%	8.1%	11.5%	2.1%	13.2%*
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	14.2%	14.2%	17.1%	18.7%	12.5%
Co-worker	7.3%	6.0%	9.9%	10.0%	9.3%
Boss or supervisor	4.2%	4.6%	6.4%	-	3.3%
Other	5.4%	4.4%	8.0%	2.4%	7.8%
Don't know	2.1%	2.4%	-	2.4%	2.0%

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

Table B12-2: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by UHCC Campus

	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=16	n=26	n=42	NA	n=34	NA	NA
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	79.8%	71.1%	67.0%		69.5%		
Stranger	27.9%	6.5%	23.2%		38.2%		
Intimate (Net)	22.7%	39.9%	22.0%		23.0%		
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	11.4%	11.0%	7.6%		11.9%		
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	11.4%	28.9%	14.4%		11.1%		
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	22.5%	-	7.1%		17.5%		
Co-worker	8.8%	9.1%	11.8%		8.7%		
Boss or supervisor	4.7%	9.1%	2.1%		2.8%		
Other	9.7%	-	12.0%		8.9%		
Don't know	-	-	-		-		

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

Current Academic Year

Examining the current year relationships of the sexual harassers over the four surveys among all UH campuses found that although friends, acquaintances, or classmates were continuously the most common sexual harassers, this percentage dropped slightly over the four survey years, decreasing from 68.7 percent in 2017 to 63.2 percent in 2023. Sexual harassers were significantly more likely to be intimate partners during 2021 and 2023 compared to the earlier survey years, while sexual harassers were significantly more likely to be teachers during 2017 and 2021, and sexual harassers were significantly more likely to be co-workers in 2017.

There were a few statistically significant differences over the four survey years when data from the various campuses were analyzed. At UH Mānoa, although the most common sexual harassers over the four surveys were friends, acquaintances, or classmates, this percentage was statistically elevated during the 2019 survey, and sexual harassers were more likely to be strangers in 2023 compared to the previous survey years. In addition, sexual harassers were more likely to be intimate partners in 2021 compared to the other survey years, and they were more likely to be teachers, counselors, or academic administrators in 2021 and 2017 compared to the other survey years. At the UH community colleges, sexual harassers were significantly more likely to be strangers in 2019, intimate partners in 2023, and teachers, counselors, or academic advisors in 2017.

Table B12-3: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by UH System, Campus, and Year								
	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=420	n=278	n=507	n=358	n=258	n=170	n=265	n=182
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	63.2%	66.4%	66.9%	68.7%	60.2%	65.1%	68.5%*	68.4%
Stranger	41.0%	33.9%	36.4%	37.3%	49.6%*	38.5%	36.1%	37.7%
Intimate (Net)	17.6%*	17.4%*	11.7%	9.0%	18.3%	21.3%*	14.3%	13.9%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	11.7%*	12.6%*	8.5%	7.1%	12.7%	17.0%*	10.5%	10.4%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	9.7%*	9.6%*	4.9%	3.9%	8.2%	10.5%	6.3%	6.4%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	10.9%	16.0%*	10.4%	19.3%*	10.6%	16.6%*	10.0%	16.3%*
Co-worker	6.7%	8.1%	8.1%	11.2%*	5.6%	10.2%	7.9%	16.1%*
Boss or supervisor	4.1%	5.0%	4.3%	-	4.4%	5.5%	6.1%	-
Other	6.2%	8.0%	7.1%	7.0%	4.7%	8.6%	4.9%	6.7%
Don't know	1.6%	1.8%	0.8%	2.8%*	1.7%	2.2%	0.5%	3.2%*

Table B12-4: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by Campus, and Year								
	UH Hilo				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=38	n=28	n=51	n=26	n=110	n=71	n=175	n=145
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	74.1%	63.5%	68.6%	81.1%	64.5%	68.5%	63.2%	66.4%
Stranger	35.7%	32.0%	33.7%	44.7%	24.0%	26.8%	37.7%*	36.5%
Intimate (Net)	16.8%	22.4%	11.7%	9.7%	16.2%*	7.2%	8.1%	2.7%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	13.3%	9.8%	8.6%	7.6%	8.2%	4.5%	5.6%	2.7%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	10.7%	15.7%	6.9%	7.3%	14.1%*	5.5%	2.5%	-
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	8.1%	11.9%	15.8%	15.3%	11.0%	14.6%	10.0%	23.2%*
Co-worker	6.8%	8.3%	8.7%	13.4%	9.9%	3.8%	8.9%	4.6%
Boss or supervisor	6.4%	10.0%	3.1%	-	2.9%	2.4%	2.3%	-
Other	10.5%	6.0%	8.7%	9.8%	8.4%	8.3%	9.0%	7.1%
Don't know	-	1.0%	2.6%	-	2.0%	1.4%	0.7%	3.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. UH West O'ahu is not shown due to small sample size.

At the individual UH community colleges there were no statistically significant differences in the sexual harasser’s relationship to the student across the four survey years. But it must be kept in mind that the sample sizes are quite small in many of these groups so statistical power is somewhat limited.

Among B12-5: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by UHCC and Year												
	Honolulu				Kapi’olani				Leeward			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=26	NA	n=16	n=17	n=28	n=19	n=55	n=43	n=18	NA	n=34	n=28
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	71.1%		49.6%	66.5%	59.2%	49.2%	66.4%	57.5%	63.6%		59.2%	62.5%
Stranger	6.5%		45.3%	25.3%	17.9%	46.1%	39.3%	33.3%	36.4%		50.7%	44.1%
Intimate (Net)	28.9%		-	-	22.4%	6.2%	10.1%	3.7%	11.3%		8.7%	-
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	11.0%		-	-	7.9%	6.2%	8.2%	3.7%	11.3%		5.9%	-
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	28.9%		-	-	18.4%	-	2.0%	-	5.2%		2.7%	-
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	-		8.3%	-	7.7%	5.9%	12.6%	38.0%*	26.8%		5.0%	24.3%
Co-worker	9.1%		18.2%	-	18.1%	-	18.2%	9.1%	6.1%		5.7%	-
Boss or supervisor	9.1%		5.4%	-	-	-	2.9%	-	-		2.0%	-
Other	-		22.1%	8.2%	15.1%	12.6%	8.5%	4.0%	11.5%		2.2%	7.7%
Don’t know	-		-	-	-	-	-	3.8%	-		-	-

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to the small sample size.

Relationship of Influence or Control by Offender

The 2023 survey found that 56.2 percent of students’ overall campuses, who had been sexually harassed at any time while enrolled, reported being influenced/controlled by the sexual harasser. The domains of influence/control included everyday activities (27%), academic/professional career (25.5%), popularity/social standing (20.8%), relationships with family/friends (16.1%), other types of influence/control (13.1%), and finances (3.2%). Somewhat similar patterns were seen across the individual campuses, however, there were some significant differences between campuses. For example, UH Mānoa, UH Hilo, and UH community college students reported more influence/control in everyday activities compared to UH West O‘ahu. UH Hilo students reported more influence/control in their academic or professional careers, than did students at other campuses. Students at UH Mānoa, UH Hilo, and the UH community colleges reported more other types of influence/control than did students at UH West O‘ahu. There was a statistically significant difference between the percentage of students at UH Mānoa vs. the other campuses who reported that the sexual harassers did not have any influence or control over them.

Table B13-1: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by System, By Campus

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=600	n=371	n=48	n=29	n=152
Any type of influence/control (Net)	56.2%	57.6%	62.0%	45.2%	52.9%
Everyday activities	27.0%	28.6%*	33.6%*	9.8%	24.4%*
Academic or professional career	25.5%	23.2%	38.1%*	20.2%	28.2%
Finances	3.2%	1.7%	2.6%	5.0%	6.5%*
Popularity/social standing	20.8%	20.5%	23.4%	10.6%	22.8%
Relationship with family and/or friends	16.1%	16.0%	20.8%	14.3%	15.4%
Other type of influence or control	13.1%	13.0%*	18.5%*	3.7%	13.3%*
No influence or control over any of the above	33.1%	33.5%*	22.4%	38.6%	34.3%
I do not know	12.2%	10.6%	17.1%	16.2%	13.8%

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

Analysis of responses from students in the individual UH community colleges showed that Hawai‘i, Honolulu, and Leeward had significantly higher percentages of students reporting that the sexual harasser influenced/controlled them compared to Kapi‘olani. Moreover, Honolulu had a higher percentage of students reporting control over everyday activities compared to students in the other community colleges.

Table B13-2: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus

	Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kapi‘olani	Kaua‘i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=15	n=26	n=42	NA	n=34	NA	NA
Any type of influence/control (Net)	63.2%*	75.4%*	44.5%		56.3%*		
Everyday activities	25.6%	53.6%*	14.6%		21.0%		
Academic or professional career	23.8%	42.6%	26.7%		25.0%		
Finances	-	20.1%	7.0%		2.7%		
Popularity/social standing	28.7%	51.7%*	19.7%		12.4%		
Relationship with family and/or friends	16.0%	6.8%	19.4%		20.4%		
Other type of influence or control	17.2%	32.8%	7.8%		9.6%		
No influence or control over any of the above	23.5%	24.6%	38.9%		34.1%		
I do not know	19.1%	-	16.7%		9.6%		

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

Current Academic Year

The 2023, 2021, and 2019 surveys examined the sexual harasser’s influence/control among students sexually harassed during the current year. Comparison of findings for these three survey years over all UH campuses found only two statistically significant differences over time. In particular, there was an elevated prevalence of influence/control in the domain of academic/professional development in 2021, and there was an elevated prevalence of influence/control in the domain of popularity/social standing for 2023.

Analysis of findings from each of the campuses found few statistically significant differences over time. At UH Mānoa, there was a higher prevalence of influence/control regarding academic/professional careers in 2021, a higher prevalence regarding finances in 2021, and an elevated prevalence of influence/control in popularity/social standing in 2023. At UH Hilo, there was a statistically significant elevation of any type of influence/control in 2021 compared to the other two years, and there was an elevation of influence/control of some other type in 2023 compared to the other two years. At the UH community colleges, the prevalence of influence/control in the domain of popularity/social standing was elevated in 2023 compared to the other two years.

Examination of the types of influence/control by sexual harassers over the years at the individual community colleges found statistically significant differences only at Kapi'olani. In particular, there were greater percentages of sexual harassers with academic/professional influence/control in 2023 and 2019 compared to 2021.

Table B13-3: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=414	n=279	n=502	n=255	n=169	n=264
Any type of influence/control (Net)	57.5%	59.6%	54.2%	58.2%	59.3%	56.1%
Everyday activities	28.5%	26.3%	26.6%	28.8%	29.5%	30.6%
Academic or professional career	24.1%	29.7%*	22.9%	21.2%	30.5%*	22.2%
Finances	2.9%	3.1%	3.1%	1.5%	4.9%*	3.3%
Popularity/social standing	22.8%*	17.7%	15.0%	21.3%*	18.4%	14.5%
Relationship with family and/or friends	17.3%	20.8%	15.4%	17.4%	19.8%	15.6%
Other type of influence or control	14.9%	13.4%	12.0%	14.4%	15.3%	11.6%
No influence or control over any of the above	28.9%	30.6%	33.8%	31.1%	30.6%	33.0%
I do not know	14.4%	12.0%	11.9%	11.7%	12.5%	10.9%

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

Table B13-4: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by Campus, and Year

	UH Hilo			UH West O'ahu			UH Community Colleges		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=37	n=28	n=51	n=15	NA	n=15	n=108	n=72	n=172
Any type of influence/control (Net)	60.6%	76.1%*	56.9%	60.2%		53.8%	54.3%	52.2%	50.5%
Everyday activities	34.9%	34.0%	28.4%	19.3%		8.5%	27.0%	15.1%	21.6%
Academic or professional career	33.1%	26.3%	25.8%	15.1%		13.4%	29.2%	27.6%	24.1%
Finances	1.4%	1.6%	0.9%	9.8%		8.5%	5.8%	-	2.9%
Popularity/social standing	22.1%	17.0%	12.7%	20.8%		33.1%	26.9%*	13.3%	14.9%
Relationship with family and/or friends	22.6%	29.2%	24.6%	24.2%		25.3%	14.3%	17.3%	11.7%
Other type of influence or control	21.3%*	16.5%	9.3%	7.3%		13.4%	14.8%	5.7%	13.3%
No influence or control over any of the above	22.2%	17.1%	32.2%	12.5%		39.6%	28.2%	36.2%	35.1%
I do not know	18.2%	6.8%	10.9%	27.3%		6.6%	17.6%	14.4%	14.3%

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

Table B13-4: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus and Year									
	Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Leeward		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=26	NA	n=15	n=27	n=19	n=54	n=18	NA	n=34
Any type of influence/control (Net)	75.4%		64.6%	51.0%	41.9%	53.3%	58.4%		53.6%
Everyday	53.6%		35.7%	19.3%	35.4%	22.5%	23.0%		25.7%
Academic or professional	42.6%		40.3%	35.2%*	6.5%	27.5%*	26.7%		18.0%
Finances	20.1%		13.2%	-	-	2.4%	5.2%		-
Popularity/social standing	51.7%		22.2%	23.0%	6.8%	14.2%	17.2%		14.5%
Relationship with family and/or friends	6.8%		36.5%	26.9%	6.8%	7.3%	17.4%		8.9%
Other type of influence or	32.8%		16.7%	-	-	12.9%	12.8%		15.8%
No influence or control over any of the above	24.6%		30.5%	26.0%	35.9%	30.9%	29.4%		33.6%
I do not know	-		4.8%	23.0%	22.2%	15.8%	12.2%		12.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to the small sample size.

Consequences of Sexual Harassment Experiences

Any Time While Enrolled at UH

Sexual harassment resulted in multiple types of harmful consequences for UH students. Among all UH students who reported being sexually harassed at any time since enrolled, 67.1 percent reported adverse emotional/mental health consequences, 37.5 percent reported adverse academic/professional consequences, 35.6 percent reported adverse social consequences, 35.4 percent reported a hostile environment, 13.9 percent reported adverse physical health consequences, and 10.9 percent reported other types of adverse consequences.

Comparison of campuses did not find any statistically significant differences between UH Mānoa, UH Hilo, UH West O‘ahu, and the community colleges in terms of the percentage of sexually harassed students who experienced adverse emotional/mental health, hostile environment, or physical health consequences because of the harassment. However, a greater percentage of those sexually harassed at UH Hilo experienced adverse academic/professional and social consequences of sexual harassment compared to students on the other campuses.

Comparison of the individual UH community colleges found no statistically significant differences in the percentage of sexually harassed students experiencing adverse academic/professional, social, hostile environment, or physical health consequences related to the harassment. However, a greater percentage of those sexually harassed at Leeward had adverse emotional/mental health consequences compared to the students at the other UH community colleges.

Table B14-1: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UH System and Campus – 2023

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O’ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=613	n=379	n=50	n=30	n=155
HAD CONSEQUENCES (NET)	100%				
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	67.1%	70.2%	68.0%	53.0%	62.2%
Felt helpless and hopeless	28.1%	28.6%*	29.5%*	8.7%	30.2%*
Loss of interest in daily activities	27.8%	26.7%	38.4%*	20.6%	28.6%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	27.4%	28.3%	25.6%	19.4%	27.2%
Felt numb/detached	25.3%	25.5%	33.9%*	15.6%	23.9%
Nightmares/trouble sleeping	18.6%	18.7%*	27.2%*	6.1%	18.2%*
Felt like hurting myself	9.3%	8.2%	17.6%*	-	11.3%
Thought about suicide	7.4%	6.0%	15.2%*	1.7%	9.3%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	37.5%	34.6%	49.6%*	26.0%	43.1%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments, or exams	27.5%	26.0%	39.2%*	15.7%	29.9%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	15.9%	13.4%	21.7%	10.5%	21.1%
Thought about dropping out of school	14.9%	12.4%	19.4%	8.8%	20.8%*
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exams	13.8%	12.6%	15.5%	3.5%	18.5%*
Dropped classes	6.7%	4.9%	13.4%*	1.7%	10.0%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	35.6%	34.5%	47.1%*	28.3%	36.0%
Withdrew from/afraid of people	20.6%	18.6%	29.6%*	12.7%	24.2%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	19.8%	18.0%	28.1%*	14.5%	22.6%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities (e.g., sports/clubs)	12.9%	11.0%	22.8%*	9.4%	15.0%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	9.6%	7.3%	16.5%*	17.1%	11.5%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	35.4%	32.8%	37.7%	40.8%	40.2%
Changed where I went	16.0%	13.9%	20.4%	18.1%	19.3%
Changed daily routines	15.4%	13.9%	20.1%	15.0%	17.6%
Fearful for my safety	12.2%	11.9%	11.9%	7.9%	13.9%
Changed living quarters	3.5%	2.6%	11.6%*	5.3%	2.7%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	13.9%	13.2%	20.5%	14.4%	13.2%
Eating problems/disorders	7.9%	7.8%	9.2%	4.4%	8.4%
Headaches/stomach aches	6.0%	5.3%	9.5%	4.4%	6.6%
Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol, or substances	4.9%	4.6%	7.0%	-	5.8%
Needed to seek medical attention/health care	3.1%	2.8%	4.0%	-	4.1%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	2.0%	1.7%	6.2%	-	1.5%
Broken bones	0.8%	-	-	5.8%	2.0%
Head trauma (e.g., Concussion)	0.6%	0.6%	1.6%	-	0.5%
Chipped or knocked out teeth	0.2%	-	1.0%	-	0.5%
OTHER	10.9%	11.2%	16.0%	16.5%	7.7%

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

Table B14-2: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus – 2023

	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=16	n=26	n=44	NA	n=34	NA	NA
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	50.7%	54.0%	54.5%		78.0%*		
Felt helpless and hopeless	22.8%	33.4%	25.1%		37.2%		
Loss of interest in daily activities	28.8%	29.4%	20.4%		41.2%		
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	33.2%	29.0%	23.6%		28.7%		
Felt numb/detached	27.8%	13.7%	14.0%		37.5%*		
Nightmares/trouble sleeping	22.0%	29.0%	7.1%		22.5%		
Felt like hurting myself	17.1%	15.6%	4.8%		12.9%		
Thought about suicide	17.1%	9.1%	2.1%		12.4%		
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	39.8%	52.7%	38.8%		48.0%		
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments, or exams	27.8%	46.9%	22.2%		36.6%		
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	22.8%	26.9%	21.2%		22.4%		
Thought about dropping out of school	10.5%	33.4%	16.6%		22.4%		
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exams	22.8%	33.4%	12.4%		21.4%		
Dropped classes	17.0%	11.0%	2.3%		9.0%		
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	49.4%	44.2%	36.8%		22.4%		
Withdrew from/afraid of people	33.3%	44.2%	18.6%		19.6%		
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	21.2%	37.7%	22.3%		18.7%		
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, (e.g., sports/clubs)	9.7%	26.6%	22.7%*		3.5%		
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	10.8%	26.6%	11.3%		6.7%		
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	38.2%	40.1%	36.1%		40.9%		
Changed where I went	15.2%	33.2%	13.0%		24.9%		
Changed daily routines	22.5%	33.2%	11.3%		9.7%		
Fearful for my safety	10.5%	22.8%	11.4%		18.2%		
Changed living quarters	4.7%	-	2.3%		2.3%		
PHYSICAL HEALTH	11.4%	9.1%	15.5%		8.4%		
Eating problems/disorders	11.4%	9.1%	4.7%		3.3%		
Headaches/stomach aches	11.4%	9.1%	2.3%		3.3%		
Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol, or substances	11.4%	9.1%	4.3%		3.3%		
Needed to seek medical attention/health care	4.7%	9.1%	2.0%		-		
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	4.7%	-	2.0%		-		
Broken bones	-	9.1%	-		-		
Head trauma (e.g., Concussion)	-	-	-		-		
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	-	-		-		
OTHER	16.4%	7.4%	9.2%		3.0%		

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Question was added to the survey in 2019.

Current Academic Year

High percentages of students sexually harassed during the past year at all UH campuses experienced adverse consequences. There were no statistically significant differences in the percentages of these students who experienced adverse consequences in the domains of academic/professional life, hostile environment, social conditions, or physical health. However, during 2023 and 2021, there were significantly higher percentages of sexually harassed students who reported emotional/mental health consequences of sexual harassment compared to those sexually harassed in 2019.

Comparing the adverse consequences of sexual harassment during the past year across the various campuses found that UH Mānoa had significantly more emotional/mental health and physical health consequences during 2021 compared to 2023 or 2019. In addition, UH Hilo had a significantly elevated prevalence of emotional/mental health consequences in 2023 compared to 2021 and 2019. UH West O‘ahu had a significantly higher prevalence of social consequences during 2019 than in 2023, and UH community colleges had a significantly higher percentage of those experiencing a hostile environment in 2023 compared to 2021 and 2019.

Many of the students who were sexually harassed during the past year at each of the UH community colleges experienced adverse consequences during 2023, 2021, and 2019. However, there were no statistically significant differences across the years at any of the community colleges in the percentages of students experiencing adverse consequences in the academic/professional, hostile environment, social, or physical health domains. However, Leeward experienced a higher prevalence of emotional/mental health consequences from sexual harassment in 2013 compared to the other survey years.

Table B14-3: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by UH System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=421	n=281	n=507	n=259	n=170	n=265
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	67.9%*	67.8%*	60.7%	71.3%	74.8%*	65.1%
Felt helpless and hopeless	28.3%	26.9%	30.5%	28.9%	30.6%	33.0%
Loss of interest in daily activities	28.3%	26.2%	29.7%	27.8%	28.7%	32.8%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	27.3%	30.8%	29.7%	28.5%	36.2%	33.2%
Felt numb/detached	27.1%	28.5%	26.7%	27.2%	34.5%	28.6%
Nightmares/trouble sleeping	19.5%	20.4%	22.6%	18.9%	23.7%	23.3%
Felt like hurting myself	10.6%	10.5%	9.7%	9.5%	10.7%	10.2%
Thought about suicide	8.1%	10.5%	10.5%	6.7%	11.3%	9.8%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	37.1%	38.2%	34.9%	34.9%	36.9%	33.4%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments, or exams	29.1%	25.7%	28.8%	28.2%	26.8%	29.4%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	16.9%*	14.4%	12.2%	15.6%	14.5%	12.9%
Thought about dropping out of school	15.4%	13.2%	13.5%	12.9%	13.1%	12.2%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exams	15.4%	13.5%	11.4%	14.7%	14.6%	10.6%
Dropped classes	6.3%	5.8%	4.8%	5.5%	5.1%	3.0%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	37.0%	35.8%	38.5%	34.9%	40.7%	39.6%
Changed where I went	17.0%	18.1%	24.9%*	13.9%	20.4%	25.7%*
Changed daily routines	16.0%	17.4%	21.1%	13.7%	19.4%	23.9%*
Fearful for my safety	12.4%	14.4%	15.9%	11.0%	15.0%	20.4%*
Changed living quarters	3.3%	4.4%	2.9%	2.6%	3.0%	4.0%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	35.6%	37.3%	36.7%	34.8%	41.0%	38.2%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	21.3%	22.3%	24.5%	19.2%	24.6%	25.2%
Withdrew from/afraid of people	21.2%	18.7%	19.8%	18.1%	20.0%	21.8%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities (e.g., sports/clubs)	13.2%	12.1%	15.1%	10.6%	14.2%	17.6%*
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	9.5%	6.4%	10.2%*	7.4%	6.1%	11.0%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	12.8%	14.6%	11.3%	14.0%	18.8%*	11.1%
Eating problems/disorders	8.5%	7.7%	6.3%	9.2%	9.6%	6.7%
Headaches/stomach aches	6.6%	7.2%	5.1%	6.1%	9.5%	4.7%
Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol, or substances	5.4%	4.9%	3.5%	5.0%	5.7%	4.6%
Needed to seek medical attention/health care	3.1%	3.3%	2.5%	3.4%	3.7%	3.0%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	2.3%	1.2%	2.0%	2.5%	1.4%	1.8%
Broken bones	0.6%	-	-	-	-	-
Head trauma (e.g., Concussion)	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%
Chipped or knocked out teeth	0.1%	-	0.2%	-	-	-
OTHER	11.8%	12.6%	12.7%	11.4%	10.3%	11.4%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Question was added to the survey in 2019.

Table B14-4: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by UH System, Campus, and Year

	UH Hilo			UH West O'ahu			UH Community Colleges		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=38	n=29	n=51	n=15	NA	n=15	n=110	n=73	n=175
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	70.6%*	67.4%	54.1%	62.0%		41.7%	59.7%	53.4%	57.6%
Felt helpless and hopeless	31.7%	28.2%	22.6%	8.7%		19.6%	28.2%	16.7%	29.9%*
Loss of interest in daily activities	42.9%*	31.4%	21.6%	20.1%		28.4%	25.4%	16.8%	27.4%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	29.4%	29.0%	25.4%	25.9%		28.6%	23.9%	16.5%	25.7%
Felt numb/detached	38.3%*	22.9%	20.1%	22.5%		28.6%	23.4%	15.2%	25.6%
Nightmares/trouble sleeping	31.0%	20.2%	22.5%	8.7%		-	18.2%	11.2%	23.5%*
Felt like hurting myself	18.5%*	10.1%	7.5%	-		-	12.0%	7.3%	10.4%
Thought about suicide	14.0%	8.7%	8.7%	3.4%		-	10.1%	6.3%	13.0%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	48.0%	46.0%	33.7%	16.6%		25.4%	41.1%	36.2%	38.4%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments, or exams	38.1%	34.0%	30.2%	12.2%		22.0%	30.5%	18.2%	28.2%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	23.5%	22.4%	15.0%	12.2%		-	18.5%	8.6%	11.3%
Thought about dropping out of school	18.1%	15.4%	8.1%	8.7%		3.4%	21.3%	10.1%	18.0%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exams	14.4%	18.8%	10.4%	3.4%		-	19.0%*	6.3%	13.8%
Dropped classes	9.9%	4.6%	8.0%	3.4%		-	7.4%	4.2%	7.2%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	33.5%	35.6%	40.4%	56.2%		50.5%	40.6%*	22.9%	35.3%
Changed where I went	21.9%	27.0%	23.2%	27.4%		20.3%	21.3%*	7.9%	24.7%*
Changed daily routines	21.6%	19.6%	18.1%	30.1%		17.3%	17.7%	9.4%	18.0%
Fearful for my safety	12.4%	20.7%	12.3%	15.9%		13.2%	15.3%	6.9%	10.5%
Changed living quarters	11.4%*	13.1%*	3.3%	10.7%		-	1.4%	1.8%	1.4%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	46.9%	29.2%	43.9%	18.7%		53.4%*	35.9%	30.7%	31.1%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	32.1%	21.5%	34.3%	18.7%		32.9%	23.1%	15.1%	19.8%
Withdrew from/afraid of people	35.6%*	18.7%	18.2%	15.3%		23.8%	24.2%	12.7%	17.1%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities (e.g., sports/clubs)	25.3%*	10.6%	14.0%	10.0%		25.2%	15.6%*	4.2%	10.6%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	15.8%*	5.4%	10.4%	15.3%		25.7%	11.5%	3.8%	7.7%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	19.6%	16.2%	12.4%	8.7%		-	8.1%	6.0%	12.3%
Eating problems/disorders	7.4%	5.9%	5.4%	8.7%		-	7.1%	4.9%	6.5%
Headaches/stomach aches	10.5%*	1.9%	6.7%	8.7%		-	6.4%	4.9%	5.9%
Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol, or substances	9.2%	9.3%	1.8%	-		-	5.6%	1.8%	2.7%
Needed to seek medical attention/health care	3.2%	6.0%	2.8%	-		-	2.9%	1.8%	1.9%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	6.1%	-	3.6%	-		-	0.7%	1.5%	2.0%
Broken bones	-	-	-	-		-	2.2%	-	-
Head trauma (e.g., Concussion)	-	-	0.8%	-		-	-	1.5%	0.6%
Chipped or knocked out teeth	1.3%	-	-	-		-	-	-	0.6%
OTHER	15.7%	12.1%	13.6%	22.2%		11.7%	10.2%	17.0%	14.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Question was added to the survey in 2019.

Table B14-5: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus and Year

	Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Leeward		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=26	NA	n=16	n=28	n=19	n=55	n=18	n=15	n=34
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	54.0%		58.7%	48.6%	46.2%	55.1%	82.1%*	51.9%	54.9%
Felt helpless and hopeless	33.4%		45.6%	18.5%	18.8%	27.1%	47.8%*	8.6%	13.1%
Loss of interest in daily activities	29.4%		32.5%	10.9%	12.3%	17.6%	47.7%	15.5%	21.0%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	29.0%		13.5%	15.3%	12.3%	24.3%	37.2%	16.0%	28.0%
Felt numb/detached	13.7%		23.9%	12.0%	18.8%	22.9%	47.0%*	8.6%	20.9%
Nightmares/trouble sleeping	29.0%		23.6%	4.4%	12.3%	23.2%*	29.9%	8.6%	17.5%
Felt like hurting myself	15.6%		4.9%	7.7%	5.9%	7.7%	18.3%	-	9.6%
Thought about suicide	9.1%		4.9%	3.3%	5.9%	7.7%	23.5%	8.6%	13.7%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	52.7%		48.5%	37.6%	20.2%	37.0%	45.7%	38.1%	28.8%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments, or exams	46.9%		38.9%	22.6%	6.4%	28.0%*	45.7%	31.3%	24.2%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	26.9%		12.0%	15.3%	6.4%	12.3%	25.1%	8.6%	13.1%
Thought about dropping out of school	33.4%		23.4%	15.3%	6.4%	18.4%	25.1%	8.6%	17.3%
Missed assignment deadlines or	33.4%		23.7%	12.0%	-	13.1%	28.4%	8.6%	13.5%
Dropped classes	11.0%		3.9%	-	-	8.0%	4.3%	-	5.9%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	40.1%		39.3%	40.2%	27.4%	43.4%	34.7%	15.5%	32.5%
Changed where I went	33.2%		24.7%	14.3%	12.3%	32.8%	30.4%	8.6%	30.2%
Changed daily routines	33.2%		18.5%	7.2%	12.3%	23.7%	6.1%	8.6%	7.2%
Fearful for my safety	22.8%		9.2%	18.1%	14.3%	14.6%	18.2%	8.6%	4.2%
Changed living quarters	-		4.7%	-	-	-	4.3%	-	-
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	44.2%		52.3%	32.8%	45.6%	27.1%	23.4%	33.0%	35.3%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	37.7%		47.1%	21.4%	17.4%	19.0%	16.4%	17.6%	20.1%
Withdrew from/afraid of people	44.2%		28.5%	12.0%	14.1%	15.9%	18.2%	17.6%	19.0%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities (e.g., Sports/clubs)	26.6%		18.4%	21.8%	-	9.8%	-	-	8.5%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	26.6%		9.3%	11.0%	7.6%	7.0%	-	-	6.8%
PHYSICAL	9.1%		17.5%	3.8%	5.9%	10.4%	6.1%	-	7.3%
Eating problems/disorders	9.1%		-	-	5.9%	4.5%	6.1%	-	4.0%
Headaches/stomach aches	9.1%		17.5%	-	5.9%	6.4%	6.1%	-	-
Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol, or substances	9.1%		-	-	-	-	6.1%	-	-
Needed to seek medical attention/health care	9.1%		9.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical injuries (bruises, blackeye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2%
Broken bones	9.1%		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Head trauma (e.g., Concussion)	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2%
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2%
OTHER	7.4%		14.4%	14.6%	20.5%	15.8%	5.7%	15.0%	7.8%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to the small sample size.
Question was added to the survey in 2019.

STALKING

Survey Questions Used to Identify Stalking

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

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

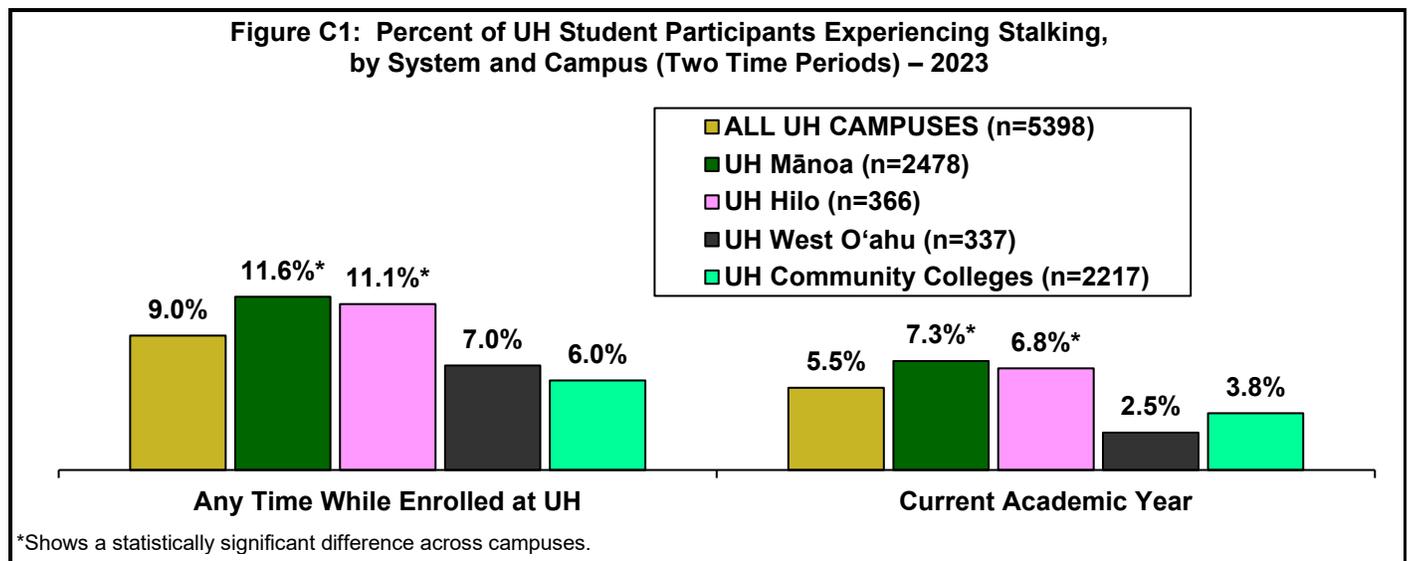
...in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety or caused you emotional distress?

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

Percent of Students Stalked at Any Time While Enrolled at UH

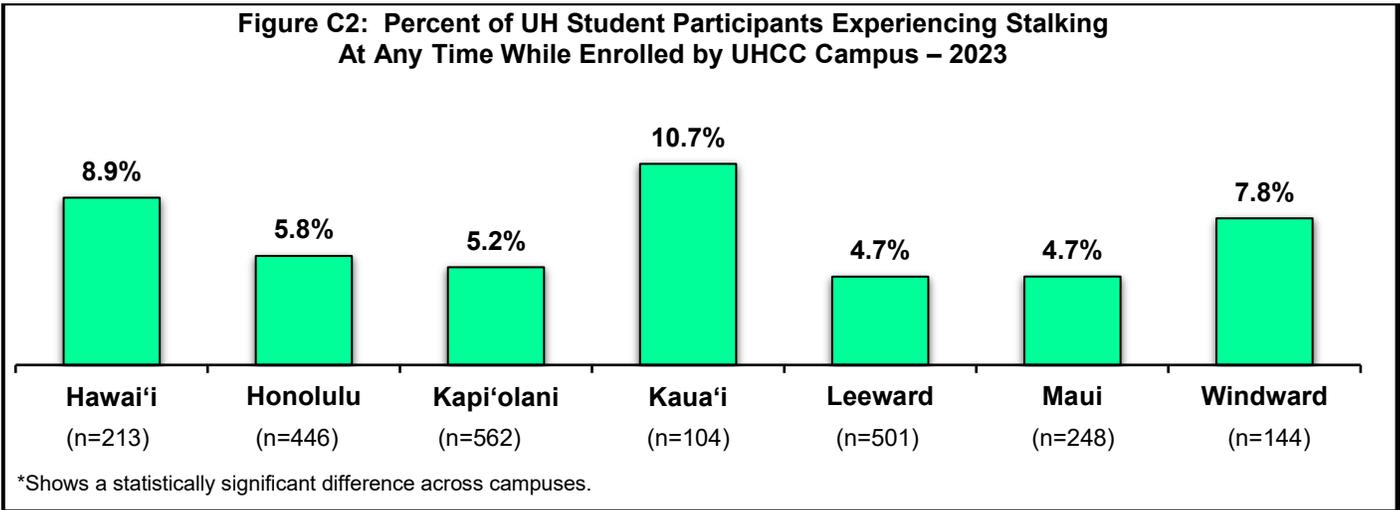
The 2023 data show that overall UH students, 9.0 percent were stalked more than once at some point during their enrollment, and this stalking caused them emotional distress.

Comparing the various universities found that significantly greater percentages of Mānoa students (11.6%) and UH Hilo students (11.1%) were stalked compared to students at West O’ahu (7.0%) and the community colleges taken together (6.0%).



Examining stalking at any time enrolled for each of the individual community colleges found some variation across the schools, with the highest prevalence being 10.7 percent in Kaua’i and the lowest prevalence being 4.7 percent in both Leeward and Maui. However, none of these differences were statistically significant.

Figure C2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Stalking At Any Time While Enrolled by UHCC Campus – 2023



Percent of Students Stalked During the Current Academic Year

During the current 2023 year, 5.5 percent of students overall UH campuses were stalked. There significantly greater percentages of Mānoa students (7.3%) and UH Hilo students (6.8%) stalked compared to students at West O‘ahu (2.5%) and the community colleges taken together (3.8%).

Comparison of the prevalence of stalking during the current year across the individual community colleges showed that the current year prevalence ranged from 10.7 percent at Kaua‘i to 4.7 percent at Leeward and Maui. That said, there were no statistically significant differences in this prevalence across the community college campuses.

Current Academic Year

Table C1-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Stalking During the Current Academic Year by System, Campus, and Year												
	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa							
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017				
	n=5398	n=6726	n=6314	n=6311	n=2478	n=2478	n=2498	n=2197				
Current Academic Year	5.5%*	3.6%	6.1%*	6.0%*	7.3%*	5.0%	8.1%*	6.9%*				
	UH Hilo				UH West O‘ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=366	n=457	n=481	n=453	n=337	n=432	n=420	n=357	n=2217	n=3360	n=2915	n=3304
Current Academic Year	6.8%	5.7%	7.5%	8.1%	2.5%	4.6%	2.7%	3.0%	3.8%*	2.2%	4.6%*	5.4%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Comparing the prevalence of stalking overall UH students that was estimated from three surveys (2023, 2021 and 2019) found significantly higher prevalences during 2023 (5.5%), 2019 (6.1%), and 2017 (6.0%) compared to 2021 (3.6%). This is likely due to fewer students being on the campuses during 2021 due to the pandemic.

A somewhat similar pattern was seen at UH Mānoa, with significantly greater percentages of students being stalked in 2023 (7.3%), 2019 (8.1%), and 2017 (6.9%) compared to 2021 (5.0%). Although the prevalence of stalking was somewhat elevated during 2023 compared to 2021 at UH Hilo and UH West O‘ahu, these were

not statistically significant increases. However, the community colleges did see significantly higher prevalences of stalking during 2023 (3.8%), 2019 (4.6%), and 2017 (5.4%) compared to 2021 (2.2%).

Each of the individual community college campuses saw an elevation in stalking prevalence during the current 2023 year compared to the current 2021 year; however, none of these increases were statistically significant. The only statistically significant differences in the prevalence of stalking over the years for the individual community colleges were that Kapi‘olani had a greater prevalence of stalking in 2017 compared to the other three years, Kaua‘i had a greater prevalence of stalking in 2019 compared to the other three years, and Leeward had greater prevalences of stalking in 2019 and 2017, compared to the other two years.

Table C1-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Stalking During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year																
	Hawai‘i				Honolulu				Kapi‘olani				Kaua‘i			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=213	n=337	n=311	n=331	n=446	n=428	n=373	n=450	n=562	n=848	n=740	n=863	n=104	n=182	n=175	n=154
Current Academic Year	4.9%	4.0%	3.8%	5.4%	5.5%	2.9%	3.7%	4.2%	2.9%	2.4%	4.7%	5.8%*	4.4%	1.3%	6.4%*	5.3%
	Leeward				Maui				Windward							
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017				
	n=501	n=897	n=738	n=851	n=248	n=347	n=343	n=365	n=144	n=321	n=234	n=291				
Current Academic Year	3.0%	1.1%	4.9%*	5.6%*	2.1%	1.8%	4.0%	4.3%	5.6%	2.6%	5.0%	6.7%				

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

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

Any Time While Enrolled at UH

The majority (66.2%) of students who reported being stalked since enrollment into UH identified the stalker as being another student. The next most common stalkers were someone who was not associated with UH (24.9%), followed by faculty or staff (14.8%), and finally a person who the student did not know if they had an association with UH (9.1%). This pattern of stalkers any time since enrollment is quite similar across UH Mānoa, UH Hilo, UH West O‘ahu, and the UH Community Colleges.

Examination of stalkers across the individual community colleges also found that students were the primary offenders, comprising 71.0 percent of the stalkers at Hawai‘i, 62.5 percent at Honolulu, 57.2 percent at Kapi‘olani, and 74.5 percent at Leeward. Although stalkers were more likely to be faculty and staff at Hawai‘i (23.9%) and Leeward (26.1%), compared to Honolulu (9.2%) and Kapi‘olani (4.2%), these differences were not statistically significant. Persons not associated with UH were most likely to be stalkers at Kapi‘olani (38.6%) compared to Hawai‘i (22.7%), Honolulu (19.4%), and Leeward (21.4%), however, these differences were not statistically significant.

Table C2-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Offender's Association or Non-Association with UH, by System and Campus – 2023

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=473	n=282	n=40	n=24	n=127
UH Associated Incidence (Net)	73.7%	73.7%	83.9%*	81.7%	69.1%
Student	66.2%	65.4%	74.9%	77.1%	63.2%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	14.8%	14.0%	18.2%	12.9%	15.8%
Non-UH Associated (Net)	24.9%	24.3%	16.3%	28.5%	28.3%
Don't know association with UH	9.1%	9.0%	9.6%	5.3%	10.0%

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Table C2-2: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Offender's Association or Non-Association with UH, by UHCC Campus – 2023

	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=19	n=26	n=29	NA	n=24	NA	NA
UH Associated Incidence (Net)	80.5%	62.5%	61.4%		82.6%		
Student	71.0%	62.5%	57.2%		74.5%		
Faculty and Staff (Net)	23.9%	9.2%	4.2%		26.1%		
Non-UH Associated (Net)	22.7%	19.4%	38.6%		21.4%		
Don't know association with UH	9.8%	18.2%	9.6%		-		

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Current Academic Year

Comparing the stalker's association with UH during the current academic year for each of the four survey years (2023, 2021, 2019, and 2017) overall the campuses found that the only statistically significant difference over the years was that there was a higher prevalence of stalking by persons not associated with UH in 2021, compared to the other survey years. For each of the four survey years, the most likely stalkers were students, followed by persons not associated with UH, then faculty and staff, and finally persons with unknown associations with UH.

Examination of the various campuses over the four survey years shows that for UH Mānoa, the only statistically significant difference was that there was a higher prevalence of stalking by persons not associated with UH in 2021, compared to the other survey years. However, there were no statistically significant differences over the years in the percentage of stalkers with various UH associations, with UH Hilo, UH West O'ahu, or the community colleges taken all together. Moreover, for each of the four survey years, the most likely stalkers were always students; the next most likely stalkers were typically persons not associated with UH; followed by faculty and staff; and finally, persons with unknown associations with UH.

Comparison of the stalker data during the current year across the four survey years for the individual community colleges found only a few statistically significant differences. More specifically, at Kapi'olani, students comprised a statistically significant greater percentage of stalkers in 2017 compared to the other survey years, while stalkers not associated with UH comprised greater percentages of stalkers in 2023 and 2021 compared to the other years. For most of the survey years, students comprised the greatest percentage of stalkers for each of the community colleges.

Table C2-3: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Offender’s Association or Non-Association With UH by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=299	n=241	n=381	n=378	n=180	n=123	n=202	n=152
UH Associated Incidence (Net)	73.2%	71.9%	78.7%	76.1%	74.1%	70.9%	77.6%	76.4%
Student	65.1%	63.7%	70.8%	69.3%	65.8%	63.5%	69.7%	67.5%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	14.1%	16.1%	15.0%	13.8%	12.5%	19.2%	16.1%	15.7%
Non-UH Associated (Net)	23.5%	31.3%*	20.3%	24.9%	22.4%	33.2%*	21.6%	27.8%
Don’t know association with UH	10.5%	9.8%	8.2%	10.5%	10.6%	11.5%	7.6%	8.4%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table C2-4: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Offender’s Association or Non-Association With UH by Campus and Year

	UH Hilo				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=25	n=26	n=36	n=37	n=85	n=72	n=132	n=178
UH Associated Incidence (Net)	81.5%	86.4%	81.0%	84.3%	69.5%	68.0%	79.4%	73.3%
Student	72.5%	78.8%	78.4%	68.0%	62.6%	58.9%	69.3%	69.9%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	16.9%	18.6%	12.8%	22.6%	16.7%	11.5%	14.7%	10.2%
Non-UH Associated (Net)	19.1%	19.2%	18.9%	19.4%	24.9%	33.3%	18.6%	23.5%
Don’t know association with UH	13.3%	6.5%	2.5%	10.9%	10.7%	10.6%	10.0%	12.9%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
UH West O’ahu is not shown due to small sample size.

Table C2-3: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Offender’s Association or Non-Association With UH by UHCC Campus and Year

	Honolulu				Kapi’olani				Leeward			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=25	NA	NA	n=19	n=17	n=21	n=33	n=50	n=15	NA	n=36	n=47
UH Associated Incidence (Net)	60.5%			84.5%	56.8%	47.7%	72.7%	70.4%	78.7%		83.9%	71.0%
Student	60.5%			84.5%	49.4%	36.3%	61.1%	68.2%*	66.0%		75.1%	67.4%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	9.7%			15.4%	7.4%	11.4%	15.8%	11.8%	28.7%		12.6%	11.0%
Non-UH Associated (Net)	20.4%			15.5%	43.2%*	51.0%*	13.7%	21.7%	21.3%		10.3%	29.6%
Don’t know association with UH	19.1%			-	11.5%	23.5%	17.1%	15.3%	-		10.7%	10.9%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to the small sample size.

Types of Stalking Experienced

Any Time While Enrolled at UH

Analysis of the types of stalking experienced since enrolling at UH overall UH campuses found that the most common type of stalking was making unwanted calls, spreading rumors, or sending emails/texts (6.0%), followed by showing up somewhere when the respondent did not want them to be there (4.9%), and finally being spied on, watched, or followed either in person or using a device (3.7%).

This same pattern is seen at UH Mānoa, UH Hilo, and the aggregate community colleges. However, for West O‘ahu there was a slightly greater prevalence of stalking via showing up and waiting for someone (7.3%) compared to making unwanted calls and spreading rumors (7.0%). In addition, the prevalence of stalking via each of the three methods was significantly greater at UH Mānoa and UH Hilo compared to UH West O‘ahu or the aggregate community colleges.

Examination of the types of stalking at the individual community colleges found only one statistically significant difference between the campuses. In particular, stalkers at Kaua‘i were more likely to show up and wait for someone compared to stalkers at the other six community colleges.

Table C3-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Stalking at Any Time While Enrolled by System and Campus – 2023

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=5398	n=2478	n=366	n=337	n=2217
Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text, or instant messages...	6.0%	7.9%*	7.0%*	4.1%	4.0%
Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there...	4.9%	5.9%*	7.3%*	3.5%	3.5%
Spied on, watched, or followed you, either in person or using devices...	3.7%	4.4%*	6.0%*	3.4%	2.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

Table C3-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Stalking at Any Time While Enrolled by UHCC Campus – 2023

	Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kapi‘olani	Kaua‘i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=213	n=446	n=562	n=104	n=501	n=248	n=144
Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text, or instant messages...	5.0%	4.5%	3.6%	5.9%	2.6%	3.4%	6.6%
Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there...	4.8%	3.5%	2.8%	9.7%*	2.9%	2.7%	3.1%
Spied on, watched, or followed you, either in person or using devices...	4.8%	2.6%	1.9%	5.4%	2.1%	2.5%	2.8%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

Current Academic Year

The prevalence of all three types of stalking behaviors reported during the current academic year overall UH campuses were significantly higher during 2023, 2019, and 2017 compared to 2021; this lower prevalence during 2021 was likely due to very few students being on campus during the worst years of the pandemic. For each of the four survey years, making unwanted calls/spreading rumors was the most common type of stalking (with the prevalences ranging from 2.5% to 4.0% over the years), showing up unwanted was the second most common type of stalking (with the prevalences ranging from 2.0% to 3.3% over the years), and spying on someone was the least common type of stalking (with prevalences ranging from 1.6% to 2.8% over the years).

Comparison of stalking data from the four survey years for UH Mānoa found that a significantly higher prevalence of unwanted calls/spreading rumors, as well as showing up unwanted, in 2023 and 2019 compared to the other two survey years; in addition, spying on someone was significantly elevated in 2023, 2019, and 2017 compared to 2021. There were no statistically significant differences in the types of stalking over the years at UH Hilo or West O’ahu. However, there were significantly different prevalences in the types of stalking at the UH community colleges. In particular, unwanted calls/spreading rumors were significantly higher in 2023, 2019, and 2017 compared to 2021; showing up unwanted was significantly higher in 2019 and 2017 than in the other two years; and spying was significantly higher in 2017 compared to the other three years.

Table C3-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Stalking During the Current Academic Year by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa							
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017				
	n=5398	n=6726	n=6314	n=6311	n=2478	n=2478	n=2498	n=2197				
Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text, or instant messages...	3.7%*	2.5%	3.5%*	4.0%*	4.9%*	3.6%	4.9%*	4.6%				
Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there...	2.8%*	2.0%	3.3%*	3.2%*	3.5%*	2.5%	4.3%*	3.4%				
Spied on, watched, or followed you, either in person or using devices...	2.4%*	1.6%	2.5%*	2.8%*	2.8%*	1.8%	3.3%*	3.2%*				
	UH Hilo				UH West O’ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=366	n=457	n=481	n=453	n=337	n=432	n=420	n=357	n=2217	n=3360	n=2915	n=3304
Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text, or instant messages...	4.4%	3.8%	5.0%	5.9%	1.4%	2.3%	1.3%	2.5%	2.5%*	1.5%	2.4%*	3.5%*
Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there...	4.5%	3.8%	3.6%	4.5%	1.6%	2.9%	1.5%	1.2%	2.0%	1.2%	2.7%*	3.1%*
Spied on, watched, or followed you, either in person or using devices...	3.9%	2.6%	2.8%	3.8%	1.3%	2.0%	0.9%	1.5%	1.7%	1.3%	2.1%	2.6%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Comparison of the types of stalking behaviors over the four survey years at the individual community colleges found no statistically significant differences over the years for Hawai‘i, Honolulu, Kaua‘i, or Maui. However, at Kapi‘olani, there was a higher prevalence of unwanted calls/rumors during 2017 compared to the other three years; at Leeward there were higher prevalences of all three types of stalking in 2019 and 2017 compared to the other two years; and at Windward, there was a higher prevalence of unwanted calls/rumors in 2017 compared to the other three years.

Table C3-4: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Stalking During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year																
	Hawai‘i				Honolulu				Kapi‘olani				Kaua‘i			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=213	n=337	n=311	n=331	n=446	n=428	n=373	n=450	n=562	n=848	n=740	n=863	n=104	n=182	n=175	n=154
Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text, or instant messages...	1.7%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	4.2%	1.4%	2.1%	3.1%	2.1%	1.8%	1.9%	4.4%*	2.9%	1.3%	4.5%	4.5%
Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there...	1.9%	1.9%	2.9%	4.2%	3.2%	1.5%	2.2%	2.5%	1.3%	1.7%	2.8%	2.4%	3.8%	-	2.8%	0.8%
Spied on, watched, or followed you, either in person or using devices...	2.7%	1.9%	2.3%	3.0%	2.6%	1.9%	2.4%	2.0%	0.9%	1.9%	1.8%	2.4%	2.1%	0.6%	2.7%	1.6%
	Leeward				Maui				Windward							
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017				
	n=501	n=897	n=738	n=851	n=248	n=347	n=343	n=365	n=144	n=321	n=234	n=291				
Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text, or instant messages...	1.8%	0.9%	2.8%*	3.0%*	1.5%	0.7%	2.7%	2.0%	4.4%	2.0%	1.7%	5.9%*				
Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there...	1.3%	0.5%	3.2%*	3.7%*	1.8%	1.3%	1.5%	2.9%	2.6%	1.5%	2.9%	5.0%				
Spied on, watched, or followed you, either in person or using devices...	1.4%	0.3%	2.3%*	3.0%*	1.1%	1.3%	1.7%	2.5%	2.8%	2.1%	2.0%	3.2%				

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Factors Associated with Stalking

The 2023 survey found that risk factors associated with being stalked at any time while enrolled overall the UH campuses included gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, residence, and club participation. More specifically, females, TGQN, and those who chose not to disclose their gender identity were significantly more likely to be stalked compared to males. LGBN students were significantly more likely to be stalked compared to heterosexual students or those who declined to state their sexual orientation. Caucasians were significantly more likely to be stalked than Hawaiians, Japanese, Filipinos, or Others. Students with disabilities were significantly more likely (more than twice as likely) to be stalked compared to students without disabilities. Students living in campus housing or within 15 minutes of walking distance to campus were more likely to be stalked compared to students living more than a 15 minute walk from campus. Students who participated in community service/culture clubs and social/fraternities/sororities were more

likely to be stalked compared to students in academic/honors clubs, athletics, or other types of clubs. A somewhat similar pattern is seen for risk factors for stalking during the current year, except that there are no statistically significant differences in risk by club participation.

Table C4-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2023

	Gender Identity				Sexual Orientation			Ethnicity				
	Female	Male	TGQN	Decline	Hetero	LGBN	Decline	Caucasian	Hawaiian	Japanese	Filipino	Other
	n=2969	n=1998	n=225	n=206	n=3836	n=1176	n=219	n=1008	n=1134	n=335	n=777	n=2144
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	11.3%*	4.8%	13.8%*	9.8%*	7.0%	15.7%*	8.7%	12.9%*	7.8%	6.4%	6.8%	8.9%
Current Academic Year	6.8%*	3.2%	9.3%*	5.7%	4.0%	10.8%*	5.9%	8.5%*	4.4%	2.8%	3.4%	5.9%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Table C4-2: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2023

	Disability		Residence			Club Participation				
	Yes	No	Campus housing	<15 Mins Walk	>15 Mins Walk	Academic/Honor	Athletics	Community Service/Culture	Social/Frats/Sororities	Other
	n=378	n=4846	n=640	n=705	n=4053	n=1108	n=324	n=937	n=686	n=949
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	18.4%*	8.2%	15.0%*	10.9%*	7.7%	11.7%	11.1%	14.8%*	14.6%*	9.7%
Current Academic Year	12.4%*	5.0%	12.0%*	6.1%	4.4%	6.6%	6.7%	8.5%	8.7%	6.4%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

The 2023 survey also found that education level was a risk factor for being stalked. During any time while enrolled, undergraduates (10.7%) and graduate students (12.2%) were more likely to be stalked than community college students (6.0%). During the current academic year, undergraduates (7.1%) were more likely to be stalked compared to graduate students (5.3%) and community college students (3.8%).

Examining stalking by education level among female students at any time since enrolling at UH also found education level to be a risk factor for stalking. In particular, seniors (14.3%) and graduate students (13.9%) were more likely to be stalked compared to freshman (8.3%), sophomores (10.4%), and juniors (11.3%). However, there were no statistically significant differences in the likelihood of being stalked during the current year among females in the various education levels.

Table C4-3: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2023

	Education Level			Education Level/Female				
	University Undergraduates	Graduate and Professional	Community Colleges	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Grad+ Prof
	n=2535	n=646	n=2217	n=757	n=650	n=486	n=700	n=368
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	10.7%*	12.2%*	6.0%	8.3%	10.4%	11.3%	14.3%*	13.9%*
Current Academic Year	7.1%*	5.3%	3.8%	7.3%	7.7%	6.1%	6.8%	5.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Examination of education level as a risk factor for stalking stratified by the students' gender identities found that, at any time while enrolled at UH, female undergraduates and graduate students were significantly more likely to be stalked compared to female community college students. Female undergraduates were also significantly more likely to be stalked compared to female graduate students and community college students during the current academic year.

Male graduate students were more likely to be stalked than male undergraduates or male community college students at any time while enrolled. However, education level was not a risk factor for males being stalked during the current academic year.

TGQN undergraduate and graduate students were significantly more likely to be stalked at any time since enrolling compared to community college students. However, there were no significant differences between these groups in stalking during the current academic year.

Among students who declined to state their gender identity, there were no statistically significant differences in the prevalence of stalking between undergraduates, graduate students, or community college students either since enrolling or during the current academic year.

Table C4-4: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2023												
	Female			Male			TGQN			Decline		
	Under-grad	Grad+ Pro	Com Col									
	n=1466	n=368	n=1136	n=899	n=224	n=875	n=108	n=31	n=87	n=62	n=24	n=120
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	14.1%*	13.9%*	6.9%	4.3%	8.7%*	4.3%	18.2%*	21.5*	5.6%	12.4%	8.1%	8.7%
Current Academic Year	9.3%*	5.5%	4.0%	3.1%	4.3%	3.0%	11.1%	13.6%	5.6%	5.1%	2.0%	6.8%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Number of Persons Who Stalked a Student

The 2023 survey found that, overall UH students who were stalked at some time since enrolling, the majority (64.7%) were stalked by one person, with only 22.3 percent stalked by two persons, and 13.0 percent stalked by 3 or more persons. Somewhat similar patterns in the number of stalkers were seen at UH Mānoa, UH Hilo, UH West O‘ahu, and the community colleges taken together. In addition, there were somewhat similar patterns seen in the number of stalkers at the individual community colleges, with one offender being the most common, generally followed by two stalkers, and finally three or more stalkers.

Table C5-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – With One or More Offenders, by System and Campus – 2023					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=475	n=281	n=40	n=24	n=130
1 offender	64.7%	66.0%	68.5%	53.5%	62.5%
2 offenders	22.3%	22.1%	16.0%	20.5%	25.2%
3 or more offenders	13.0%	11.9%	15.5%	26.0%	12.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Table C5-2: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – With One or More Offenders, by UHCC Campus – 2023							
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=19	n=26	n=29	NA	n=24	NA	NA
1 offender	58.7%	79.9%	64.6%		60.9%		
2 offenders	31.8%	10.9%	24.7%		19.4%		
3 or more offenders	9.6%	9.2%	10.8%		19.7%		

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Examining the number of stalkers during the current year over the four survey years overall UH campuses found that having one stalker was significantly more common in 2023 (64.5%), 2019 (65.2%), and 2017 (65.0%) compared to 2021 (54.0%). In addition, having three or more stalkers was significantly more likely in 2021 (22.1%) compared to 2023 (12.8%), 2019 (13.4%), and 2017 (12.2%). However, for each of the survey years, having one offender was most common, having two offenders was the second most common, and having three or more offenders was the third most common.

Comparing the number of stalkers over the survey years for each of the universities found that UH Mānoa had significantly greater percentages of students stalked by one person in 2023 (64.8%), 2019 (65.2%) and 2017 (65.1%) compared to 2021 (50.6%) and had a significantly greater percentage of students stalked by three or more persons in 2021 (28.0%) compared to 2023 (12.1%), 2019 (13.2%), and 2017 (14.5%). No statistically significant differences in the number of stalkers over the four survey years was seen for UH Hilo, UH West O'ahu, or the UH community colleges taken together.

Table C5-3: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – With One or More Offenders by System, Campus, and Year												
	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa							
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017				
	n=298	n=242	n=381	n=377	n=179	n=123	n=200	n=152				
1 offender	64.5%*	54.0%	65.2%*	65.0%*	64.8%*	50.6%	65.2%*	65.1%*				
2 offenders	22.7%	23.9%	21.4%	22.7%	23.2%	21.4%	21.6%	20.4%				
3 or more offenders	12.8%	22.1%*	13.4%	12.2%	12.1%	28.0%*	13.2%	14.5%				
	UH Hilo				UH West O'ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=25	n=26	n=36	n=36	NA	n=20	NA	NA	n=85	n=73	n=133	n=178
1 offender	60.6%	60.7%	66.5%	63.2%		70.5%			64.2%	52.9%	64.8%	66.0%
2 offenders	22.2%	21.2%	16.7%	26.6%		16.1%			22.6%	31.2%	21.8%	23.8%
3 or more offenders	17.2%	18.1%	16.8%	10.2%		13.4%			13.2%	15.9%	13.4%	10.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

There were no statistically significant differences in the numbers of stalkers reported by students at the individual community colleges over the years. But it should be kept in mind that such comparisons were often impossible given the relatively few students on these campuses who experienced stalking during the current academic year.

Table C5-4: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – With One or More Offenders, by UHCC Campus and Year								
	Honolulu				Kapi'olani			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=25	NA	NA	n=19	n=17	n=21	n=35	n=50
1 offender	78.8%			48.6%	54.1%	44.1%	69.7%	72.1%
2 offenders	11.5%			43.6%	32.6%	39.1%	22.3%	18.3%
3 or more offenders	9.7%			7.8%	13.3%	16.8%	7.9%	9.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to the small sample size.

When asked about the gender of their stalker for incidents at any time while enrolled overall UH campuses, a dominant percentage of students reported that the stalker was male (79.6%), while 23.8 percent reported female stalkers, 1.2 percent reported stalkers of other gender identities, and 5.4 percent did not know the gender identity of the stalker.

The examination of stalker gender at any time enrolled for the individual four-year campuses and the aggregate community colleges consistently found a similar pattern. Specifically, males were the most common stalkers, followed by females, and finally, persons of other or unknown gender identities. This same pattern was seen at individual community colleges.

Table C6-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Gender of Offenders by System and Campus – 2023					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=468	n=279	n=40	n=24	n=126
Male	79.6%	80.8%	79.6%	94.4%*	74.2%
Female	23.8%	21.9%	24.4%	39.8%	24.8%
Other gender identity	1.2%	1.3%	-	4.6%	0.8%
Don't know	5.4%	4.2%	3.2%	-	9.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Table C6-2: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Gender of Offenders by UHCC Campus – 2023							
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=19	n=26	n=27	NA	n=24	NA	NA
Male	84.6%	57.8%	77.7%		83.7%		
Female	25.7%	33.3%	12.2%		16.3%		
Other gender identity	5.6%	-	-		-		
Don't know	5.0%	18.1%	14.1%		4.0%		

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Data from the 2023 survey of all UH students found that 78.0 percent of those stalked during the current year said that their stalkers were male, while 23.2 percent said they were female. Moreover, there were no statistically significant differences regarding stalker gender over three survey years (2023, 2021, and 2019).

Examination of campus specific data at UH Mānoa, UH Hilo, and UH West O‘ahu found similar patterns, with no statistically significant differences across the years. However, the community colleges taken together did find that there was a greater percentage of stalkers of unknown gender in 2023 compared to 2021 and 2019.

Table C6-3: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Gender of Offenders by System, Campus, and Year												
	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa			UH Hilo			UH Community		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=298	n=242	n=381	n=179	n=123	n=200	n=25	n=26	n=36	n=85	n=73	n=133
Male	78.0%	81.8%	77.8%	79.8%	79.6%	76.5%	79.6%	76.5%	78.8%	73.1%	85.2%	79.5%
Female	23.2%	27.5%	27.3%	20.9%	26.6%	26.5%	23.1%	36.3%	26.3%	26.2%	29.2%	28.9%
Other gender identity	2.0%	2.2%	1.7%	2.1%	2.2%	1.1%	-	-	5.4%	1.3%	3.7%	1.9%
Don't know	5.0%	2.9%	3.5%	2.3%	4.3%	4.3%	5.1%	1.7%	1.3%	11.3%*	1.7%	2.4%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
UH West O‘ahu is not shown due to small sample size.

Examination of stalker gender during the current academic year at the individual community colleges almost always found males to be the most common stalkers followed by females, and then persons of other or unknown identity. However, in Kapi‘olani during 2023, although males were the most common stalkers (70.0%), there was a greater percentage of stalkers of unknown identity (23.2%) than female (13.4%) stalkers. For each of the community colleges, there were no statistically significant differences over the years in the gender of the stalkers.

Table C6-4: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Gender of Offenders by UHCC Campus and Year						
	Honolulu			Kapi‘olani		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=25	NA	NA	n=17	n=21	n=35
Male	55.6%			70.0%	89.8%	76.8%
Female	35.0%			13.4%	26.4%	25.4%
Other gender identity	-			-	-	4.7%
Don't know	19.1%			23.2%	-	6.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to the small sample size.

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

The first of the survey stalking questions asked students to identify incidents “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 zero or one stalking incident in the current year was acceptable.

Comparing data from the 2023, 2021, 2019, and 2017 surveys regarding the number of stalking incidents during the current academic year among those students who had been stalked at some time during their enrollment at UH, found several statistically significant differences over the years. Students were significantly more likely to report zero stalking incidents during 2021 (54.7%) and 2019 (42.3%) compared to 2023 (34.7%) and 2017 (37.4%). Conversely, there were significantly greater percentages of students who reported one stalking incident during 2023 (22.4%) and 2017 (21.4%) compared to 2021 (13.8%) and 2019 (17.6%). Moreover, there were significantly greater percentages of students reporting three to five stalking incidents during 2023 (17.9%) and 2019 (18.1%) compared to 2021 (12.5%) or 2017 (16.6%). The 2017 survey found a greater percentage of those being stalked six to nine times (5.5%) compared to the other three survey years, while the 2023 survey found a significantly greater percentage (6.5%) of students who reported being stalked 10 or more times compared to the other three survey years. It is noteworthy that the 2023 increase in the number of stalking incidents compared to 2021, is likely, at least in part, due to many fewer students being on campus during 2021, the height of the pandemic.

Statistically significant differences in the numbers of stalking incidents over the years were also seen at the individual campuses. For example, at UH Mānoa there was a significantly greater percentage of students with zero stalking incidents during 2021 compared to the other three years; during 2023 there was a significantly greater percentage of students with one stalking incident compared to the other three years; during 2023 and 2019 there were significantly greater percentages of students with two stalking incidents compared to the other two years; and during 2023, 2019, and 2017 there were significantly greater percentages of students stalked three to five times compared to 2021.

UH Hilo also had some statistically significant differences in the number of stalking incidents over the survey years. In particular, there were significantly greater percentages of students stalked one time during 2019 and 2017 compared to 2023 and 2021; and during 2023 there was a significantly greater percentage of students stalked three to five times compared to the other three survey years.

UH community colleges also saw differences in the numbers of stalking incidents across the years. In particular, there were greater percentages of students who were not stalked during 2021 and 2019 compared to the other two survey years. While in 2023, 2019, and 2017, there were greater percentages of students who were stalked one time compared to 2021. During 2023, there was a significantly greater percentage of students stalked 10 or more times compared to the other three survey years.

Several of the individual community colleges experienced statistically significant differences in the numbers of stalking incidents over the survey years. For example, at Hawai'i during 2023, there was a significantly greater percentage of students stalked one time compared to the other survey years. At Honolulu, there was a significantly greater percentage of students stalked one time compared to the other three survey years. At Kapi'olani, there were significantly greater percentages of students stalked one time during 2019 and 2017 compared to the other two survey years. At Leeward, there was a significantly greater percentage of students who did not experience stalking during 2021 compared to the other three survey years. While at Windward there was a significantly greater percentage of students who were stalked one time during 2017 compared to 2019.

Table C7-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants— Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by System, Campus, and Year								
	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=457	n=533	n=662	n=603	n=275	n=290	n=336	n=257
0 time	34.7%	54.7%*	42.3%*	37.4%	34.5%	57.6%*	39.9%	40.8%
1 time	22.4%*	13.8%	17.6%	21.4%*	24.6%*	17.1%	18.2%	20.8%
2 times	15.5%	11.7%	14.0%	15.3%	18.8%*	10.0%	15.2%*	12.2%
3-5 times	17.9%*	12.5%	18.1%*	16.6%	15.0%*	9.5%	16.9%*	18.4%*
6-9 times	2.9%	3.5%	3.5%	5.5%*	3.6%	3.1%	3.6%	4.4%
10 or more times	6.5%*	3.8%	4.6%	3.9%	3.6%	2.7%	6.1%*	3.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table C7-2: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants— Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by Campus and Year												
	UH Hilo				UH West O'ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=38	n=47	n=66	n=56	n=24	n=45	n=33	n=22	n=120	n=151	n=228	n=268
0 time	34.8%	44.9%	44.9%	33.7%	63.6%	55.4%	64.7%	51.7%	29.5%	51.9%*	41.8%*	33.7%
1 time	9.3%	9.3%	20.5%*	25.7%*	15.4%	12.7%	2.3%	10.5%	23.1%*	9.3%	17.9%*	22.0%*
2 times	18.4%	17.9%	11.0%	19.3%	-	10.1%	12.4%	19.0%	10.3%	13.3%	13.3%	17.1%
3-5 times	29.1%*	15.5%	15.7%	12.1%	16.4%	11.4%	20.6%	8.0%	21.2%	17.7%	20.1%	16.4%
6-9 times	1.1%	3.7%	2.8%	6.6%	-	5.3%	-	10.8%	2.4%	3.7%	3.8%	5.9%
10 or more times	7.3%	8.7%	5.0%	2.6%	4.6%	5.1%	-	-	13.5%*	4.1%	2.9%	4.9%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table C7-3: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants – Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year																
	Hawai'i				Honolulu				Kapi'olani				Leeward			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=17	n=24	n=20	n=27	n=25	n=23	n=25	n=29	n=27	n=46	n=56	n=79	n=23	n=25	n=61	n=65
0 time	37.3%	42.8%	41.9%	34.2%	-	46.5%	45.9%	35.5%	39.2%	54.5%	38.5%	36.5%	34.0%	62.3%*	40.1%	27.2%
1 time	39.5%*	9.0%	9.2%	24.9%	33.1%	18.5%	8.9%	36.4%*	14.9%	5.0%	25.2%*	19.4%*	14.8%	14.4%	20.7%	19.7%
2 times	-	12.0%	13.6%	4.7%	11.7%	15.0%	11.9%	6.2%	12.5%	12.8%	13.8%	14.0%	5.6%	13.1%	17.4%	31.6%*
3-5 times	23.3%	22.3%	26.7%	18.6%	24.9%	14.2%	15.8%	16.2%	22.5%	14.7%	20.6%	14.2%	14.8%	5.1%	16.0%	14.0%
6-9 times	-	8.5%	-	13.4%	-	-	12.0%	-	-	5.2%	-	8.3%	12.6%	5.1%	1.5%	3.0%
10 or more times	-	5.5%	8.7%	4.2%	30.2%	5.8%	5.4%	5.8%	10.9%	7.8%	1.9%	7.5%	18.3%	-	4.2%	4.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to the small sample size.

Stalker’s Relationship to Survey Participants Experiencing Stalking

Any Time While Enrolled at UH

The 2023 survey found that, among students who were stalked at any time while enrolled at UH, almost half were stalked by a friend, associate, or classmate (48%), stalked by a stranger (31.4%), stalked by an intimate partner (23.3%), stalked by a co-worker (5.1%), stalked by a teacher, counselor or academic advisor (3.5%), stalked by a boss or supervisor (2.4%), and the rest were stalked by someone else (6.6%), or they did not know who stalked them (6.0%).

Examination of the findings from UH Mānoa, UH Hilo, UH West O‘ahu, and the community colleges taken together found a similar pattern of stalkers in which friends, acquaintances, and classmates were the most common stalkers, followed by strangers, and then intimate partners. The percentage of stalkers who were friends, acquaintances, and classmates was significantly elevated at West O‘ahu (67.2%) compared to UH Mānoa (42.0%), UH Hilo (54.8%), and the community colleges (53.9%).

Findings from the individual community colleges also showed that friends, acquaintances, or classmates were consistently the most common stalkers. At most community colleges, strangers were the next most common stalkers, although at Leeward intimate partners were the next most common stalkers.

Table C8-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by System and Campus – 2023

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=454	n=272	n=38	n=23	n=121
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	48.0%	42.9%	54.8%	67.2%*	53.9%
Stranger	31.4%	32.9%	31.7%	36.8%	26.9%
Intimate (Net)	23.3%	22.5%	28.5%	23.3%	23.5%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	13.7%	11.9%	13.9%	17.6%	16.9%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	9.6%	10.6%	14.6%	5.7%	6.6%
Co-worker	5.1%	5.1%	6.3%	5.8%	4.5%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	3.5%	3.2%	4.7%	2.7%	3.8%
Boss or supervisor	2.4%	3.1%	2.0%	-	1.4%
Other	6.6%	5.8%	7.9%	4.8%	8.5%
Don't know	6.0%	6.9%	4.5%	-	5.8%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

Table C8-2: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by UHCC Campus – 2023

	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=16	n=26	n=27	NA	n=23	NA	NA
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	52.9%	59.7%	53.6%		49.1%		
Stranger	40.5%	18.2%	39.5%		18.2%		
Intimate (Net)	18.5%	12.9%	21.7%		35.8%		
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	11.7%	12.9%	14.4%		27.7%		
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	6.7%	-	7.3%		8.1%		
Co-worker	-	9.2%	4.0%		8.6%		
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	6.7%	-	-		8.1%		
Boss or supervisor	-	-	-		4.1%		
Other	5.8%	11.2%	7.0%		5.5%		
Don't know	17.3%	-	7.7%		-		

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

Current Academic Year

Among all UH students reporting a stalking incident in the current 2023 academic year, 48.4 percent were stalked by friends, acquaintances, or classmates. The second most mentioned stalkers were strangers (35.0%), followed by intimate partners (17.6%).

Comparison of the current year findings across the four survey years overall UH campuses found a few statistically significant differences. For example, 2019 had a greater percentage of stalkers who were friends, acquaintances or classmates compared to the other years. A significantly greater percentage of stalkers were intimate partners in 2021 compared to the other three years. In addition, significantly greater percentages of stalkers were someone other than the groups listed during both 2021 and 2017 compared to the other survey years.

Examination of stalkers during the current year for the individual campuses found that, during each of the four survey years at UH Mānoa, the most common stalkers were friends, acquaintances, or classmates, followed by strangers and then intimate partners. Comparing the patterns of stalkers over the years found that 2023 had a significantly higher percentage of stalkers who were strangers compared to the other three survey years, and that 2023 also had a significantly greater percentage of stalkers who the student could not identify compared to the other three survey years. UH Hilo also showed some statistically significant differences in stalkers over the four survey years. Although friends, acquaintances, or classmates were the most common stalkers for each of the four survey years, during 2019, the percentage of stalkers in this group was significantly higher than during the other three survey years. UH community colleges had several statistically significant differences over the years in the types of stalkers. In particular, during 2021, stalkers at the community colleges were more likely to be intimate partners or someone other than the groups mentioned in the survey question compared to the other three survey years. While during 2019, stalkers were more likely to be co-workers compared to the other three survey years.

Examination of stalkers during the current year over the four survey years at the individual community colleges found that the most common stalkers were always friends, acquaintances, or classmates. The only statistically significant difference in the pattern of stalkers over the four survey years was at Kapi‘olani, in which during 2021, there was a greater percentage of intimate partners who were stalkers compared to the other three survey years.

Table C8-3: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=295	n=240	n=381	n=377	n=177	n=123	n=202	n=152
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	48.4%	42.3%	51.0%*	49.3%	42.4%	42.2%	50.1%	51.5%
Stranger	35.0%	32.6%	30.9%	33.0%	37.9%*	36.5%	28.9%	27.1%
Intimate (Net)	17.6%	27.2%*	16.2%	16.9%	18.2%	20.8%	17.4%	21.7%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	12.4%	16.2%*	10.3%	10.9%	12.7%	12.2%	10.3%	16.9%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	8.2%	16.2%*	9.2%	7.8%	9.0%	12.2%	9.3%	8.4%
Co-worker	5.0%	5.8%	6.9%	5.6%	4.7%	9.7%	5.4%	5.4%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	3.1%	6.1%	4.6%	4.8%	2.8%	7.5%	4.9%	3.5%
Boss or supervisor	2.1%	4.6%	3.2%	-	2.5%	4.8%	3.4%	-
Other	6.5%	10.4%*	4.8%	10.8%*	4.8%	6.9%	4.7%	7.8%
Don't know	6.2%*	4.1%	2.1%	4.3%	7.2%*	4.8%	2.3%	4.6%

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

Table C8-4: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by Campus and Year

	UH Hilo				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=25	n=26	n=36	n=36	n=85	n=71	n=132	n=178
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	55.4%	43.4%	61.9%*	39.5%	57.1%	41.5%	48.8%	49.0%
Stranger	41.5%	27.4%	26.9%	41.5%	25.5%	33.7%	34.2%	36.6%
Intimate (Net)	14.8%	27.9%	12.5%	18.2%	17.5%	34.9%*	16.2%	12.8%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	9.0%	16.6%	7.3%	14.3%	14.0%	23.0%*	11.5%	5.0%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	13.2%	20.0%*	6.3%	8.1%	4.4%	19.2%*	10.7%	7.8%
Co-worker	4.7%	-	7.9%	3.6%	6.4%	1.9%	9.6%*	6.4%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	5.1%	4.4%	2.0%	6.8%	3.3%	3.0%	5.3%	5.5%
Boss or supervisor	-	-	1.3%	-	2.0%	6.2%	3.8%	-
Other	7.5%	12.2%*	1.5%	16.5%*	9.2%	17.2%*	5.3%	12.1%
Don't know	5.1%	6.9%	1.2%	7.5%	5.0%	3.0%	2.3%	3.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. UH West O‘ahu is not shown due to small sample size.

Table C8-5: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by UHCC Campus and Year

	Honolulu				Kapi'olani			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=25	NA	NA	n=19	n=17	n=21	n=33	n=50
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	57.6%			62.5%	58.2%	34.0%	47.9%	45.6%
Stranger	19.1%			30.6%	29.2%	47.7%	41.3%	42.1%
Intimate (Net)	13.5%			14.6%	19.6%	39.7%*	6.3%	10.0%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	13.5%			-	13.0%	22.5%	3.5%	2.8%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	-			14.6%	6.6%	29.5%*	2.8%	7.2%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	9.7%			7.7%	6.6%	-	11.4%	9.5%
Co-worker	-			7.7%	-	10.2%	4.9%	9.4%
Boss or supervisor	-			-	-	5.4%	4.9%	-
Other	11.8%			-	11.5%	27.1%	-	12.0%
Don't know	-			-	12.6%	-	6.7%	2.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to the small sample size.

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

Any Time While Enrolled at UH

More than half (54.9%) of UH students stalked at some time while enrolled reported that the stalker had influence or control over them. The four most mentioned areas of influence or control were everyday activities (32.7%), relationships with family/friends (24.3%), academic or professional careers (19.7%), and popularity/social standing (18.4%).

Comparison of campuses regarding the percentages of stalked students experiencing influence/control found that a significantly greater percentage of stalked students at the community colleges (65.0%) experienced this compared to stalked students at UH Mānoa (51.5%), UH Hilo (49.3%), and UH West O'ahu (50.3%). Moreover, there were some statistically significant differences between campuses regarding the types of stalker influence/control. UH Mānoa, UH Hilo, and the community colleges had greater percentages of stalked students experiencing influence/control over their everyday activities compared to students at UH West O'ahu. Greater percentages of students at the community colleges experienced influence/control in the forms of finances, relationships with family/friends, and other types of control compared to the four-year campuses.

Among the individual community colleges, some type of stalker influence/control was experienced by 42.1 percent of stalked students in Hawai'i, 93.0 percent of stalked students in Honolulu, 52.3 percent of stalked students in Kapi'olani, and 74.7 percent of stalked students in Leeward. Although the types of influence/control varied between the individual Community Colleges, these variations were not statistically different due, at least in part, to the relatively small sample sizes.

Table C9-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by System and Campus – 2023

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=458	n=275	n=39	n=22	n=123
Any type of influence/control (Net)	54.9%	51.5%	49.3%	50.3%	65.0%*
Everyday activities	32.7%	32.3%*	31.7%*	11.1%	37.6%*
Academic or professional career	19.7%	17.1%	18.6%	15.0%	26.6%
Finances	6.0%	4.5%	3.2%	-	11.1%*
Popularity/social standing	18.4%	17.4%	23.2%	17.5%	19.3%
Relationship with family and/or friends	24.3%	20.1%	22.4%	12.8%	36.2%*
Other type of influence or control	11.8%	7.8%	16.6%	6.1%	20.0%*
No influence or control over any of the above	30.6%	33.2%*	35.9%*	42.6%	20.9%
I do not know	15.3%	16.2%	16.8%	7.1%	14.1%

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

Table C9-2: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus – 2023

	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=17	n=25	n=29	NA	n=23	NA	NA
Any type of influence/control (Net)	42.1%	93.0%	52.3%		74.7%		
Everyday activities	26.1%	60.7%	31.1%		45.5%		
Academic or professional career	9.6%	36.5%	21.3%		49.2%		
Finances	4.6%	21.5%	3.1%		22.3%		
Popularity/social standing	11.1%	25.8%	7.0%		44.5%		
Relationship with family and/or friends	26.1%	39.2%	31.1%		47.2%		
Other type of influence or control	11.4%	46.1%	6.9%		13.7%		
No influence or control over any of the above	24.8%	7.0%	26.4%		15.6%		
I do not know	33.1%	-	21.3%		9.8%		

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

Current Academic Year

Examining data overall UH campuses regarding the current academic year found no statistically significant differences in the percentages of stalked students experiencing some type of influence or control during 2023 (56.8%), 2021 (60.2%), or 2019 (58.6%). In each year, the most common form of influence/control was in the domain of everyday activities, followed by relationships with family/friends. The only statistically significant difference over the years in the type of stalker influence/control was that during 2021 there was a greater percentage (16.6%) of stalked students who experienced some other type of influence/control compared to stalked students in 2021 (12.4%) or 2019 (10.7%).

Comparing data from each of the three survey years from students at UH Mānoa found that there were no statistically significant differences over the years in the percentages of stalked students experiencing some type of influence or control by their stalker (51.4% in 2023, 58.1% in 2021, and 60.6% in 2019). However, there were a few statistically significant differences over the years in the types of influence/control experienced by stalked students. In particular, in 2019, stalked UH Mānoa students were more likely to experience influence/control in the domains of academic/professional career and relationships with family and friends

compared to the other two years, while in 2021, stalked UH Mānoa students were more likely to experience some other type of influence/control compared to the other two years.

Although the percentages of UH Hilo stalked students who experienced some form of influence/control from their stalker varied somewhat over the years (51.2% in 2023, 60.8% in 2021, and 61.9% in 2019), these differences were not statistically significant. In each of the three years, the most common type of stalker influence/control was in the area of everyday activities. Although the percentages of stalked students experiencing particular types of influence/control from their stalker varied over the years, these differences were not statistically significant.

The UH community colleges taken together did not show statistical variation in the percentages of stalked students who experienced some form of influence or control from their stalker (69.5% in 2023, 60.3% in 2021, and 55.0% in 2019). Moreover, in each year, the most common type of influence/control was in the domain of everyday activities. However, there were a few statistically significant differences over the years in various types of influence/control experienced by stalked students. In particular, in 2023, stalked students were more likely to experience influence/control in the domains of finances, relationships with family/friends, and other types of influence/control compared to the other two survey years.

Examination of any type of influence/control experienced by stalked students at Kapi‘olani did not find any statistically significant differences over the years with 62.0 percent experiencing this in 2023, 68.3 percent in 2021, and 49.1 percent in 2019. For each year, the most common type of influence/control was related to everyday activities. The only statistically significant difference over the years in the type of stalker influence/control was that in 2023, there was a greater percentage (42.1%) of stalked students experiencing influence/control in the area of relationships with family/friends compared to 2021 (23.5%) or 2019 (8.9%).

Due to small sample sizes, it was not possible to compare influence/control experienced by stalked students in the other individual community colleges.

Table C9-3: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=295	n=238	n=380	n=179	n=121	n=202
Any type of influence/control (Net)	56.8%	60.2%	58.6%	51.4%	58.1%	60.6%
Everyday activities	35.6%	35.5%	34.3%	32.7%	29.2%	37.7%
Academic or professional career	19.3%	23.5%	22.3%	17.1%	21.7%	25.5%*
Finances	6.0%	7.3%	5.3%	3.9%	7.7%	6.4%
Popularity/social standing	19.3%	22.1%	16.7%	16.6%	16.8%	17.3%
Relationship with family and/or friends	24.5%	25.7%	24.4%	19.5%	24.7%	28.6%*
Other type of influence or control	12.4%	16.6%*	10.7%	6.1%	20.4%*	11.7%
No influence or control over any of the above	29.2%	25.0%	28.2%	34.4%*	23.5%	27.2%
I do not know	14.6%	16.1%	13.2%	15.2%	19.4%	12.3%

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

Table C9-4: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by Campus and Year

	UH Hilo			UH Community Colleges		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=25	n=26	n=36	n=85	n=71	n=130
Any type of influence/control (Net)	51.2%	60.8%	61.9%	69.5%	60.3%	55.0%
Everyday activities	35.4%	36.4%	31.3%	42.3%	40.3%	29.0%
Academic or professional career	18.5%	15.7%	16.9%	25.0%	27.3%	20.0%
Finances	1.9%	3.2%	2.8%	12.2%*	6.5%	3.9%
Popularity/social standing	25.3%	29.2%	20.7%	23.1%	24.1%	14.8%
Relationship with family and/or friends	22.5%	15.1%	27.8%	36.0%*	24.1%	17.8%
Other type of influence or control	17.0%	16.0%	9.0%	23.8%*	11.2%	10.2%
No influence or control over any of the above	29.5%	29.8%	27.7%	19.3%	23.8%	30.6%
I do not know	19.3%	9.4%	10.4%	11.2%	15.9%	14.4%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
UH West O'ahu is not shown due to small sample size.

Table C9-5: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus and Year

	Honolulu			Kapi'olani		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=25	NA	NA	n=17	n=21	n=35
Any type of influence/control(Net)	93.0%			62.0%	68.3%	49.1%
Everyday activities	60.7%			31.5%	45.0%	24.0%
Academic or professional	36.5%			25.0%	36.1%	17.7%
Finances	21.5%			-	17.7%	2.7%
Popularity/social standing	25.8%			12.2%	46.0%*	18.6%
Relationship with family and/or friends	39.2%			42.1%*	23.5%	8.9%
Other type of influence or	46.1%			-	15.6%	14.2%
No influence or control over any of the above	7.0%			17.5%	17.7%	38.1%
I do not know	-			20.5%	14.0%	12.8%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to the small sample size.

Consequences of Stalking Experiences

Any Time While Enrolled at UH

The 2023 data showed that stalking adversely affects a wide range of students' health and functioning. Of the UH students who experienced stalking at any time while enrolled, 69.9 percent experienced a negative consequence. This included emotional/mental health problems (52.6%), academic/professional challenges (32.8%), social problems (32.8%), a hostile environment (30.0%), physical health problems (16.2%), and other types of negative consequences (4.7%). The most common mental health stalking consequence was feeling fearful and concerned about safety (30.0%). The most common academic/professional consequence was having difficulty concentrating on studies/assignments/exams (25.2%). The most common social consequence was stopping/reducing socializing with friends (21.6%). The most common hostile environment consequences were changing where the respondent went (18.4%), changing daily routines (17.2%), and fearing for their safety (15.1%). The most common physical health consequences included headaches/stomach aches (7.6%) and eating problems/disorders (7.0%).

Comparison of 2023 data from the four-year universities and the aggregate community college sample on the consequences of stalking at any time enrolled found that although stalked students at each setting experienced negative consequences, the percentages of students with such consequences was significantly higher at the community colleges. In particular, 81.3 percent of stalked community college students experienced some type of negative impact, compared to 64.1 percent of stalked students at UH Mānoa, 68.6 percent of stalked students at UH Hilo, and 79.6 percent of stalked students at UH West O'ahu. In addition, stalked students at the community colleges were significantly more likely than stalked students at the four-year universities to experience negative consequences related to emotional/mental health, hostile environment, and physical health.

The 2023 data also showed that stalked students at the individual community colleges experienced adverse consequences because of this. A significantly greater percentage of stalked students at Kapi'olani experienced negative stalking consequences compared to students at Hawai'i, Honolulu, or Leeward. Moreover, although stalked students in each of these community colleges experienced negative consequences in terms of emotional/mental health, academic/professional issues, social conditions, hostile environment, physical health and other domains, stalked students at Honolulu and Kapi'olani experienced significantly greater percentages of negative social conditions and physical health consequences than the other two community colleges. The sample sizes of students at Kaua'i, Maui, and Windward were too small to allow examination of this issue.

Table C10-1: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by System and Campus – 2023

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=484	n=287	n=41	n=24	n=132
HAD IMPACT (NET)	69.9%	64.1%	68.6%	79.6%	81.3%*
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	52.6%	48.6%	49.3%	53.3%	62.3%*
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	30.0%	26.3%	31.9%	17.5%	39.6%*
Loss of interest in daily activities	23.1%	20.4%	23.2%	22.7%	28.9%
Felt helpless and hopeless	23.0%	20.4%*	19.4%	5.6%	32.9%*
Felt numb/detached	19.3%	18.5%	20.2%	10.5%	22.4%
Nightmares/trouble sleeping	17.6%	15.5%	21.1%	-	24.2%
Felt like hurting myself	9.7%	8.3%	12.2%	-	13.8%
Thought about suicide	7.4%	7.0%	9.4%	-	9.0%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	32.8%	29.6%	36.4%	27.2%	39.6%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments, or exams	25.2%	23.6%	26.0%	13.9%	30.4%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	16.5%	14.8%	16.7%	11.2%	21.0%
Thought about dropping out of school	13.8%	12.9%	16.6%	13.9%	14.8%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exams	13.5%	12.5%	14.5%	-	17.9%
Dropped classes	6.8%	6.6%	7.6%	-	8.1%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	32.8%	29.4%	30.8%	44.7%	38.9%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	21.6%	20.1%	20.8%	28.0%	23.8%
Withdrew from/afraid of people	18.2%	16.4%	18.7%	11.9%	23.0%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities (e.g., sports/clubs)	13.9%	12.1%	12.0%	21.3%	17.0%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	8.9%	7.0%	14.3%	10.8%	11.2%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	30.0%	26.1%	37.7%	25.2%	37.1%*
Changed where I went	18.4%	16.4%	21.4%	12.1%	22.9%
Changed daily routines	17.2%	15.2%	22.4%	-	23.0%
Fearful for my safety	15.1%	14.7%	18.6%	-	17.5%
Changed living quarters	6.2%	6.0%	11.7%	-	5.8%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	16.2%	14.8%	12.3%	5.6%	22.3%*
Headaches/stomach aches	7.6%	7.5%	6.2%	-	9.5%
Eating problems/disorders	7.0%	6.6%	3.0%	-	10.4%*
Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol, or substances	4.2%	4.1%	2.3%	-	5.9%
Needed to seek medical attention/health care	4.1%	4.3%	5.0%	-	4.2%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	3.3%	1.5%	3.1%	-	7.8%*
Head trauma (e.g., Concussion)	1.0%	0.9%	1.9%	-	1.1%
Broken bones	0.8%	-	-	-	3.0%
Chipped or knocked out teeth	0.3%	-	-	-	1.2%
OTHER	4.7%	4.7%	9.8%	6.8%	2.7%

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

Table C10-2: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC – 2023

	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=19	n=26	n=29	NA	n=24	NA	NA
HAD IMPACT (NET)	71.2%	80.1%	89.8%*		87.3%		
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	57.7%	51.4%	79.7%		60.4%		
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	33.1%	40.2%	55.1%		30.6%		
Loss of interest in daily activities	24.1%	46.5%	35.4%		17.4%		
Felt helpless and hopeless	24.1%	46.5%	35.4%		27.6%		
Felt numb/detached	28.2%	19.4%	25.2%		13.2%		
Nightmares/trouble sleeping	13.7%	35.2%	25.5%		12.7%		
Felt like hurting myself	14.4%	22.4%	11.3%		5.3%		
Thought about suicide	14.4%	15.7%	-		-		
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	42.7%	51.0%	45.8%		25.4%		
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments, or exams	24.1%	38.1%	42.0%		17.8%		
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	24.1%	39.8%*	25.0%		9.2%		
Thought about dropping out of school	19.9%	9.2%	20.7%		9.3%		
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exams	24.1%	39.8%*	14.2%		5.3%		
Dropped classes	4.0%	11.2%	7.7%		9.2%		
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	28.8%	57.4%*	46.5%*		36.5%		
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	19.4%	39.8%*	29.5%*		4.0%		
Withdrew from/afraid of people	14.4%	35.2%	32.3%		11.5%		
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities (e.g., sports/clubs)	9.6%	35.2%	16.7%		7.5%		
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	4.0%	15.9%	16.6%		7.5%		
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	28.6%	44.5%	38.5%		40.1%		
Changed where I went	18.5%	33.6%	24.0%		22.5%		
Changed daily routines	18.5%	33.6%	23.8%		13.9%		
Fearful for my safety	18.5%	15.7%	16.4%		22.5%		
Changed living quarters	13.7%	-	3.1%		9.2%		
PHYSICAL HEALTH	4.0%	39.8%*	26.8%*		20.3%		
Headaches/stomach aches	4.0%	15.7%	11.4%		5.3%		
Eating problems/disorders	4.0%	15.7%	11.4%		12.7%		
Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol, or substances	4.0%	15.7%	-		5.3%		
Needed to seek medical attention/health care	4.0%	15.7%	-		-		
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	4.0%	24.1%	6.1%		-		
Head trauma (e.g., Concussion)	-	-	-		-		
Broken bones	-	9.2%	3.0%		-		
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	-	3.0%		-		
OTHER	4.2%	-	3.2%		4.7%		

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

Current Academic Year

Examining stalking of all UH students during the current academic year also identified negative consequences from this. Somewhat similar levels of negative stalking consequences during the current academic year were seen in surveys from 2023 (71.4%), 2021 (75.4%), and 2019 (75.1%). In addition, for each of the three survey years, emotional/mental health issues were the most common consequence of stalking, with this being significantly greater in 2021 (60.2%) compared to 2023 (52.5%) or 2019 (49.7%). There were no other significant difference levels of stalking consequences in the main content areas over the three survey years.

Comparison of data from the three survey years from UH Mānoa found that significantly greater percentages of stalked students during 2021 (76.7%) and 2019 (74.9%) experienced some type of negative consequence compared to stalked students in 2023 (64.0%). Moreover, there were some differences in the types of negative stalking consequences over the years, with emotional health consequences being significantly more common in 2021 compared to the other two years, academic/professional consequences being significantly more common in 2021 and 2019 compared to 2023, and a hostile environment being significantly more common in 2019 compared to the other two years.

Comparison of current academic year data from the three survey years at UH Hilo found no statistically significant differences in the percentages of stalked students having negative consequences (75.3% in 2023, 71.6% in 2021, and 78.7% in 2019). Nor were there statistically significant differences over the years in the percentages of stalked students experiencing negative consequences in the areas of emotional/mental health, academic/professional areas, social conditions, hostile environments, physical health, or other types of consequences.

The percentages of stalked students at the aggregate community colleges having some type of negative consequence did not differ significantly over the years (86.2% in 2023, 77.2% in 2021, and 74.6% in 2019). However, there were significantly greater percentages of stalked students in 2023 (65.0%) and 2021 (60.3%) who experienced emotional/mental health consequences compared to stalked students in 2019 (40.8%).

Comparison of the three survey years for individual community colleges was only possible at Kapi‘olani due to relatively small samples at the other community colleges. During 2023, there was a significantly greater percentage of stalked students at Kapi‘olani experiencing some type of negative consequence (100%) compared to stalked students during 2021 (68.5%) or 2019 (71.3%). In addition, during 2023, there were statistically elevated levels of negative consequences due to stalking in the domains of emotional mental health and academic/professional concerns compared to the other two years, and during 2021, there was a statistically elevated level of stalking consequences related to physical health compared to the other two years.

Table C10-3: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=299	n=242	n=382	n=180	n=123	n=202
HAD IMPACT (NET)	71.4%	75.4%	75.1%	64.0%	76.7%*	74.9%*
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	52.5%	60.2%*	49.7%	47.2%	60.4%*	54.8%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	29.6%	35.5%	31.2%	24.0%	31.8%	37.9%*
Felt helpless and hopeless	23.2%	30.3%	27.5%	18.3%	26.3%	31.6%*
Loss of interest in daily activities	22.1%	31.0%*	25.7%	18.2%	28.4%*	28.6%*
Nightmares/trouble sleeping	18.4%	27.5%*	22.2%	14.2%	26.9%*	26.9%*
Felt numb/detached	18.2%	23.7%	22.1%	16.5%	24.1%	25.0%*
Felt like hurting myself	10.2%	13.9%	9.6%	7.4%	11.2%	9.4%
Thought about suicide	6.4%	11.4%*	9.1%	5.7%	10.0%	9.7%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	30.6%	37.4%	34.0%	25.4%	37.0%*	34.6%*
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments, or exams	24.2%	29.2%	31.0%	20.0%	28.3%	31.8%*
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	18.1%	18.1%	15.8%	14.7%	14.2%	18.1%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exams	13.5%	18.3%	13.8%	9.6%	16.9%	13.8%
Thought about dropping out of school	11.7%	13.4%	12.6%	10.0%	12.3%	13.0%
Dropped classes	6.8%	8.5%	5.0%	6.3%	8.5%	4.8%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	34.1%	36.8%	34.5%	30.1%	32.4%	34.6%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	21.7%	25.1%	26.5%	20.2%	21.7%	28.9%*
Withdrew from/afraid of people	19.5%	19.3%	23.5%	17.4%	15.6%	26.2%*
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities (e.g., sports/clubs)	14.3%	18.2%	17.5%	12.2%	15.6%	18.3%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	8.9%	13.2%	11.0%	7.2%	10.1%	11.8%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	32.5%	32.9%	34.4%	26.0%	31.6%	37.1%*
Changed where I went	18.4%	17.9%	22.6%	15.9%	16.2%	25.7%*
Changed daily routines	17.7%	18.1%	20.7%	14.4%	15.1%	25.6%*
Fearful for my safety	14.8%	19.4%	18.3%	13.0%	19.1%	23.0%*
Changed living quarters	4.2%	7.3%	5.0%	3.7%	7.8%	6.4%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	16.3%	20.0%	14.3%	14.0%	19.1%	16.6%
Eating problems/disorders	8.1%	10.7%*	5.1%	7.1%	10.8%	8.1%
Headaches/stomach aches	8.1%	12.2%	7.8%	7.3%	11.1%	6.8%
Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol, or substances	4.7%	8.0%	5.0%	3.9%	6.5%	6.6%
Needed to seek medical attention/health care	3.9%	6.0%	3.8%	3.9%	5.5%	5.5%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	3.5%	2.8%	1.9%	1.2%	2.9%	2.3%
Broken bones	1.1%	0.8%	0.1%	-	0.6%	-
Head trauma (e.g., Concussion)	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	1.5%	1.7%
Chipped or knocked out teeth	0.3%	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	4.8%	4.3%	7.1%	4.5%	4.0%	6.8%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Question was added to the survey in 2019.

Table C10-3: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by Campus and Year

	UH Hilo			UH Community Colleges		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=25	n=26	n=36	n=85	n=73	n=133
HAD IMPACT (NET)	75.3%	71.6%	78.7%	86.2%	77.2%	74.6%
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	55.5%	60.4%	54.1%	65.0%*	60.3%*	40.8%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	36.4%	43.2%	26.7%	42.5%*	36.9%	22.2%
Felt helpless and hopeless	19.7%	31.4%	26.7%	37.0%*	33.3%	22.1%
Loss of interest in daily activities	22.7%	32.4%	28.4%	32.6%	31.6%	19.5%
Nightmares/trouble sleeping	24.4%	20.6%	25.2%	27.4%	27.9%	15.1%
Felt numb/detached	20.9%	18.2%	26.2%	22.8%	19.4%	16.0%
Felt like hurting myself	12.0%	12.4%	11.1%	16.6%	10.7%	9.7%
Thought about suicide	7.0%	4.5%	9.7%	8.1%	9.5%	8.2%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	39.8%	34.1%	30.5%	38.2%	37.8%	34.1%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments, or exams	30.8%	32.4%	29.2%	31.9%	26.8%	30.3%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	17.6%	21.4%	16.0%	25.6%	18.4%	13.6%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exams	14.1%	17.2%	14.7%	23.0%	16.7%	14.7%
Thought about dropping out of school	13.5%	9.5%	10.7%	14.5%	10.2%	13.5%
Dropped classes	7.6%	5.4%	5.8%	8.3%	4.3%	5.6%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	29.4%	31.7%	37.5%	44.6%	40.7%	32.7%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	17.1%	28.3%	32.4%	28.6%	25.1%	19.8%
Withdrew from/afraid of people	18.9%	17.2%	17.6%	26.1%	20.8%	19.2%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, (e.g., sports/clubs)	9.9%	17.7%	23.1%	21.5%	20.5%	15.1%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	13.4%	17.6%	18.5%	12.2%	14.0%	7.3%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	42.3%	33.9%	33.1%	42.3%	34.0%	30.5%
Changed where I went	23.3%	25.7%	20.9%	22.2%	15.7%	19.5%
Changed daily routines	24.9%	23.4%	16.8%	24.5%	17.9%	15.1%
Fearful for my safety	20.3%	18.2%	12.2%	18.3%	17.0%	12.7%
Changed living quarters	9.5%	13.9%*	2.0%	4.3%	6.2%	4.1%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	9.7%	13.1%	11.2%	23.2%	23.2%	12.2%
Eating problems/disorders	1.8%	-	3.5%	12.9%*	14.3%*	0.7%
Headaches/stomach aches	3.7%	3.1%	8.4%	11.7%	17.2%	9.1%
Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol, or substances	3.7%	8.0%	1.2%	7.3%	8.9%	4.1%
Needed to seek medical attention/health care	1.8%	1.6%	3.9%	4.8%	8.4%	1.5%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	1.9%	4.8%	4.1%	9.3%*	2.8%	0.7%
Broken bones	-	-	1.3%	3.9%	1.6%	-
Head trauma (e.g., Concussion)	-	-	1.3%	0.9%	1.8%	1.2%
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	-	-	1.0%	-	-
OTHER	10.1%	3.6%	6.9%	4.2%	6.1%	7.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
 Question was added to the survey in 2019.
 UH West O'ahu is not shown due to small sample size.

Table C10-4: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus and Year

	Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Leeward		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=25	NA	NA	n=17	n=21	n=35	n=15	NA	n=36
HAD IMPACT (NET)	79.1%			100%*	68.5%	71.3%	93.6%		75.6%
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	48.9%			82.2%*	62.5%	33.4%	64.9%		43.0%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	37.1%			63.0%*	42.7%	17.4%	35.9%		19.9%
Felt helpless and hopeless	48.9%			44.4%*	39.6%	14.2%	37.3%		22.4%
Loss of interest in daily activities	48.9%			32.5%	39.6%	20.5%	27.4%		20.1%
Nightmares/trouble sleeping	37.1%			27.0%	49.6%*	9.4%	20.1%		13.9%
Felt numb/detached	20.4%			26.4%	29.4%	14.2%	14.5%		11.4%
Felt like hurting myself	23.6%			20.0%	15.6%	6.5%	8.3%		4.5%
Thought about suicide	16.6%			-	12.3%	6.5%	-		2.2%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	53.6%			57.2%*	41.7%	23.1%	15.7%		28.7%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments, or exams	40.1%			50.5%	34.8%	23.1%	15.7%		24.3%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	41.8%			32.9%	22.5%	9.9%	8.3%		20.8%
Missed assignment deadlines or	41.8%			19.5%	22.5%	13.6%	8.3%		13.6%
Thought about dropping out of school	9.7%			18.4%	10.2%	7.2%	8.3%		13.9%
Dropped classes	11.8%			6.5%	5.4%	-	8.3%		8.0%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	46.8%			50.6%	40.5%	25.8%	43.5%		20.7%
Changed where I went	35.4%			25.2%	10.8%	25.8%	15.7%		13.5%
Changed daily routines	35.4%			24.8%	22.2%	13.5%	8.3%		8.9%
Fearful for my safety	16.6%			23.4%	27.6%*	3.1%	23.2%		11.2%
Changed living quarters	-			-	10.8%	2.7%	8.3%		-
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	60.4%			52.1%	36.2%	26.5%	39.4%		37.2%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	41.9%			33.8%	24.6%	15.7%	-		26.6%
Withdrew from/afraid of people	37.1%			32.5%*	17.7%	6.3%	11.8%		23.9%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities, (e.g., Sports/clubs)	37.1%			18.3%	10.8%	3.1%	11.8%		13.7%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	16.7%			12.0%	10.8%	4.2%	11.8%		6.3%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	41.9%			18.3%	40.0%*	11.2%	20.1%		4.4%
Eating problems/disorders	16.6%			13.0%	24.0%	-	20.1%		2.5%
Headaches/stomach aches	16.6%			13.0%	24.6%	6.5%	8.3%		4.4%
Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol, or substances	16.6%			-	18.6%	3.2%	8.3%		-
Needed to seek medical attention/health care	16.6%			-	14.7%	-	-		-
Physical injuries (bruises, blackeye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	25.3%			5.2%	4.5%	-	-		-
Broken bones	9.7%			5.2%	-	-	-		-
Head trauma (e.g., Concussion)	-			-	-	4.7%	-		-
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-			5.2%	-	-	-		-
OTHER	-			5.6%	10.8%	10.2%	7.5%		10.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Question was added to the survey in 2019. Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to the small sample size.

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

Survey Questions Used to Identify Dating/Domestic Violence

The Dating and Domestic Violence (DDV) metric in this survey captured violence associated with intimate relationships that would not be captured in other questions. In contrast to questions on other behaviors studied, the dating/domestic violence questions were administered only to students who indicated that they had been in “any partnered relationships” at any time while enrolled at UH. The 2023 definition used was consistent with that since 2019 when it was changed to match the new definition from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Since that year, 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

The incidence of students in a partnered relationship in 2023 – 2 in 3 or 67.8 percent - has held steady year over year since the new definition was implemented. Statistically similar percentages of students reported being in a partnered relationship at four-year and community college campuses overall. However, within the respective demographic categories, students in partnered relationships trended higher for women; heterosexual and LGBN; Caucasians, Native Hawaiians, and Filipinos; and those enrolled in graduate/professional schools.

Table D1: Percent of UH Student Participants In A Partnered Relationship											
ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa							
2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**				
n=5237	n=6557	n=6288	n=6311	n=2435	n=2450	n=2488	n=2197				
67.8%	69.4%	69.7%*	79.0%*	67.5%	69.4%	71.7%*	78.9%*				

UH Hilo				UH West O’ahu				UH Community Colleges			
2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**
n=360	n=446	n=477	n=453	n=330	n=421	n=418	n=357	n=2112	n=3239	n=2905	n=3304
67.2%	67.2%	74.2%*	80.2%*	69.5%	75.2%	73.3%	82.2%*	68.0%	69.0%	66.6%	78.5%*

Hawai’i				Honolulu				Kapi’olani				Kaua’i			
2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**
n=200	n=323	n=311	n=331	n=427	n=415	n=373	n=450	n=547	n=821	n=736	n=863	n=95	n=180	n=175	n=154
67.4%	68.0%	61.4%	86.8%*	64.3%	65.2%	63.7%	74.5%*	69.9%	72.3%	66.9%	79.0%*	71.1%	70.3%	69.5%	77.8%

Leeward				Maui				Windward			
2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**
n=470	n=876	n=732	n=851	n=238	n=331	n=343	n=365	n=134	n=293	n=234	n=291
67.2%	67.2%	68.6%	78.2%*	71.2%	71.2%	68.1%	74.9%	68.0%	68.8%	66.7%	79.8%*

Gender Identity (2023)				Sexual Orientation (2023)			Ethnicity (2023)				
Female	Male	TGQN	Decline	Hetero	LGBN	Decline	Caucasian	Hawaiian	Japanese	Filipino	Other
n=2953	n=1993	n=221	n=69	n=3824	n=1170	n=217	n=987	n=1085	n=330	n=754	n=2080
71.3%*	63.5%*	65.8%*	47.7%	68.8%*	69.8%*	39.4%	77.3%*	72.4%*	58.5%	66.3%*	62.9%

University Undergraduates (2023)	Graduate and Professional (2023)	Community Colleges (2023)
n=2492	n=633	n=2112
65.0%	78.2%*	68.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across year/segment.

**DDV Federal definition changed since 2019.

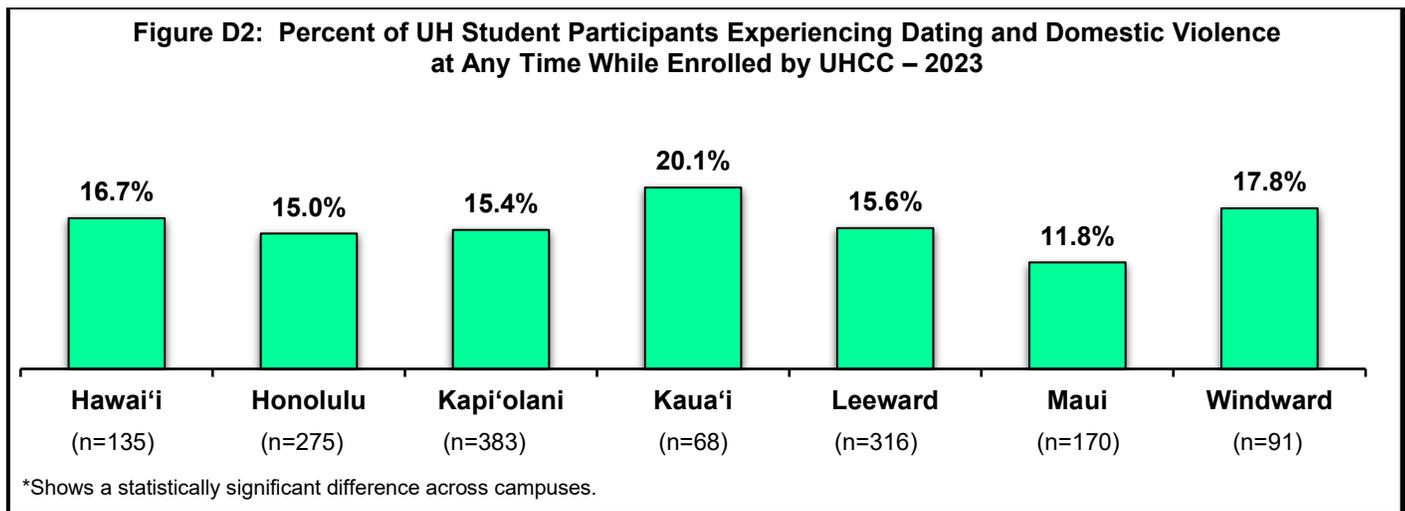
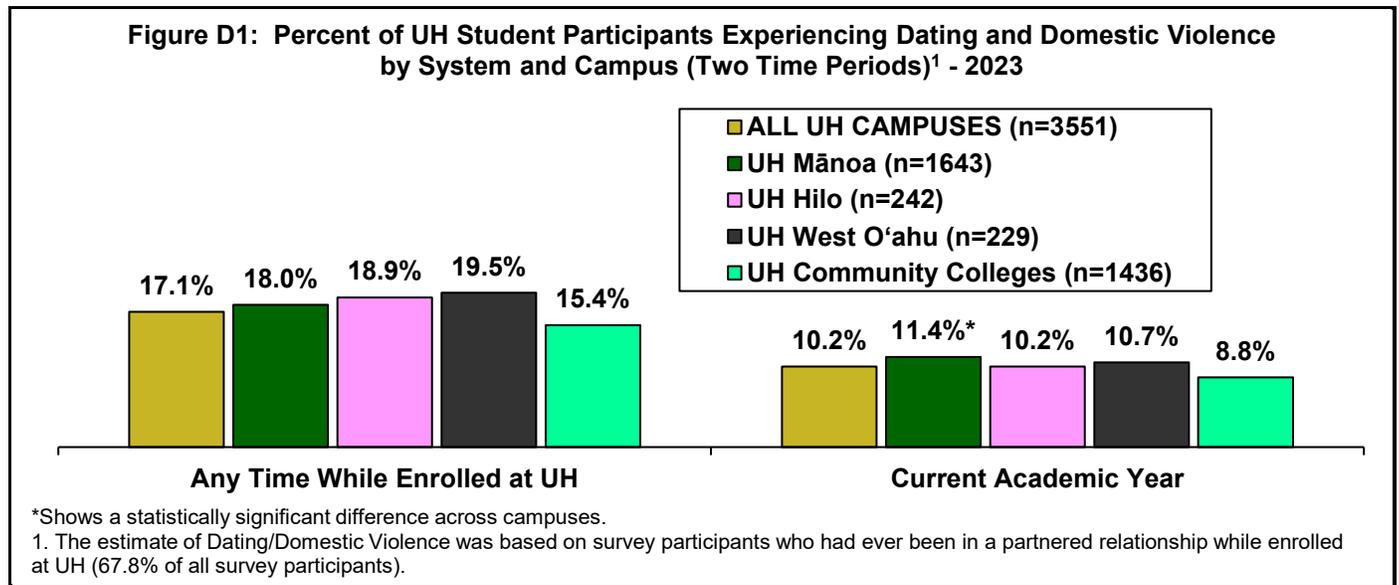
To be classified as having experienced dating/domestic violence, students had to indicate that a partner had done one of the following “at any time while enrolled at UH” (see survey questions F1 to F5):

- 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

As in past reporting periods, more students participating in this 2023 study reported dating and domestic violence (DDV) compared with the other three types of gender violence. More than 1 in 6 (17.1%) of UH students stated they had experienced DDV “at any time while enrolled at UH.” While this represented no change from 2021, this DDV incidence dropped significantly by 4.2 percentage points since 2019 when the new definition was implemented. Prevalence proved highest at West O‘ahu (19.5%) among the four-year campuses and at Kaua‘i (20.1%) and Windward (17.8%) among the community colleges.



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

For the time period “current academic year” or since the Fall of 2022, students reporting DDV held staitically constant, from 9.1 percent in 2021 to 10.2 percent in 2023. Using the benchmark of 2019 when this survey’s DDV definition changed to align with the new federal definition. DDV incidence across all 10 UH campuses dropped significantly from 12.1 percent that year to 10.2 percent in 2023. This trend proved evident across the four-year campuses.

Since the Fall of 2022, UH Mānoa showed the highest DDV prevalence at 11.4 percent among the four-year campuses with Hilo lowest at 10.2 percent. Within the Community College system, however, one of the smallest campuses – the Kaua’i Community College reported the highest incidence across all 10 campuses at 16.4 percent, meaning 1 in 6 students experienced DDV at this campus. Maui Community College, on the other hand, indicated the lowest DDV incidence at 4.8 percent or fewer than 1 in 20 students.

Comparison with 2019

Longitudinal tracking of DDV incidence since 2019 showed significant decreases for UH overall, for UH Mānoa, and for community colleges aggregated. The decrease ranged from 3.3 points for the seven-campus community colleges overall to 1.9 points for UH systemwide. The Mānoa campus DDV prevalence declined by 0.9 points.

Within the community colleges, prevalence dropped in 2023 as compared with 2019 at three campuses: Windward -7.9 points; Maui -6.8 points; and Leeward -2.9 points.

Table D2-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence, by System, Campus, and Year (Current Academic Year)¹											
ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa							
2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**				
n=3551	n=4553	n=4380	n=4984	n=1643	n=1700	n=1785	n=1734				
10.2%	9.1%	12.1%*	10.6%*	11.4%	9.7%	12.3%*	10.5%				
UH Hilo				UH West O’ahu				UH Community Colleges			
2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**
n=242	n=300	n=354	n=364	n=229	n=317	n=307	n=293	n=1436	n=2237	n=1935	n=2594
10.2%	11.8%	11.9%	10.4%	10.7%	9.6%	12.5%	9.5%	8.8%	8.1%	11.9%*	10.7%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
 **DDV Federal definition changed since 2019.
¹The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on survey participants who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (67.8%-2023 of all survey participants).

Table D2-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Dating and Domestic Violence, by UHCC Campus and Year (Current Academic Year) ¹															
Hawai'i				Honolulu				Kapi'olani				Kaua'i			
2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
n=135	n=220	n=191	n=287	n=275	n=271	n=238	n=335	n=383	n=593	n=493	n=681	n=68	n=126	n=121	n=120
12.4%	10.4%	11.5%	13.2%	5.8%	6.5%	8.1%	9.8%	8.8%	7.6%	11.3%	11.0%	16.4%	15.6%	12.2%	10.3%
Leeward				Maui				Windward							
2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017				
n=316	n=589	n=502	n=665	n=170	n=236	n=234	n=273	n=91	n=202	n=156	n=232				
9.2%	7.3%	12.1%*	9.9%	4.8%	9.1%	11.6%*	9.4%	12.2%	6.0%	20.1%*	12.5%				

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
 **DDV Federal definition changed since 2019.
¹The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on survey participants who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (67.8%-2023 of all survey participants).

Relationship Between Stalking and Dating and Domestic Violence

An analysis of gender violence data aggregated over the UH’s 10 campuses revealed a relationship between stalking and DDV. First analyzed in 2021, the relationship has grown. In 2023, of all the students who reported being stalked, more than half or 50.6 percent also experienced DDV. On the other hand, 15.1 percent of DDV survivors also reported being stalked in the current academic year.

In comparison, about a third of the students in 2021 who reported stalking also reported DDV. And one-tenth of those experiencing DDV also experienced stalking. This suggests that stalking is a growing tactic used by DDV perpetrators.

Table D3: Percent of Students Who Reported Experienced Stalking also Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year by System and Year						
	2023		2021		2019	
	Stalking	Dating & Domestic Violence	Stalking	Dating & Domestic Violence	Stalking	Dating & Domestic Violence
	n=83	n=491	n=125	n=736	n=108	n=791
Stalking	-	15.1%	-	9.8%	-	15.0%
Dating & Domestic Violence	50.6%	-	35.5%	-	43.7%	-

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

Any Time While Enrolled at UH

Students in a partnered relationship who reported experiencing DDV were asked if their offender(s) was associated with UH. Because students could report multiple incidents, this question permitted more than one response. Among all survey participants who reported experiencing DDV at any UH campus, a clear majority of 57.1 percent of offenders had no association with UH. In contrast, 48.6 percent did have a UH association – 2 in 5 (41.4%) were identified as other students and 1 in 13 (7.2%) as faculty or staff.

At the largest campus, Mānoa, a majority of offenders (57.4%) reportedly held an association with UH either as student (50.3%) or faculty and staff (7.1%), while somewhat fewer (46.8%) were not associated with the university. At the two other four-year campuses, clear majorities did not have a UH association – Hilo (54.5%)

and West O‘ahu (75.2%). The same held true for UH Community colleges with a large majority of more than 7 in 10 (67.9%) unassociated with UH.

The highest incidence of student DDV perpetrators occurred at Honolulu Community College. Students there experiencing DDV identified 2 in 3 (66.6%) of their offenders as students and more than 1 in 6 (18.2%) for a net total of 75.1 percent of students reporting DDV perpetrators associated with UH.

All other community colleges indicated that a clear majority of their DDV perpetrators were not students or faculty/staff: Kapi‘olani (69.1%); Leeward (75.6%); Hawai‘i (72.4%); Maui (72.6%); and Windward (75.7%).

Figure D3-1: 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 – 2023

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=590	n=289	n=44	n=44	n=214
UH Associated Incidence (Net)	44.4%	54.0%*	47.6%*	23.2%	35.0%
Student	41.4%	50.3%*	45.5%*	22.1%	32.5%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	7.2%	7.1%	12.1%	4.8%	6.7%
Not Associated with UH	57.1%	46.8%	54.5%	75.2%*	67.9%*
Don’t know association with UH	3.1%	2.7%	3.0%	1.6%	4.1%

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

Figure D3-2: 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 UHCC – 2023

	Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kapi‘olani	Kaua‘i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=22	n=40	n=54	NA	n=48	n=19	n=16
UH Associated Incidence (Net)	27.6%	75.1%*	29.1%		26.6%	27.2%	20.1%
Student	27.6%	66.6%*	27.2%		24.4%	27.2%	20.1%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	-	18.2%	5.7%		8.4%	-	-
Not Associated with UH	72.4%	44.1%	69.1%		75.6%*	72.6%	75.7%
Don’t know association with UH	-	-	9.2%		-	4.8%	12.4%

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

Current Academic Year

In 2023, UH students returned to campus for classes and activities. This was in contrast to 2021, when all UH classes were held online due to the Covid-19 pandemic and residents in Hawai‘i, in general, spent more time at home due to recurring regulatory constraints regarding movement, as part of mitigation of the virus’ spread. For the current academic year (since Fall 2022), the majority of DDV offenders (59.6%) are not associated with UH. This non-associated statistically dropped 7.1 percentage points from 64.0 percent non-associated in 2021 to 56.9 percent in 2023. UH associated DDV perpetrators rose from 39.5 percent in 2021 to 44.2 percent in 2023. Offenders associated with UH changed in different directions: the number of offenders identified as faculty or staff dropped by almost half from 12.1 percent in 2021 to 7.4 percent in 2023 or a decrease of 4.7 percentage points. On the other hand, student DDV offenders grew from 34.3 percent in 2021 to 41.5 percent in 2023. However, the incidence of students as DDV perpetrators stayed constant with 2019.

At UH Mānoa, offenders associated with UH and those not associated have changed since the last reporting period. UH associated increased from 2021's 48.8 percent to 2023's 52.4 percent. This year, 6.3 percent of DDV offenders were identified as UH employees, a decrease from 18.6 percent in 2021 or -12.3 percentage points. This is the lowest level since tracking began. At UH Mānoa, student DDV offenders showed period to period changes – this year's 49.7 percent of offenders being students is higher than 2021's 44.3 percent but lower when compared with four years ago (52.2% in 2019).

At the other two four-year campuses, DDV perpetrators not associated with the UH held steady from prior tracking periods, with no significant change from 2021 to 2023. UH Hilo showed a similar pattern to Mānoa -- DDV offenders identified as faculty and staff decreased significantly from 15.6 percent in 2021 to 5.7 percent in 2023.

Table D4-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Offender's Association Or Non-Association With UH by System, Campus, and Year¹									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES						UH Mānoa		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=361	n=411	n=530	n=186	n=165	n=219			
UH Associated Incidence (Net)	44.2%	39.5%	46.4%*	52.4%	48.8%	58.6%			
Student	41.5%	34.3%	41.1%*	49.7%	44.3%	52.2%			
Faculty and Staff (Net)	7.4%	12.1%*	10.9%	6.3%	18.6%*	14.0%*			
Not Associated with UH	56.9%	64.0%*	54.9%	48.2%	54.2%	44.5%			
Don't know association with UH	3.7%	3.0%	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%	2.2%			
	UH Hilo			UH West O'ahu			UH Community Colleges		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=25	n=35	n=42	n=24	n=28	n=38	n=126	n=182	n=230
UH Associated Incidence (Net)	41.1%	51.3%	50.0%	19.7%	27.3%	43.2%	37.3%	30.5%	34.5%
Student	41.1%	47.5%	47.9%	19.7%	27.3%	43.2%	33.8%	23.7%	28.9%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	5.7%	15.6%*	4.2%	6.5%	-	-	9.5%	7.3%	11.1%
Not Associated with UH	57.5%	43.4%	53.0%	80.3%	72.4%	60.0%	65.0%	75.5%*	64.2%
Don't know association with UH	3.4%	6.4%	1.7%	-	2.6%	2.0%	5.0%	2.0%	5.1%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
¹The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on survey participants who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (67.8% of all survey participants).

Tracking DDV offender association at UH community colleges showed that on an aggregated basis, non-UH association slipped significantly from 75.5 percent in 2021 to 65.0 percent in 2023. However, at each of the UHCC campuses where the sample was sufficient for reporting, no change in the percentage not associated with UH occurred year to year. However, UH associated spiked from 33.8 percent in 2021 to 90.5 percent in 2023. This was driven by student offenders which grew from none to more than 2 in 3 (69.6%) this year, partly due to a small sample size of survey participants.

	Hawai'i			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Leeward		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=17	n=23	n=22	n=16	n=18	n=19	n=34	n=45	n=56	n=29	n=43	n=60
UH Associated Incidence (Net)	31.8%	29.4%	41.4%	90.5%*	33.8%	28.7%	33.3%	36.1%	41.9%	36.5%	28.8%	26.4%
Student	31.8%	19.7%	41.4%	69.6%*	-	8.0%	33.3%	30.7%	36.6%	32.7%	26.4%	24.6%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	-	13.6%	-	36.0%	33.8%	48.4%	6.1%	5.4%	16.0%	14.0%	2.4%	1.8%
Not Associated with UH	68.2%	64.6%	61.7%	36.1%	76.0%	71.3%	63.9%	72.5%	54.2%	67.3%	78.6%	70.9%
Don't know association with UH	-	6.0%	8.1%	-	-	4.1%	11.8%	-	6.1%	-	-	5.6%

*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 (67.8% of all survey participants).
Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to the small sample size.

Types of Dating/Domestic Violence Experienced

Any Time While Enrolled at UH

Student-reported DDV tactics used against UH students showed similarities from campus to campus. Overall and across all 9 of 10 individual campuses, student survey participants most frequently reported DDV perpetrators controlled perceptions how others see the survivor. One in eight (12.3%) across the UH system experienced this tactic. Incidence of image control ranged from a high of 15.5 percent at UH West O'ahu to a low of 6.4 percent at Honolulu Community College. At the HCC campus, more students (10.1%) reported experiencing tactics to isolate them or control relationships or social activities.

At UH overall, the lowest numbers of DDV survivors identified use of physical force against them (6.1%), followed by threats of physical harm (7.3%). From campus to campus, tactics used showed no significant difference in general. That said, the highest incidence of physical force used against a student occurred at Hawai'i Community College where almost 1 in 10 (9.1%) reported this tactic. More students at UH West O'ahu (10.3%) reported threats of physical harm than from any of the other 10 campuses.

Table D5-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled, by System and Campus¹ – 2023					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O’ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=3551	n=1643	n=242	n=229	n=1436
Controlled or tried to control what you do	8.1%	8.2%	8.5%	8.4%	7.7%
Threatened to physically harm you	7.3%	7.0%	9.1%	10.3%	6.9%
Used any kind of physical force against you	6.1%	5.8%	7.2%	7.6%	6.0%
Isolated you from or tried to control your relationship or social activities	9.2%	9.3%	8.6%	11.1%	9.0%
Controlled how others see you	12.3%	13.4%*	13.2%	15.5%	10.5%

*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 (67.8% of all survey participants).

Table D5-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled, by UHCC Campus and Year¹ – 2023							
	Hawai’i	Honolulu	Kapi’olani	Kaua’i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=135	n=275	n=383	n=68	n=316	n=170	n=91
Controlled or tried to control what you do	8.2%	4.9%	7.9%	10.3%	9.9%	6.2%	8.3%
Threatened to physically harm you	8.8%	5.8%	6.3%	7.4%	8.6%	4.5%	8.4%
Used any kind of physical force against you	9.1%	5.8%	4.3%	5.4%	8.0%	3.5%	7.4%
Isolated you from or tried to control your relationship or social activities	8.4%	10.1%	8.0%	10.4%	9.6%	6.3%	12.0%
Controlled how others see you	12.1%	6.4%	10.5%	14.5%	12.5%	8.8%	13.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.
¹The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on survey participants who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (67.8% of all survey participants).

Current Academic Year

Longitudinal tracking of DDV tactics used against students in the current academic year showed positive trends from 2019 to 2023. Use of the most violent tactics – physical force and threats of physical force – have significantly decreased over the past three year period. Use of physical force edged downwards from 2019 to 2023 from 4.7 percent of DDV survivors 3.5 percent respectively, as did threats of physical force from 4.9 percent to 3.8 percent over the same time period. Other tactics including control of one’s activities and isolation and/or control of social relationships/activities likewise declined by 2 and 1.8 points, respectively.

These trends were evident at 2 of the 3 four-year campuses and at UHCC overall. At the Mānoa campus, students reported a significant decline in use of physical force from 4.2 percent in 2019 to 3.7 percent in 2023.

However, significantly more Mānoa students reported offenders controlled their perceptions by others, which rose from 7.5 percent in 2019 to 8.7 percent in 2023.

Table D5-3-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Dating/Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year, by System and Campus, and Year ¹								
	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**
	n=3551	n=4553	n=4380	n=4984	n=1643	n=1700	n=1785	n=1734
Controlled or tried to control what you do	4.4%	4.4%	6.4%*	4.8%	4.9%	4.8%	5.6%	5.1%
Threatened to physically harm you	3.8%	3.7%	4.9%*	4.8%*	4.0%	3.4%	4.2%	4.0%
Used any kind of physical force against you	3.5%	3.3%	4.7%*	4.1%	3.7%	2.8%	4.2%*	4.2%*
Isolated you from or tried to control your relationship or social activities	5.1%	5.0%	6.9%*	6.2%*	5.6%	5.8%	6.5%	5.6%
Controlled how others see you	7.5%	6.8%	7.9%	6.8%	8.7%*	7.3%	7.5%	6.9%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. **DDV Federal definition changed since 2019.
¹The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on survey participants who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (67.8% of all survey participants).

At UH West O‘ahu, students reported use of physical force against them decreased significantly from 8.0 percent in 2019 to 3.2 percent in 2023, comparable to the 2021 tracking period. While incidence of isolation tactics this year remained comparable to 2021, this has declined from 7.3 percent in 2019 to 5.0 percent in 2023. In contrast, no significant changes occurred at UH Hilo.

Across the UH Community College system, tactics reported in 2023 and 2021 held steady with two exceptions. Kaua‘i Community saw a large decrease in use of physical force from 8.0 percent in 2021 to 5.4 percent in 2023. Maui Community College students reported significant declines in the use of physical force from 3.1 percent in 2021 to 0.5 percent in 2023 and threats of physical harm from 4.3 percent in 2021 to 1.0 percent in 2023.

On an aggregated seven-campus basis, UHCC students reported less use of four tactics from 2019 to 2023: Behavioral control from 7.2 percent to 3.7 percent; relationship/social activities control from 7.2 percent to 4.5 percent; threats of physical harm from 5.3 percent to 3.3 percent, and use of physical force from 4.9 percent to 3.3 percent.

Table D5-3-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Dating/Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year, by System and Campus and Year ¹												
	UH Hilo				UH West O‘ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**
	n=242	n=300	n=354	n=364	n=229	n=317	n=307	n=293	n=1436	n=2237	n=1935	n=2594
Controlled or tried to control what you do	4.3%	6.9%	5.7%	5.6%	4.6%	3.6%	6.8%	4.7%	3.7%	3.9%	7.2%*	4.5%
Threatened to physically harm you	5.0%	6.0%	5.0%	5.4%	3.9%	3.2%	6.5%	6.8%*	3.3%	3.6%	5.3%*	5.0%*
Used any kind of physical force against you	3.9%	4.7%	2.9%	3.5%	3.2%	3.2%	8.0%*	4.3%	3.3%	3.4%	4.9%*	4.1%
Isolated you from or tried to control your relationship or social activities	5.2%	7.4%	6.6%	6.7%	5.0%	3.3%	7.3%*	5.3%	4.5%	4.4%	7.2%*	6.5%*
Controlled how others see you	5.4%	8.4%	8.9%	7.0%	7.9%	7.5%	8.3%	4.7%	6.4%	6.1%	7.9%	7.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. **DDV Federal definition changed since 2019.
¹The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on survey participants who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (67.8% of all survey participants).

Looking at individual community college campuses showed somewhat similar patterns. At Honolulu Community College, the tactic of schedule/activity control declined significantly from 4.9 percent in 2019 to 0.7 percent in 2023. Similarly, use of physical force declined at Kapi'olani from 4.2 percent in 2019 to 1.5 percent in 2023; and at Windward from 9.4 percent in 2019 to 5.1 percent in 2023. Threats of physical force proved less prevalent at Windward, down from 11.6 percent in 2019 to 5.1 percent in 2023.

Isolation tactics decreased significantly from 2019 to 2023 levels at the following campuses: Leeward (5.1%); Maui (2.2%); and Windward (7.0%).

Table D5-4: 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			
	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**
	n=135	n=220	n=191	n=287	n=275	n=271	n=238	n=335	n=383	n=593	n=493	n=681	n=68	n=126	n=121	n=120
Controlled or tried to control what you do	5.2%	4.2%	7.0%	4.5%	0.7%	1.1%	4.9%*	3.4%	3.7%	3.9%	7.2%*	4.2%	7.7%	7.2%	6.7%	3.7%
Threatened to physically harm you	5.8%	7.0%	5.9%	7.7%	2.1%	2.2%	2.9%	3.4%	2.5%	3.2%	4.0%	4.8%	6.2%	4.9%	5.8%	3.2%
Used any kind of physical force against you	6.7%	4.9%	5.0%	6.4%	2.8%	0.5%	2.3%	2.9%	1.5%	3.8%	4.2%*	4.0%*	5.4%	8.0%*	6.0%	1.0%
Isolated you from or tried to control your relationship or social activities	6.0%	5.8%	8.2%	8.3%	2.8%	3.0%	4.7%	5.8%	4.7%	4.9%	5.3%	6.2%	7.8%	9.1%	6.5%	6.5%
Controlled how others see	7.8%	8.5%	8.4%	8.6%	4.6%	5.2%	5.0%	6.8%	6.6%	5.9%	6.4%	7.9%	12.1%	3.2%*	6.7%	4.6%
	Leeward				Maui				Windward							
	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**				
	n=316	n=589	n=502	n=665	n=170	n=236	n=234	n=273	n=91	n=202	n=156	n=232				
Controlled or tried to control what you do	5.2%	4.2%	8.6%*	4.8%	2.8%	4.9%	6.1%	5.3%	5.1%	3.1%	8.9%	6.2%				
Threatened to physically harm you	4.5%	2.9%	5.5%	4.4%	1.0%	4.3%*	5.4%*	4.9%*	5.3%	3.5%	11.6%*	7.1%				
Used any kind of physical force against you	4.9%	3.8%	4.8%	4.0%	0.5%	3.1%*	5.6%*	4.1%*	5.1%	0.6%	9.4%*	4.8%*				
Isolated you from or tried to control your relationship or social activities	5.1%	3.2%	8.4%*	6.7%*	2.2%	4.8%	6.3%*	5.2%	7.0%	2.9%	14.1%*	7.6%				
Controlled how others see	7.5%	5.3%	9.1%*	6.1%	2.7%	5.5%	6.1%	7.2%	7.9%	3.5%	15.5%*	6.4%				

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
 **DDV Federal definition changed since 2019.
¹The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on survey participants who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (67.8% of all survey participants).

Factors Associated with Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence

During the Current Academic Year

As in prior years, demographic and student life factors impacted the incidence of DDV among UH students. More than 1 in 10 women students (11.0%) than men students (8.4%) reported a significant higher incidence of DDV. Students of Caucasian (12.9%) and Hawaiian (10.7%) ethnicities also experienced more DDV, as did those living on campus (14.8%) rather than off, and university undergraduates (12.6%) rather than graduates or community college students.

Across all campuses, the highest incidence of DDV occurred among students who are: 1) LGBN (15.9%); 2) disabled (15.7%); 3) TGQN (15.4%); 4) residents of campus housing (14.8%); and 5) members of community/service clubs (14.1%).

Table D6: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Dating and Domestic Violence by Student Characteristics – Current Academic Year (2023)											
Gender Identity				Sexual Orientation			Ethnicity				
Female	Male	TGQN	Decline	Hetero	LGBN	Decline	Caucasian	Hawaiian	Japanese	Filipino	Other
n=2106	n=1267	n=145	n=33	n=2631	n=817	n=85	n=763	n=786	n=193	n=500	n=1309
11.0%*	8.4%	15.4%	5.2%	8.5%	15.9%*	6.5%	12.9%*	10.7%*	5.8%	7.2%	10.1%*
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=246	n=3289	n=357	n=479	n=2715	n=784	n=233	n=638	n=472	n=591		
15.7%*	9.9%	14.8%*	9.0%	9.8%	11.8%	10.2%	14.1%*	12.9%	9.9%		
Education Level			Education Level/Female								
University Undergraduates	Graduate and Professional	Community Colleges	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Grad+ Prof				
n=1620	n=495	n=1436	n=474	n=454	n=350	n=526	n=296				
12.6%*	6.8%	8.8%	9.4%	12.0%*	13.0%*	12.4%*	7.1%				
Female			Male			TGQN					
University Undergraduates	Graduate & Professional	Community Colleges	University Undergraduates	Graduate and Professional	Community Colleges	University Undergraduates	Graduate & Professional	Community Colleges			
n=966	n=296	n=843	n=578	n=166	n=522	n=64	n=27	n=55			
13.6%*	7.1%	9.4%	9.5%	6.4%	7.9%	26.1%*	6.5%	7.4%			

*Shows a statistically significant difference by segment.

Number of Dating and Domestic Violence Offenders

Any Time While Enrolled at UH

A dominant majority of more than 8 in 10 survey participants experiencing DDV at any time while enrolled at UH, identified one offender. Among all UH students, 81.2 percent reported one perpetrator, with UH West O‘ahu somewhat higher at 88.3 percent, and UH Community College students somewhat lower at 76.5 percent, though none were statistically significant. One in 12 or 13.0 percent of all UH students indicated there were two offenders and 5.8 percent reported 3 or more.

Statistical testing showed only one campus with a significantly higher number of offenders. Hawai‘i Community College students (34%) reported the highest incidence of two offenders.

Table D7-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – With One or More Offenders, by System, Campus – 2023

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=588	n=288	n=44	n=44	n=213
1 offender	81.2%	83.2%	83.9%	88.3%	76.5%
2 offenders	13.0%	12.2%	11.4%	7.0%	15.5%
3 or more offenders	5.8%	4.5%	4.7%	4.7%	8.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

Table D7-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – With One or More Offenders, by UHCC Campus – 2023

	Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kapi‘olani	Kaua‘i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=22	n=40	n=54	NA	n=47	n=19	n=16
1 offender	66.0%	84.6%	77.4%		66.0%	81.3%	79.3%
2 offenders	34.0%*	4.7%	17.1%		19.1%	18.7%	4.3%
3 or more offenders	-	10.7%	5.5%		14.9%	-	16.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

Current Academic Year

Given the very large concentration of students reporting one offender, it is not surprising that longitudinal tracking from campus to campus showed few statistically significant differences. At UH Hilo, fewer students reported two offenders, down from 13.5 percent in 2021 to 4.2 percent in 2023. At UH West O‘ahu, significantly more students in 2023 indicated one offender (90.9%), up from 70.7 percent in 2019.

Table D7-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – With One or More Offenders, by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa			UH Hilo			UH West O‘ahu			UH Community Colleges		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=360	n=409	n=530	n=186	n=163	n=219	n=25	n=35	n=42	n=24	n=28	n=38	n=125	n=182	n=230
1 offender	78.8%	81.5%	81.9%	79.4%	80.9%	81.8%	89.3%	82.6%	92.6%	90.9%*	85.9%	70.7%	73.5%	81.2%	81.9%
2 offenders	15.1%	12.0%	12.1%	15.3%	10.9%	12.9%	4.2%	13.5%*	2.1%	6.5%	8.7%	23.6%*	18.6%	13.3%	11.3%
3 or more offenders	6.1%	6.5%	6.0%	5.2%	8.2%	5.2%	6.5%	3.9%	5.3%	2.6%	5.4%	5.7%	7.9%	5.5%	6.8%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table D7-4: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – With One or More Offenders, by UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai'i			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Leeward		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=17	n=23	n=22	n=16	n=18	n=19	n=34	n=45	n=56	n=28	n=43	n=60
1 offender	69.5%	78.2%	93.1%	73.4%	80.1%	75.8%	72.2%	77.8%	76.3%	68.4%	79.7%	85.0%
2 offenders	30.5%	21.8%	6.9%	11.6%	10.0%	12.5%	21.5%	11.3%	17.5%	17.1%	12.2%	11.3%
3 or more offenders	-	-	-	15.0%	9.8%	11.8%	6.3%	10.8%	6.2%	14.5%	8.1%	3.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to the small sample size.

Gender of DDV Offender

Any Time While Enrolled at UH

Among all UH students who have experienced DDV incidents at any time since enrollment, almost three times as many identified men (73.4%) rather than women (27.7%) as the offender. This trend held across the four-year campuses and for UH community colleges overall.

While this proved the dominant trend, some variances were evident by campus. Significantly more students identified men as perpetrators at these campuses: Leeward (93.3%); Maui (85.4%); Hawai'i (84.2%); Windward (78.6%); and Kapi'olani (77.5%). On the other hand, significantly more students at Honolulu Community College identified women as the offender (57.2%).

Table D8-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – Gender of Offenders by System and Campus – 2023

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=588	n=288	n=44	n=44	n=213
Male	73.4%	70.8%	65.8%	80.9%	77.0%
Female	27.7%	28.1%	31.9%	27.5%	26.2%
Other gender identity	1.7%	2.1%	2.2%	-	1.4%
Don't know	1.7%	0.7%	2.0%	-	3.3%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

Table D8-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – Gender of Offenders by UHCC Campus – 2023

	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=22	n=40	n=54	NA	n=47	n=19	n=16
Male	84.2%*	44.7%	77.5%*		93.3%*	85.4%*	78.6%*
Female	8.0%	57.2%*	24.6%*		21.4%	14.6%	30.3%
Other gender identity	7.7%	-	-		-	-	8.9%
Don't know	-	8.7%	3.5%		-	-	-

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

Current Academic Year

For DDV incidents during the current academic year, the gender analysis of offenders over the three reporting periods revealed some year to year differences. Across all UH campuses, male offenders dropped significantly from 76.1 percent in 2021 to 70.2 percent in 2023. At Kapi‘olani, the decline proved even larger -- in 2021, 88.3 percent identified offenders as male compared with 66.8 percent in 2023. In contrast, male offenders increased significantly at Leeward Community College from 86.1 percent in 2021 to 92.6 percent in 2023.

On the other hand, students on two campuses reported significant increases in female offenders. At Honolulu Community College, women were dominantly identified as offenders, more than doubling from 35.6 percent in 2021 to 79.0 percent in 2023. At Kapi‘olani, students reporting female offenders tripled from 11.7 percent in 2021 to 36.4 percent in 2023.

Table D8-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – With One or More Offenders, by System, Campus and Year															
	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa			UH Hilo			UH West O‘ahu			UH Community Colleges		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=360	n=409	n=530	n=186	n=163	n=219	n=25	n=35	n=42	n=24	n=28	n=38	n=125	n=182	n=230
Male	70.2%	76.1%*	70.0%	67.5%	73.1%	65.2%	59.2%	68.9%	74.3%	83.1%	73.9%	72.9%	73.9%	80.4%	73.3%
Female	30.2%	26.5%	30.4%	30.6%	30.6%	36.6%	36.7%	33.6%	26.5%	26.0%	28.4%	29.5%	29.2%	21.2%	25.5%
Other gender identity	2.1%	0.7%	1.5%	2.5%	1.7%	0.3%	3.9%	-	0.9%	-	-	2.1%	1.4%	-	2.7%
Don't know	1.6%	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	3.5%	3.1%	-	-	-	-	2.2%	-	1.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table D8-4: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Gender of Offenders by UHCC Campus and Year												
	Hawai‘i			Honolulu			Kapi‘olani			Leeward		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=17	n=23	n=22	n=16	n=18	n=19	n=34	n=45	n=56	n=28	n=43	n=60
Male	78.9%	74.1%	64.5%	36.1%	64.4%	57.0%	66.8%	88.3%*	69.8%	92.6%*	86.1%	78.3%
Female	10.8%	25.9%	31.6%	79.0%*	35.6%	26.6%	36.4%*	11.7%	33.9%*	17.5%	16.1%	25.4%
Other gender identity	10.4%	-	-	-	-	12.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to the small sample size.

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

Another means for analyzing incidence is to compare how many student participants, who ever experienced DDV, reported a recurrence in the current academic year and the number of incidents. Among all UH students, a plurality of 38.0 percent said that they did not experience any DDV in 2023. However, this is down significantly from half (50.2%) in 2021. Other significant changes over 2021 included: One in 5 (20%) reporting DDV incidents 3 to 5 times in the current academic year and more than 1 in 6 (17.2%) identified one incident since September 2022. Although directional, it is noteworthy that among all UH students, the highest recurrence – 10 or more times – has trended downwards from 10.0 percent in 2019 to 8.7 percent in 2023 (statistically comparable to 2021).

At UH Mānoa, students reporting no incidents went from a majority of 53.6 percent in 2021 to a plurality of 34.6 percent in 2023. One DDV incident rose from 10.1 percent to 16.1 percent; 3 to 5 incidents from 16.1 percent to 22.5 percent, and 6 to 9 incidents from 2.7 percent to 6.1 percent. UH Hilo in 2023 reported a plurality of 42.1 percent who had no recurrence vs. 36.1 percent in 2021. Students indicating they experienced 3 to 5 incidents declined significantly from 22.5 percent to 8.8 percent.

Other significant changes from 2021 to 2023 occurred at: 1) Hawai‘i Community College students who have ever experienced DDV and indicating one incident in the current academic year edged up from 18.0 percent in 2021 to 20.6 percent in 2023; 2) Kapi‘olani Community College -- students reporting two incidents fell from 16.9 percent in 2021 to 5.8 percent in 2023; 3) Kaua‘i Community College -- students reporting 3 - 5 incidents went from 37.7 percent to a sample too small to report in 2023; and 4) Windward Community College -- students reporting no incidents fell by half from 63.3 percent to 31.5 percent.

Table D9-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence – Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=585	n=829	n=928	n=948	n=287	n=357	n=389	n=342
0 time	38.0%	50.2%*	42.8%	44.4%*	34.6%	53.6%*	43.7%*	46.6%*
1 time	17.2%*	10.9%	16.8%*	14.0%	16.1%*	10.1%	19.1%*	15.0%*
2 times	10.0%	10.8%	11.4%	14.2%*	12.0%	9.1%	10.7%	14.5%*
3-5 times	20.0%*	16.6%	14.2%	16.1%	22.5%*	16.1%	14.4%	15.0%
6-9 times	6.1%	3.9%	4.8%	4.3%	6.1%*	2.7%	4.4%	2.8%
10 or more times	8.7%	7.6%	10.0%*	6.9%	8.7%	8.4%	7.7%	6.1%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table D9-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence – Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by System, Campus, and Year

	UH Hilo				UH West O‘ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=43	n=55	n=69	n=66	n=44	n=67	n=76	n=52	n=211	n=350	n=393	n=488
0 time	42.1%	36.1%	39.3%	43.0%	44.6%	54.7%	49.4%	46.9%	40.4%	48.0%	41.3%	42.9%
1 time	22.1%	11.9%	15.3%	14.8%	19.8%	16.6%	15.0%	12.3%	17.2%	10.5%	15.0%	13.5%
2 times	14.2%	13.6%	16.1%	12.3%	1.3%	6.3%	9.2%	18.9%*	8.2%	12.9%	11.7%	13.8%
3-5 times	8.8%	22.5%*	13.3%	17.3%	22.7%	11.6%	9.6%	9.3%	18.3%	17.0%	15.1%	17.3%
6-9 times	1.9%	7.2%	4.0%	5.5%	2.5%	4.3%	3.4%	9.2%	7.7%	4.7%	5.6%	4.6%
10 or more times	10.9%	8.7%	12.0%	7.2%	9.3%	6.5%	13.5%*	3.4%	8.2%	6.9%	11.2%	7.9%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table D9-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence – Number of Incidents During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai'i				Honolulu				Kapi'olani				Kaua'i			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=22	n=36	n=35	n=58	n=40	n=35	n=40	n=63	n=54	n=88	n=111	n=128	NA	n=24	n=22	n=20
0 time	22.8%	35.9%	36.7%	34.3%	59.7%	49.9%	51.3%	48.2%	38.0%	48.7%	50.1%	41.3%		17.1%	32.3%	36.9%
1 time	20.6%	18.0%*	2.5%	13.4%	17.3%	15.0%	7.9%	10.7%	20.6%	8.4%	15.5%	11.1%		10.0%	14.7%	37.4%
2 times	11.4%	5.3%	9.7%	9.2%	-	16.3%	9.6%	12.1%	5.8%	16.9%*	13.1%	15.8%*		22.7%	21.3%	5.8%
3-5 times	11.3%	25.3%	14.8%	23.8%	8.5%	13.9%	17.1%	19.5%	22.2%	13.0%	10.1%	19.0%		37.7%*	10.3%	13.4%
6-9 times	16.2%	2.7%	14.1%	11.7%	14.5%	-	11.8%	5.0%	2.3%	2.2%	4.0%	3.0%		12.4%	5.0%	-
10 or more times	17.7%	12.6%	22.2%	7.6%	-	4.9%	2.3%	4.5%	11.1%	10.7%	7.2%	9.9%		-	16.4%	6.5%

	Leeward				Maui				Windward			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=47	n=90	n=100	n=125	n=18	n=44	n=45	n=49	n=16	n=33	n=40	n=45
0 time	38.4%	52.1%	39.2%	47.3%	55.4%	51.5%	40.5%	47.9%	31.5%	63.3%*	22.0%	35.7%
1 time	16.2%	9.3%	17.1%	14.8%	9.9%	13.0%	19.0%	12.6%	5.3%	3.7%	22.1%*	11.3%
2 times	14.1%	14.6%	11.5%	15.8%	9.4%	5.6%	6.9%	13.6%	-	5.3%	12.6%	14.4%
3-5 times	16.8%	13.8%	13.4%	11.7%	25.3%	14.1%	19.1%	11.9%	40.0%	19.9%	29.8%	24.7%
6-9 times	8.5%	9.2%	4.8%	3.3%	-	4.8%	-	4.3%	5.3%	-	5.6%	5.7%
10 or more times	6.0%	1.1%	13.9%*	7.0%	-	11.0%	14.5%	9.7%	18.0%	7.8%	7.9%	8.2%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Relationship to Assaulted Participants (Multiple Mentions)

Any Time While Enrolled at UH

According to survey participants across all UH campuses, a large majority of 3 in 4 (75.9%) who experienced DDV since matriculation, reported that the perpetrator was a current intimate partner at the time of the incident. Just over 1 in 6 (17.7%) indicated that the offender was a former rather than current partner. One in 7 (14.3%) did not have an intimate relationship with the offender, who was a “friend, acquaintance, or classmate.” An almost equal number of students reported the offender to be a professional associate (4% identified the offender as a co-worker, boss/supervisor or teacher/counselor or academic adviser) as much as a stranger (3.8%). However, almost twice as many UHCC students reported the DDV offender was a stranger (6.5%).

While this rank ordering of survivor-offender relationships applied overall to UH and UHCC campuses, some differences existed by location. At both Hilo and UH West O’ahu, significantly more indicated that they were in a current intimate relationship with the perpetrator at 84.8 percent and 84.6 percent respectively. At the Hawai’i community college campus, significantly more reported offenders were friends (32.8%). At Maui community college, those reporting perpetrators where a current intimate partner was dominant was more than 9 out of 10 or 92.3%. Although not statistically different, it is nonetheless noteworthy that at the Honolulu community college campus, 1 in 8 students (12.8%) reported DDV by a stranger – the highest incidence and almost twice the UHCC percentage overall.

Table D10-1: 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 – 2023					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O’ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=586	n=288	n=43	n=44	n=212
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	75.9%	76.9%	84.8%*	84.6%*	70.9%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	17.7%	19.8%	17.1%	9.6%	16.7%
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	14.3%	13.0%	11.6%	9.2%	17.5%
Stranger	3.8%	2.3%	4.8%	-	6.5%*
Co-worker	1.9%	0.7%	4.4%	1.3%	3.3%
Boss or supervisor	1.2%	0.9%	1.8%	-	1.8%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	0.9%	0.9%	-	3.6%	0.5%
Other	1.9%	1.4%	1.6%	3.3%	2.3%
Don't know	2.7%	4.0%	-	1.6%	1.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

Table D10-2: 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 – 2023							
	Hawai’i	Honolulu	Kapi’olani	Kaua’i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=22	n=40	n=54	NA	n=47	n=19	n=16
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	61.0%	61.3%	70.2%		72.5%	92.3%*	72.6%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	26.7%	16.9%	17.5%		17.0%	8.8%	12.4%
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	32.8%*	25.9%	16.4%		14.5%	3.9%	13.5%
Stranger	3.6%	12.8%	5.1%		6.2%	-	8.1%
Co-worker	-	6.1%	5.9%		-	-	8.2%
Boss or supervisor	-	6.1%	-		-	-	8.2%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	-	-	-		2.4%	-	-
Other	-	-	1.6%		2.1%	5.0%	12.5%
Don't know	-	-	3.9%		-	-	9.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campus

Current Academic Year

When asked this question in relation to the current academic year, students generally reported a similar pattern of relationships with the DDV perpetrator. However, since the last 2021 tracking period, significantly fewer students reported the offender being a current intimate partner among UH students overall (down from 81.7% to 73.3%); Mānoa campus (down from 84.1% to 74.3%); UHCC overall (down from 84.1% to 73.3%). Among all UH students, 1 in 5 (19%) DDV offenders was a previously intimate partner, and just over 1 in 7 (15.5%) a friend, acquaintance, or classmate.

A large increase in students reporting DDV by a stranger occurred this year. Across all UH campuses, the number of students reporting a stranger perpetuated DDV more than quadrupled from 0.9 percent to 4.0 percent. The increase proved even greater among UHCC students overall. This current academic year, 12 times more UHCC survey participants indicated that the DDV offender was a stranger, with this incidence rising from 0.5 percent in 2021 to 6.2 percent in 2023.

The only other significant differences campus to campus this year occurred at the Hawai‘i Community College. Hawai‘i is the only campus where a majority of perpetrators are not current intimate partners. In fact, only a plurality of 47.7 percent said they were in a current relationship with the offender. Second-most mentioned DDV perpetrators in the current academic year were friends/acquaintances/classmates -- mentioned by almost half (43.9%) of Hawai‘i CC students experiencing DDV since September 2022. Prior intimate partners ranked third, mentioned by 31.1 percent of Hawaii CC students, in contrast to being second most mentioned at other campuses.

Table D10-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=361	n=410	n=528	n=187	n=164	n=218
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	73.3%	81.7%*	77.4%	74.3%	84.1%*	75.8%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	19.0%	20.8%	20.8%	21.2%	21.8%	22.1%
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	15.5%	14.2%	13.6%	13.6%	16.9%	14.9%
Stranger	4.0%*	0.9%	1.7%	2.7%	1.1%	2.2%
Co-worker	1.9%	2.8%	1.8%	0.7%	3.5%	0.8%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	1.4%	1.3%	1.6%	1.3%	1.8%	0.9%
Boss or supervisor	1.4%	1.4%	0.9%	1.4%	1.9%	0.5%
Other	1.7%	5.2%*	5.0%*	2.2%	1.0%	4.5%*
Don't know	3.0%	1.3%	2.8%	5.2%*	1.2%	1.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table D10-4: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by System, Campus, and Year

	UH Hilo			UH West O‘ahu			UH Community Colleges		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=25	n=35	n=42	n=24	n=30	n=38	n=125	n=181	n=230
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	81.2%	79.5%	75.5%	93.5%	89.6%	94.6%	66.4%	78.6%*	76.5%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	21.3%	11.5%	19.2%	2.4%	17.8%	8.5%	18.6%	22.2%	21.8%
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	16.0%	15.3%	20.5%	6.5%	15.6%	10.9%	19.9%	11.2%	11.5%
Stranger	6.6%	3.3%	-	-	-	-	6.2%*	0.5%	1.8%
Co-worker	-	4.5%	3.0%	-	-	-	4.5%	2.3%	2.8%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	-	2.1%	1.1%	6.5%	-	-	0.9%	0.9%	2.5%
Boss or supervisor	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9%	1.4%	1.5%
Other	-	3.7%	6.7%	-	3.7%	5.5%	1.5%	9.6%*	5.0%
Don't know	-	2.2%	1.1%	-	-	-	0.9%	1.4%	4.8%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table D10-5: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Relationship to Offender at Time of Incident(s) by UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai'i			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Leeward		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=17	n=23	n=22	n=16	n=18	n=19	n=34	n=45	n=56	n=28	n=42	n=60
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	47.7%	72.1%	58.6%	57.4%	62.3%	71.8%	64.5%	82.0%	68.9%	62.2%	82.7%	75.7%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	31.1%	27.1%	33.1%	20.9%	34.4%	27.4%	22.1%	31.7%	19.0%	20.2%	11.7%	19.7%
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	43.9%*	13.5%	12.0%	21.6%	10.0%	3.8%	22.1%	18.6%	17.4%	20.4%	11.1%	16.1%
Stranger	4.8%	-	-	-	-	-	5.6%	-	2.2%	10.2%	-	2.3%
Co-worker	-	5.2%	-	15.0%	9.7%	4.1%	9.5%	-	3.9%	-	3.0%	5.8%
Teacher, counselor,	-	-	-	-	9.7%	-	-	-	8.4%	3.9%	-	1.8%
Boss or supervisor	-	-	-	15.0%	9.7%	7.9%	-	-	3.3%	-	-	-
Other	-	11.0%	10.7%	-	17.4%	8.6%	2.7%	13.4%	3.7%	3.4%	2.8%	5.9%
Don't know	-	-	11.9%	-	-	3.8%	3.2%	-	5.1%	-	5.9%	5.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to the small sample size.

Relationship of Influence or Control by Offender

Any Time While Enrolled at UH

Among all UH students, a large majority of 3 in 4 students (75.5%) experiencing DDV at any time while enrolled indicated that their offender exercised influence or control over them. On the other hand, 1 in 7 reported the perpetrator was not in a position of influence (15.6%) and 1 in 10 (9.1%) declined to answer. A majority of more than half indicated the relationship involved control over one of two situations: 1) 52.4 percent of UH students across 10 campuses mentioned control involved family or friend relationships and 2) 51.7 percent cited control over everyday activities. Among UH students overall, approximately a quarter reported control over academic/professional careers (27.9%) or finances (23.3%).

Significant differences by campus included: 1) More Mānoa students indicated control over everyday activities (55.9%); 2) At UH Hilo, one third (37.2%) stated the offender influenced his/her academic or professional career, and another third (33.6%) cited financial control; and 3) Similarly, more UH West O'ahu students (37.4%) maintained offenders had financial control/influence.

At the community college system, results were similar to UH students overall with a few exceptions: 1) A large majority of more than 2 in 3 students at Kapi'olani Community College reported offenders influenced relationships with family and friends (67.8%); 2) At Leeward, this response likewise ranked highest with 4 in 7 (58%) citing; and 3) The Maui campus had the highest number of students reporting that the DDV offender had no influence or control over the survivor.

Table D11-1: 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 – 2023					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=582	n=284	n=42	n=44	n=212
Any type of influence/control (Net)	75.5%	75.3%	76.9%	85.6%	73.4%
Everyday activities	51.7%	55.9%*	54.1%	53.8%	45.3%
Academic or professional career	27.9%	23.5%	37.2%*	36.8%	30.1%
Finances	23.3%	18.5%	33.6%*	37.4%*	24.8%
Popularity/social standing	22.5%	22.8%	27.5%	21.3%	21.4%
Relationship with family and/or friends	52.4%	51.7%	58.0%	55.5%	51.5%
Other type of influence or control	16.5%	15.9%	19.7%	16.5%	16.6%
No influence or control over any of the above	15.6%	15.6%	16.9%	11.6%	16.3%
I do not know	9.1%	9.2%	7.2%	2.8%	10.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

Table D11-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus – 2023							
	Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kapi‘olani	Kaua‘i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=22	n=40	n=54	NA	n=48	n=18	n=16
Any type of influence/control (Net)	66.0%	61.7%	83.3%		80.8%	66.1%	70.1%
Everyday activities	46.5%	31.4%	48.6%		55.7%	46.4%	46.0%
Academic or professional career	31.3%	41.0%	27.2%		31.8%	27.8%	13.5%
Finances	25.6%	18.9%	22.9%		37.4%	17.7%	17.6%
Popularity/social standing	20.4%	31.7%	15.8%		24.9%	9.3%	26.4%
Relationship with family and/or friends	50.9%	35.9%	67.8%*		58.0%*	38.5%	26.9%
Other type of influence or control	16.0%	13.7%	20.3%		18.0%	5.2%	18.2%
No influence or control over any of the above	23.7%	25.3%	5.4%		10.8%	33.4%*	15.9%
I do not know	10.3%	13.1%	11.3%		8.4%	5.4%	13.9%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

Current Academic Year

Trends of influence or control among DDV perpetrators showed similar patterns for DDV during the current academic year. Overall, approximately 3 in 4 (74.5%) UH students across the 10 campuses indicated the offender was in a position to exercise some degree of control over the survivor’s life, career, or finances. Most frequently mentioned control tactics included those over family/friend relationships (49%) followed by those over everyday activities (46.8%). Fewer identified control over academic or professional careers (27.7%) though this continues to rank third systemwide.

Among UH Mānoa students, control over everyday activities decreased significantly from 58.8 percent in 2021 to 52.1 percent in 2023, as did control over family/friend relationships, from 57.4 percent in 2021 to 44.6 percent in 2023. At the two other four-year campuses, financial control rose significantly. UH Hilo students mentioning this almost doubled from 16.7 percent in 2021 to 35.6 percent, and at UH West O‘ahu, this more than tripled from 11.4 percent to 37.5 percent. However, at UH West O‘ahu, students ranked control over their academic/professional career as the second most frequent source of offender control in 2023, rising more than five times from 8.8 percent to 47.1 percent.

Drilling down on UH Community College students overall, those saying that there was no influence or control increased significantly from 15.7 percent in 2021 to 18.6 percent in 2023. Findings from other community college campuses held steady with no significant changes over the last 2021 tracking period, except for Leeward. At LCC, students mentioning offenders’ control over everyday activities declined significantly from 66.3 percent in 2019 to 40.4 percent in 2023.

Table D11-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=358	n=406	n=523	n=184	n=163	n=215
Any type of influence/control (Net)	74.5%	78.0%	75.8%	72.9%	80.8%	72.8%
Everyday activities	46.8%	51.8%	50.6%	52.1%	58.8%*	44.7%
Academic or professional career	27.7%	27.9%	26.6%	22.4%	31.7%	23.2%
Finances	21.4%	22.8%	24.2%	18.2%	17.0%	18.4%
Popularity/social standing	22.1%	20.2%	21.1%	23.9%	23.9%	20.5%
Relationship with family and/or friends	49.0%	56.2%	53.1%	44.6%	57.4%*	50.4%
Other type of influence or control	16.6%	21.3%	19.2%	17.4%	19.8%	18.7%
No influence or control over any of the above	16.3%	15.0%	13.7%	15.5%	13.5%	15.9%
I do not know	9.6%	7.0%	10.5%	11.6%	5.7%	11.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table D11-4: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by Campus and Year

	UH Hilo			UH West O’ahu			UH Community Colleges		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=25	n=34	n=42	n=24	n=30	n=37	n=125	n=179	n=229
Any type of influence/control (Net)	71.2%	81.0%	70.5%	93.2%*	72.8%	58.5%	73.7%	75.7%	82.5%
Everyday activities	56.8%	57.5%	42.2%	53.8%	35.5%	50.1%	35.8%	47.2%	57.8%*
Academic or professional career	36.9%	30.3%	23.2%	47.1%*	8.8%	27.1%	29.9%	27.2%	30.2%
Finances	35.6%*	16.7%	19.8%	37.5%*	11.4%	36.1%*	20.1%	31.1%	28.5%
Popularity/social standing	26.6%	18.7%	19.3%	14.2%	6.8%	29.0%*	20.3%	19.3%	20.7%
Relationship with family and/or friends	55.5%	61.4%	47.2%	55.7%	45.9%	47.8%	52.9%	55.9%	57.6%
Other type of influence or control	10.5%	22.3%	28.8%*	19.9%	13.3%	16.5%	16.1%	23.7%	18.3%
No influence or control over any of the above	19.7%	10.0%	23.6%*	6.8%	24.8%	22.0%	18.6%*	15.7%	8.4%
I do not know	10.7%	9.0%	5.9%	-	2.4%	19.5%*	8.4%	8.6%	9.1%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

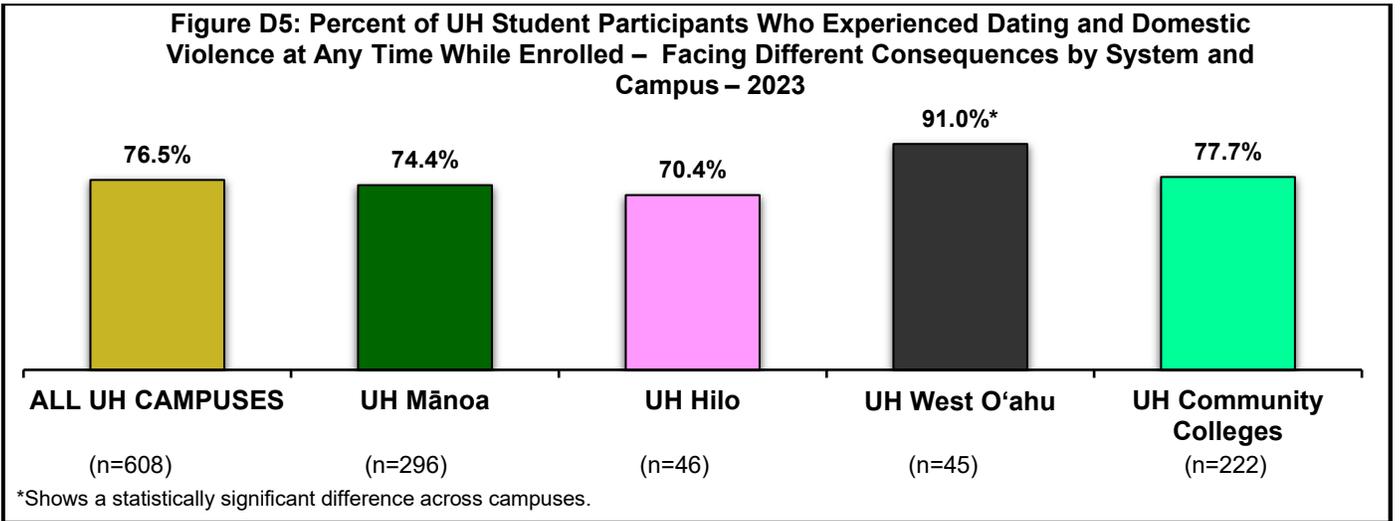
Table D11-5: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Whose Offender in Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus and Year												
	Hawai'i			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Leeward		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=17	n=22	n=22	n=16	n=18	n=19	n=34	n=44	n=56	n=28	n=43	n=60
Any type of influence/control (Net)	59.2%	70.0%	76.8%	68.9%	72.7%	59.5%	78.7%	80.1%	85.1%	78.9%	79.7%	88.0%
Everyday activities	37.6%	46.3%	64.8%	26.6%	27.2%	34.6%	35.3%	58.4%	52.0%	40.4%	54.1%	66.3%*
Academic or professional	21.7%	20.2%	43.0%	47.5%	19.6%	26.0%	28.3%	31.1%	16.5%	33.8%	29.1%	37.5%
Finances	10.7%	15.5%	37.2%	26.6%	27.7%	12.0%	18.8%	37.8%	23.7%	31.5%	32.3%	34.7%
Popularity/social standing	22.2%	28.4%	33.7%	26.6%	23.1%	16.5%	16.0%	20.5%	16.3%	22.7%	22.0%	14.1%
Relationship with family and/or friends	43.6%	64.9%	72.9%	47.9%	37.4%	33.4%	66.3%	58.3%	48.9%	51.3%	56.0%	61.6%
Other type of influence	21.4%	29.5%	22.0%	15.0%	19.6%	12.6%	12.9%	25.6%	18.0%	22.4%	13.7%	27.1%
No influence or control over any of the above	31.8%	8.8%	15.1%	31.1%	9.2%	20.4%	8.7%	19.9%	5.6%	11.0%	8.8%	5.7%
I do not know	9.1%	21.2%	8.1%	-	18.1%	20.1%	12.5%	-	9.3%	10.1%	11.5%	6.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to the small sample size.

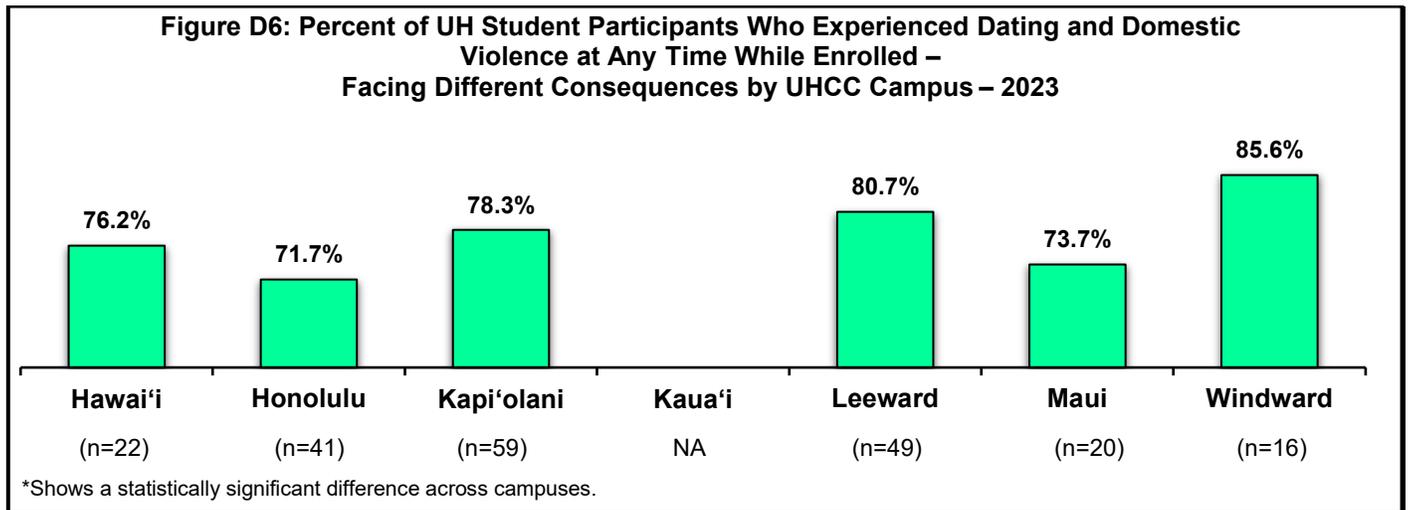
Consequences of Dating/Domestic Violence Experiences (Incidence)

Any Time While Enrolled at UH

A large majority of more than 3 in 4 (76.5%) UH students experiencing DDV at any time while enrolled indicated suffering negative consequences resulting from DDV. Negative impacts ranged from an extremely high 91.0 percent at UH West O‘ahu and 85.6 percent at Windward to a low of 71.7 percent at Honolulu Community College.



The average across all seven community colleges aligned consistently with UH overall at more than 3 in 4 (77.7%). Except for higher impact incidences at Windward campus (85.6%) and Leeward (80.7%), the incidence of negative DDV impacts held steady campus to campus.



Current Academic Year

When DDV consequences are analyzed for the current academic year time frame, higher rates emerged. For all UH students across the 10 campuses, almost 4 in 5 (79.1%) reported negative impacts. Again, West O'ahu students faced the highest rate of consequences across four-year universities with 85.8 percent.

While the average for the UH community college system proved slightly higher than for UH overall with 5 in 6 or 82.5 percent suffering from at least one consequence, 2 of the 3 campuses with the highest negative consequences were within UHCC. In fact, students at Kapi'olani Community College faced the highest incidence of negative impacts at 86.8 percent. Students at Leeward Community College, likewise, reported higher consequences at 84.8 percent. The pattern is not transparent -- while Kapi'olani and Leeward are among the largest campuses within the UH system, West O'ahu is smaller.

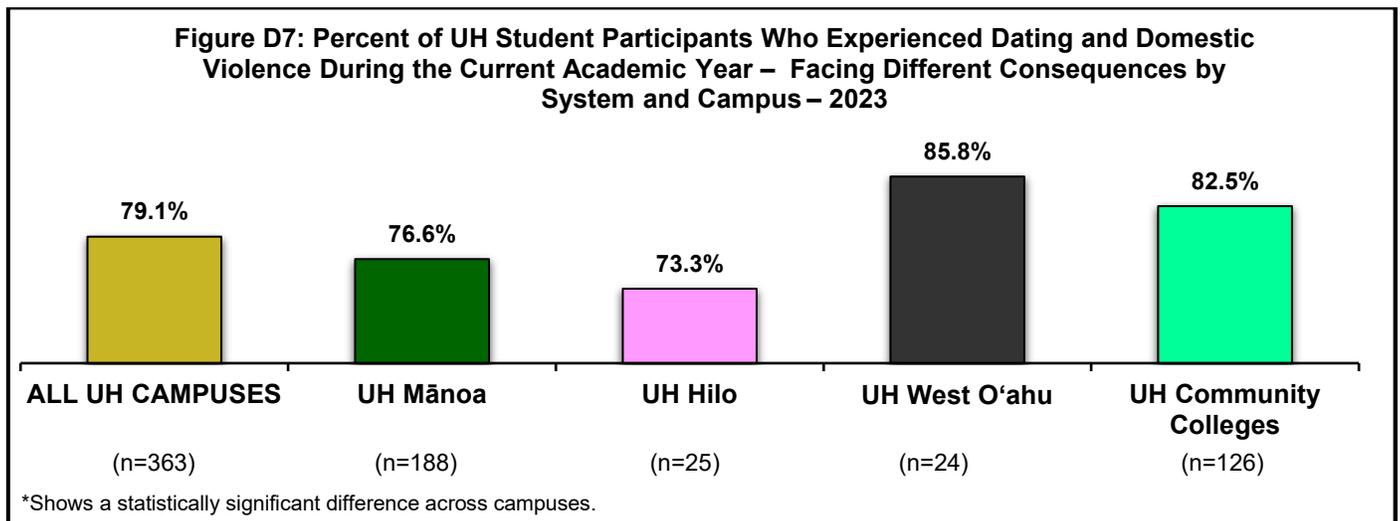
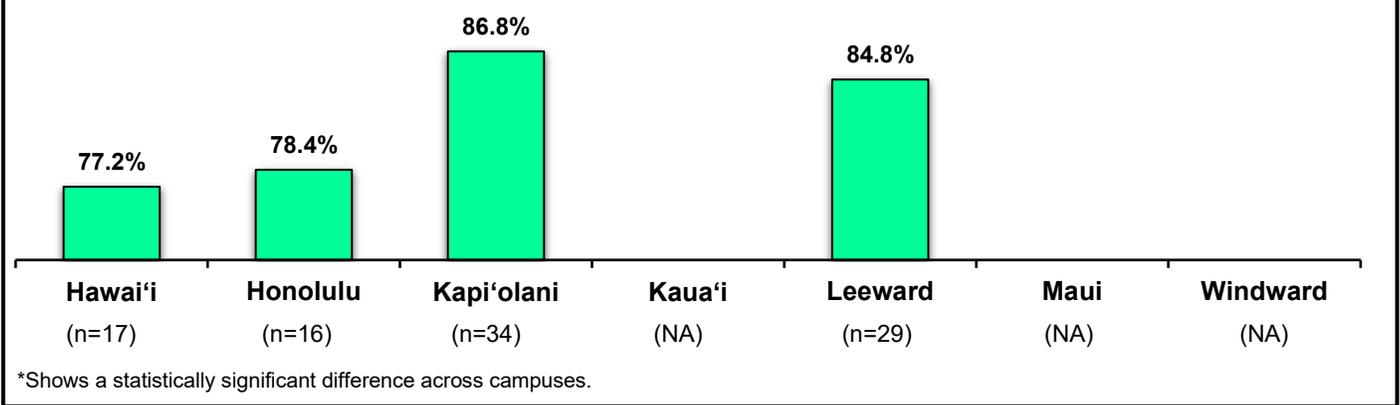


Figure D8: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus – 2023



Types of Consequences Experienced

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

Regardless of time period (any time while enrolled or current academic year), negative consequences mentioned by students overall ranked in the following order: 1) More than 2 in 3 experienced emotional or mental health problems; 2) 3 in 7 reported negative academic consequences or negative social conditions; 3) about 1 in 3 indicated physical health problems; and 4) 1 in 5 indicated a hostile environment. Since 2021, students reporting negative social conditions grew, virtually tying negative academic consequences as second most mentioned.

Among UH students overall, more than 2 in 3 (68.4%) reported suffering emotional and mental health problems. The most common symptoms indicated included a loss of interest in everyday activities, feeling helpless/hopeless or feeling detached – each mentioned by 38 percent of students. Again, the UH West O'ahu students reported the highest incidence of emotional/mental health problems at 81.7 percent.

Two in 3 (67%) of UHCC students overall reported emotional/mental health problems stemming from DDV. This ranged from a low of 63.4 percent at Kapi'olani and a high of 75.9 percent at Windward.

Two negative consequences virtually tied at UHCC for the second most mentioned. Virtually the same number of 3 in 7 students reported suffering from consequences that were social (44.2%) or academic/professional (43.2%). In terms of social contact, the highest incidence of students reported stopping or reducing socializing with friends (31.3%).

On the academic front, 1 in 3 UHCC DDV survivors (33.1%) indicated challenges in concentrating on academic responsibilities. One quarter missed deadlines or exams (25.2%) or achieved lower academic performance (24.1%). Meanwhile, 1 in 6 (18.2%) said they thought about dropping out from school after the DDV incident, and almost 1 in 8 (9.4%) dropped classes – indicators that DDV affects students as well as UH

enrollment. Students at the following campuses exhibited higher rates of considering dropping out of school: 1) Windward (33.2%); 2) Leeward (22.4%); and 3) Kapi'olani (20.5%). One in four students at UH West O'ahu (24.8%) handled the negative impacts by dropping classes.

Table D12-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by System and Campus – 2023					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=608	n=296	n=46	n=45	n=222
HAD IMPACT (NET)	76.5%	74.4%	70.4%	91.0%*	77.7%
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	68.4%	68.0%	64.3%	81.7%*	67.0%
Loss of interest in daily activities	38.7%	40.7%	35.7%	56.3%*	33.1%
Felt helpless and hopeless	38.5%	41.4%	31.4%	46.6%	34.5%
Felt numb/detached	38.2%	39.0%	35.4%	46.8%	35.9%
Nightmares/trouble sleeping	27.1%	27.5%	22.9%	40.0%	24.9%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	23.4%	22.6%	20.3%	33.8%	22.9%
Felt like hurting myself	16.4%	19.6%*	8.2%	21.1%	12.8%
Thought about suicide	14.2%	15.1%	8.0%	21.4%	12.7%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	43.2%	41.0%	40.4%	55.4%	44.2%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	30.8%	29.6%	24.5%	43.2%	31.3%
Withdrew from/afraid of people	21.2%	21.1%	19.7%	21.3%	21.5%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities (e.g., sports/clubs)	18.9%	19.7%	13.2%	26.1%	17.6%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	10.9%	13.7%*	6.1%	13.9%	7.6%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	42.5%	40.9%	39.6%	53.2%	43.2%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments, or exams	34.5%	35.2%	31.1%	40.6%	33.1%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam	24.8%	24.0%	24.8%	27.9%	25.2%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	23.7%	22.5%	23.5%	29.0%	24.1%
Thought about dropping out of school	17.2%	14.7%	19.0%	27.3%	18.2%
Dropped classes	11.6%	11.6%	9.3%	24.8%*	9.4%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	30.4%	30.2%	21.7%	41.2%*	30.3%
Eating problems/disorders	13.5%	13.7%*	4.6%	20.6%*	13.6%*
Headaches/stomach aches	12.9%	13.1%*	5.5%	24.0%*	12.1%
Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol, or substances	10.3%	11.6%*	4.7%	10.1%	9.6%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	7.9%	6.3%	3.3%	10.2%	10.6%*
Needed to seek medical attention/health care	6.4%	8.1%*	2.0%	5.9%	5.2%
Head trauma (e.g., Concussion)	2.0%	2.0%	3.3%	2.9%	1.6%
Chipped or knocked out teeth	0.5%	0.2%	-	-	1.2%
Broken bones	0.5%	-	-	-	1.4%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	21.5%	19.1%	19.1%	26.0%	24.3%
Changed daily routines	11.6%	10.9%	9.6%	9.8%	13.4%
Fearful for my safety	10.4%	9.7%	5.0%	9.1%	12.8%*
Changed where I went	9.3%	8.9%	8.1%	9.6%	10.1%
Changed living quarters	6.5%	8.0%	6.4%	4.4%	4.9%
OTHER	3.7%	2.9%	3.1%	-	5.6%

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

Across the 10 campuses, two demonstrated significantly higher physical health consequences. At the Honolulu campus, almost half (47.4%) of students reported suffering from physical health impacts. Second highest was UH West O‘ahu with 3 in 7 (41.2%) facing physical health consequences.

Table D12-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus – 2023							
	Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kapi‘olani	Kaua‘i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=22	n=41	n=59	n=14	n=49	n=20	n=16
HAD IMPACT (NET)	76.2%	71.7%	78.3%	81.1%	80.7%	73.7%	85.6%
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	72.7%	63.7%	63.4%	68.7%	65.3%	73.7%	75.9%
Loss of interest in daily activities	27.5%	30.8%	31.3%	30.7%	33.5%	42.8%	42.4%
Felt helpless and hopeless	39.0%	30.8%	30.5%	36.5%	31.3%	43.0%	50.2%
Felt numb/detached	42.4%	37.7%	31.7%	42.9%	32.1%	35.8%	43.6%
Nightmares/trouble sleeping	20.5%	30.8%	18.1%	32.0%	18.0%	35.0%	42.7%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	18.0%	31.0%	24.9%	23.4%	15.6%	12.7%	36.8%
Felt like hurting myself	7.6%	14.8%	8.0%	13.1%	18.0%	13.8%	14.8%
Thought about suicide	4.7%	14.8%	6.1%	6.2%	19.7%	18.7%	19.8%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	51.2%	59.3%	36.2%	38.2%	39.4%	43.1%	46.5%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	35.5%	39.1%	26.3%	31.4%	26.8%	34.5%	33.3%
Withdrew from/afraid of people	15.8%	30.8%	21.6%	18.9%	17.8%	13.7%	28.0%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities (e.g., sports/clubs)	16.6%	26.6%	16.6%	18.2%	9.3%	21.8%	20.0%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	8.4%	5.8%	9.8%	12.0%	7.0%	-	10.2%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	54.2%	43.7%	39.5%	37.7%	47.6%	28.6%	48.8%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments, or exams	42.4%	31.4%	34.0%	31.1%	32.8%	20.8%	38.5%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam	27.0%	22.9%	29.0%	18.2%	26.7%	11.5%	33.2%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	23.2%	22.7%	26.4%	18.2%	24.8%	20.8%	28.0%
Thought about dropping out of school	15.4%	14.6%	20.5%*	12.0%	22.4%*	3.8%	33.2%*
Dropped classes	7.7%	4.5%	10.1%	18.2%	9.2%	7.4%	17.8%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	22.6%	47.4%*	18.6%	30.4%	37.1%	16.1%	37.4%
Eating problems/disorders	11.2%	18.5%	6.9%	12.2%	19.9%	8.1%	18.4%
Headaches/stomach aches	11.2%	9.5%	9.0%	12.0%	15.1%	7.4%	28.0%
Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol, or substances	7.0%	10.3%	5.1%	6.0%	17.6%	-	18.4%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	7.0%	16.2%	7.3%	12.0%	15.8%	3.6%	4.3%
Needed to seek medical attention/health care	4.1%	5.8%	4.9%	-	4.8%	3.8%	13.4%
Head trauma (e.g., Concussion)	3.5%	-	-	6.0%	2.3%	3.6%	-
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	-	-	6.0%	2.3%	3.6%	-
Broken bones	-	5.8%	-	-	-	3.6%	-
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	34.9%	26.7%	18.5%	23.4%	27.1%	16.8%	26.5%
Changed daily routines	15.9%	14.6%	11.7%	12.0%	13.1%	7.7%	21.5%
Fearful for my safety	11.7%	14.1%	7.1%	18.2%	18.4%	7.7%	16.3%
Changed where I went	11.2%	14.6%	6.6%	6.0%	11.0%	7.7%	13.4%
Changed living quarters	11.7%	4.2%	3.3%	6.0%	4.6%	7.7%	-
OTHER	15.7%	4.2%	4.5%	11.9%	4.4%	-	4.3%

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

Current Academic Year Consequences

While more students who experienced DDV in the current academic year statistically reported negative impacts than those experiencing anytime since enrolling, historic comparisons on current year incidence for UH students overall showed no significant difference from 2021 at 81.8 percent and 2023 at 79.1 percent. However, the most severe mental health consequences declined since 2019: Fewer UH students overall “felt like hurting myself” which dropped from 20.8 percent in 2019 to 17.8 percent in 2023, and “thought about suicide” from 19.3 percent to 14.3 percent over the same period. Further, three specific social consequences also decreased from 2019 to 2023: 1) reduction in socializing (-8.0 pts.); 2) withdrawing from people (-4.8 pts); and 3) reducing extra-curricular activities (-4.6 pts).

In addition, Mānoa showed movement in a positive direction. This year’s 2023 data showed a significant reduction in those reporting an impact resulting from DDV (85.1% in 2021 vs. 76.6% in 2023). In addition, significantly fewer students suffered emotional/mental health issues, which declined from 76.2 percent in 2021 to 69.8 percent in 2023, and academic/professional issues, down from 47.8 percent in 2021 to 40.7 percent in 2023. Importantly, significantly fewer students reported facing academic/professional consequences -- From 47.8 percent in 2021 to 40.7 percent in 2023. However, Mānoa students experiencing DDV currently, and who needed medical attention more than tripled from 2.8 percent to 9.0 percent.

Although the incidence of emotional/health impacts held steady at other four-year campuses in 2023, fewer Hilo students reported loss of interest, feelings of helplessness and nightmares. And at West O‘ahu, the rate of students who felt like hurting themselves declined significantly from 42.0 percent in 2019 to 17.8 percent in 2023.

At UH Community Colleges overall, a similar pattern emerged. Across the seven campuses, significantly fewer students in 2023 reported academic/professional consequences with incidence dropping from 46.2 percent at the last 2021 tracking to 42.9 percent or -7.1 points this year. Specifically, fewer said they dropped classes, going from 13.5 percent in 2019 to 5.5 percent in 2023 or -8 points. Further, under emotional/mental health specifics, significantly fewer UHCC students thought of hurting themselves (-5.4 pts.) or of suicide (-4.5 pts.). Finally, some impacts relating to social conditions (contact with other people and extra-curricular or volunteer participation) likewise edged down from 2019 to 2023.

Table D12-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=363	n=413	n=531	n=188	n=165	n=219
HAD IMPACT (NET)	79.1%	81.8%	80.3%	76.6%	85.1%*	76.7%
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	70.1%	73.5%	68.5%	69.8%	76.2%*	65.8%
Loss of interest in daily activities	40.1%	43.6%	43.3%	43.0%	49.3%*	38.8%
Felt helpless and hopeless	39.3%	45.0%	45.9%	43.2%	50.1%	41.6%
Felt numb/detached	38.8%	41.7%	43.9%	40.8%	44.2%	43.8%
Nightmares/trouble sleeping	28.1%	28.2%	33.9%	28.2%	31.7%	32.5%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	20.5%	19.7%	23.2%	18.8%	17.8%	21.4%
Felt like hurting myself	17.8%	14.8%	20.8%*	20.5%	16.8%	16.8%
Thought about suicide	14.3%	12.3%	19.3%*	14.7%	15.9%	16.8%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	42.2%	45.8%	41.6%	40.7%	47.8%*	37.3%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments, or exams	34.1%	38.0%	39.2%	34.3%	42.6%	35.4%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam	25.0%	25.1%	25.5%	25.2%	26.3%	19.7%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	21.6%	21.5%	25.5%	20.1%	25.0%	22.5%
Thought about dropping out of school	18.3%	15.8%	18.0%	16.5%	17.8%	16.1%
Dropped classes	8.1%	8.0%	10.5%	9.6%	7.4%	6.5%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	42.9%	40.1%	45.3%	42.0%	48.3%	43.1%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	30.7%	31.9%	38.7%*	29.8%	39.1%	37.2%
Withdrew from/afraid of people	19.8%	17.8%	24.6%*	19.4%	23.5%	23.0%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities (e.g., sports/clubs)	19.4%	16.1%	24.0%*	20.4%	20.2%	24.0%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	11.3%	10.0%	13.8%	14.7%	15.3%	12.0%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	29.2%	27.4%	25.5%	32.3%	27.9%	23.3%
Eating problems/disorders	12.6%	13.2%	14.1%	14.1%	14.7%	12.9%
Headaches/stomach aches	11.8%	12.1%	13.9%	12.2%	12.8%	12.0%
Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol, or substances	10.3%	9.3%	10.1%	11.9%	10.5%	11.6%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	6.8%	6.6%	7.7%	4.9%	4.8%	7.7%
Needed to seek medical attention/health care	6.6%	3.3%	6.4%*	9.0%*	2.8%	5.9%
Head trauma (e.g., Concussion)	1.6%	1.6%	2.4%	1.7%	0.3%	1.0%
Broken bones	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	-	0.3%	-
Chipped or knocked out teeth	0.2%	0.3%	1.2%	-	0.6%	-
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	19.2%	22.8%	22.2%	19.1%	23.7%	18.4%
Changed daily routines	11.6%	12.6%	14.3%	12.0%	13.3%	13.1%
Changed where I went	8.8%	9.6%	12.3%	9.5%	8.7%	11.9%
Fearful for my safety	8.5%	7.3%	10.2%	8.8%	6.9%	10.6%
Changed living quarters	4.8%	7.5%	6.1%	7.2%	8.0%	5.1%
OTHER	4.0%	4.2%	4.9%	3.8%	4.3%	5.8%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Question was added to the survey in 2019.

Table D-12-3-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by Campus and Year

	UH Hilo			UH West O'ahu			UH Community Colleges		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=25	n=35	n=42	n=24	n=30	n=38	n=126	n=182	n=231
HAD IMPACT (NET)	73.3%	77.4%	85.6%	85.8%	83.8%	75.5%	82.5%	79.4%	83.7%
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	62.0%	70.8%	77.0%	74.7%	83.8%	68.6%	71.3%	69.8%	69.6%
Loss of interest in daily activities	33.3%	49.7%	58.0%*	50.3%	50.8%	53.2%	35.2%	36.1%	43.1%
Felt helpless and hopeless	27.0%	38.3%	49.2%*	35.5%	44.1%	52.1%	36.6%	41.9%	48.4%
Felt numb/detached	33.1%	42.6%	47.0%	36.5%	41.2%	45.9%	37.4%	39.3%	43.2%
Nightmares/trouble sleeping	22.4%	31.7%	42.4%*	39.7%	29.1%	43.7%	26.8%	24.2%	32.1%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	24.4%	27.4%	23.5%	26.4%	31.1%	28.1%	21.0%	18.1%	24.1%
Felt like hurting myself	10.3%	15.1%	23.6%	17.8%	18.6%	42.0%*	15.2%	12.2%	20.6%*
Thought about suicide	9.0%	12.7%	17.9%	12.0%	13.7%	33.2%	15.1%	8.7%	19.6%*
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	37.9%	48.2%	45.2%	53.8%	29.3%	52.8%	42.9%	46.2%	43.2%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments, or exams	29.1%	44.6%	45.2%	36.1%	29.3%	47.2%	34.3%	34.0%	40.3%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam	29.1%	26.7%	27.0%	17.4%	19.2%	37.2%	25.4%	24.6%	28.7%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	21.3%	24.1%	25.9%	22.8%	20.1%	40.2%	23.7%	17.9%	25.8%
Thought about dropping out of school	19.0%	21.7%	21.0%	23.8%	13.1%	21.0%	19.9%	13.3%	18.7%
Dropped classes	8.7%	6.4%	14.0%	9.6%	14.5%	12.1%	5.5%	7.8%	13.5%*
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	37.4%	43.4%	56.9%	46.4%	27.7%	51.9%	44.6%	34.2%	44.2%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	26.1%	37.9%	51.2%*	29.3%	16.1%	39.8%*	33.2%	26.8%	37.6%*
Withdrew from/afraid of people	21.1%	14.7%	31.6%*	16.6%	21.0%	42.7%*	20.8%	12.6%	21.8%*
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities (e.g., sports/clubs)	18.8%	26.5%	27.6%	19.3%	7.8%	36.4%*	18.0%	11.7%	21.3%*
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	5.5%	14.1%	16.4%	9.3%	10.1%	22.1%	7.9%	4.3%	13.6%*
PHYSICAL HEALTH	19.2%	26.3%	26.5%	35.0%	28.7%	41.6%	25.5%	26.9%	24.7%
Eating problems/disorders	3.8%	12.6%	12.4%	8.2%	13.4%	33.8%*	12.8%	11.8%	12.4%
Headaches/stomach aches	5.5%	16.4%	19.4%*	18.7%	11.1%	20.2%	11.1%	10.9%	13.6%
Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol, or substances	5.5%	10.5%	5.6%	10.6%	6.3%	11.9%	8.8%	8.4%	9.2%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	3.8%	9.7%	5.1%	3.4%	7.9%	17.7%	10.7%	7.5%	6.6%
Needed to seek medical attention/health care	3.8%	3.6%	3.9%	2.6%	9.9%	13.1%	4.3%	2.5%	6.4%
Head trauma (e.g., Concussion)	3.8%	4.6%	5.1%	-	-	10.6%	1.3%	2.4%	2.0%
Broken bones	-	-	-	-	-	3.1%	1.9%	-	0.3%
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	-	1.2%	-	-	-	0.6%	-	2.6%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	20.2%	31.7%	23.6%	24.7%	18.6%	26.0%	18.3%	21.0%	25.0%
Changed daily routines	8.0%	19.3%	10.5%	13.3%	7.4%	14.7%	11.4%	11.6%	16.0%
Changed where I went	11.1%	13.1%	10.7%	9.3%	7.4%	16.6%	7.3%	10.1%	12.2%
Fearful for my safety	7.0%	10.3%	8.5%	2.2%	14.1%	14.5%	9.5%	5.8%	9.3%
Changed living quarters	3.9%	18.3%*	12.2%	-	4.9%	5.5%	2.4%	5.3%	6.1%
OTHER	5.8%	-	7.0%	-	-	-	4.7%	5.6%	4.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Question was added to the survey in 2019.

Specific UHCC campus analysis shows significant positive change at the Hawai'i campus in particular. At Hawai'i Community College, thoughts of inflicting physical harm declined among students experiencing DDV in the current academic year: From 2019 to 2023, fewer students had thoughts of hurting themselves (-37.1 pts.) or of committing suicide (-36 pts). Further, significantly fewer students considered dropping out of school in 2023 (10.2%) than in 2019 (51.3%) or a decrease of 41 points over the past four-year tracking period. Honolulu Community College, on the other hand, showed an increase in students reporting negative social

conditions resulting from current year DDV experiences. In 2023, 78.4 percent of Honolulu campus students indicated social impacts, an almost eight-fold increase from 2021. In terms of emotional/mental health consequences, students reporting nightmares rose from 39.2 percent in 2019 to 47.5 percent in 2023 or +8 points.

For Kaua‘i, Maui, and Windward community colleges, the 2023 sample of survey respondents experiencing DDV in the current academic year proved too small for reporting.

Table D-12-4-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus and Year												
	Hawai‘i			Honolulu			Kapi‘olani			Leeward		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=17	n=23	n=22	n=16	n=18	n=19	n=34	n=45	n=56	n=29	n=43	n=61
HAD IMPACT	77.2%	81.2%	91.6%	78.4%	69.9%	71.5%	86.8%	79.3%	82.1%	84.8%	80.3%	87.9%
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	72.4%	81.2%	70.7%	78.4%	54.2%	55.0%	68.1%	73.2%	66.8%	69.1%	77.9%	72.8%
Loss of interest in daily activities	27.4%	39.6%	49.2%	47.5%	44.5%	35.2%	29.0%	26.9%	37.5%	34.0%	50.0%	41.5%
Felt helpless and hopeless	38.2%	49.1%	59.9%	47.5%	44.5%	39.9%	29.9%	48.5%	45.9%	30.3%	34.6%	44.5%
Felt numb/detached	41.8%	45.9%	49.9%	53.8%	30.2%	28.1%	26.3%	43.2%	35.6%	39.4%	35.1%	47.2%
Nightmares/trouble sleeping	22.8%	22.6%	49.0%	47.5%	9.8%	39.2%*	14.6%	28.2%	19.5%	22.8%	32.3%	35.8%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	14.6%	28.4%	38.3%	47.5%	19.9%	22.0%	20.8%	18.5%	18.6%	11.5%	19.7%	22.4%
Felt like hurting myself	5.5%	18.0%	42.6%*	26.6%	9.8%	8.3%	8.2%	5.5%	19.3%	22.8%	11.1%	14.3%
Thought about suicide	6.3%	4.6%	42.3%*	26.6%	9.8%	12.7%	4.9%	6.3%	17.7%	25.8%	11.2%	13.8%
ACADEMIC/ PROFESSIONAL	52.4%	47.4%	63.5%	47.5%	37.3%	34.3%	38.9%	50.4%	38.9%	54.8%	46.1%	41.3%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments, or exams	41.8%	38.3%	51.0%	47.5%	19.9%	34.3%	32.5%	38.7%	35.9%	37.2%	34.1%	37.7%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exams	21.1%	34.8%	42.7%	47.5%	17.7%	19.6%	26.4%	32.9%	24.9%	26.8%	28.0%	28.7%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	16.0%	38.1%	39.3%	47.5%	10.0%	19.6%	21.9%	24.3%	25.3%	30.6%	15.6%	22.5%
Thought about dropping out of school	10.2%	21.5%	51.3%*	26.6%	10.0%	4.0%	14.9%	15.5%	12.3%	34.1%	14.4%	17.8%
Dropped classes	-	13.1%	30.5%	11.6%	-	12.5%	-	7.9%	8.4%	11.7%	6.2%	10.0%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	54.0%	42.6%	61.1%	78.4%*	10.0%	32.2%	31.8%	41.0%	40.8%	44.2%	39.1%	44.5%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	38.2%	27.8%	53.3%	68.9%*	10.0%	32.2%	20.3%	27.1%	36.7%	30.3%	30.4%	38.1%
Withdrew from/afraid of people	16.5%	8.9%	27.7%	47.5%	-	28.2%	12.1%	13.5%	21.3%	15.0%	18.2%	28.3%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities (e.g., sports/clubs)	17.5%	15.1%	38.5%	47.5%	-	12.3%	11.2%	13.1%	13.2%	8.0%	12.0%	26.3%*
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	11.3%	6.0%	25.8%	15.0%	-	8.4%	-	2.5%	9.4%	8.0%	6.2%	15.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Question was added to the survey in 2019.
Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to the small sample size.

Table D-12-4-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus and Year

Con't	Hawai'i			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Leeward		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=17	n=23	n=22	n=16	n=18	n=19	n=34	n=45	n=56	n=29	n=43	n=61
PHYSICAL HEALTH	20.9%	38.1%	35.5%	47.5%	-	30.8%	12.6%	28.0%	15.2%	40.4%	31.5%	22.0%
Eating problems/disorders	10.2%	13.8%	27.4%	26.6%	-	11.0%	3.2%	13.2%	10.8%	22.7%	14.9%	9.4%
Headaches/stomach aches	10.2%	13.8%	31.8%	15.0%	-	15.4%	6.9%	16.5%	8.2%	14.6%	11.7%	11.9%
Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol, or substances	-	7.8%	15.2%	26.6%	-	8.4%	-	8.3%	5.1%	15.1%	8.5%	5.6%
Physical injuries (bruises, blackeye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	4.7%	9.1%	15.8%	32.5%	-	12.2%	6.9%	8.3%	4.2%	12.0%	3.2%	5.5%
Needed to seek medical attention/health care	5.5%	-	4.0%	15.0%	-	8.4%	-	7.6%	2.2%	4.3%	-	7.1%
Head trauma (e.g., Concussion)	4.7%	-	3.8%	-	-	3.9%	-	-	-	-	3.1%	2.7%
Broken bones	-	-	-	15.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3%
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	-	7.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	26.5%	17.1%	31.6%	26.6%	8.1%	20.9%	11.5%	21.8%	22.1%	20.4%	28.1%	24.1%
Changed daily routines	6.3%	8.4%	31.6%*	26.6%	8.1%	8.4%	8.9%	14.1%	14.8%	7.7%	15.4%	12.3%
Changed where I went	-	12.8%	23.2%	26.6%	8.1%	16.3%	3.2%	7.9%	7.4%	7.7%	14.2%	11.9%
Fearful for my safety	6.3%	4.8%	15.7%	26.6%	8.1%	13.0%	-	7.4%	5.9%	12.7%	6.2%	10.3%
Changed living quarters	6.3%	-	15.1%	-	8.1%	4.0%	-	10.9%	1.7%	3.8%	3.7%	5.3%
OTHER	21.0%	-	14.4%	-	-	-	3.7%	8.5%	6.8%	3.8%	3.0%	3.9%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
 Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
 Question was added to the survey in 2019.
 Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to the small sample size.

NON-CONSENSUAL SEXUAL CONTACT

Survey Questions Used to Identify Non-consensual Sexual Contact (NSC)

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

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

The UH Survey asked about non-consensual contact for two reference periods:

- At any time while enrolled at UH;
- Since the beginning of the Fall 2022 term.

For each of these time periods, students were asked about two types of non-consensual 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 non-consensual 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 non-consensual sexual contact that was the result of the following tactics:

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

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

To assess the overall risk of non-consensual 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 2022 to Spring 2023).

Percent of Students Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact (Aggregate or Net of Sexual Touching or Sexual Penetration)

Any Time While Enrolled at UH

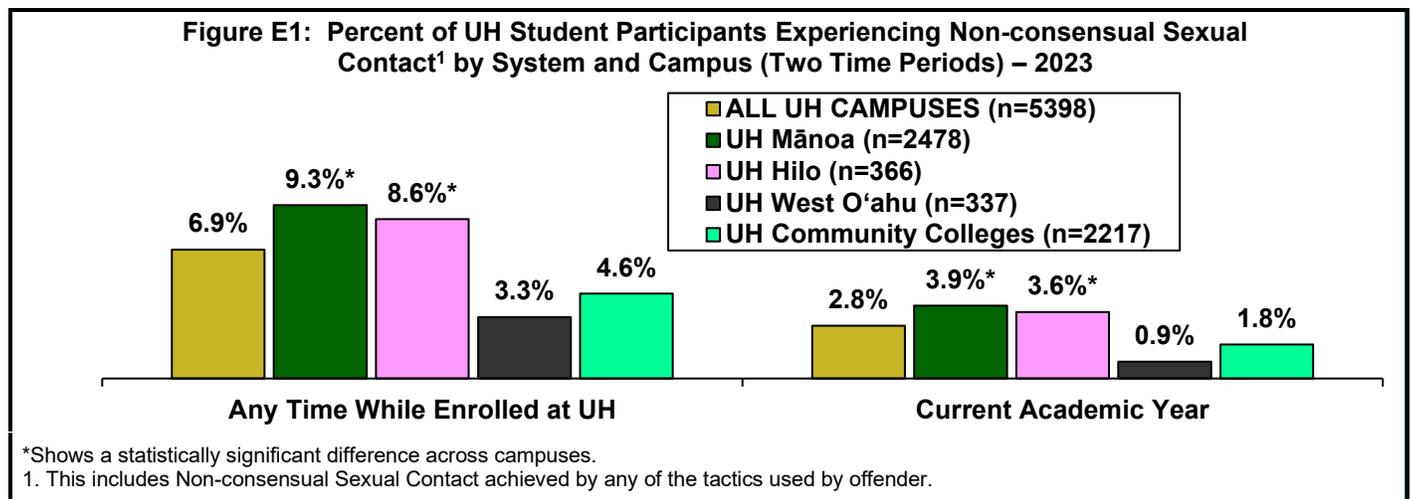
Among all UH student participants from the 10 campuses, just over 1 in 14 (14.9) or 6.9 percent, reported experiencing non-consensual sexual contact (NSC), that is, sexual penetration or sexual touching without their consent, at any time while enrolled at UH. The NSC prevalence rates from UH Mānoa (9.3%) and UH Hilo (8.6%) were statistically different from UH West O‘ahu’s (3.3%) and UH community colleges’ (4.6%) rates.

For this time period, the overall prevalence rate of NSC among UH community colleges on an aggregated basis was significantly lower than UH Mānoa and UH Hilo campuses. UHCC’s prevalence of NSC (4.6%) was half that of the UH Mānoa campus, nearly half that of the Hilo campus, and slightly higher (1.3 percentage points) than the UH West O‘ahu campus.

Almost 1 in 11 UH Mānoa students experienced NSC (9.3%), and 1 in 12 UH Hilo students experienced NSC (8.6%) at any time while enrolled. UH West O‘ahu students reported significantly lower prevalence rates of NSC compared to UH Mānoa and UH Hilo students.

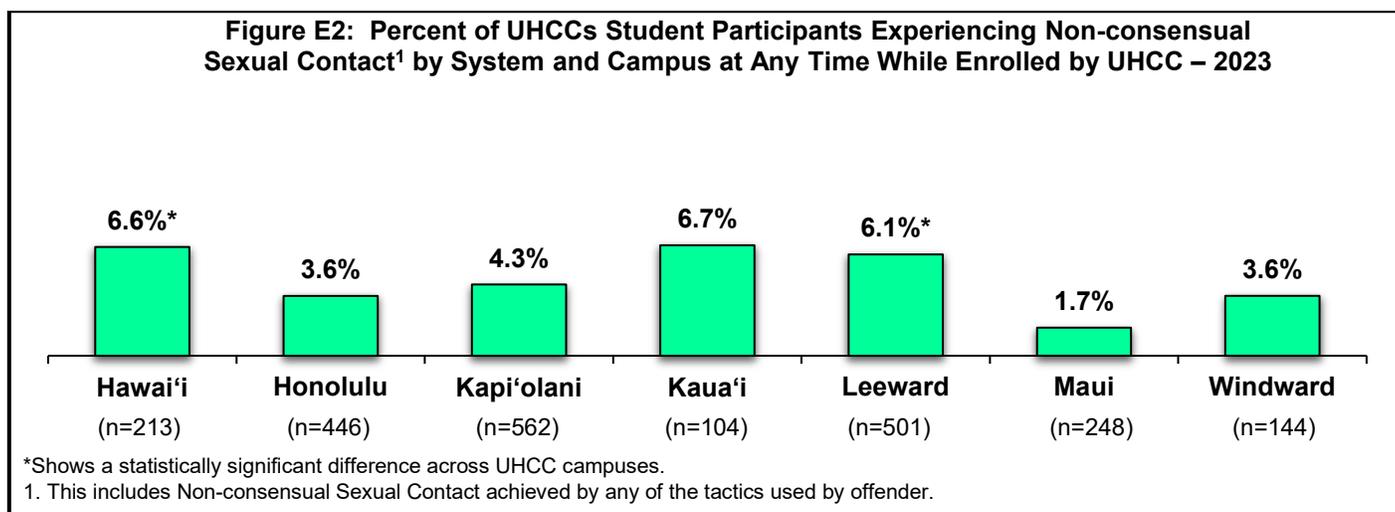
Current Academic Year

During the current academic year, close to 1 in 36 of all UH students (2.8%) experienced NSC -- nearly 1 in 26 (3.9%) UH Mānoa students and 1 in 28 (3.6%) Hilo students. Less than 1 percent of UH West O‘ahu students reported experiencing NSC during this time. UHCC’s prevalence rate of NSC (1.8%) was half that of the rates at the UH Mānoa (3.9%) and Hilo (3.6%) campuses, with 1 in 56 UHCC students experiencing NSC during the current academic year.



Individual community college campuses show statistically significant differences in their NSC prevalence rates at any time while enrolled at UH. Their rates ranged from a low of 1.7 percent on the Maui campus to a high of 6.7 percent on the Kaua‘i campus. The Kaua‘i, Hawai‘i, and Leeward campuses had among the highest

prevalence rates of NSC (6.7%, 6.6%, and 6.1%, respectively) compared to the other UH community college campuses.



Percent of Students Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact

Current Academic Year

During the current academic year (from Fall Semester 2022 to the first two months of Spring Semester 2023), the NSC prevalence rate among all UH students participating in the survey was 2.8 percent. During this time period, statistical analyses showed significant differences by campus. The NSC prevalence rate from the two largest campuses, UH Mānoa and UH Hilo (3.9% and 3.6%, respectively) was higher than those of the smaller UH West O‘ahu campus (0.9%) and of the UH community college system when aggregated (1.8%).

Overall, a larger percentage of UH student participants experienced NSC sexual touching (2.4%) compared to NSC penetration (1.0%). UH Mānoa and UH Hilo campuses had higher rates of sexual touching (3.3% and 3.1%, respectively) compared to the UH West O‘ahu campus (0.5%) and of the UH community college system when aggregated (1.6%).

Table E1-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact¹ Current Academic Year by UH Campus – 2023

	ALL UH CAMPUSES n=5398	UH Mānoa n=2478	UH Hilo n=366	UH West O‘ahu n=337	UH Community Colleges n=2217
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	2.8%	3.9%*	3.6%*	0.9%	1.8%
Penetration	1.0%	1.3%*	1.5%	0.4%	0.7%
Sexual Touching	2.4%	3.3%*	3.1%*	0.5%	1.6%*

Across all seven community college campuses, the prevalence rate of NSC touching during the current academic term ranged from a high of 4.5 percent (Hawai‘i) to a low of 1.2 percent (Kapi‘olani). Students enrolled at the Maui campus reported no NSC incidents. The Hawai‘i campus NSC prevalence rate (4.5%) is

almost four times (3.75 times) higher than the rate at Kapi‘olani campus, which is the lowest (1.2%). Both NSC penetration and sexual touching rates exhibited the same pattern, with the Hawai‘i campus having the highest rates and the Kapi‘olani campus having the lowest rates. There were no statistically significant differences between campuses.

	Hawai‘i n=213	Honolulu n=446	Kapi‘olani n=562	Kaua‘i n=104	Leeward n=501	Maui n=248	Windward n=144
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	4.5%	2.2%	1.2%	2.8%	1.7%	-	2.1%
Penetration	1.6%	0.8%	0.2%	1.2%	0.7%	-	1.6%
Sexual Touching	4.5%	1.5%	1.2%	2.8%	1.7%	-	1.2%

Comparisons 2023-2021-2019-2017

Comparisons for NSC prevalence rates reported in the 2023 study reflected the fact that for the current academic year period, UH classes were both on-campus and online (that is, not exclusively online). That said, the 2023 NSC prevalence rate among all UH students held steady in 2017 and 2019 at 2.8% and 2.9%, respectively, while it dropped significantly to less than half or 1.3 percent in 2021, when all classes were online at all UH campuses. Statistical significance across years should be interpreted with caution as the 2021 UH Campus Climate Survey was administered during the COVID pandemic when classes were all online at the 10 UH campuses.

UH Mānoa prevalence during the current academic year followed a downward trend. In 2017 and 2019, 4.7 percent and 4.3 percent of their students reported NSC during the current academic year, and in 2023, the prevalence declines to 3.9 percent, a less than 1 percentage point (0.8) decrease from the 2017 rate. There was no statistical difference in the current academic year NSC prevalence rates across year at the UH Hilo campus, with the respective rates being 3.8 percent (2017), 3.2 percent (2019), and 3.6 percent (2023). UH West O‘ahu prevalence rates declined slightly from 2019 (1.3%) to 2023 (0.9%), but this was not statistically significant. At UH community colleges, the 2023 NSC prevalence rate for the current academic year (1.8%) was similar to those reported in 2017 (1.5%) and 2019 (1.9%).

	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa							
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017				
	n=5398	n=6726	n=6314	n=6311	n=2478	n=2478	n=2498	n=2197				
Current Academic Year	2.8%*	1.3%	2.9%*	2.8%*	3.9%*	1.9%	4.3%*	4.7%*				
	UH Hilo				UH West O‘ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=366	n=457	n=481	n=453	n=337	n=432	n=420	n=357	n=2217	n=3360	n=2915	n=3304
Current Academic Year	3.6%	2.5%	3.2%	3.8%	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%	1.3%	1.8%*	0.8%	1.9%*	1.5%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

1. Includes Non-consensual Sexual Contact achieved by offenders using any tactic.

Except for a significant increase at Hawai‘i and a significant decrease at Windward community colleges over time, the NSC prevalence rate for the current academic year remained statistically consistent year to year. The Hawai‘i campus showed an increase from 2017 and 2019 from 2.8 percent to 4.5 percent, a 1.7 percentage point increase in the percentage of students experiencing NSC during the current academic year. At Windward, the percentage of students experiencing NSC also increased from 2017 (1.0%) to 2023 (2.1%) and declined from 2019 (4.9%) to 2023. Although annual rates at Honolulu, Kapi‘olani, Kaua‘i, Leeward, and Maui varied, there were no statistically significant changes across the year for these campuses.

Table E2-2: Percent of Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact¹ Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai‘i				Honolulu				Kapi‘olani				Kaua‘i			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=213	n=337	n=311	n=331	n=446	n=428	n=373	n=450	n=562	n=848	n=740	n=863	n=104	n=182	n=175	n=154
Current Academic Year	4.5%*	0.9%	2.8%	2.8%	2.2%	0.5%	1.2%	0.3%	1.2%	0.8%	2.5%*	1.8%	2.8%	1.9%	2.8%	2.8%
	Leeward				Maui				Windward							
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017				
	n=501	n=897	n=738	n=851	n=248	n=347	n=343	n=365	n=144	n=321	n=234	n=291				
Current Academic Year	1.7%	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%	-	0.5%	0.5%	1.7%	2.1%	-	4.9%*	1.0%				

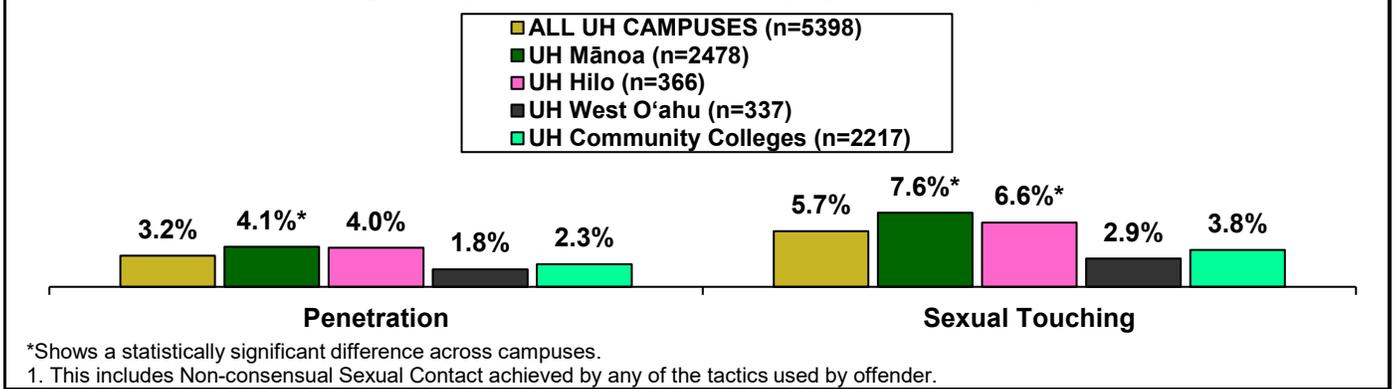
*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
1. Includes Non-consensual Sexual Contact achieved by offenders using any tactic.

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

While previous sections presented NSC prevalence rates during the current academic term using aggregated data for either non-consensual sexual penetration or non-penetrative non-consensual sexual contact (e.g., sexual touching), this section presents prevalence estimates for each individual NSC behavior for any time while enrolled at UH.

Since their matriculation into UH, 3.2 percent of all UH students indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual penetration. However, almost half as many more students reported having experienced non-consensual sexual touching, with an estimated prevalence rate of 5.7 percent overall. For each type of behavior at any time while enrolled at UH, students at UH Mānoa and UH Hilo campuses experienced higher rates of penetration (4.1% and 4.0%, respectively) and sexual touching (7.6% and 6.6%, respectively) than compared to NSC penetration and touching at UH West O‘ahu (1.8% and 2.9%, respectively) or the UH community colleges overall (2.3% and 3.8%, respectively).

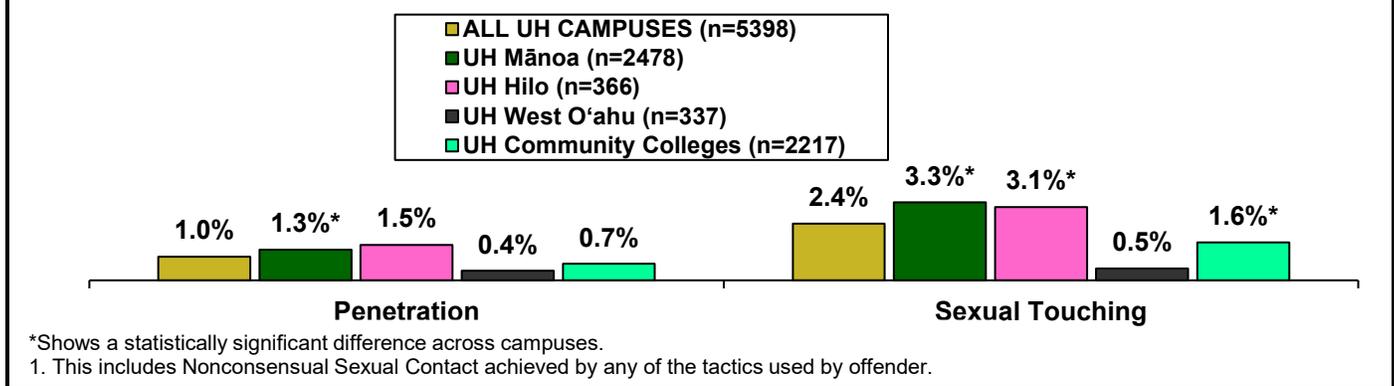
Figure E3: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact Involving Sexual Penetration and Sexual Touching¹ at Any Time While Enrolled by System and Campus – 2023



Almost identical percentages of students at UH Mānoa (4.1%) and UH Hilo (4.0%) reported penetrative NSC. In terms of sexual touching without consent, significantly more UH Mānoa students reported this experience since enrolling at UH than at UH Hilo (6.6%), UH West O’ahu (2.9%), or UH community colleges (3.8%).

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

Figure E4: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Sexual Penetration and Sexual Touching¹ During the Current Academic Year by System and Campus – 2023



For the current academic year (Fall 2022 and Spring 2023), one percent of UH students overall reported NSC involving sexual penetration. Over two times as many students overall (2.4%) experienced non-consensual sexual touching during this time. The Hilo campus prevalence rate for penetrative NSC (1.5%) was slightly higher than Mānoa’s rate (1.3%), over three times higher than West O’ahu’s rate (0.4%), and just over two times higher than UH community college’s rate (0.7%).

Just over 2 percent (2.4%) of UH students overall indicated having experienced NSC sexual touching during the current academic year. The prevalence rates at Mānoa (3.3%) and Hilo (3.1%) were comparable. Both West O’ahu’s rate and UH community college’s rate of NSC sexual touching was considerably lower, at 0.5% and 1.6%, respectively.

Examining these individual behaviors annually across four years 2017, 2019, 2021, and 2023, identified some statistically significant differences. Across UH student participants overall, NSC penetration and sexual touching prevalence rates across four years remained the same. The NSC penetration rates were slightly lower in 2017 (0.7%) and 2019 (0.9%) compared to 2023 (1.0%). The NSC sexual touching rates remained quite constant across three years: 2017 (2.5%), 2019 (2.6%), and 2023 (2.4%).

UH Mānoa’s rate of NSC penetration over 2017, 2019, and 2023 remained the same (1.3%), but their NSC sexual touching rate varied across these years, with a decline in 2023 to 3.3 percent from 4.2 percent in 2017 and 3.7 percent in 2019. Both the UH Hilo and UH West O’ahu campuses experienced slight declines in their NSC sexual touching rates from 2017 to 2023 (3.6% to 3.1%, and 1.3% to 0.5%, respectively).

The UH community colleges’ NSC penetration and sexual touching rates also fluctuated during this period. Rates for penetrative NSC were similar in 2019 and 2023 (0.7%) and lower in 2017 (0.4%). As for UHCC’s rates of NSC sexual touching, it was highest in 2019 (1.8%) and lowest in 2017 (1.3%), with 2023 being in the middle at 1.6 percent.

Table E3-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact Involving Sexual Penetration and Sexual Touching¹ During the Current Academic Year by System, Campus, and Year											
	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa						
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017			
	n=5398	n=6726	n=6314	n=6311	n=2478	n=2478	n=2498	n=2197			
Penetration	1.0%*	0.4%	0.9%*	0.7%	1.3%*	0.6%	1.3%*	1.3%*			
Sexual Touching	2.4%*	1.1%	2.6%*	2.5%*	3.3%*	1.7%	3.7%*	4.2%*			

	UH Hilo				UH West O’ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=366	n=457	n=481	n=453	n=337	n=432	n=420	n=357	n=2217	n=3360	n=2915	n=3304
Penetration	1.5%	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	-	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%*	0.4%
Sexual Touching	3.1%	1.8%	2.8%	3.6%*	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	1.3%	1.6%*	0.6%	1.8%*	1.3%*

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

During the current academic year, the prevalence of NSC penetrative and touching behaviors overall showed no significant differences across the four years in each UH community college campus. The one exception is Hawai‘i, where over time, the percent of students who experienced NSC sexual touching increased from 2.5 percent in 2017, to 2.8 percent in 2019, to 4.5 percent in 2023—representing at 2 percentage point difference over time.

Table E3-2: Percent of Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact Involving Sexual Penetration and Sexual Touching¹ During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year																
	Hawai‘i				Honolulu				Kapi‘olani				Kaua‘i			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=213	n=337	n=311	n=331	n=446	n=428	n=373	n=450	n=562	n=848	n=740	n=863	n=104	n=182	n=175	n=154
Penetration	1.6%	0.9%	1.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	-	0.2%	-	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	-	0.6%	-
Sexual Touching	4.5%*	0.6%	2.8%*	2.5%	1.5%	-	1.2%	0.3%	1.2%	0.8%	2.5%*	1.2%	2.8%	1.9%	2.8%	2.8%

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

Table E3-3: Percent of Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact Involving Sexual Penetration and Sexual Touching¹ During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year

	Leeward				Maui				Windward			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=501	n=897	n=738	n=851	n=248	n=347	n=343	n=365	n=144	n=321	n=234	n=291
Penetration	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	-	-	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	1.6%	-	2.7%	-
Sexual Touching	1.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.3%	-	0.3%	0.5%	1.4%	1.2%	-	3.9%	1.0%

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

Factors Associated with NSC

Factors that might influence students’ risk of NSC also were examined. Findings show gender and current education level to be among the significant risk factors. The table below presents the prevalence of university and UH community college undergraduates having experienced NSC penetrative or sexual touching involving four different NSC tactics (e.g., use of physical force—both completed and attempted, incapacitation, coercion, or absence of affirmative consent) broken down by gender.

Overall UH campuses, 6.6 percent of university and UH community college undergraduates experienced NSC involving one of these four tactics at any time while enrolled at UH. University and UH community college undergraduates who identify as TGQN experienced the highest rate of NSC penetrative or sexual touching behaviors (12.9%) involving any one of the four tactics. This finding also held for the two NSC behaviors.

The prevalence rate for university and UH community college undergraduate females is statistically higher than males involving any of the four tactics, whether NSC involved penetration or sexual touching. Among female undergraduates, 8.6 percent of them experienced NSC penetrative or sexual behaviors involving any one of the four tactics compared to 3.6 percent of their male undergraduates. This pattern of undergraduates who identify as TGQN having the highest prevalence rate (7.6%) and females having the next highest prevalence rate (4.7%) held true with any combination of when physical force, incapacitation or coercion was used with the two behaviors (either completed or attempted for penetrative behaviors).

Table E4-1. Percent of University & UHCC Undergraduates Who Experienced Non-consensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of Affirmative Consent At Any Time While Enrolled at University by Tactic and Gender – 2023

	All UH Campuses	Female	Male	TGQN	Decline
	n=4752	n=2602	n=1774	n=195	n=182
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	6.6%	8.6%*	3.6%	12.9%*	2.2%
Penetration	3.2%	4.4%*	1.4%	5.9%*	1.3%
Sexual Touching	5.4%	7.0%*	2.8%	10.8%*	2.2%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	3.6%	4.7%*	1.9%	7.6%*	1.3%
Penetration	2.2%	3.0%*	0.7%	4.6%*	1.3%
Sexual Touching	2.5%	3.0%*	1.6%	6.2%*	0.8%

* Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Table E4-1. Percent of University & UHCC Undergraduates Experienced Non-consensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of Affirmative Consent At Any Time While Enrolled at University by Tactic and Gender – 2023

	All UH Campuses	Female	Male	TGQN	Decline
Con't	n=4752	n=2602	n=1774	n=195	n=182
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	3.3%	4.4%*	1.6%	5.4%	1.3%
Penetration	1.8%	2.7%*	0.5%	2.4%	1.3%
Sexual Touching	2.2%	2.9%*	1.3%	3.9%	0.8%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	3.0%	4.0%*	1.4%	5.4%	1.3%
Penetration	1.7%	2.6%*	0.5%	2.4%	1.3%
Sexual Touching	1.9%	2.4%*	1.1%	3.9%	0.8%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	1.8%	2.3%*	1.0%	3.4%	0.8%
Penetration	0.9%	1.3%*	0.3%	1.8%	0.8%
Sexual Touching	1.3%	1.6%*	0.8%	1.9%	0.8%

* Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Analysis of undergraduates at the four-year campuses and UH community colleges individually produced similar gender trends. Among university undergraduates, TGQN students reported the highest prevalence overall. The 16.3 percent of TGQN students who reported experiencing NSC with physical force, incapacitation, coercion, or absence of affirmative consent was higher than the 10.7 percent of female students who had such an NSC experience. The percentage of undergraduate students reporting other tactics was statistically similar for TGQN and female students at the four-year UH campuses, and both prevalence rates were significantly higher than the rate for their male counterparts.

Table E4-2. Percent of University Undergraduates Experienced Non-consensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of Affirmative Consent At Any Time While Enrolled at University by Tactic and Gender – 2023

	All UH Campuses	Female	Male	TGQN	Decline
	n=2535	n=1466	n=899	n=108	n=62
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	8.5%	10.7%*	4.2%	16.3%*	3.5%
Penetration	4.0%	5.6%*	1.3%	6.8%*	1.0%
Sexual Touching	6.9%	8.7%*	3.3%	13.6%*	3.5%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	4.4%	5.7%*	2.0%	8.8%*	1.0%
Penetration	2.6%	3.8%*	0.6%	4.4%	1.0%
Sexual Touching	3.0%	3.5%*	1.8%	7.2%*	1.0%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	4.1%	5.4%*	1.8%	6.7%	1.0%
Penetration	2.3%	3.4%*	0.4%	2.3%	1.0%
Sexual Touching	2.7%	3.3%*	1.6%	5.1%	1.0%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	3.7%	4.8%*	1.8%	6.7%	1.0%
Penetration	2.1%	3.2%*	0.4%	2.3%	1.0%
Sexual Touching	2.5%	2.8%	1.6%	5.1%	1.0%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	2.0%	2.5%*	1.0%	4.1%	1.0%
Penetration	1.0%	1.5%*	0.1%	2.3%	1.0%
Sexual Touching	1.4%	1.6%	0.9%	2.5%	1.0%

* Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Among UH community college students, the overall NSC prevalence rate for those who identify as TGQN was the highest (8.7%) across all the tactics used for both behaviors—penetration and sexual touching. For females, their rates of NSC for all the different tactics were significantly higher than for their male counterparts. For example, 5.8% of females experienced NSC with the use of any one of the four tactics, whereas 2.9 percent of males had such an experience.

Table E4-3. Percent of Community College Students Who Experienced Non-consensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of Affirmative Consent At Any Time While Enrolled at University by Tactic and Gender – 2023					
	Total n=2217	Female n=1136	Male n=875	TGQN n=87	Decline n=120
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	4.6%	5.8%*	2.9%	8.7%	1.5%
Penetration	2.3%	2.9%	1.5%	4.9%	1.5%
Sexual Touching	3.8%	4.8%*	2.3%	7.4%	1.5%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	2.8%	3.5%*	1.7%	6.2%	1.5%
Penetration	1.7%	2.0%	0.9%	4.9%	1.5%
Sexual Touching	2.0%	2.3%	1.4%	4.9%	0.6%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	2.4%	3.2%*	1.3%	3.8%	1.5%
Penetration	1.3%	1.8%*	0.5%	2.5%	1.5%
Sexual Touching	1.7%	2.3%	1.0%	2.5%	0.6%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	2.1%	2.9%*	1.0%	3.8%	1.5%
Penetration	1.3%	1.7%*	0.5%	2.5%	1.5%
Sexual Touching	1.3%	1.8%*	0.6%	2.5%	0.6%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	1.6%	2.0%	1.0%	2.5%	0.6%
Penetration	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%	1.3%	0.6%
Sexual Touching	1.2%	1.7%	0.7%	1.2%	0.6%

* Shows a statistically significant difference across segments.

Current Academic Year by Year of Study

Table E5-1: Percent of UH Student Participants in Various Years of Study Who Experienced Non-consensual Sexual Contact During the Current Academic Year by System and Campus: 2023¹					
	All UH Campuses	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O’ahu	UH Community Colleges
Year of Study					
Freshman / CC Year 1	3.2%	6.0%*	5.3%	3.7%	1.8%
Sophomore / CC Year 2	3.1%	6.3%*	2.0%	-	1.7%
Junior / CC Year 3	2.6%	3.0%	4.1%	-	2.4%
Senior / CC Year 4 or higher	2.7%	3.5%	2.8%	1.0%	1.7%
Graduate/ Professional	2.3%	2.1%	4.4%	-	-

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

Results from students reporting NSC during the current academic year revealed differences by year of study. Overall, prevalence estimates for all UH campuses did not vary much by year of study. However, looking at the prevalence rates by system and campus shows that at UH Mānoa freshman (6.0%) and sophomore (6.3%) students had significantly higher rates during the current academic year compared to junior (3.0%), senior (3.5%) or graduate/professional students (2.1%). Although freshmen had the highest NSC rate (5.3%), there was no significant difference in rates across year of study at UH Hilo. As for UH community colleges, although

CC Year 3 students (2.4%) had the highest rate of NSC during the current academic year, the differences across the year of study were not significant.

Historic tracking also showed some similarities by year of study. At all UH campuses, the percentage of students who experienced NSC during the current academic year showed slight variation across years. For example, the percentage of freshman/CC Year 1 students who experienced NSC was just over 3 percent in 2017 (3.1%), 2019 (3.4%) and 2023 (3.2%).

At UH Mānoa, however, for freshman/CC Year 1 students, the percent who experienced NSC decreased from 2017 (8.8%) and 2019 (9.6%) to 2023 (6.0%). A decline is evident for all years of study, except Sophomore/CC Year 2, where there was an increase in the percentage of students who experienced NSC from 2017 (5.1%) to 2019 (5.3%) to 2023 (6.3%).

At UH Hilo, for sophomore and senior students, from 2017 to 2023, the percentage who experienced NSC decreased (4.6% to 2.0%, and 4.3% to 2.8%). Contrary, for freshman, junior, and graduate/professionals students, the percentage of students who experienced NSC increased over time, from 2017 (7.6%, 1.5%, 1.2%, respectively) to 2023 (5.3%, 4.1%, and 4.4%, respectively).

For UH community college students, 2019's current academic year prevalence of NSC of 2.9 percent declined in 2023 to 1.7 percent for Year 2 CC students. Prevalence rates across the years for all other years of study were not significantly different.

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

Table E5-2: Percent of UH Student Participants in Various Years of Study Who Experienced Non-consensual Sexual Contact During the Current Academic Year by System, Campus and Year¹

	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=5398	n=6726	n=6314	n=6311	n=2478	n=2478	n=2498	n=2197
Freshman/CC Year 1	3.2%	1.6%*	3.4%	3.1%	6.0%	5.8%	9.6%	8.8%
Sophomore/ CC Year 2	3.1%	1.0%*	3.3%	2.4%	6.3%	1.6%*	5.3%	5.1%
Junior/ CC Year 3	2.6%	1.4%	2.9%	2.6%	3.0%	1.7%*	5.1%	5.1%
Senior/ CC Year 4 or higher	2.7%	1.2%*	2.4%	3.0%	3.5%	1.4%*	3.5%	4.3%
Graduate/Professional	2.3%	1.0%*	1.8%	2.4%	2.1%	1.1%*	2.1%	2.6%

	UH Hilo				UH West O'ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=366	n=457	n=481	n=453	n=337	n=432	n=420	n=357	n=2217	n=3360	n=2915	n=3304
Freshman/CC Year 1	5.3%	3.7%	3.5%	7.6%	3.7%	-	4.0%	1.4%	1.8%	0.7%	1.6%	1.5%
Sophomore/ CC Year 2	2.0%	1.5%	2.1%	4.6%	-	-	1.3%	3.8%	1.7%	0.8%	2.9%*	1.6%
Junior/CC Year 3	4.1%	4.1%	4.8%	1.5%	-	0.5%	-	0.5%	2.4%	0.7%	1.2%	1.4%
Senior/CC Year 4 or higher	2.8%	2.4%	4.2%	4.3%	1.0%	0.5%	-	1.0%	1.7%	0.9%	0.9%	1.5%
Graduate/Professional	4.4%	0.8%	-	1.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Tactics Used by the Offender to Commit Non-consensual Sexual Contact

Specific tactics and combinations of tactics used in non-consensual sexual contact were analyzed to inform both policymakers 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). Generally, two tactics (coercion or absence of active, ongoing voluntary agreement) are violations of college and university student codes of conduct, including at UH.

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

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

Among UH student participants across all 10 campuses, more students reported a lack of affirmative consent as the tactic used for NSC at any time while enrolled. Overall, 5.4 percent of UH students reported this tactic was used. For all the UH campuses, by a ratio of about 2:1, lack of affirmative consent was more frequently used for sexual touching (4.4%) than sexual penetration (2.4%).

While lack of affirmative consent was reported by comparable percentages of students at UH Mānoa (7.3%) and Hilo (6.9%) campuses, the percentage was higher at the UH Mānoa campus. At UH Mānoa, 1 in 14 students (7.3%) of students reported having experienced NSC without affirmative consent. A larger percentage of students at the UH Hilo campus reported physical force or incapacitation as the tactic for NSC (4.2%) compared to UH Mānoa (3.9%) and UH West O‘ahu (0.5%).

Two of the four-year campuses (UH Mānoa and UH Hilo) showed higher prevalence of a lack of affirmative consent being used than at UH community colleges overall, where 3.4 percent of students reported NSC occurred with the lack of affirmative consent at any time while enrolled.

Physical force or incapacitation ranked second in terms of NSC tactics reported by students. Overall, 3.0 percent indicated either physical force or incapacitation tactic was used against them. Overall, almost equal numbers reported this tactic for NSC penetration (1.8%) or NSC touching (1.9%). Regarding the former, significantly more students from UH Mānoa (2.3%) and UH Hilo (2.5%) campuses reported this behavior than did UH community college students (1.3%). A larger percentage of students enrolled at UH Mānoa (2.6%) reported NSC touching with physical force or incapacitation compared to students enrolled at UH community colleges (1.3%).

The prevalence of NSC tactics showed similar patterns at the individual UH community college campuses. More UH community college students experienced a lack of affirmative consent (3.4%) overall than physical force or incapacitation (2.1%), or coercion (0.9%).

Table E6-1. Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Any of the Four Tactics: Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion, or Absence of Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement At Any Time While Enrolled by System and Campus – 2023

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=5398	n=2478	n=366	n=337	n=2217
Absence of affirmative consent (Penetration and Sexual Touching)	5.4%	7.3%*	6.9%*	2.4%	3.4%
Penetration	2.4%	3.0%*	3.2%*	1.2%	1.7%
Touching	4.4%	6.1%*	5.4%*	2.0%	2.8%
Physical Force or Incapacitation (Penetration and Sexual Touching)	3.0%	3.9%*	4.2%*	0.5%	2.1%*
Penetration	1.8%	2.3%*	2.5%*	0.5%	1.3%
Sexual Touching	1.9%	2.6%*	2.8%	-	1.3%
Coercion (Penetration and Sexual Touching)	0.9%	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%
Penetration	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%
Touching	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

Although few statistical differences existed from campus to campus, Hawai'i Community College had the largest percentage of students experiencing the absence of affirmative consent tactic for either behavior (6.2%) compared to the percentage reported by students at the other six community college campus. Hawai'i Community College also had the highest percentage of students who experienced sexual touching absent of affirmative consent (6.2%) compared to all other community colleges. Kaua'i and Leeward campuses had the highest prevalence rate of penetration absent of affirmative consent (2.8% and 2.7%), followed by Kapi'olani (2.2%) compared to other community college campuses.

Table E6-2. Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Any of the Four Tactics: Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion, or Absence of Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement At Any Time While Enrolled by UHCC – 2023

	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=213	n=446	n=562	n=104	n=501	n=248	n=144
Absence of affirmative consent (Penetration and Sexual Touching)	6.2%*	1.8%	3.5%	3.6%	4.7%	1.7%	2.7%
Penetration	1.5%	0.3%	2.2%*	2.8%	2.7%*	1.1%	1.2%
Touching	6.2%*	1.8%	2.2%	3.6%	3.5%	1.3%	2.7%
Physical Force or Incapacitation (Penetration and Sexual Touching)	2.5%	1.4%	1.7%	2.3%	3.5%*	0.7%	3.0%
Penetration	1.3%	-	1.3%	1.5%	2.7%	0.7%	0.9%
Sexual Touching	2.0%	1.4%	0.6%	2.3%	1.8%	0.3%	2.1%
Coercion (Penetration and Sexual Touching)	1.3%	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%	1.6%
Penetration	1.3%	1.1%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%
Touching	-	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	-	0.9%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

Physical Force or Incapacitation

Completed or attempted non-consensual sexual contact by physical force or threat of physical force or while incapacitated are considered the most serious types of gender-based violence. This section examines the prevalence of all UH students experiencing NSC at any time while enrolled when different tactics are combined. Among all UH students, almost one in 15 (6.9%) reported NSC was completed using any of the four tactics (physical force, incapacitation, coercion, lack of affirmative consent) or was attempted using physical force. Almost 1 in 11 UH Mānoa students (9.3%) reported the same types of tactic used in NSC, compared to one in 12 students at UH Hilo (8.6%) and one in 30 students at UH West O‘ahu (3.3%). Almost one in 22 students (4.6%) enrolled at UH community colleges reported NSC was completed using any of the four tactics or was attempted using physical force.

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

Table E7-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact by Types of Tactics at Any Time While Enrolled by System, Campus 2023					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=5398	n=2478	n=366	n=337	n=2217
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	6.9%	9.3%*	8.6%*	3.3%	4.6%
Penetration	3.2%	4.1%*	4.0%	1.8%	2.3%
Sexual Touching	5.7%	7.6%*	6.6%*	2.9%	3.8%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	3.7%	4.7%*	4.5%*	1.6%	2.8%
Penetration	2.2%	2.7%*	2.8%	1.1%	1.7%
Sexual Touching	2.6%	3.3%*	2.8%*	0.9%	2.0%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	3.3%	4.3%*	4.3%*	1.1%	2.4%
Penetration	1.9%	2.5%*	2.7%*	0.5%	1.3%
Sexual Touching	2.3%	2.9%*	2.8%*	0.5%	1.7%*
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	3.0%	3.9%*	4.2%*	0.5%	2.1%*
Penetration	1.8%	2.3%*	2.5%*	0.5%	1.3%
Sexual Touching	1.9%	2.6%*	2.8%	-	1.3%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	1.8%	2.1%*	2.0%	0.9%	1.6%
Penetration	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	0.4%	0.8%
Sexual Touching	1.3%	1.6%*	1.1%	0.5%	1.2%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

Examination of tactical prevalence by individual UH community college campuses showed a larger percentage of students at Kaua'i and Hawai'i community colleges reported the use of all four tactical combinations compared to the other campuses (6.7% and 6.6%, respectively). Leeward campus students indicated a higher prevalence of NSC penetrative behavior (3.9%) with any of the four tactics compared to the other campuses. Kaua'i and Hawai'i students reported the two highest prevalence rates for NSC sexual touching (6.7% and 6.6%, respectively). Among all the other combinations of tactics, Leeward had statistically significant high prevalence rates among all the other campuses. The one exception was the use of physical force—completed or attempted—here Kaua'i had the highest rate (4.6%).

Table E7-2: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact by Types of Tactics at Any Time While Enrolled by UHCC Campus – 2023							
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=213	n=446	n=562	n=104	n=501	n=248	n=144
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	6.6%*	3.6%	4.3%	6.7%	6.1%*	1.7%	3.6%
Penetration	2.4%	1.1%	2.4%	2.8%	3.9%*	1.1%	2.1%
Sexual Touching	6.6%*	3.6%	3.0%	6.7%*	4.5%*	1.3%	2.7%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	3.0%	2.5%	2.7%	4.6%	3.5%*	0.7%	3.6%
Penetration	1.3%	1.1%	1.7%	1.5%	2.7%	0.7%	2.1%
Sexual Touching	3.0%	2.1%	1.7%	4.6%*	1.8%	0.3%	2.1%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	3.0%	1.4%	2.1%	4.6%	3.5%*	0.7%	3.0%
Penetration	1.3%	-	1.3%	1.5%	2.7%	0.7%	1.5%
Sexual Touching	3.0%	1.4%	1.2%	4.6%*	1.8%	0.3%	2.1%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	2.5%	1.4%	1.7%	2.3%	3.5%*	0.7%	3.0%
Penetration	1.3%	-	1.3%	1.5%	2.7%	0.7%	0.9%
Sexual Touching	2.0%	1.4%	0.6%	2.3%	1.8%	0.3%	2.1%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	2.6%	0.8%	1.2%	4.6%	1.7%	0.7%	3.0%
Penetration	1.3%	-	0.6%	1.5%	1.3%	0.7%	1.5%
Sexual Touching	2.6%	0.8%	1.0%	4.6%*	0.7%	0.3%	2.1%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

Current Academic Year

Historical tracking for the current academic year showed variation overall and by campus. Among students from all campuses, the NSC rates for the four tactics and attempted using physical force in 2017, 2019, and 2023 were similar (2.8%, 2.9%, and 2.8%, respectively). The same pattern is evident with the community colleges, with a slight increase in rates from 2017 (1.5%) to 2023 (1.8%).

UH Mānoa students showed a significant decline in NSC rate for the tactics from 2017 to 2023 (4.7% to 3.9%). The percentage of students at UH Hilo and UH West O‘ahu who experienced NSC with any of the tactics over the four years remained relatively stable, at 3.6 percent and 0.9 percent in 2023.

This same tactical combination was the only one where UH community college campuses had significant differences: Kapi‘olani prevalence rates declined from 2.5 percent in 2019 to 1.2 percent in 2023, as did Windward’s rates from 4.9 percent in 2019 to 2.1 percent in 2023. All other UH community campuses showed no statistical difference across the four years.

Table E7-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact by Types of Tactics During the Current Academic Year by System, Campus, and Year								
	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=5398	n=6726	n=6314	n=6311	n=2478	n=2478	n=2498	n=2197
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	2.8%*	1.3%	2.9%*	2.8%*	3.9%*	1.9%	4.3%*	4.7%*
Penetration	1.0%*	0.4%	0.9%*	0.7%	1.3%*	0.6%	1.3%*	1.3%*
Sexual Touching	2.4%*	1.1%	2.6%*	2.5%*	3.3%*	1.7%	3.7%*	4.2%*
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	1.4%*	0.8%	1.3%*	1.5%*	1.8%	1.2%	1.6%	2.6%*
Penetration	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%*	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	1.1%*
Sexual Touching	1.1%*	0.6%	1.0%*	1.2%*	1.5%	0.9%	1.2%	2.1%*
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	1.3%*	0.7%	1.2%*	1.3%*	1.7%	1.1%	1.6%	2.4%*
Penetration	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%*
Sexual Touching	1.0%*	0.5%	1.0%*	1.0%*	1.3%	0.8%	1.1%	1.9%*
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	1.1%*	0.6%	1.0%*	1.1%*	1.5%	0.9%	1.3%	2.0%*
Penetration	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	0.9%*
Sexual Touching	0.9%*	0.4%	0.8%*	0.8%*	1.2%	0.6%	0.9%	1.6%*
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%*	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	1.4%*
Penetration	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Sexual Touching	0.5%*	0.2%	0.6%*	0.7%*	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	1.2%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table E7-4: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact by Types of Tactics During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year

	UH Hilo				UH West O'ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=366	n=457	n=481	n=453	n=337	n=432	n=420	n=357	n=2217	n=3360	n=2915	n=3304
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	3.6%	2.5%	3.2%	3.8%	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%	1.3%	1.8%*	0.8%	1.9%*	1.5%*
Penetration	1.5%	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	-	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%*	0.4%
Sexual Touching	3.1%	1.8%	2.8%	3.6%*	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	1.3%	1.6%*	0.6%	1.8%*	1.3%*
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	1.6%	1.2%	1.5%	1.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	0.5%	1.1%*	0.8%
Penetration	0.9%	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	-	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%*	0.4%
Sexual Touching	1.2%	0.6%	1.2%	1.3%	0.5%	-	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.3%	1.0%*	0.6%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	1.6%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%*	0.7%
Penetration	0.9%	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	-	0.2%	0.3%	-	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%*	0.4%
Sexual Touching	1.2%	0.6%	1.1%	1.2%	0.5%	-	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%*	0.5%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	1.6%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	-	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%
Penetration	0.9%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	-	0.2%	0.3%	-	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%
Sexual Touching	1.2%	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	-	-	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%*	0.4%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	0.3%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%*	0.6%
Penetration	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	-	0.2%	0.1%	-	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Sexual Touching	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%	-	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%*	0.4%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table E7-5: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact by Types of Tactics During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai'i				Honolulu				Kapi'olani				Kaua'i			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=213	n=337	n=311	n=331	n=446	n=428	n=373	n=450	n=562	n=848	n=740	n=863	n=104	n=182	n=175	n=154
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	4.5%*	0.9%	2.8%	2.8%	2.2%	0.5%	1.2%	0.3%	1.2%	0.8%	2.5%*	1.8%	2.8%	1.9%	2.8%	2.8%
Penetration	1.6%	0.9%	1.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	-	0.2%	-	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	-	0.6%	-
Sexual Touching	4.5%*	0.6%	2.8%*	2.5%	1.5%	-	1.2%	0.3%	1.2%	0.8%	2.5%*	1.2%	2.8%	1.9%	2.8%	2.8%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	1.7%	0.9%	1.5%	1.7%	1.8%	0.5%	0.6%	-	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%	1.0%	1.5%	1.2%	2.0%	0.8%
Penetration	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	-	0.2%	-	0.4%	0.7%	-	-	0.6%	-
Sexual Touching	1.7%	0.6%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	-	0.6%	-	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%	0.5%	1.5%	1.2%	2.0%	0.8%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	1.7%	0.9%	1.2%	1.7%	1.1%	0.5%	0.4%	-	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	1.0%	1.5%	1.2%	2.0%	0.8%
Penetration	0.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	-	0.5%	0.4%	-	0.2%	-	0.4%	0.7%	-	-	0.6%	-
Sexual Touching	1.7%	0.6%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	-	0.4%	-	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	1.5%	1.2%	2.0%	0.8%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	1.7%	0.9%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	0.5%	0.4%	-	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	-	1.2%	1.3%	0.8%
Penetration	0.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	-	0.5%	0.4%	-	0.2%	-	0.2%	0.7%	-	-	0.6%	-
Sexual Touching	1.2%	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%	1.1%	-	0.4%	-	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	-	1.2%	1.3%	0.8%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	1.3%	0.6%	1.2%	1.0%	0.4%	0.5%	-	-	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	1.5%	-	1.4%	0.8%
Penetration	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	-	0.5%	-	-	0.2%	-	0.4%	0.5%	-	-	-	-
Sexual Touching	1.3%	0.6%	1.2%	0.7%	0.4%	-	-	-	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	1.5%	-	1.4%	0.8%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table E7-6: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact by Types of Tactics During the Current Academic Year by UHCC Campus and Year

	Leeward				Maui				Windward			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=501	n=897	n=738	n=851	n=248	n=347	n=343	n=365	n=144	n=321	n=234	n=291
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	1.7%	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%	-	0.5%	0.5%	1.7%	2.1%	-	4.9%*	1.0%
Penetration	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	-	-	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	1.6%	-	2.7%	-
Sexual Touching	1.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.3%	-	0.3%	0.5%	1.4%	1.2%	-	3.9%	1.0%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	-	0.3%	0.5%	1.7%	2.1%	-	3.2%	-
Penetration	0.3%	-	0.1%	-	-	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	1.6%	-	2.7%	-
Sexual Touching	0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	-	-	0.5%	1.4%	0.6%	-	2.2%	-
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	-	0.3%	0.5%	1.4%	1.5%	-	3.2%	-
Penetration	0.3%	-	0.1%	-	-	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	0.9%	-	2.7%	-
Sexual Touching	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	-	-	0.5%	1.1%	0.6%	-	2.2%	-
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	-	0.3%	0.5%	1.4%	1.5%	-	2.7%	-
Penetration	0.3%	-	0.1%	-	-	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	0.9%	-	1.5%	-
Sexual Touching	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	-	-	0.5%	1.1%	0.6%	-	1.7%	-
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	0.3%	-	0.1%	0.1%	-	0.3%	0.3%	1.4%	1.5%	-	2.7%	-
Penetration	0.3%	-	-	-	-	0.3%	0.3%	1.2%	0.9%	-	2.1%	-
Sexual Touching	0.3%	-	0.1%	0.1%	-	-	0.3%	1.1%	0.6%	-	1.7%	-

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Coercion

Using input from student focus groups at the initial design of this survey and aligning with UH policy, coercive tactics include when someone threatens serious but non-physical harm or promises rewards (see questionnaire items G1, G1-C and G1-E and G2, G2-C and G2-E).

Less than one percent (0.9%) of all UH survey participants reported NSC involving coercion at any time while enrolled, which is identical to the UH community college rate of 0.9 percent. Less than one percent of UH Mānoa students (0.9%) reported use of this tactic against them, which is the highest among the four-year

campuses. This also is the same percentage as the community colleges prevalence rate (0.9%) for coerced NSC. There were no other statistically significant differences across any of the campuses.

Table E8-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact by Coercion at Any Time While Enrolled By System, Campus – 2023					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O’ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=5398	n=2478	n=366	n=337	n=2217
Coercion	0.9%	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%
Penetration	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%
Sexual Touching	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by campus.

Table E8-2: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact by Coercion at Any Time While Enrolled by UHCC Campus – 2023							
	Hawai’i	Honolulu	Kapi’olani	Kaua’i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=213	n=446	n=562	n=104	n=501	n=248	n=144
Coercion	1.3%	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%	1.6%
Penetration	1.3%	1.1%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%
Sexual Touching	-	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	-	0.9%

Tactics by Enrollment Status and Gender

To assist in targeted education efforts, this report further examined NSC tactics by enrollment status and gender. During the academic year, a larger percent of females reported having experienced NSC involving the absence of affirmative consent than those who reported the use of coercion (2.7% compared to 0.3%, respectively). Although there was no difference in the prevalence rates for NSC with coercion across enrollment status, there was a significant difference in rates for NSC absent of affirmative consent. A larger percentage of undergraduate females (3.3%) experienced NSC absent of affirmative consent compared to graduate or professional students (2.2%) or students enrolled in UH community colleges (2.0%).

Since entering college, less than one percent (0.9%) of all UH females experienced NSC through coercion and there was no difference in prevalence rates for coerced NSC across enrollment status. A much larger percentage of female students, 7.0 percent, indicated they experienced NSC absent of affirmative consent.

Female university undergraduates (8.5%) and graduate or professional students (8.2%) had higher prevalence rates of NSC absent of affirmative consent overall compared to females enrolled in UH community colleges (4.7%). This was also true for each type of NSC behavior. For all three cohorts, this absence of affirmative consent was more frequently reported for NSC touching than NSC penetration.

Table E9-1. Percent of Females Experienced Non-consensual Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent by Behavior Tactic Current Year vs. Since Entering UH by Gender and Enrollment Status – 2023

	Total n=2969	University Undergraduate n=1466	Graduate or Professional n=368	Community College n=1136
Current Academic Year				
Coercion	0.3%	0.4%	-	0.3%
Penetration	0.2%	0.2%	-	0.2%
Sexual Touching	0.2%	0.3%	-	0.1%
Absence of affirmative consent	2.7%	3.3%*	2.2%	2.0%
Penetration	0.8%	1.3%*	0.4%	0.4%
Sexual Touching	2.4%	2.9%	2.0%	2.0%
Since Entering UH				
Coercion	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%
Penetration	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%
Sexual Touching	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%
Absence of affirmative consent	7.0%	8.5%*	8.2%*	4.7%
Penetration	3.2%	4.1%*	2.6%	2.2%
Sexual Touching	5.9%	7.1%*	7.2%*	3.9%

* Shows a statistically significant difference across enrollment status.

For all male UH students, less than one percent (0.5%) reported experiencing NSC through coercion during the current academic year. The prevalence for those experiencing NSC absent of affirmative consent was more than double of those with coercion, with 1.3 percent of all UH males reporting the former type of NSC. A significantly larger percentage of university undergraduate males (2.4%) reported NSC absent of affirmative consent compared to graduate or professional students (1.0%) or UH community college students (0.3%).

Table E9-2. Percent of Males Experienced Non-consensual Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent by Behavior Tactic Current Year vs. Since Entering UH by Gender and Enrollment Status – 2023

	Total n=1998	University Undergraduate n=899	Graduate or Professional n=224	Community College n=875
Current Academic Year				
Coercion	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
Penetration	0.3%	0.4%	-	0.4%
Sexual Touching	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	-
Absence of affirmative consent	1.3%	2.4%*	1.0%	0.3%
Penetration	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%
Sexual Touching	1.0%	1.9%*	0.5%	0.3%
Since Entering UH				
Coercion	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Penetration	0.3%	0.4%	-	0.4%
Sexual Touching	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
Absence of affirmative consent	2.4%	2.9%	3.5%	1.5%
Penetration	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%
Sexual Touching	1.8%	2.3%	3.1%	1.1%

* Shows a statistically significant difference across enrollment status.

For students who identify as TGQN, overall, there were no reports of NSC through coercion during the current academic year. However, since entering UH, almost 1 in 8 (12.7%) experienced NSC absent of affirmative consent. Prevalence rates of NSC absent of affirmative consent were reported by one in 28 (3.6%) in the current academic year and about one in eight (13.0%) since entering UH. With each tactic, there were no significant differences across enrollment status.

Table E9-3: Percent of TGQN Experienced Non-consensual Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent by Behavior, Tactic, Current Year vs. Since Entering UH, Gender and Enrollment Status – 2023				
	Total n=225	University Undergraduate n=108	Graduate or Professional n=31	Community College n=87
Current Academic Year				
Coercion	-	-	-	-
Penetration	-	-	-	-
Sexual Touching	-	-	-	-
Absence of affirmative consent	3.6%	5.3%	4.4%	1.3%
Penetration	0.9%	0.6%	4.4%	-
Sexual Touching	3.3%	4.7%	4.4%	1.3%
Since Entering UH				
Coercion	2.7%	2.8%	-	3.7%
Penetration	2.7%	2.8%	-	3.7%
Sexual Touching	2.3%	2.8%	-	2.4%
Absence of affirmative consent	12.7%	14.9%	16.2%	8.7%
Penetration	6.9%	6.8%	13.0%	4.9%
Sexual Touching	9.4%	10.9%	10.0%	7.4%

* Shows a statistically significant difference across enrollment status.

Of those students who declined to state their gender, less than 1 percent (0.4%) experienced coerced NSC, and 1.3 percent experienced this type since entering college. During the current academic year, 1.1 percent of those who declined to state their gender reported NSC absent of affirmative consent, and 3.1 percent had such an experience since entering college. There were no statistically significant differences for these two tactics across enrollment status.

Table E9-4: Percent of Decline Experienced Non-consensual Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent by Behavior, Tactic, Current Year vs. Since Entering UH, Gender and Enrollment Status – 2023				
	Total n=206	University Undergraduate n=62	Graduate or Professional n=24	Community College n=120
Current Academic Year				
Coercion	0.4%	-	-	0.6%
Penetration	0.4%	-	-	0.6%
Sexual Touching	-	-	-	-
Absence of affirmative consent	1.1%	2.5%	-	0.6%
Penetration	0.4%	-	-	0.6%
Sexual Touching	1.1%	2.5%	-	0.6%

* Shows a statistically significant difference across enrollment status.

Table E9-4: Percent of Decline Experienced Non-consensual Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent by Behavior, Tactic, Current Year vs. Since Entering UH, Gender and Enrollment Status – 2023				
Con't	Total n=206	University Undergraduate n=62	Graduate or Professional n=24	Community College n=120
Since Entering UH				
Coercion	1.3%	-	7.6%	0.6%
Penetration	0.4%	-	-	0.6%
Sexual Touching	0.9%	-	7.6%	-
Absence of affirmative consent	3.1%	3.5%	10.3%	1.5%
Penetration	1.5%	1.0%	2.7%	1.5%
Sexual Touching	2.8%	3.5%	7.6%	1.5%

* Shows a statistically significant difference across enrollment status.

Absence of Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement

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

Since UH matriculation, one in 19 students (5.4%) reported NSC in the absence of affirmative consent. Lack of consent was twice as likely to occur with NSC touching (4.4%) than NSC penetration (2.4%) among UH students overall. Students at all two four-year campuses had significantly higher rates of NSC without affirmative consent as compared with UHCC; UH Mānoa (7.3%) and UH Hilo (6.9%) were higher compared to the community colleges (3.4%). The UH West O‘ahu campus had the lowest rate at 2.4 percent, which was significantly lower than the other two four-year campuses.

Table E10-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact by Absence Of Affirmative Consent at Any Time While Enrolled by System, Campus – 2023					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=5398	n=2478	n=366	n=337	n=2217
Absence of affirmative consent	5.4%	7.3%*	6.9%*	2.4%	3.4%
Penetration	2.4%	3.0%*	3.2%*	1.2%	1.7%
Sexual Touching	4.4%	6.1%*	5.4%*	2.0%	2.8%

* Shows a statistically significant difference across campus.

For the same period of any time while enrolled, the community college campus rate of NSC in the absence of affirmative consent ranged from 1.7 percent at the Maui campus to 6.2 percent on the Hawai‘i campus. The Hawai‘i campus overall prevalence rate and sexual touching rate were significantly higher than the other community colleges’ rate. There also was a significant difference across the community colleges penetration rate, ranging from a low of 0.3 percent at the Honolulu campus to a high of 2.8 percent at the Kaua‘i campus. A significantly larger percentage of students at the Hawai‘i campus experienced NSC sexual touching (6.2%) compared to the other UH community colleges, whose rates ranged from 1.3 percent at Maui to 3.6 percent at Kaua‘i.

Table E10-2: Percent of UH CC Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact by Absence of affirmative consent at Any Time While Enrolled by System UHCC Campus – 2023							
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=213	n=446	n=562	n=104	n=501	n=248	n=144
Absence of affirmative consent	6.2%*	1.8%	3.5%	3.6%	4.7%	1.7%	2.7%
Penetration	1.5%	0.3%	2.2%*	2.8%	2.7%*	1.1%	1.2%
Sexual Touching	6.2%*	1.8%	2.2%	3.6%	3.5%	1.3%	2.7%

* Shows a statistically significant difference across campus.

Factors Associated with Non-consensual Sexual Contact At Any Time While Enrolled at UH

Gender Identity

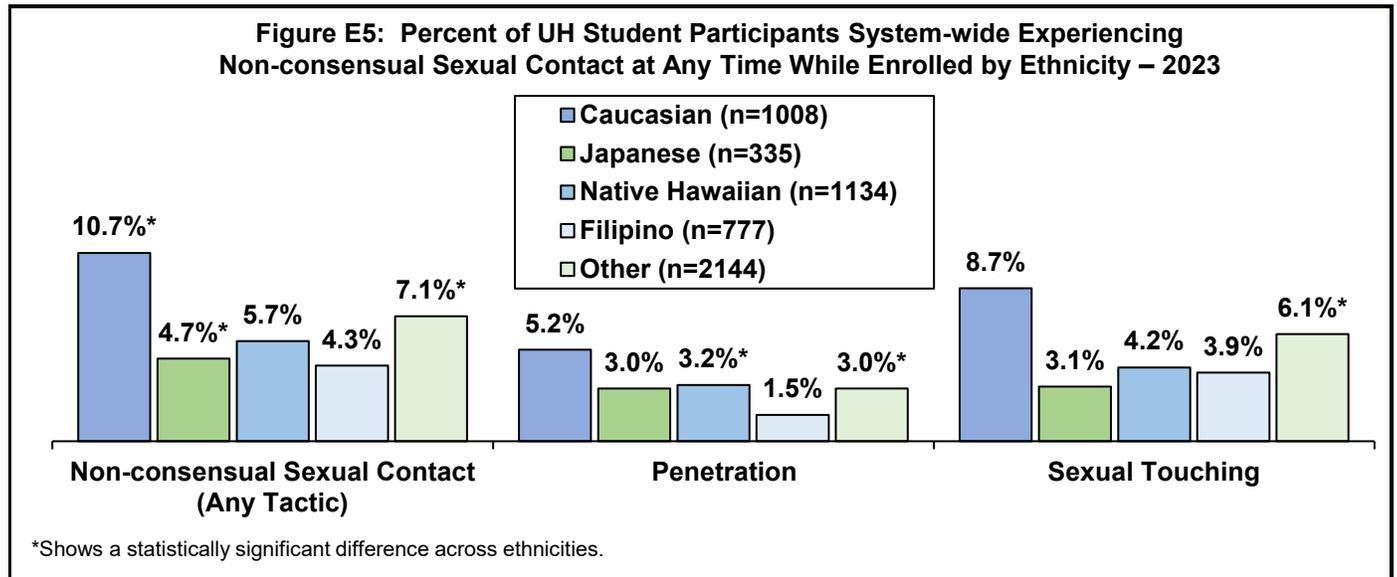
Analysis by gender identity showed that in all UH campuses, female student participants had a significantly higher NSC prevalence rate across all tactical types as compared with men and those who declined to identify gender. Rates across all four tactical types experienced by students identifying as TGQN (13.9%) were higher than that for female students (8.9%). For other combinations of tactics, TGQN students reported significantly higher NSC prevalence rates than females for both penetrative and sexual touching behaviors, and both groups were significantly higher than the rates of male students.

Table E11: Percent of UH Student Participants System-wide Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact At Any Time While Enrolled by Type of Tactics Used and Gender Identity – 2023					
	All UH Campuses n=5398	Female n=2969	Male n=1998	TGQN n=225	Decline n=206
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	6.9%	8.9%*	3.6%	13.9%*	3.4%
Penetration	3.2%	4.4%*	1.3%	6.9%*	1.7%
Sexual Touching	5.7%	7.3%*	2.9%	11.2%*	2.8%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	3.7%	4.8%*	1.8%	8.3%*	2.3%
Penetration	2.2%	3.0%*	0.7%	5.2%*	1.4%
Sexual Touching	2.6%	3.1%*	1.5%	6.8%*	1.6%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	3.3%	4.4%*	1.5%	6.4%*	1.4%
Penetration	1.9%	2.8%*	0.5%	3.3%	1.4%
Sexual Touching	2.3%	2.9%*	1.2%	4.8%*	0.7%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	3.0%	4.0%*	1.3%	6.4%*	1.4%
Penetration	1.8%	2.6%*	0.5%	3.3%	1.4%
Sexual Touching	1.9%	2.4%*	1.1%	4.8%*	0.7%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	1.8%	2.4%*	1.0%	3.2%	0.9%
Penetration	0.9%	1.3%*	0.3%	1.9%	0.9%
Sexual Touching	1.3%	1.7%*	0.7%	1.6%	0.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across gender identity.

Ethnic Background

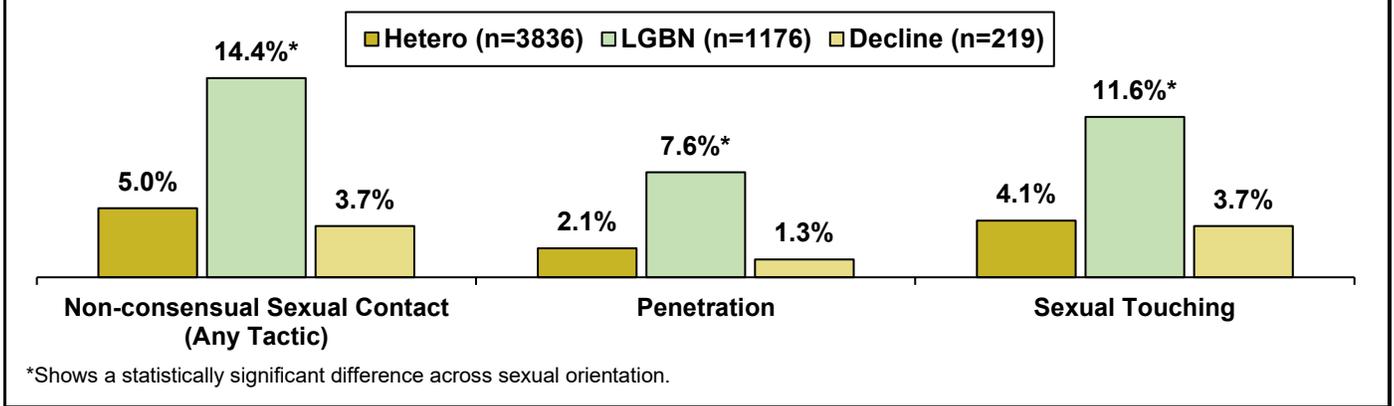
For NSC (any tactic) among all UH students at any time while enrolled, students who are Caucasian (10.7%), other ethnicities (7.1%), and Native Hawaiians (5.7%), reported significantly higher NSC prevalence rates than Filipinos (4.3%) and Japanese (4.7%) students. There was a significant difference in the prevalence of NSC penetrative behaviors across these ethnicities, ranging from 5.2 percent for Caucasians to 1.5 percent for Filipinos. A significant difference across ethnicities in the rates of NSC sexual touching was also found, with Caucasian students having the highest rate (8.7%) and Japanese students having the lowest rate (3.1%).



Sexual Orientation

Rates of non-consensual sexual contact at any time while enrolled also differed by sexual orientation. LGBN student participants evidenced significantly higher rates of NSC using any of the four tactics than students identifying as heterosexual or declining to answer students. Overall, nearly one in seven LGBN students (14.4%) reported NSC by any tactic as compared with 1 in 27 who declined to identify (3.7%) and one in 20 heterosexuals (5.0%). The LGBN rate of NSC penetration (7.6%) was close to four times that of heterosexuals (2.1%) and six times that among those who declined (1.3%). Similarly, sexual touching was significantly more frequent among LGBN (11.6%) compared with heterosexuals (4.1%) or those who declined to indicate sexual orientation (3.7%).

Figure E6: Percent of Student Participants System-wide Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled by Sexual Orientation – 2023

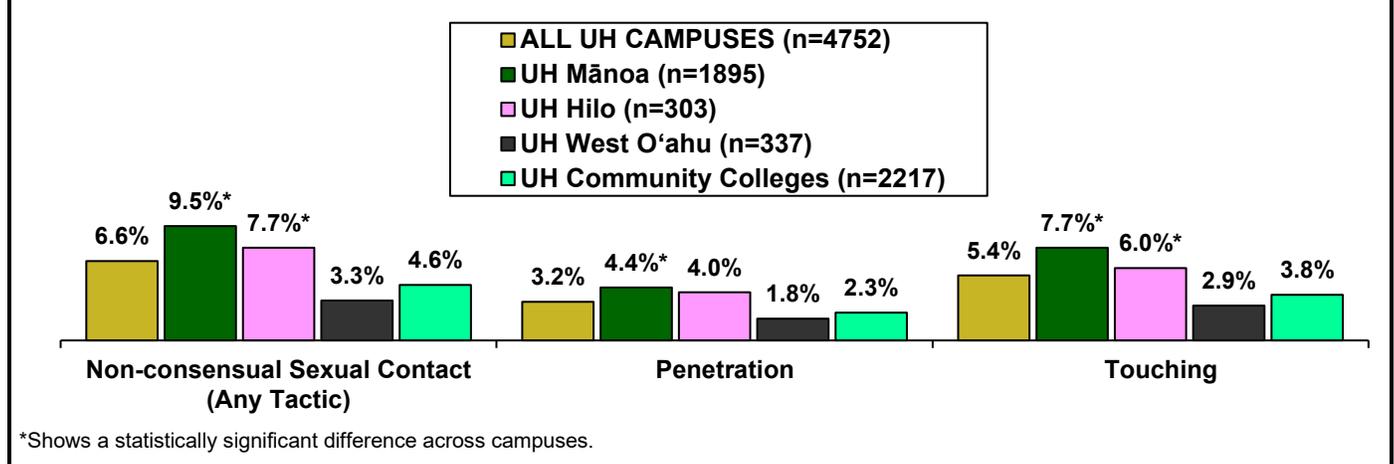


Undergraduate Students

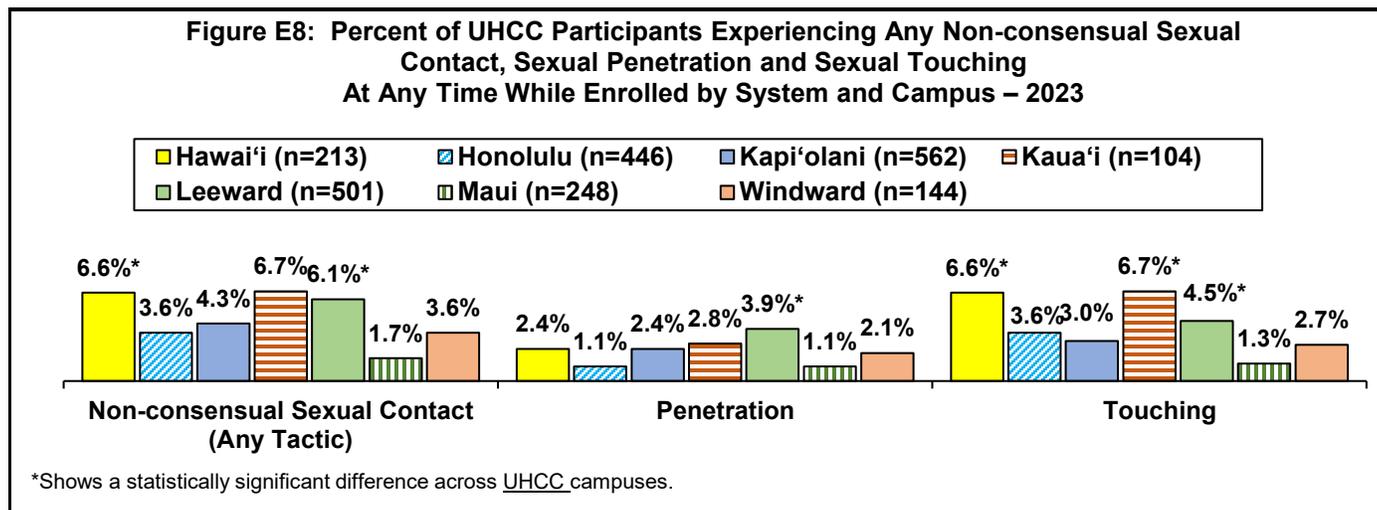
Since enrolling at UH, 6.6 percent of all undergraduate student participants reported experiencing NSC penetration or sexual touching using one of the four tactics. However, a significantly larger percentage of student participants at UH Mānoa (9.5%) and UH Hilo (7.7%) reported this experience. Prevalence rates were UH West O‘ahu (3.3%), and UH community colleges (4.6%) were significantly lower than the two other four-year schools.

This pattern also held in terms of NSC penetration, with undergraduate students from the UH Mānoa (4.4%) and Hilo (4.0%) indicating higher prevalence than from UH West O‘ahu (1.8%) and UH community colleges (2.3%). NSC touching trended similarly, with prevalence highest at UH Mānoa (7.7%), followed by UH Hilo (6.0%), and both were higher rates than UH West O‘ahu (2.9%) and UH community colleges (3.8%).

Figure E7: Percent of Undergraduate Student Participants Experiencing Any Non-consensual Sexual Contact, Sexual Penetration and Sexual Touching At Any Time While Enrolled by System and Campus – 2023



Examining individual UH community college campuses found the prevalence of NSC overall at any time while enrolled significantly differed, ranging from a low of 1.7 percent on Maui campus to a high of 6.7 percent on Kaua‘i. The NSC penetration prevalence rates stood at a low of 1.1 percent at Honolulu and Maui, respectively, to a high of 3.9 percent at Leeward, and showed statistical differences from campus to campus. For NSC touching, Kaua‘i campus had the highest rate (6.7%), followed by Hawai‘i campus (6.6%), which was significantly higher than the other campuses, including the two lowest campuses, Windward (2.7%) and Maui (1.3%).



Education Levels

Examining NSC by education levels illustrated significant differences across student characteristics. Both university undergraduates (8.5%) and graduates and professional students (9.2%) showed statistically higher NSC levels at any time while enrolled compared to students at community college campuses (4.6%).

During the current academic year, a larger percentage of university undergraduates (3.9%) reported NSC than either graduate and professional students (2.3%) or community college students (1.8%). Just over twice as many university undergraduates experienced NSC during the current academic year compared to community college students.

Analyzing female undergraduates, the NSC prevalence rate at any time while enrolled, as would be expected due to their length of time as UH students, was lowest for freshmen (5.0%) compared to sophomores (9.1%), juniors (8.4%), seniors (12.1%) and graduate and professional students (11.1%).

For the current academic year, the differences in prevalence were statistically significant. Freshmen had the highest rate (4.1%), followed by sophomores (3.7%), juniors (2.2%), and seniors (2.9%). At the graduate and professional level, 2.9 percent indicated they experienced NSC during the current academic year.

Table E12-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2023

	Education Level			Female Undergraduate				
	University Undergraduates	Graduate and Professional	Community Colleges	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Grad + Prof
	n=2535	n=646	n=2217	n=757	n=650	n=486	n=700	n=368
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	8.5%*	9.1%*	4.6%	5.0%	9.1%*	8.4%*	12.1%*	11.1%*
Current Academic Year	3.9%*	2.3%	1.8%	4.1%*	3.7%	2.2%	2.7%	2.9%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across education level.

Gender and Education Levels

NSC prevalence rates also showed significant differences among TGQN and female students by education levels. One in 6 TGQN students participating in the survey who are undergraduates (16.3%) and one in five graduate or professional students (20.0%) reported NSC compared at any time while enrolled to almost one in 12 students (8.7%) at UH community college.

For the current academic year, undergraduate students who identify as TGQN had significantly higher prevalence NSC rates (6.7%) compared to females (4.1%), males (3.2%) and those who declined to state their gender identity (3.5%). Among graduate and professional students, a similar pattern is evident, with TGQN students having the highest NSC prevalence rate, followed by female (2.9%) and then males (1.4%). Female students participating in the survey who are enrolled at UH community colleges had the highest NSC rate (2.2%), followed by males (1.5%), TGQN students (1.3%) and those who declined to state their gender identity (0.6%).

Table E12-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact, by Student Characteristics (Two Time Periods) – 2023

	Female			Male			TGQN			Decline		
	Under-grad	Grad+ Pro	Com Col									
	n=1466	n=368	n=1136	n=899	n=224	n=875	n=108	n=31	n=87	n=62	n=24	n=120
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	10.7%*	11.1%*	5.8%	4.2%	4.0%	2.9%	16.3%	20.0%	8.7%	3.5%	12.3%	1.5%
Current Academic Year	4.1%*	2.9%	2.2%	3.2%	1.4%	1.5%	6.7%	4.4%	1.3%	2.5%	-	0.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across gender identity.

Personal Characteristics

Other personal characteristics including students with disabilities, where students live (residence), and their involvement in student life (club participation) also influenced NSC prevalence. For both time periods, students with disabilities were more likely than those without disabilities to have experienced NSC. For example, at any time while enrolled, nearly twice as many students with disabilities experienced NSC (12.6%) compared to students without disabilities (6.6%), which was a significant difference.

Students who lived on or near campuses also reported significantly higher NSC prevalence rates than those who lived farther away. For example, 9.5 percent of those living in campus housing reported experiencing NSC during the current academic year compared to 2.6 percent of those who lived within a 15-minute walk of campus. A statistically significant difference between residence types also was found for prevalence rates at any time while enrolled.

At any time since enrollment, students who participated in social, honor, athletic, and community service clubs all showed significantly higher prevalence NSC rates than students who participated in other types of club participation. For example, students who are members of fraternities/sororities/social clubs have the highest NSC rate (13.3%), followed by athletics (12.1%), and those who participated in community service/culture clubs (11.1%). Those who participated in academic/honor clubs had the lowest rate (9.4%). This pattern also held for prevalence during the current academic year.

	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=378	n=4846	n=640	n=705	n=4053	n=1108	n=324	n=937	n=686	n=949
At Any Time While Enrolled at UH	12.6%*	6.6%	12.3%*	8.2%	5.9%	9.4%*	12.1%*	11.1%*	13.3%*	6.7%
Current Academic Year	4.6%	2.7%	9.5%*	2.6%	1.8%	3.2%	5.2%*	3.6%	5.6%*	2.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across categories.

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

In this section, other characteristics associated with NSC 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 UH IRB minimum sample size of 15.

Alcohol or Drug Use

UH student participants reported that substance abuse is associated with a significant number of NSC sexual penetration incidents. Among UH students across all campuses, about one-third of students reported alcohol usage by the offender (32.3%) and almost the same percentage (31.2%) by the student who was assaulted reported alcohol usage prior to the most recent incident. Drug abuse before NSC sexual penetration was also evident among 1 in 5 offenders (19.2%) and about 1 in 8 (12.6%) of students who were assaulted.

UH community college campuses had a higher rate of students who reported drug usage by the offender (30.8%) compared to UH Mānoa's rate (12.0%). The UH Mānoa campuses, however, had a higher rate of students who reported alcohol usage by the offender (35.6%) compared to the UH community college rate (22.9%). There was no statistically significant difference between these two campuses with respect to either drug usage or alcohol usage by the assaulted student participant.

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

Table E13-1: Percent of Offenders or Student Participants Using Alcohol or Drugs Before Non-consensual Penetration During the Most Recent Incident At Any Time While Enrolled by System, Campus – 2023					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=181	n=107	NA	NA	n=53
Offender					
Used Drugs	19.2%	12.0%			30.8%*
Used Alcohol	32.3%	35.9%*			22.9%
Assaulted Student Participant					
Used Drugs	12.6%	11.1%			14.0%
Used Alcohol	31.2%	36.0%			23.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Table E13-2: Percent of Offenders or Student Participants Using Alcohol or Drugs Before Non-consensual Penetration During the Most Recent Incident At Any Time While Enrolled by UHCC Campus – 2023							
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	NA	NA	NA	NA	n=20	NA	NA
Offender							
Used Drugs					26.8%		
Used Alcohol					30.0%		
Assaulted Student Participant							
Used Drugs					17.3%		
Used Alcohol					26.8%		

Number of Persons Sexually Assaulting a Survey Participant

A large majority of student participants, over 8 in 10, who experienced NSC sexual penetration any time while enrolled reported that the number of persons who assaulted them during the most recent incident was one (84.7%). For the most recent incident of NSC sexual touching, seven of ten who reported this experience (70.7%) indicated that one person assaulted them.

A large majority of UH Mānoa’s student participants (85.9%) who experienced NSC sexual penetration reported that during the most recent incident, the number of persons who did this was one (85.9%), and a lower percentage of students reported that the number of persons who sexually touched them was one (67.4%).

For UH community campuses, 78.7 percent of student participants reported that in the most recent incident of NSC penetration, one person assaulted them. A slightly lower rate, 77.2 percent, reported NSC touching by one person in the most recent incident.

Table E14-1: Among Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual 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 – 2023					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O’ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=178	n=104	NA	NA	n=55
Sexual Penetration – Number of Offenders					
1 person	84.7%	85.9%			78.7%
2 persons	9.9%	9.4%			13.5%
3 or more persons	5.4%	4.7%			7.8%
Sexual Touching – Number of Offenders	222	145			55
1 person	70.7%	67.4%			77.2%
2 persons	16.1%	17.6%			13.6%
3 or more persons	13.2%	14.9%			9.2%

Table E14-2: Among Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Percent of Participants Assaulted by One or More Offenders During the Most Recent Incident by UHCC Campus – 2023							
	Hawai’i	Honolulu	Kapi’olani	Kaua’i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	NA	NA	NA	NA	n=21	NA	NA
Sexual Penetration – Number of Offenders							
1 person					78.0%		
2 persons					10.7%		
3 or more persons					11.3%		
Sexual Touching – Number of Offenders					12		
1 person					89.7%*		
2 persons					10.3%		
3 or more persons					-		

Number of Incidents of Non-consensual Sexual Contact

The survey also inquired about the number of incidents a student experienced for the two NSC behaviors. Among all student participants who experienced NSC penetration at any time while enrolled, over two-thirds (67.5%) of the students reported one incident, and much fewer reported two incidents (14.3%), or three or more incidents (18.2%). Some variation across campuses was evident. Close to three-fourths of (73.9%) of UH Mānoa students reported experiencing one incident of NSC. More than half of UH community college students reported one incident (58.2%). Compared with UH Mānoa students, a larger percentage of UH community college students reported having two incidents (11.5% compared to 21.6%, respectively) and three or more NSC penetrative incidents (14.6% compared to 20.3%, respectively).

Repeat sexual touching incidents without consent at any time while enrolled trended somewhat higher: 46.4 percent reported one incident, while over half reported repeated incidents: 21.6 percent reported two incidents, and 32.1 percent reported three or more incidents. Significantly more UHCC students reported three incidents of NSC sexual touching (43.6%) as compared with UH Mānoa (28.3%).

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O‘ahu	UH Community Colleges
Sexual Penetration – Number of Incidents	n=171	n=99	NA	NA	n=53
1 incident	67.5%	73.9%			58.2%
2 incidents	14.3%	11.5%			21.6%
3 or more incidents	18.2%	14.6%			20.3%
Sexual Touching – Number of Incidents	n=359	n=226			n=91
1 incident	46.4%	48.6%			38.6%
2 incidents	21.6%	23.1%			17.8%
3 or more incidents	32.1%	28.3%			43.6%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Only two UHCC campuses -- Kapi‘olani and Leeward -- had a sufficient sample to report. The number of incidents approximated UH community college students overall, and no significant differences were evident from campus to campus. At each of these two campuses, a majority of participating students reported one incident (65.7% and 63.6%, respectively).

	Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kapi‘olani	Kaua‘i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
Sexual Penetration – Number of Incidents	NA	NA	n=15	NA	n=19	NA	NA
1 incident			65.7%		63.6%		
2 incidents			13.7%		11.9%		
3 or more incidents			20.6%		24.5%		
Sexual Penetration – Number of Incidents			n=18		n=25		
1 incident			46.1%		42.8%		
2 incidents			-		13.8%		
3 or more incidents			53.9%		43.4%		

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

Any Time While Enrolled

Table E16-1: Among Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Offender's Association or Non-Association with UH During the Most Recent Incident by System, and Campus - 2023					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	UH Community Colleges
Sexual Penetration	n=182	n=107	NA	NA	n=53
UH Associated (Net)	51.5%	51.5%			46.1%
Student	46.3%	48.3%			35.3%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	9.7%	6.2%			15.8%
Non-UH Associated (Net)	43.7%	41.8%			51.7%
Don't know association with UH	6.5%	8.7%			2.1%
Sexual Touching	n=348	n=220	n=28	NA	n=86
UH Associated (Net)	62.9%	66.0%	70.8%		55.1%
Student	56.6%	62.3%*	68.4%*		40.1%
Faculty and Staff (Net)	10.5%	7.2%	14.8%		19.2%*
Non-UH Associated (Net)	33.3%	29.8%	22.2%		41.8%*
Don't know association with UH	13.8%	16.1%	12.1%		9.2%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Association with the UH is reported by both types of NSC (penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact) and by campus. For NSC penetration experience at any time while enrolled, slightly more than half of UH student participants said the offender was associated with the UH (51.5%). Among these students, 46.3 percent identified the offender as a student, with fewer (9.7%) identifying the offender as a faculty or staff member. Less than half, 43.7 percent, said that the offender was not associated with UH.

At UH community campuses, 46.1 percent of the students who experienced NSC sexual penetration at any time while enrolled reported the offender was associated with UH. Just over half, 51.7 percent, of students who experienced NSC touching said the offender was not associated with UH. The largest group of NSC penetration offenders were students (35.3%). For NSC touching, 40.1% of offenders were students.

In terms of NSCs touching, a majority of students (62.9%) indicated the offender had a UH association, while 33.3 percent said there was no association. A student was indicated as the offender by 56.6 percent of the student participants who had experienced NSC sexual touching.

Only three community college campuses met the IRB reporting minimum sample size. For NSC penetrative contact, 69.9 percent of the Leeward student participants reported that the offender had no association with UH, and 24.6 percent reported that the offender was associated with UH.

For NSC touching, patterns of association showed similarities to UHCC students overall. The only significant difference across community colleges was for sexual touching: the Honolulu campus reported the highest percentage of students indicating UH associated offenders (79.2%) and the Leeward campus reported the highest percentage of students indicating non-UH associated offenders (62.6%).

Table E16-2: Among UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Offender's Association or Non-Association with UH During the Most Recent Incident by UHCC Campus - 2023							
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
Sexual Penetration	NA	NA	NA	NA	n=20	NA	NA
UH Associated (Net)					24.6%		
Student					24.6%		
Faculty and Staff (Net)					-		
Non-UH Associated (Net)					69.9%		
Don't know association with UH					5.5%		
Sexual Touching	NA	n=16	n=15	NA	n=24	NA	NA
UH Associated (Net)		79.2%*	58.0%		31.5%		
Student		49.1%	37.1%		27.5%		
Faculty and Staff (Net)		30.1%	20.9%		4.0%		
Non-UH Associated (Net)		20.8%	38.9%		62.6%*		
Don't know association with UH		-	12.8%		10.0%		

Current Academic Year

Table E16-3: Among UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact During the Current Academic Year, Offender's Association or Non-Association with UH During the Most Recent Incident by System and Campus												
	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=127	n=69	n=158	n=157	n=81	n=40	n=93	n=93	n=33	n=19	n=49	n=43
UH Associated (Net)	60.2%	51.3%	66.2%*	66.6%*	64.1%	57.7%	66.6%	71.7%	53.2%	30.7%	62.1%*	53.4%
Student	59.6%*	42.8%	61.4%*	65.7%*	64.1%	52.0%	60.6%	70.2%*	53.2%*	18.8%	59.4%*	53.4%*
Faculty and Staff (Net)	5.1%	11.7%	9.4%	4.6%	4.9%	11.3%	10.9%	4.1%	5.4%	11.9%	7.4%	6.9%
Non-UH Associated (Net)	37.6%	56.5%*	30.8%	35.3%	34.6%	50.0%*	31.7%	26.9%	45.3%	78.7%*	31.9%	57.2%*
Don't know association with UH	13.5%	9.9%	10.8%	8.8%	18.1%*	6.2%	11.9%	10.5%	3.7%	19.2%	10.0%	5.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across years.
UH Hilo and UH West O'ahu are not shown due to small sample size.

For the current academic year, more than half of all UH students (60.2%) reported their offender (either penetrative or sexual touching) was associated with UH. Of these students who reported an offender with a UH association, a plurality identified the offender as another student (59.6%). Faculty and staff were identified by 5.1 percent of the students. Less than 40 percent (37.6%) of students reported their offender was not associated with UH.

On a year-to-year tracking basis, the percentage of students experiencing NSC who said their offender was associated with UH remained a majority, with a slight decrease from 66.6 percent in 2017 to 60.2 percent in 2023. There was a slight increase from 35.3 percent in 2017 to 37.6 percent in 2023 in students reporting non-UH-associated offenders. Those identifying their NSC perpetrator as another student stood at 65.7 percent in 2017, decreasing to 59.6 percent in 2023 but still remaining a majority.

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

Relationship of Influence or Control by Offender

Just over half of all UH student participants experiencing NSC penetrative behaviors at any time while enrolled report that their offender exercised any type of influence or control over them (57.7%). In contrast, 41.2 percent of those reporting NSC touching indicated the offender had influence or control. For both NSC behaviors, control over everyday activities or over the relationship of the assaulted students' family and/or friends were most frequently reported. For NSC penetration, control over everyday activities was identified by 38.2 percent of students assaulted and control over family and/or friends was indicated by 34.7 percent. Over one in five reported everyday activities control (22.4%) and family and/or friends relationship control (22.3%) by students experiencing NSC touching. Participating students at UH Mānoa reported a similar pattern of control for both types of NSC.

A large majority of UH community college students experiencing NSC penetration at any time while enrolled reported that their offender exercised influence or control over them (69.5%). The two most common forms experienced by these students were control over everyday activities (45.9%) and relationships with family and/or friends (43.1%). Close to one in six UHCC students who experienced NSC touching (59.2%) reported their offender had control or influence over them. Similar to the common forms of control or influence reported for those who experienced NSC penetrative behaviors, the most common form of control included control over daily activities (29.2%) and relationships with family and/or friends (27.6%).

Table E17-1: Among UH Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact, Whose Offenders In Position of Influence or Control at Any Time While Enrolled by System and Campus – 2023					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	UH Community Colleges
Sexual Penetration	n=180	n=105	NA	NA	n=53
Any type of influence/control (Net)	57.7%	49.6%			69.5%*
Everyday activities	38.2%	30.9%			45.9%
Academic or professional career	24.1%	18.1%			30.4%
Finances	9.9%	7.5%			9.1%
Popularity/social standing	16.5%	16.2%			9.9%
Relationship with family and/or friends	34.7%	28.1%			43.1%
Other type of influence or control	14.0%	8.4%			21.0%
No influence or control over any of the above	29.4%	32.3%			26.2%
I do not know	12.9%	18.1%*			4.3%
Sexual Touching	n=336	n=210	n=26	NA	n=86
Any type of influence/control (Net)	41.2%	32.9%	50.4%*		59.2%*
Everyday activities	22.4%	19.2%	24.1%		29.9%
Academic or professional career	14.9%	10.1%	25.7%*		24.2%*
Finances	7.4%	6.0%	8.1%		10.2%
Popularity/social standing	16.0%	13.2%	23.8%		21.7%
Relationship with family and/or friends	22.3%	19.2%	22.2%		27.6%
Other type of influence or control	11.1%	8.5%	19.4%		15.3%
No influence or control over any of the above	49.1%	57.1%*	39.0%		33.0%
I do not know	11.3%	11.1%	14.1%		9.9%
*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses. Percentages may exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.					

Results for the community college campuses paralleled commonly experienced forms of control for UHCC students overall, with control over everyday activities and relationships with family and/or friends being the two most commonly given responses. Statistical testing showed no significant differences by UHCC campus.

Table E17-2: Among UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact, Whose Offenders In Position of Influence or Control by UHCC Campus – 2023							
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
Sexual Penetration	NA	NA	NA	NA	n=20	NA	NA
Any type of influence/control (Net)					57.1%		
Everyday activities					35.6%		
Academic or professional career					10.8%		
Finances					9.9%		
Popularity/social standing					5.4%		
Relationship with family and/or friends					41.6%		
Other type of influence or control					16.3%		
No influence or control over any of the above					31.8%		
I do not know					11.1%		
Sexual Touching	NA	n=16	n=15	NA	n=24	NA	NA
Any type of influence/control (Net)		79.9%	43.7%		58.3%		
Everyday activities		41.4%	12.5%		30.3%		
Academic or professional career		43.6%	13.9%		18.5%		
Finances		11.5%	-		16.7%		
Popularity/social standing		38.5%	7.5%		9.3%		
Relationship with family and/or friends		38.5%	29.9%		27.3%		
Other type of influence or control		29.2%	-		21.4%		
No influence or control over any of the above		20.1%	43.4%		24.0%		
I do not know		-	12.9%		17.7%		

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

Current Academic Year

For the current academic year, NSC penetration and touching were combined to provide a sufficient sample size for reporting. Among all UH students who reported experiencing NSC between Fall 2022 and end-February 2023, results show that nearly four out of ten students (39.3%) reported that the offender exercised some type of influence and/or control over them. Similar to other years, the two most common forms reported in 2023 were controlling the relationship with family and/or friends (21.8%) and everyday activities (20.7%). These two forms of control were also commonly given by student participants at UH Mānoa (17.2% and 16.5%, respectively).

Close to six out of ten UH community college students who experienced NSC during the current academic year reported that their offender controlled/influenced them (59.9%). Unlike the types of control/influence experienced by UH Mānoa students, the most common types experienced by UH community college students were controlling: relationships with family and/or friends (34.1%); popularity/social standing (30.8%); and academic or professional career (30.0%).

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

Table E17-3: Among UH Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact (Penetration and Touching Combined), Whose Offenders In Position of Influence or Control During Current Academic Year Enrolled by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa			UH Community Colleges		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=126	n=69	n=159	n=79	n=40	n=92	n=33	n=19	n=51
Any type of influence/control (Net)	39.3%	61.6%*	39.2%	30.4%	61.3%*	31.8%	59.9%	62.8%	52.3%
Everyday activities	20.7%	33.0%	21.2%	16.5%	40.1%*	13.9%	28.2%	17.1%	35.8%
Academic or professional career	16.3%	26.3%*	12.2%	10.1%	26.3%*	11.1%	30.0%	17.1%	15.4%
Finances	9.6%	10.4%	5.8%	9.6%*	8.8%*	0.7%	10.6%	17.1%	14.7%
Popularity/social standing	15.4%	15.1%	14.0%	8.3%	17.3%	11.9%	30.8%	11.9%	19.1%
Relationship with family and/or friends	21.8%	31.1%	19.9%	17.2%	25.3%	16.7%	34.1%	48.2%	24.8%
Other type of influence or control	15.0%	16.9%	8.0%	9.5%	15.6%	6.3%	27.5%	25.7%	11.7%
No influence or control over any of the above	55.7%*	33.8%	50.4%*	62.9%*	29.1%	58.3%*	46.3%	44.3%	37.6%
I do not know	12.7%	11.3%	16.4%	11.8%	11.0%	15.1%	8.2%	12.2%	18.4%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across years.
 Percentages may exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.
 UH Hilo and UH West O'ahu are not shown due to small sample size.

Offender's Relationship to Student Experienced Non-consensual Penetration

Among all UH student participants who experienced NSC penetration at any time while enrolled, more than half (54.0%) identified the offender as an intimate partner, either current (40.4%) or former (13.6%). The second most mentioned relationship was that of a friend, acquaintance, or classmate (35.1%). The pattern of the offender's relationship to the student who experienced NSC is similar at UH Mānoa and the community colleges.

Students reported different relationship patterns for NSC touching offenders. In this case, friends, acquaintances, or classmates (39.2%) were most reported by students as the offender. The next most mentioned were strangers (33.0%) and intimates (27.5%). UH Mānoa had a different pattern, with strangers being the most commonly reported relationship to the assaulted student (40.0%), followed closely by friend, acquaintance, or classmate (39.0%). UH community colleges' pattern was different as well, with friend, acquaintance, or classmate being the most common relationship (38.4%), followed by intimate (35.5%).

Table E-18-1: Among Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Offender's Relationship to Assaulted Participants During the Most Recent Incident by System and Campus – 2023					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	UH Community Colleges
Sexual Penetration	n=181	n=107	NA	NA	n=53
Assaulted Participant-Offender Relationship					
Intimate (Net)	54.0%	52.4%			55.9%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	40.4%	41.5%			37.1%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	13.6%	10.9%			18.8%
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	35.1%	35.6%			34.9%
Stranger	18.6%	21.0%			13.8%
Co-worker	3.1%	1.8%			3.2%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	1.3%	1.5%			1.7%
Boss or supervisor	1.3%	0.7%			1.4%
Other	3.6%	2.7%			6.1%
Don't know	4.1%	3.8%			5.5%
Sexual Touching	n=344	n=217	n=27	NA	n=86
Assaulted Participant-Offender Relationship					
Intimate (Net)	27.5%	24.4%	22.8%		35.5%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	21.0%	19.6%	14.1%		24.4%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	10.1%	8.3%	10.7%		16.1%
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	39.2%	39.0%	50.2%		38.4%
Stranger	33.0%	40.0%*	32.2%		16.7%
Co-worker	3.7%	2.5%	6.5%		6.4%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	1.6%	1.7%	-		2.1%
Boss or supervisor	1.2%	0.6%	3.2%		2.3%
Other	4.5%	3.1%	9.2%		6.7%
Don't know	3.4%	2.8%	1.5%	12.6%	4.2%

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

For most UHCC campuses, results on the offender's relationship to assaulted participants could not be reported because samples did not meet the UHIRB minimum of 15. For NSC penetration among Leeward students, their relationship with the offender who assaulted them was most commonly intimate (73.6%). For NSC sexual touching, across the three community colleges, Honolulu, Kapi'olani, and Leeward, the most common relationship between the offender and assaulted participant was intimate at time of event (50.9%, 42.1%, and 40.8%, respectively).

Table E18-2: Among UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact At Any Time While Enrolled, Offender’s Relationship to Assaulted Participants During the Most Recent Incident by UHCC Campus – 2023

	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
Sexual Penetration	NA	NA	NA	NA	n=20	NA	NA
Assaulted Participant-Offender Relationship							
Intimate (Net)					73.6%		
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event					50.9%		
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event					22.7%		
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate					22.1%		
Stranger					21.5%		
Co-worker					-		
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor					-		
Boss or supervisor					-		
Other					10.7%		
Don't know					-		
Sexual Touching	NA	n=16	n=15	NA	n=24	NA	NA
Assaulted Participant-Offender Relationship							
Intimate (Net)		50.9%	42.1%		40.8%		
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event		30.1%	28.1%		31.4%		
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event		20.8%	13.9%		18.6%		
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate		29.0%	35.5%		17.9%		
Stranger		20.1%	22.5%		13.9%		
Co-worker		-	-		13.6%		
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor		-	-		-		
Boss or supervisor		-	-		-		
Other		-	-		9.5%		
Don't know		-	-		4.4%		

Current Academic Year (NSC Penetration and Touching Combined)

To meet the UHIRB sample requirement to report results, the current academic year NSC penetration and NSC touching were combined so the assaulted students’ relationship with the offender could be analyzed. Across all the years, overall, the most mentioned relationship is the offender is a friend, acquaintance, or classmate. The second most mentioned category – an intimate partner – showed a significant increase in mentions in 2023 (31.8%) compared to 2017 (24.3%).

By UH campuses, UH Mānoa students saw the intimate partner category increase from 22.9 percent in 2017 to 36 percent in 2023. Also, the friend, acquaintance, or classmate category decreased from 55.3 percent in 2017 to 28.8 percent in 2023.

For UHCC students, a significantly smaller percentage identified the offender as a friend, acquaintance, or classmate in 2019 (41.1%) compared to 2023 (60.1%).

No data are reported for individual community college campuses because they did not meet the minimum for reporting.

Table E19: Among UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact During Current Academic Year, Offender's Relationship to Assaulted Participants During the Most Recent Incident by UHCC Campus – 2023 Tracking (NSC Penetration & Touching Combined)												
	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=127	n=69	n=159	n=156	n=81	n=40	n=93	n=92	n=33	n=19	n=51	n=43
Intimate (Net)	31.8%	39.4%*	24.5%	24.3%	36.0%*	32.5%*	17.1%	22.9%	29.4%	55.5%	39.6%	29.0%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	25.1%	38.8%*	19.3%	18.6%	30.4%*	32.5%*	14.0%	16.2%	19.6%	55.5%*	31.3%	25.6%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	12.0%	7.5%	8.2%	11.2%	14.0%*	6.7%	4.4%	10.9%	9.8%	7.6%	14.4%	12.7%
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	38.6%	42.1%	43.0%	59.7%*	28.8%	51.8%*	39.3%	55.3%*	60.1%*	12.8%	41.1%*	64.4%*
Stranger	33.7%	21.0%	35.2%*	29.0%	44.3%	30.2%	45.6%	34.9%	9.2%	7.3%	20.1%	20.8%
Co-worker	3.2%	5.0%	2.0%	3.8%	2.0%	5.3%	3.0%	3.2%	6.1%	-	-	2.6%
Teacher, counselor, academic advisor	-	2.3%	0.2%	2.0%	-	4.0%	-	1.5%	-	-	-	4.0%
Boss or supervisor	1.2%	0.9%	-	-	1.0%	1.5%	-	-	2.3%	-	-	-
Other	4.9%	11.8%	6.2%	7.0%	3.8%	7.3%	6.3%	4.7%	6.5%	25.6%	7.8%	15.1%
Don't know	6.0%	4.9%	4.9%	1.9%	4.6%	2.8%	6.0%	2.1%	5.2%	12.2%	4.4%	2.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.
UH Hilo and UH West O'ahu are not shown due to small sample size.

Location of Non-consensual Sexual Penetration (Most Recent Incident)

Any Time While Enrolled

Among student participants who experienced NSC penetration at any time while enrolled, the survey asked if the most recent incident took place on campus or at a university associated off-campus property. Seven out of ten (70.7%) of all UH students reported that the location was not on campus or on university associated off-campus property. A similar percentage of UH Mānoa students (66.7%) reported this location, too.

Among UH community college students, an even larger percent of students indicated the assault did not take place on campus or at a UH owned property near campus (82.8%). NSC incidents at Leeward community college were all off-campus.

Table E20-1: Among Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Location of Most Recent Incident by System and Campus – 2023						
Did Incident occur ON CAMPUS or on university associated off-campus property?	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	UH Community Colleges	Leeward
	n=181	n=107	NA	NA	n=53	n=20
YES	29.3%	33.3%*			17.2%	-
NO	70.7%	66.7%			82.8%*	100.0%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Current Academic Year

Across all four years, a large percentage of student participants across all campuses reported experiencing NSC while on campus or on a UH-associated off-campus property. For example, in 2023, 72.8 percent of all UH students who were assaulted during the current academic year reported an off-campus location as to where their most recent incident happened. A majority of students at UH Mānoa (67.5%) also reported an off-campus location.

Table E-20-2: Among Student Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact at Current Academic Year, Location of Most Recent Incident by System, Campus, and Year

Did Incident occur ON CAMPUS or on university associated off-campus property? - Penetration	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=49	n=29	n=53	n=43	n=29	n=15	n=31	n=27
YES	27.2%	33.0%	17.8%	27.9%	32.5%	41.3%	23.1%	41.5%
NO	72.8%	67.0%	82.2%	72.1%	67.5%	58.7%	76.9%	58.5%

Note: UH Hilo, UH West O'ahu and UH Community Colleges are not shown due to small sample size.

Consequences of Non-consensual Sexual Contact Experiences

Any Time While Enrolled

This study asked UH students who experienced NSC about the impacts or consequences. Close to three out of four (74.8%) of all students reported that they suffered negative impacts from NSC – whether penetrative or non-penetrative. Results showed the largest consequence was emotional/mental health issues, reported by over two out of three (64.5%), social impacts identified by close to four out of ten (38.5%), academic issues/challenges mentioned by a third (33.5%), and just over a fifth (21.8%) who mentioned hostile environment.

Across all UH campuses, the most common behavioral health issues were feeling helpless or detached (37.5%), followed closely by feeling helpless and hopeless (35.3%), and loss of interest in daily activities (34.0%). Stopped or reduced socializing (26.2%) and withdrawing from/being afraid of people (22.5%) were the two most common issues for those facing social consequences. On academic impact, almost 3 out 10 (28.6%) reported difficulty concentrating on academic performance; nearly one in five missed assignments, deadlines, or taking exams (19.8%) and saw lower academic performance (19%), and one in seven thought about dropping out of school (14.9%).

These consequences varied across the four-year campus, with UH Hilo having the highest percentage of students who reported suffering from negative impacts of NSC at any time while enrolled (81.8%). A significantly larger percentage of UH Hilo students reported feeling numb/detached (48.2%), loss of interest in daily activities (46.7%), and having nightmares/trouble sleeping (38.0%) compared to other UH campuses. They also reported higher rates of stopping/reducing their socializing with friends (39.8%). UH Hilo students also reported higher rates of all the academic/professional consequences and hostile environment impacts compared to other campuses.

Table E21-1: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Non-consensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by System and Campus – 2023					
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O’ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=428	n=269	n=34	n=16	n=109
HAD IMPACT (NET)	74.8%	71.0%	81.8%	61.2%	84.1%*
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	64.5%	60.5%	71.3%	57.1%	73.4%*
Felt numb/detached	37.5%	31.7%	48.2%*	27.7%	49.7%*
Felt helpless and hopeless	35.3%	31.2%	37.3%	37.2%	44.7%*
Loss of interest in daily activities	34.0%	26.4%	46.7%*	26.8%	49.9%*
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	31.2%	28.0%	37.0%	23.5%	38.3%
Nightmares/trouble sleeping	24.9%	20.0%	38.0%*	24.0%	33.2%*
Felt like hurting myself	16.3%	13.7%	24.6%	8.4%	21.1%
Thought about suicide	11.9%	8.9%	12.6%	11.7%	19.0%*
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	38.5%	32.3%	41.1%	32.9%	53.9%*
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	26.2%	18.5%	39.8%*	22.9%	41.6%*
Withdrew from/afraid of people	22.5%	18.2%	25.8%	11.7%	33.7%*
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities (e.g., sports/clubs)	15.0%	11.9%	23.0%	11.7%	20.6%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	9.9%	8.4%	14.0%	11.7%	11.9%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	33.5%	26.8%	43.7%*	11.7%	49.9%*
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments, or exams	28.6%	22.0%	41.5%*	11.7%	43.1%*
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exams	19.8%	12.5%	27.2%*	11.7%	36.6%*
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	19.0%	13.2%	29.4%*	11.7%	31.3%*
Thought about dropping out of school	14.9%	10.5%	23.7%*	3.3%	24.8%*
Dropped classes	10.8%	7.2%	18.1%*	11.7%	17.4%*
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	21.8%	18.2%	35.9%*	8.4%	28.0%*
Fearful for my safety	11.7%	10.1%	15.6%	8.4%	14.6%
Changed daily routines	11.6%	8.6%	25.3%*	8.4%	14.9%
Changed where I went	11.5%	9.8%	22.8%*	8.4%	12.5%
Changed living quarters	3.6%	2.6%	12.0%*	-	4.0%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	21.4%	17.1%	27.7%	20.1%	30.2%*
Eating problems/disorders	11.4%	8.8%	11.1%	8.4%	18.4%*
Headaches/stomach aches	8.2%	7.0%	14.7%	11.7%	8.7%
Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol, or substances	7.5%	5.3%	10.4%	11.7%	11.3%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	5.9%	4.0%	6.0%	8.4%	10.2%
Needed to seek medical attention/health care	5.1%	4.2%	4.9%	-	8.3%
Internal injury from sexual contact (e.g., vaginal, or anal tearing)	3.4%	2.7%	3.9%	11.7%	3.9%
Sexually transmitted infections	2.0%	2.1%	-	-	2.8%
Head trauma (e.g., Concussion)	1.6%	0.8%	2.2%	8.4%	2.2%
Unwanted pregnancy	0.5%	-	-	8.4%	0.7%
Chipped or knocked out teeth	0.5%	0.3%	-	-	1.2%
Broken bones	0.2%	0.3%	-	-	-
OTHER	3.8%	2.7%	4.5%	4.1%	6.1%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

At UH community college campuses, over four in five reported an impact (84.1%), with consequences trending similar to four-year universities. Emotional/mental health impacts received mentions by 73.4 percent of survey participants experiencing NSC; social conditions by 53.9 percent; academic challenges by 49.9 percent; physical health by 30.2 percent; and hostile environment by 28 percent. In contrast to four-year campuses, a larger percent of UH community college students reported negative consequences in each of the five categories: emotional/mental health, social conditions, academic/professional, hostile conditions, and physical

health. Within these five broad categories, the individual impacts paralleled the commonly reported consequences among students enrolled in a four-year campus.

Across UH community college campuses, a large majority of students who experienced NSC reported negative impacts overall, ranging from 79.9 percent at the Honolulu campus to the highest at 92.5 percent at Leeward. Substantially more than half of students at each community college mentioned emotional/mental health impacts, ranging from 62.2 percent at Honolulu to 89.3 percent at Leeward. Academic and professional consequences significantly differed across campuses, ranging from 29.8 percent at Kapi‘olani to 61.8 percent at Leeward. Hostile environment consequences also significantly differed across campuses, ranging from 4.2 percent at Kapi‘olani to 59.1 percent at Honolulu. Students at Leeward reported the highest prevalence of physical health consequences (42.9%), compared to 12.6 percent of Kapi‘olani and 30.1 percent of Honolulu student participants.

Table E21-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Non-consensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus – 2023			
	Honolulu	Kapi‘olani	Leeward
	n=16	n=25	n=35
HAD IMPACT (NET)	79.9%	83.1%	92.5%
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	62.2%	65.0%	89.3%*
Felt numb/detached	53.0%	36.4%	54.2%
Felt helpless and hopeless	53.0%	25.3%	56.6%*
Loss of interest in daily activities	53.0%	41.1%	60.0%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	41.6%	22.5%	44.6%
Nightmares/trouble sleeping	41.6%	24.9%	34.8%
Felt like hurting myself	11.5%	11.6%	31.7%
Thought about suicide	11.5%	3.5%	29.0%*
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	47.7%	47.1%	53.9%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	38.5%	37.2%	40.3%
Withdrew from/afraid of people	38.5%	20.0%	30.7%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities (e.g., sports/clubs)	20.8%	12.7%	9.0%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	11.5%	3.7%	6.5%
ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL	52.9%	29.8%	61.8%*
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments, or exams	43.6%	25.6%	47.8%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exams	41.6%	17.6%	41.4%
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	32.3%	13.2%	43.7%*
Thought about dropping out of school	11.5%	17.5%	32.0%
Dropped classes	20.8%	4.6%	15.6%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	59.1%*	4.2%	24.5%*
Fearful for my safety	32.2%	-	16.1%
Changed daily routines	29.2%	-	9.7%
Changed where I went	29.2%	-	9.7%
Changed living quarters	9.3%	-	6.0%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	30.1%	12.6%	42.9%*
Eating problems/disorders	20.8%	-	25.9%
Headaches/stomach aches	-	3.5%	15.2%
Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol, or substances	11.5%	-	19.3%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	20.8%	4.9%	12.7%
Needed to seek medical attention/health care	-	8.4%	6.4%
Internal injury from sexual contact (e.g., vaginal, or anal tearing)	-	4.9%	6.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses. Other UHCC campuses are not shown due to small sample size.

Table E21-2: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Non-consensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled – Facing Different Consequences by UHCC Campus – 2023			
Con't	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Leeward
	n=16	n=25	n=35
Sexually transmitted infections	-	-	6.5%
Head trauma (e.g., Concussion)	-	-	3.2%
Unwanted pregnancy	-	-	-
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	-	-
Broken bones	-	-	-
OTHER	-	8.2%	6.2%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses. Other UHCC campuses are not shown due to small sample size.

Current Academic Year

For students experiencing NSC in the current academic year, those reporting an impact significantly increased in 2023 from 2017 at all UH campuses as well as UH community colleges, specifically. The negative impact rate across all UH campuses grew significantly from 61.4 percent in 2019 to 72.5 percent in 2023. For UH community colleges the increase was from 71 percent in 2019 to 83.4 percent in 2023.

In addition, emotional/mental health consequences significantly increased from 46.1 percent in 2019 to 62.9 percent in 2023, as did each type of consequence in this category from 2019 to 2023; the only exception is nightmares/trouble sleeping, which decreased during this time. Academic/professional impacts also increased from 2017 (25.8%) to 2023 (29%).

At UH Mānoa, student participants reported an increase in emotional/mental health consequences from 2019 (39.3%) to 2023 (63.6%), and academic/professional consequences stayed the same from 2019 to 2023 (22.5% and 22.3%, respectively).

Table E21-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Non-consensual Sexual Contact During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by System, Campus, and Year									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa			UH Community Colleges		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=132	n=72	n=163	n=82	n=41	n=94	n=36	n=20	n=53
HAD IMPACT (NET)	72.5%*	79.5%*	61.4%	69.8%*	80.8%*	55.6%	83.4%	72.5%	71.0%
EMOTIONAL/MENTAL HEALTH	62.9%*	65.4%*	46.1%	63.6%*	65.7%*	39.3%	67.9%	65.6%	55.1%
Felt numb/detached	37.0%	49.2%*	30.4%	30.1%	49.4%*	23.6%	55.3%	53.5%	43.1%
Felt helpless and hopeless	36.5%	46.8%*	33.0%	33.5%	42.8%*	25.1%	44.5%	52.2%	44.5%
Felt fearful or concerned about safety	30.7%	40.8%*	24.8%	30.5%	40.5%*	21.6%	31.4%	39.0%	30.6%
Loss of interest in daily activities	30.1%	43.4%*	25.4%	22.2%	40.5%*	19.0%	45.1%	51.6%	36.1%
Nightmares/trouble sleeping	20.4%	37.4%*	26.6%	17.2%	35.5%*	21.1%	25.4%	39.8%	35.1%
Felt like hurting myself	18.1%	21.9%	12.6%	16.0%	13.5%	9.2%	21.6%	35.6%	18.4%
Thought about suicide	10.2%	12.7%	9.8%	6.9%	12.1%	4.4%	18.2%	12.3%	18.4%
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	31.7%	34.4%	28.4%	22.5%	30.2%	24.9%	53.6%	49.2%	35.3%
Stopped/reduced socializing with friends	25.1%	26.6%	21.4%	15.0%	26.4%	16.4%	46.5%	29.4%	30.4%
Withdrew from/afraid of people	23.1%	28.8%	24.1%	16.3%	21.9%	21.6%	38.4%	49.2%	31.8%
Stopped/reduced participating in extracurricular activities (e.g., sports/clubs)	15.8%	18.1%	12.9%	12.7%	13.7%	9.6%	21.0%	28.7%	17.5%
Stopped/reduced volunteer activities	11.7%	7.0%	9.7%	10.1%	8.2%	5.8%	12.8%	5.5%	18.8%
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments, or exams	27.8%	40.3%*	23.3%	20.9%	38.1%*	21.2%	41.9%	39.4%	29.3%
Missed assignment deadlines or taking an exam	16.9%	28.0%	17.0%	11.3%	21.4%	12.7%	30.2%	39.0%	25.8%

Table E21-3: Percent of UH Student Participants Who Experienced Non-consensual Sexual Contact During the Current Academic Year – Facing Different Consequences by System, Campus, and Year

Con't	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa			UH Community Colleges		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=132	n=72	n=163	n=82	n=41	n=94	n=36	n=20	n=53
Lower grades, GPA, academic performance	15.0%	29.7%*	14.0%	10.2%	21.4%*	9.2%	24.5%	45.0%	23.8%
Thought about dropping out of school	14.0%	24.7%	14.2%	9.3%	19.3%	8.0%	24.2%	34.2%	26.9%
Dropped classes	7.8%	15.5%*	7.0%	6.0%	9.5%	5.8%	12.1%	27.7%	11.1%
HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT	22.8%	27.2%	19.2%	17.0%	24.6%	16.7%	32.4%	24.3%	24.6%
Fearful for my safety	13.2%	18.7%	12.1%	10.2%	18.3%	12.2%	19.0%	12.1%	11.8%
Changed where I went	13.0%	17.3%	13.6%	9.4%	14.1%	9.0%	18.3%	17.7%	21.0%
Changed daily routines	13.0%	18.8%	12.8%	7.6%	13.2%	8.8%	21.2%	17.7%	20.6%
Changed living quarters	1.9%	7.1%	3.5%	1.0%	5.5%	1.1%	2.1%	11.1%	8.7%
PHYSICAL HEALTH	17.5%	23.9%	15.0%	13.1%	21.2%	10.9%	25.2%	36.2%	23.0%
Eating problems/disorders	13.0%	13.8%	9.2%	9.8%	10.6%	6.1%	19.2%	22.1%	14.3%
Headaches/stomach aches	9.1%	15.3%*	5.8%	8.0%	12.7%	3.2%	11.0%	23.2%	9.2%
Started/increased use of drugs, alcohol, or substances	8.2%	8.9%	7.0%	6.0%	7.1%	4.4%	10.4%	12.0%	12.9%
Physical injuries (bruises, black eye, cuts, lacerations, etc.)	5.2%	5.8%	4.4%	3.6%	2.6%	2.8%	8.6%	10.4%	7.7%
Needed to seek medical attention/ health care	3.7%	5.1%	4.9%	1.7%	4.8%	2.4%	8.1%	5.5%	10.8%
Internal injury from sexual contact (e.g., vaginal, or anal tearing)	3.2%	5.1%	3.2%	1.0%	6.4%	3.1%	5.5%	-	3.6%
Head trauma (e.g., Concussion)	1.1%	1.6%	0.6%	1.7%	-	1.1%	-	5.5%	-
Sexually transmitted infections	0.6%	3.8%	0.6%	-	5.2%	-	2.1%	-	1.9%
Unwanted pregnancy	0.6%	-	-	-	-	-	2.1%	-	-
Chipped or knocked out teeth	0.6%	-	-	0.9%	-	-	-	-	-
Broken bones	0.6%	1.6%	0.6%	0.9%	-	1.1%	-	5.5%	-
OTHER	3.3%	4.7%	9.2%*	2.3%	2.9%	6.4%	4.9%	5.5%	14.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.
UH Hilo and UH West O'ahu are not shown due to small sample size.

**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

Among UH students participating in the 2023 survey who experienced one or more incidents of sexual harassment and gender violence behaviors, 83.9 percent disclosed their experience and 22.8 percent did not. Longitudinal tracking trends showed a reduction in students choosing not to discuss their experiences with anyone. Non-disclosure dropped almost nine percentage points from about one third (31.5%) of students in 2017 to just over one fifth (22.8%) in 2023. UH disclosure continued to follow national campus climate survey trends with most students discussing with friends or family than with UH resources. Almost 3 in 4 students (74.5%) said that they spoke with friends in 2023, statistically comparable to the 7 in 10 or 71.1 percent who did so in 2021. Discussions with family members likewise held steady from 36.6 percent in 2017 to 39.4 percent in 2023. Disclosure to a sexual or romantic partner ranked third in student mentions, from 23.8 percent in 2019, the year it was added to the questionnaire, to 20.6 percent in 2023.

Consistent with national data, students tended not to disclose sexual harassment or gender violence experiences to UH resources. However, frequency of disclosures to faculty, administrative staff, and therapist/counselors on an aggregated basis rose slightly since 2019, from 30.7 percent to 33.3 percent this year. Seeking professional help from a therapist or counselor showed a directional increase at all four-year campuses as well as the UH Community College system overall. Other results regarding to whom students disclosed sexual harassment or gender-based violence generally remained consistent with prior years.

Table F1-1: 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 (Multiple Mentions)

	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=847	n=749	n=1123	n=1028	n=498	n=353	n=546	n=421
Friend	74.5%	72.1%	76.5%*	71.1%	76.8%	80.6%	78.3%	76.1%
Family member	39.4%	40.6%	36.4%	36.6%	37.5%	37.7%	32.3%	33.0%
Faculty or instructor	11.3%	9.6%	11.4%	12.5%	10.5%	10.2%	11.7%	13.6%
Other Administrative Staff	5.5%	5.7%	5.7%	-	5.2%	6.9%	5.4%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader, or clergy	3.0%	1.8%	2.6%	-	2.0%	2.1%	1.1%	-
Therapist or counselor	16.5%	17.5%*	13.6%	-	14.3%	20.2%*	12.7%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	20.6%	18.8%	23.8%*	-	20.0%	22.8%	22.4%	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g., a hotline)	2.8%	3.1%	2.0%	-	2.0%	4.3%	2.6%	-
Physician	3.6%	2.7%	3.3%	-	3.7%	3.0%	4.4%	-
Someone else	7.4%	7.8%	6.0%	18.6%*	6.5%	10.2%*	5.3%	15.0%*
I didn't tell anyone (else)	22.8%	28.3%*	25.5%	31.5%*	21.3%	28.9%*	23.8%	28.1%*

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

Table F1-2: 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

	UH Hilo				UH West O'ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=66	n=69	n=103	n=86	n=36	n=46	n=54	n=41	n=248	n=281	n=419	n=480
Friend	77.6%	78.8%	79.6%	82.0%	76.8%*	73.0%*	77.5%*	53.2%	68.6%	59.6%	73.2%*	66.3%
Family member	41.5%	49.4%	47.1%	41.0%	36.8%	37.9%	45.0%	39.6%	42.9%	42.5%	38.0%	38.8%
Faculty or instructor	10.7%	10.6%	13.5%	18.8%	11.9%	8.1%	6.3%	4.8%	13.0%	9.0%	11.3%	11.0%
Other Administrative Staff	4.8%	9.2%	6.9%	-	1.8%	5.4%	1.6%	-	6.7%	3.4%	6.3%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader, or clergy	2.2%	1.6%	5.2%	-	8.6%	3.3%	4.8%	-	4.5%	1.3%	3.7%	-
Therapist or counselor	18.3%	15.1%	15.4%	-	25.2%	14.6%	12.2%	-	19.2%	15.1%	14.5%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	23.1%	33.7%	29.1%	-	9.9%	11.7%	28.3%*	-	22.8%*	11.4%	23.9%*	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g., a hotline)	3.8%	2.6%	-	-	3.0%	-	-	-	4.0%	2.2%	1.8%	-
Physician	2.9%	3.2%	3.4%	-	3.0%	2.4%	4.9%	-	3.9%	2.2%	1.7%	-
Someone else	6.4%	4.4%	9.2%	20.7%*	6.9%	4.7%	3.7%	19.0%*	9.6%	6.1%	6.3%	21.4%*
I didn't tell anyone (else)	20.0%	18.7%	20.9%	29.9%*	23.9%	26.8%	39.7%	37.0%	26.5%	30.2%	26.9%	34.3%*

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

Disclosure results at individual UHCC campuses showed similar trends to prior years, except at Kapi'olani and Windward Community Colleges. At Kapi'olani, students who did not tell anyone of their experience dropped 24.8 percentage points from 40.3 percent in 2017 to 15.5 percent in 2023. Disclosure to friends rose significantly from 60.3 percent in 2017 to 77.2 percent in 2023.

Table F1-3: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic Year – to Whom They Disclose, by UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai'i				Honolulu				Kapi'olani				Kaua'i			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=33	n=39	n=37	n=57	n=44	n=32	n=40	n=53	n=61	n=70	n=122	n=128	n=19	n=24	n=32	n=22
Friend	59.4%	61.3%	73.0%	57.5%	73.4%	54.7%	70.1%	65.3%	77.2%*	67.0%	77.6%*	60.3%	75.6%	48.9%	74.3%	58.1%
Family member	41.2%	48.5%	47.6%	33.8%	41.9%	31.5%	31.9%	37.7%	47.3%*	41.1%	27.4%	30.4%	32.4%	52.7%*	26.6%	21.3%
Faculty or instructor	11.5%	15.0%	21.3%*	4.8%	24.5%	19.5%	6.9%	8.8%	11.6%	8.1%	6.5%	12.0%	6.9%	9.4%	12.3%	6.2%
Other Administrative Staff	10.8%	7.6%	11.2%	-	5.5%	-	5.4%	-	5.3%	1.6%	5.8%	-	-	-	3.4%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy	2.3%	-	8.6%	-	-	-	4.9%	-	1.7%	-	4.1%	-	11.3%	-	3.0%	-
Therapist or counselor	13.9%	7.0%	37.0%*	-	13.6%	13.4%	7.8%	-	19.8%	19.5%	11.4%	-	18.4%	13.1%	10.0%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	22.4%	14.9%	26.3%	-	4.2%	18.1%	26.7%*	-	30.6%*	13.2%	22.4%	-	17.6%	-	33.7%	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g., a hotline)	2.3%	3.1%	2.8%	-	-	5.0%	-	-	4.4%	-	1.7%	-	17.8%	-	-	-
Physician	2.3%	3.1%	5.4%	-	5.5%	4.1%	4.1%	-	3.1%	1.6%	-	-	8.8%	-	3.4%	-
Someone else	2.3%	13.7%	2.2%	25.8%*	5.5%	5.3%	18.4%	16.2%	18.1%	7.5%	7.1%	23.5%*	5.1%	4.6%	6.8%	20.8%
I didn't tell anyone (else)	26.9%	32.2%	26.8%	43.7%	31.7%	36.7%	14.1%	37.5%*	15.5%	24.3%	32.8%*	40.3%*	28.3%	25.2%	24.4%	49.3%

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

At Windward Community College, students discussing their gender violence experience with friends declined from 71.6 percent in 2017 to 40.8 percent in 2023. Other longitudinal tracking results for UH campuses held steady.

Table F1-4: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic Year – to Whom They Disclose, by UHCC Campus and Year												
	Leeward				Maui				Windward			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=51	n=63	n=93	n=124	n=17	n=30	n=43	n=44	n=23	n=23	n=53	n=52
Friend	69.5%	56.8%	62.4%	72.6%	70.3%	58.2%	74.5%	77.0%	40.8%	62.0%	83.1%*	71.6%*
Family member	50.5%	39.1%	45.3%	44.3%	34.7%	49.7%	50.7%	45.0%	33.4%	41.8%	44.4%	55.4%
Faculty or instructor	8.0%	4.3%	10.7%	8.7%	14.8%	8.3%	14.1%	22.3%	11.9%	-	16.6%	16.1%
Other Administrative Staff	9.0%	5.9%	5.3%	-	5.4%	6.1%	2.1%	-	7.9%	-	11.5%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader, or clergy	9.8%	3.1%	3.7%	-	4.7%	-	-	-	5.8%	7.4%	2.0%	-
Therapist or counselor	24.5%	12.1%	11.6%	-	26.2%	16.9%	14.0%	-	19.2%	25.6%	19.1%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	31.4%*	9.7%	25.5%*	-	19.9%	5.4%	20.2%*	-	25.2%	14.8%	17.8%	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g., a hotline)	5.9%	1.7%	1.8%	-	-	7.4%	4.1%	-	-	-	2.4%	-
Physician	5.5%	-	1.7%	-	-	2.9%	2.0%	-	-	7.4%	-	-
Someone else	7.3%	5.9%	3.0%	18.2%*	4.7%	-	5.6%	28.8%*	17.7%	-	4.6%	18.1%
I didn't tell anyone (else)	35.6%	32.9%	30.4%	30.8%	25.4%	35.3%	27.8%	24.4%	24.1%	27.5%	18.1%	16.8%

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

Subsequent sections report disclosure by each of the four types of gender violence behaviors analyzed for this study.

Student Disclosures: Sexual Harassment During Current Academic Year

Across the 10 UH campuses, the large majority of students experiencing sexual harassment discussed incidents with someone. In 2023, 88.8 percent of students disclosed their experience to at least one person and 13.5 percent did not. Disclosures did not change significantly, with statistically similar results from 2017-2023. However, reporting specifics evidenced two significant differences. In 2023, more students (78.5%) discussed their sexual harassment with friends, up from 70.2 percent in 2017 or a change of +8 percentage points. While reporting to “someone else” was down overall as well as at all four-year campuses 2017 to 2023, this could be a result of a design enhancement in 2019, which added six individuals to whom disclosure could be made.

Table F2-1: 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			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=412	n=280	n=502	n=357	n=254	n=169	n=262	n=181
Friend	78.5%*	71.2%	75.0%	70.2%	79.8%	74.7%	77.9%	76.6%
Family member	33.1%*	25.6%	29.1%	35.4%*	32.6%	25.6%	27.3%	30.6%
Faculty or instructor	13.4%	9.2%	11.6%	17.0%*	9.3%	9.6%	12.0%	14.9%
Other Administrative Staff	4.5%	5.5%	7.0%	-	4.1%	7.1%	6.4%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy	2.3%	2.2%	2.5%	-	1.0%	2.6%	1.5%	-
Therapist or counselor	15.9%	14.1%	13.6%	-	13.2%	15.2%	14.4%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	20.6%	20.8%	23.2%	-	19.4%	20.3%	22.6%	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g., a hotline)	2.5%	1.7%	1.6%	-	0.9%	2.4%	2.0%	-
Physician	3.8%	1.5%	1.7%	-	2.8%	1.2%	2.0%	-
Someone else	7.0%	5.4%	6.5%	20.1%*	5.2%	8.1%	4.6%	18.5%*
I didn't tell anyone (else)	13.5%	20.1%*	15.6%	18.3%	14.5%	16.9%	15.4%	15.8%

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

Table F2-2: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – To Whom They Disclose by System, Campus, and Year

	UH Hilo				UH West O'ahu		UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2019	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=37	n=28	n=51	n=26	n=15	n=15	n=105	n=73	n=174	n=145
Friend	83.1%	79.8%	74.9%	78.5%	91.9%*	68.7%	72.1%	61.9%	71.2%	61.6%
Family member	37.2%	34.2%	35.1%	39.9%	17.1%	33.0%	35.2%	22.2%	29.8%	41.0%*
Faculty or instructor	11.0%	5.3%	8.0%	17.3%	14.5%	16.7%	24.0%*	9.0%	11.6%	19.3%
Other Administrative Staff	5.2%	7.3%	7.8%	-	4.4%	-	5.4%	-	8.5%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader, or clergy	2.9%	-	3.4%	-	7.3%	-	4.6%	2.4%	4.0%	-
Therapist or counselor	16.0%	17.3%	13.2%	-	22.6%	-	21.4%	10.4%	13.6%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	23.5%	27.6%	27.8%	-	18.5%	8.8%	22.9%	20.8%	24.0%	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g., a hotline)	3.8%	1.9%	-	-	7.3%	-	5.3%	-	1.6%	-
Physician	4.0%	3.4%	3.1%	-	7.3%	-	5.8%	1.8%	1.1%	-
Someone else	7.4%	2.0%	9.2%	17.1%*	8.7%	-	10.8%*	1.3%	9.1%*	22.0%*
I didn't tell anyone (else)	11.6%	14.7%	14.7%	13.5%	8.1%	23.4%	12.6%	27.5%*	15.5%	22.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Some years are not shown due to small sample sizes.

While UHCC students discussing their experience with family declined from 41 percent in 2017 to 35.2 percent in 2023, sexual harassment disclosure to a faculty member or instructor rose in 2023 to 24 percent from 19.3 percent in 2017, a significant change. Patterns of to whom students disclosed sexual harassment incidents differed from campus to campus. At Honolulu Community College, disclosure to faculty/instructors rose from 27 percent in 2017 to 45.3 percent in 2023, while family members as a disclosure source declined from 62.4 percent in 2014 to 22 percent in 2023. At Kapi'olani, many more students spoke to friends about sexual harassment, rising from 57.4 percent in 2017 to 88 percent in 2023. Leeward students seeking professional assistance from a therapist or counselor almost quintupled from 7.7 percent in 2019 to 36.3 percent in 2023. Over the same tracking period, students disclosing to sexual/romantic partners fell significantly from 37.5 percent in 2019 to 6.8 percent in 2023.

Table F2-3: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – To Whom They Disclose by UHCC Campus and Year

	Honolulu				Kapi'olani				Leeward			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=24	NA	n=16	n=17	n=27	n=19	n=55	n=43	n=18	n=15	n=34	n=28
Friend	82.5%		50.2%	90.0%*	88.0%*	65.7%	72.6%	57.4%	59.6%	73.4%	55.9%	53.6%
Family member	22.0%		18.4%	62.4%*	38.1%	24.0%	24.4%	36.3%	51.5%	21.3%	35.4%	47.1%
Faculty or instructor	45.3%*		3.9%	27.0%	7.4%	-	4.2%	27.1%*	17.3%	8.6%	7.7%	4.2%
Other Administrative	-		3.9%	-	4.0%	-	9.1%	-	5.2%	-	7.7%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader, or clergy	-		7.1%	-	4.0%	-	5.4%	-	11.8%	-	3.2%	-
Therapist or counselor	25.2%		9.3%	-	19.2%	5.9%	15.6%	-	36.3%*	-	7.7%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	7.7%		14.6%	-	30.0%	34.1%	20.9%	-	6.8%	39.9%*	37.5%*	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g., a hotline)	-		-	-	4.0%	-	-	-	11.3%	-	2.5%	-
Physician	10.2%		-	-	4.0%	-	-	-	10.3%	-	-	-
Someone else	10.2%		29.5%	25.7%	21.9%	-	9.9%	26.5%	-	-	2.8%	5.0%
I didn't tell anyone (else)	-		14.4%	-	12.0%	28.4%	15.4%	25.7%	21.9%	20.7%	22.9%	29.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to small sample size.

Student Disclosures: Stalking During Current Academic Year

Among students who were stalked, survey participants who did not disclose their experience have decreased significantly with a concomitant increase in disclosures. 2023 results showed statistically significant declines in non-disclosures by UH students overall from 16.3 percent in 2017 to 10.6 percent in 2023, with similar trending at UHCC from 21.6 percent in 2017 to 8.9 percent in 2023. Over the same period, UH students experiencing stalking who discussed incidents with therapists or counselors grew significantly from 8.5 percent in 2019 to 14.2 percent in 2023. UHCC results reflected this trend, with students disclosing to mental health professionals quadrupling from 4.8 percent in 2019 to 18.9 percent in 2023. In contrast, more students at Mānoa revealed their stalking experience to a family member, rising from 30.1 percent in 2017 to 43.9 percent in 2023.

Table F3-1: 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			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=266	n=228	n=380	n=375	n=159	n=118	n=200	n=151
Friend	77.4%	73.1%	77.3%	72.2%	80.9%	74.6%	82.2%	77.5%
Family member	42.9%	38.5%	41.9%	35.2%	43.9%*	35.1%	42.4%*	30.1%
Faculty or instructor	13.0%	9.5%	14.6%	13.2%	11.3%	7.6%	16.8%*	13.9%
Other Administrative Staff	7.5%	4.8%	5.7%	-	7.0%	6.3%	7.2%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader, or clergy	2.8%	0.5%	1.3%	-	3.2%	1.0%	1.2%	-
Therapist or counselor	14.2%*	13.0%	8.5%	-	12.4%	12.2%	11.2%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	23.6%	20.3%	21.0%	-	19.8%	23.5%	18.5%	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g., a hotline)	2.4%	1.7%	1.7%	-	2.6%	3.3%	3.2%	-
Physician	3.0%	4.1%	2.4%	-	2.2%	2.8%	4.1%	-
Someone else	6.6%	8.3%	5.4%	18.5%*	7.1%	9.8%	6.4%	15.5%*
I didn't tell anyone (else)	10.6%	14.9%	11.4%	16.3%*	11.6%	15.4%	9.9%	10.9%

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

Table F3-2: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – To Whom They Disclose, by System, Campus, and Year

	UH Hilo				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=23	n=25	n=36	n=36	n=77	n=66	n=132	n=178
Friend	80.9%	83.5%	77.8%	78.5%	70.4%	66.7%	70.0%	68.1%
Family member	40.6%	51.5%	45.0%	43.2%	43.0%	42.7%	40.3%	37.9%
Faculty or instructor	12.6%	19.1%	14.8%	26.9%	18.1%	12.0%	10.9%	10.1%
Other Administrative Staff	6.9%	7.3%	11.3%	-	8.4%	2.6%	2.4%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader, or clergy	-	-	1.2%	-	1.7%	-	1.6%	-
Therapist or counselor	10.5%	14.1%	10.1%	-	18.9%*	13.4%	4.8%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	27.2%	29.9%	24.4%	-	29.1%	13.7%	23.5%	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g., a hotline)	1.7%	-	-	-	1.1%	-	-	-
Physician	-	2.3%	-	-	4.4%	6.4%	0.8%	-
Someone else	7.6%	2.3%	8.4%	20.4%*	6.0%	8.0%	3.6%	19.4%*
I didn't tell anyone (else)	5.7%	3.9%	9.9%	13.3%	8.9%	18.4%	13.6%	21.6%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. UH West O'ahu is not shown due to small sample size.

Of the few community colleges with a sufficiently large sample to report results, the only significant difference occurred at the Kapi‘olani campus. Students who disclosed their stalking experience to family members increased about two and a half times from 21.2 percent in 2017 to 50.3 percent in 2023.

Table F3-3: Percent of Stalked UH Student Participants During the Current Academic Year – To Whom They Disclose, by UHCC Campus and Year

	Honolulu				Kapi‘olani			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=21	NA	NA	n=19	n=17	n=19	n=35	n=50
Friend	74.8%			73.7%	81.7%	79.8%	60.7%	57.9%
Family member	53.2%			61.8%	50.3%*	32.8%	18.7%	21.2%
Faculty or instructor	33.3%			9.0%	18.6%	5.7%	7.9%	10.5%
Other Administrative	11.4%			-	13.0%	-	-	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader, or clergy	-			-	-	-	2.9%	-
Therapist or counselor	19.6%			-	13.3%	16.6%	6.9%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	-			-	36.5%	19.4%	22.8%	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g., a hotline)	-			-	-	-	-	-
Physician	11.4%			-	-	-	-	-
Someone else	11.4%			-	13.2%	4.8%	3.7%	20.8%*
I didn't tell anyone (else)	-			10.8%	-	12.9%	18.5%	29.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to small sample size.

Student Disclosures: Dating and Domestic Violence During Current Academic Year

As in other areas, UH students who have experienced dating and domestic violence reported their experience increased overall from 84.2 percent in 2017 to 90.8 percent in 2023. This was concomitantly reflected in students who declined to disclose their experience which dropped 10 percentage points from 29 percent in 2017 to 19.4 percent in 2023. This was driven by a similar drop in Mānoa students not disclosing their stalking experience – from 26.3 percent in 2017 to 15.6 percent in 2023.

To whom DDV survivors reported showed differences overall and by campus. More UH students across the 10 campuses disclosed their DDV experience to friends, growing significantly from 62.1 percent in 2017 to 70.7 percent in 2023. Further, discussing DDV with family members, also increased from 30.2 percent in 2017 to 39.3 percent in 2023. UH Mānoa, however, saw only an increase in DDV disclosures to family members, going from 25.9 percent in 2017 to 36.9 percent in 2023, with no change in disclosures to friends, which remained the most mentioned “go to” for discussion. Other persons to whom DDV disclosures were made held consistent over the 2017 to 2023 period.

At the UHCC campuses, the incidence of students not disclosing DDV experiences decreased from 31.5 percent in 2017 to 25.5 percent in 2023. The rank order of persons to whom disclosure was made held steady over the 2017-2023 period, with friends mentioned by two thirds (65.4%), followed by family members at two-fifths (41.8%), and therapists/counselors at one fifth (21.1%) in 2023.

Table F4-1: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – To Whom They Disclose, by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=324	n=387	n=525	n=525	n=165	n=156	n=217	n=181
Friend	70.7%*	65.6%	66.1%	62.1%	75.9%	71.6%	68.7%	67.3%
Family member	39.3%*	41.4%*	34.6%	30.2%	36.9%*	34.1%	30.9%	25.9%
Faculty or instructor	5.8%	4.9%	5.9%	5.3%	7.7%	5.9%	4.1%	6.4%
Other Administrative Staff	3.2%	2.6%	2.6%	-	2.8%	2.5%	2.5%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader, or clergy	2.8%	1.0%	2.9%	-	2.1%	1.1%	0.8%	-
Therapist or counselor	19.9%	14.4%	15.2%	-	17.9%	17.6%	12.9%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	11.2%	7.6%	11.3%	-	11.6%	9.3%	11.8%	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g., a hotline)	2.7%	1.6%	1.5%	-	3.1%	1.6%	2.3%	-
Physician	3.8%	1.4%	2.9%	-	4.8%	2.5%	4.5%	-
Someone else	3.9%	4.5%	2.7%	11.4%*	3.9%	3.9%	3.2%	8.3%*
I didn't tell anyone (else)	19.4%	23.0%	22.5%	29.0%*	15.6%	23.8%	23.9%*	26.3%*

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. **Note: DDV Federal definition changed since 2019.

Table F4-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – To Whom They Disclose, by System, Campus, and Year

	UH Hilo				UH West O'ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**
	n=21	n=32	n=42	n=37	n=20	n=30	n=38	n=28	n=117	n=169	n=229	n=279
Friend	66.2%	71.4%	67.3%	71.5%	63.2%	75.2%*	64.6%	49.7%	65.4%	57.3%	63.7%	58.6%
Family member	41.4%	53.9%	49.8%	36.2%	42.7%	37.5%	47.4%	34.0%	41.8%	46.4%*	33.2%	31.7%
Faculty or instructor	3.8%	3.3%	9.9%	7.9%	4.1%	5.9%	-	-	3.9%	4.1%	7.8%	4.7%
Other Administrative Staff	3.8%	4.3%	4.2%	-	-	3.9%	-	-	4.3%	2.0%	2.9%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy	1.9%	3.4%	7.6%	-	9.9%	-	6.9%	-	2.8%	0.6%	3.3%	-
Therapist or counselor	20.7%	13.0%	20.5%	-	28.3%	12.6%	17.7%	-	21.1%	12.0%	16.0%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	9.3%	11.2%	11.4%	-	-	6.2%	17.8%	-	12.7%	5.6%	9.8%	-
Program or resource outside of University (e.g., a hotline)	1.9%	4.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8%	1.5%	1.2%	-
Physician	1.9%	1.7%	4.5%	-	-	-	7.1%	-	3.5%	0.5%	0.3%	-
Someone else	1.6%	6.3%	4.7%	17.5%*	5.8%	7.4%	2.0%	10.8%	3.8%	4.3%	1.9%	12.7%*
I didn't tell anyone (else)	23.5%	18.6%	18.7%	19.5%	10.6%	17.8%	22.7%	33.4%	25.5%	24.1%	21.9%	31.5%*

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. **Note: DDV Federal definition changed since 2019.

While disclosure trends across most UHCC campuses proved consistent from 2017 to 2023, students at Kapi'olani Community College reported three areas of significant change. As with UH and UHCC overall, the incidence of Kapi'olani students not making DDV disclosures to anyone dropped significantly from 37.8 percent in 2017 to 9.8 percent in 2023. To whom they disclosed also grew significantly in two areas: Reporting to friends increased from 49.9 percent in 2017 to 75.5 percent in 2023, and to family members more than doubled at 20.9 percent in 2017 and 52 percent in 2023.

Table F4-3: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – To Whom They Disclose, by UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai'i				Honolulu				Kapi'olani				Leeward			
	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=17	n=21	n=22	n=38	n=16	n=15	n=19	n=33	n=30	n=44	n=56	n=75	n=26	n=41	n=60	n=66
Friend	68.1%	72.7%	66.4%	53.1%	57.0%	43.7%	67.1%	50.6%	75.5%*	65.3%	66.8%	49.9%	61.7%	51.9%	55.6%	69.1%
Family member	30.8%	48.6%	43.1%	31.3%	42.0%	42.7%	38.8%	24.8%	52.0%*	46.4%*	24.4%	20.9%	40.9%	38.1%	35.2%	33.3%
Faculty or instructor	-	4.7%	19.7%	7.1%	15.0%	-	11.0%	5.2%	7.0%	10.3%	5.1%	-	-	-	8.6%	5.6%
Other Administrative	10.8%	5.8%	3.8%	-	15.0%	-	7.9%	-	-	-	1.9%	-	-	3.4%	1.4%	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader, or clergy	-	-	6.9%	-	-	-	4.3%	-	-	-	1.7%	-	4.2%	2.4%	3.9%	-
Therapist or counselor	16.6%	4.7%	46.0%*	-	15.0%	-	8.3%	-	12.1%	20.6%	9.2%	-	21.5%	7.7%	12.2%	-
Sexual or romantic partner	6.3%	23.9%	11.4%	-	-	11.3%	15.5%	-	18.6%	6.1%	7.9%	-	24.7%	-	8.5%	-
Program or re-source outside of University (e.g., a hotline)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5%	-	3.7%	-	-	2.7%	1.3%	-
Physician	-	-	-	-	15.0%	-	3.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Someone else	-	5.1%	3.7%	12.1%	15.0%	11.3%	8.7%	4.3%	6.8%	4.5%	3.5%	15.5%	-	3.4%	-	11.8%
I didn't tell anyone (else)	31.4%	17.3%	21.1%	29.4%	43.0%	45.7%	13.0%	45.2%*	9.8%	11.8%	25.8%	37.8%*	29.5%	30.9%	26.9%	27.2%

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Some campuses are not shown due to small sample sizes.

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. **Note: DDV Federal definition changed since 2019.

Student Disclosures: Non-consensual Sexual Contact (NSC) During Current Academic Year

The sample of students experiencing non-consensual sexual contact during the current academic year was small for reporting purposes, and hence analysis is limited. The survey results nonetheless revealed some important conclusions. First, students who experienced non-consensual sexual penetration had the highest rate of non-disclosure of their experience at 34.6 percent in 2023. Compared with other areas of sexual harassment and gender violence, this rate of non-disclosure among students surviving NSC penetration is higher as follows: +24 percentage points more than stalking (10.6%); +21 percentage points more than sexual harassment (13.5%), and +16 percentage points more than DDV (19.4%).

Second, the trend of more students disclosing their experience to family, friends, or professionals did not apply to students experiencing NSC penetration. In fact, the opposite trend was evident: Students who kept their experience to themselves and remained silent about NSC directionally increased from 26.5 percent in 2017 to 34.6 percent in 2023. This occurred despite the fact that NSC penetration is a criminal offense.

Third, while disclosure to professionals such as therapists or counselors increased in other areas, it slipped slightly from 13.2 percent in 2019 to 12.9 percent in 2023 among NSC penetration survivors who disclosed.

Among the 67.6 percent of students disclosing NSC penetration, half (48.7%) in 2023 mentioned speaking to a friend, though friend. However, friend-to-friend disclosures were significantly higher in 2017 at 69.3 percent. The only significant increase in disclosures by NSC survivors was to sexual or romantic partners, from 13.7 percent in 2019 to 22 percent in 2023.

Table F5-1: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Non-consensual Sexual Penetration During the Current Academic Year To Whom They Disclose, by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=47	n=26	n=58	n=41	n=26	NA	n=32	n=27	n=15	NA	n=22	NA
Friend	48.7%	59.4%	69.9%*	69.3%*	53.9%		71.7%	78.1%*	29.1%		64.4%	
Family member	21.7%	5.8%	18.8%	33.8%*	26.3%		26.0%	39.5%	5.0%		10.5%	
Faculty or instructor	1.6%	2.2%	5.0%	10.6%	-		7.9%	10.2%	5.0%		-	
Other Administrative Staff	4.2%	-	5.0%	-	4.6%		5.7%	-	5.0%		5.0%	
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy	7.2%	-	1.7%	-	-		-	-	22.1%		-	
Therapist or counselor	12.9%	2.2%	13.2%	-	13.5%		14.0%	-	13.6%		10.5%	
Sexual or romantic partner	22.0%*	3.7%	13.7%	-	21.2%		12.1%	-	19.4%		18.9%	
Program or resource outside of University (e.g., a hotline)	4.4%	-	8.3%	-	2.3%		8.1%	-	5.0%		10.5%	
Physician	3.3%	-	7.5%	-	3.1%		10.5%	-	5.0%		4.7%	
Someone else	4.4%	-	2.9%	9.0%	-		4.0%	11.6%	11.1%		-	
I didn't tell anyone (else)	34.6%	35.4%	24.9%	26.5%	30.2%		24.9%	19.0%	54.6%		26.4%	

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Some campuses are not shown due to small sample sizes.

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table F5-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Non-consensual Sexual Touching During the Current Academic Year -- To Whom They Disclose, by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Community Colleges	
	2023	2021	2023	2021	2023	2021
	n=109	n=62	n=73	n=35	n=26	n=19
Friend	72.8%	63.1%	74.4%	73.7%	79.0%	49.5%
Family member	17.5%	24.2%	14.4%	24.3%	24.3%	23.9%
Faculty or instructor	8.7%	14.3%	9.0%	10.0%	10.9%	24.7%
Other Administrative Staff	2.4%	8.0%	1.0%	8.4%	7.2%	6.9%
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader, or clergy	3.5%	2.9%	2.4%	5.0%	7.8%	-
Therapist or counselor	11.7%	13.5%	8.5%	13.1%	19.2%	11.9%
Sexual or romantic partner	21.8%	17.3%	17.1%	18.3%	31.6%*	6.9%
Program or resource outside of University (e.g., a hotline)	2.2%	4.0%	2.2%	7.0%	2.9%	-
Physician	1.4%	2.7%	1.1%	4.7%	2.9%	-
Someone else	2.3%	5.5%	1.9%	9.7%*	2.9%	-
I didn't tell anyone (else)	21.3%	22.4%	17.8%	16.4%	25.0%	38.6%

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Some campuses are not shown due to small sample sizes. Question was added to the survey in 2021.

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Students experiencing NSC touching reported somewhat different patterns of disclosure: In the last two tracking periods, one fifth did not disclose – 22.4 percent in 2021 and 21.3 percent in 2023. Among UHCC students, disclosures of NSC touching to sexual/romantic partners more than quadrupled from 6.9 percent to 31.6 percent.

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

In addition to determining to whom students disclosed incidents of sexual harassment and gender violence, the study specifically analyzed the incidence of students who contacted UH campus resources after this type of trauma. In 2023, just under 1 in 5 students (18.1%) who experienced any of the four types of gender violence in the current academic year made contact with UH programs for help. This is statistically consistent with longitudinal tracking over the past four periods, though a directional increase of 1.5 percentage points was evident from 2017 (16.6%). For students both at UH overall and at UHCC campuses on an aggregated basis, the contact rate increased from 2017 to 2019, then declined during Covid-19, and is still recovering.

The highest incidence of students making contact with UH resources came from students experiencing non-consensual sexual penetration. At 19.9 percent in 2023, this is nonetheless a slight directional decrease from 23.9 percent in 2017.

Comparable percentages of students experiencing either sexual harassment or stalking sought UH contact with incidence rates of 19.7 percent and 18.4 percent, respectively. Period to period tracking since 2017 showed contact holding steady to 2023. In contrast, students with lower rates of UH contact include those experiencing DDV (11.5% in 2023), consistent with prior periods, and non-consensual sexual touching (8.9% in 2023).

Among other four-year campuses, UH Hilo showed a statistically significant increase in students experiencing any type of gender violence contacting UH resources, from 19.3 percent in 2017 to 28.5 percent in 2023. UH contact trends across other specific experience areas held steady at UH Hilo, as well as UH Mānoa, and UH West O‘ahu.

At UHCC overall, slightly fewer students contacted UH after gender violence experiences, with a contact rate of 15.2 percent or just over 1 in 7. The rank ordering of UH contact by specific behavior at UHCC held similar to UH overall – the highest was NSC penetration (26.5%), followed by stalking (23.9%), sexual harassment (20.1%), DDV (8.2%), and NSC touching (5.2%).

	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=847	n=749	n=1123	n=1028	n=498	n=353	n=546	n=421
Any Type of Gender Violence Experienced	18.1%	15.7%	17.7%	16.6%	17.9%	21.1%	17.9%	20.2%
Sexual Harassment	19.7%	17.9%	18.3%	22.0%	18.4%	19.3%	20.3%	24.2%
Stalking	18.4%	13.7%	17.5%	17.6%	15.5%	16.2%	18.6%	21.0%
Dating and Domestic Violence	11.5%	11.9%	13.3%	10.7%	12.5%	18.5%*	11.3%	17.1%
Non-consensual Sexual Penetration	19.9%*	1.9%	30.7%*	23.9%*	17.3%	-	29.4%	32.2%
Non-consensual Sexual Touching	8.9%	15.5%	-	-	10.5%	16.5%	-	-

The number of student participants varies by behavior.
 *Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Non-Consensual-Touching - Question was added to the survey in 2021.

Table F6-2: 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 System, Campus, and Year

	UH Hilo				UH West O'ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=66	n=69	n=103	n=86	n=36	n=46	n=54	n=41	n=248	n=281	n=419	n=480
Any Type of Gender Violence Experienced	28.5%*	16.3%	24.7%	19.3%	21.4%	11.5%	13.6%	11.4%	15.2%	9.4%	16.2%*	13.3%
Sexual Harassment	29.2%	20.7%	26.2%	25.1%	15.4%	NA	9.3%	NA	20.1%	10.8%	13.6%	18.9%
Stalking	16.8%	13.5%	21.3%	23.6%	NA	5.7%	NA	NA	23.9%	11.8%	15.4%	13.6%
Dating and Domestic Violence	19.9%	16.1%	24.2%	19.2%	11.8%	3.9%	13.4%	9.0%	8.2%	6.5%	13.1%*	5.5%
Non-consensual Sexual Penetration	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26.5%	NA	31.2%	NA
Non-consensual Sexual Touching	NA	NA	-	-	NA	NA	-	-	5.2%	12.1%	-	-

The number of student participants varies by behavior. NA-Small sample size.
 *Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Non-Consensual-Touching - Question was added to the survey in 2021.

At different community college campuses, students contacting UH programs for assistance after an incidence of any type of gender violence stood highest at Leeward Community College at 17.4 percent. This was a statistically significant increase over the contact incidence of 10.3 percent in 2017 or a 7-point percentage rise. Hovering at similar rates of students contacting UH programs post gender violence experience were Windward (17.2%); Kaua'i (16%); and Kapi'olani (15.3%).

At UHCC campuses where samples were large enough to report contact incidences, general trends proved consistent: Students experiencing sexual harassment and stalking were more likely to seek UH assistance, and those experiencing DDV were less likely. The samples below the minimum for reporting prevented analysis on community college contact of UH programs for those experiencing NSC penetration or NSC touching.

Table F6-3: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic Year and Contacted UH Programs by Type of Gender Violence by UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai'i				Honolulu				Kapi'olani				Kaua'i			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=33	n=29	n=37	n=57	n=44	n=32	n=40	n=53	n=61	n=70	n=122	n=128	n=19	n=24	n=32	n=22
Any Types of Gender Violence Experienced	14.6%	15.9%	20.9%	11.1%	13.6%	21.8%	23.0%	22.1%	15.3%	11.3%	11.9%	17.3%	16.0%	4.9%	19.7%	6.9%
Sexual Harassment	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.4%	NA	9.3%	43.8%	22.0%	12.2%	11.4%	28.7%	NA	NA	6.9%	NA
Stalking	NA	NA	NA	13.7%	24.0%	NA	NA	39.0%	19.5%	16.8%	17.8%	7.8%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dating and Domestic Violence	12.6%	9.5%	23.7%	6.7%	-	10.3%	19.9%	9.4%	9.5%	9.7%	6.0%	4.8%	-	6.0%	23.3%	-
Non-consensual Sexual Penetration	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Non-consensual Sexual Touching	NA	NA	-	-	NA	NA	-	-	NA	NA	-	-	NA	NA	-	-

The number of student participants varies by behavior. NA-Small sample size.
 *Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Non-Consensual-Touching - Question was added to the survey in 2021.

Table F6-4: 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

	Leeward				Maui				Windward			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=51	n=63	n=93	n=124	n=17	n=30	n=43	n=44	n=23	n=23	n=53	n=52
Any Types of Gender Violence Experienced	17.4%*	2.1%	15.9%*	10.3%*	10.6%	5.4%	12.0%	8.6%	17.2%	5.5%	19.8%	11.1%
Sexual Harassment	23.7%	8.6%	14.5%	4.2%	NA	NA	11.0%	NA	NA	NA	19.9%	7.6%
Stalking	12.7%		15.6%	12.0%	NA	NA	NA	12.5%	NA	NA		13.9%
Dating and Domestic Violence	11.3%	-	11.6%	6.4%	NA	4.1%	9.3%	6.8%	NA	NA	15.4%	-
Non-consensual Sexual Penetration	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Non-consensual Sexual Touching	NA	NA	-	-	NA	NA	-	-	NA	NA	-	-

The number of student participants varies by behavior. NA-Small sample size.

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Non-Consensual-Touching - Question was added to the survey in 2021.

Reasons for Not Reporting to UH Resources: Current Year Incidents

As in past tracking periods, a large majority (80%) of UH students not contacting UH resources cited “lack of knowledge,” which was up significantly from 75.6 percent in 2017. Specifically, a plurality of two thirds (67.6%) of students selecting this categorical response indicated that they did not feel the incident was sufficiently serious to report. This reason also tends to be the most mentioned reason for lack of contact in national campus climate research. Overall and across the four-year campuses, this reason held steady in longitudinal tracking from 2017. Two other reasons in this category were up significantly period to period: In 2023, one in three identified lack of awareness that the incident violated UH Code of Conduct (33.1%), up from 25.5 percent in 2019, or where to go to contact UH resources (31%), up from 24.3 percent in 2017. (Different base years are attributable to questionnaire design changes in 2019, when additional reasons were added to the multiple choice question.)

A smaller majority of students who experienced an incident of sexual harassment or gender violence attributed not contacting UH to emotional concerns (52.4%) in 2023, which increased from 43.9 percent in 2017. Two of three specific reasons in this category, also increased since 2017: One in three students cited concern that contact which be too emotionally difficult (32.9%) up from 26.1 percent, while not wanting the perpetrator to get into trouble (29.1%), rose from 21.8 percent.

Somewhat more students cited perceptual concerns about the process (43.7%) in 2023, up from 33.4 percent in 2017. Since that benchmark, more students expressed concern about whether anything would be done (from 24.3 percent in 2017 to 33.1 percent in 2023); the confidentiality of the process (from 16.8 to 22.5 percent), and whether the survivor would be believed (from 10.7 to 17.0 percent).

Finally, one in three did not report the incident to UH resources because it did not involve the UH or one of its associates – virtually the same in 2023 (34.1%) as in 2017 (32.2%).

UH systemwide results were driven by Mānoa students perceptions. 2023 data likewise showed significant increases over 2017 for lack of knowledge (83.2%), emotional concerns (51.3%), and perceptual issues (46.1%). Similarly, 2023 results at UH Hilo increased in 2 of the 3 categorical reasons: lack of knowledge (83.5%) and perceptual concerns (48.1%). While the ranking of reasons at UH West O‘ahu was consistent with the other four-year campuses, perceptions held steady since 2017 with no significant differences.

Table F7-1: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic Year – Reasons for Not Reporting by System, Campus, and Year								
	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=686	n=628	n=896	n=834	n=404	n=276	n=432	n=322
Lack of knowledge (Net)	80.0%*	75.5%*	77.8%*	75.6%*	83.2%*	86.2%*	77.2%*	79.6%*
I did not think it was serious enough to report	67.6%	66.4%	67.9%	67.8%	70.6%	78.8%*	68.0%	73.4%
Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct	33.1%*	28.0%	25.5%	-	36.8%*	38.5%*	28.7%	-
Did not know where to go or who to tell	31.0%*	28.4%	24.2%	24.3%	33.6%*	32.3%*	22.7%	21.9%
Emotional Concerns (Net)	52.4%*	54.4%*	47.2%*	43.9%*	51.3%*	56.4%*	44.6%*	43.5%*
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult	32.9%*	38.8%*	30.6%*	26.1%	31.5%*	37.5%*	27.5%	23.5%
I did not want the person to get into trouble	29.1%*	30.2%*	27.3%*	21.8%	26.8%	34.8%*	24.3%	23.0%
I feared negative social consequences	25.3%	24.6%	21.8%	21.5%	24.2%	28.0%	22.6%	25.4%
Perceptual Concerns (Net)	43.7%*	45.4%*	37.7%*	33.4%*	46.1%*	55.3%*	37.9%*	34.7%*
I did not think anything would be done	33.1%*	35.1%*	27.2%	24.3%	35.9%*	44.1%*	28.2%	27.3%
I feared it would not be kept confidential	22.5%*	22.2%*	18.9%	16.8%	20.1%	22.9%	18.3%	17.9%
I did not think anyone would believe me	17.0%*	14.6%*	11.4%	10.7%	16.1%*	16.9%*	9.0%	9.5%
I heard the programs and services were not helpful	5.4%	4.5%	3.5%	-	6.1%	8.0%	4.4%	-
I had a past negative experience with a campus program	4.1%	4.1%	3.8%	2.4%	4.5%	6.4%*	2.4%	3.5%
No School Association (Net)	34.1%*	40.0%*	30.3%*	32.2%*	30.4%*	37.8%*	26.3%*	27.9%*
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	30.0%	36.1%*	27.9%	29.1%	27.4%	34.3%*	24.5%	26.0%
Incident did not occur while attending school	10.6%*	10.4%*	7.2%	9.3%	7.5%	8.7%	6.5%	6.0%
Services Limited Because of Covid-19 (Net)	3.9%*	6.6%*	-	-	2.2%*	9.4%*	-	-
I thought services were limited because of COVID-19	3.2%	5.8%*	-	-	1.5%	8.5%*	-	-
I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19	1.2%	2.4%	-	-	-	0.4%	-	-
Other	11.6%*	14.0%*	16.8%*	19.9%*	12.0%*	13.8%*	16.1%*	19.2%*
*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.								

Table F7-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic Year – Reasons for Not Reporting by System, Campus, and Year												
	UH Hilo				UH West O'ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=46	n=58	n=74	n=68	n=28	n=39	n=47	n=36	n=208	n=254	n=343	n=408
Lack of knowledge (Net)	83.5%*	74.4%	75.3%	69.5%	76.3%	66.6%	73.6%	69.8%	73.6%	65.4%	79.7%*	74.0%
I did not think it was serious enough to report	77.0%	65.1%	68.2%	64.5%	61.3%	57.4%	67.3%	65.3%	60.4%	54.7%	67.8%*	64.2%*
Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct	33.8%	25.3%	25.0%	-	17.2%	25.1%	28.3%	-	27.8%*	17.6%	21.2%	-
Did not know where to go or who to tell	20.7%	23.5%*	14.1%	12.7%	25.1%	24.7%	29.0%	23.8%	28.8%	25.9%	27.6%	28.2%
Emotional Concerns (Net)	51.4%	55.3%*	47.1%	40.9%	58.8%	51.3%	57.7%	52.6%	53.7%	52.5%	49.1%	44.0%
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult	37.9%	39.5%	35.4%	27.2%	37.0%	42.9%	36.2%	36.8%	33.8%	39.5%*	32.8%	27.1%
I did not want the person to get into trouble	29.1%	24.4%	25.5%	19.7%	35.9%	28.4%	35.1%*	16.8%	32.7%*	26.8%	30.5%*	21.6%
I feared negative social consequences	31.6%*	28.2%	17.5%	16.8%	31.7%	20.7%	24.3%	21.0%	25.4%	20.6%	21.4%	19.2%
Perceptual Concerns (Net)	48.1%*	43.0%	32.1%	39.5%	37.1%	31.6%	38.5%	29.5%	38.8%	37.3%	38.5%	31.7%
I did not think anything would be done	33.9%	31.0%	22.7%	29.1%	19.9%	26.5%	24.8%	19.8%	29.2%	27.5%	27.2%	21.5%
I feared it would not be kept confidential	18.3%	17.4%	12.0%	14.0%	24.0%	19.3%	32.2%*	12.1%	27.9%*	22.9%	19.3%	16.8%
I did not think anyone would believe me	18.3%	15.3%	9.4%	17.5%	23.4%	21.8%	17.3%	11.0%	17.5%	10.9%	14.0%	10.5%
I heard the programs and services were not helpful	7.3%	4.6%	2.1%	-	4.6%	3.9%	-	-	3.7%	0.8%	3.1%	-
I had a past negative experience with a campus program	7.0%	-	4.6%	5.4%	6.2%	5.0%	1.1%	1.2%	2.4%	2.5%	5.8%*	1.2%
No School Association (Net)	20.8%	33.0%	30.5%	26.4%	41.0%	51.9%	45.2%	41.9%	43.1%*	42.3%*	33.2%	35.7%
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	19.1%	30.8%	27.7%	24.9%	36.8%	51.9%	38.7%	36.0%	36.6%	36.8%	30.7%	31.6%
Incident did not occur while attending school	2.6%	8.2%	8.5%	8.1%	17.6%	13.9%	7.9%	19.3%	17.3%*	12.3%	7.7%	11.2%
Services Limited Because of Covid-19 (Net)	1.2%	3.7%	-	-	8.1%	1.9%	-	-	7.1%	5.1%	-	-
I thought services were limited because of COVID-19	1.2%	3.0%	-	-	8.1%	1.9%	-	-	6.1%	4.2%	-	-
I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19	-	0.7%	-	-	-	1.9%	-	-	1.9%	2.4%	-	-
Other	12.5%	21.3%	16.5%	25.0%*	4.6%	11.5%	27.7%*	13.5%	11.8%	12.9%	16.3%	20.2%*

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

In contrast to Mānoa, students at the UH community colleges overall and at most of its campuses did not see increases in perceptual concerns about the process. Across the UHCC system, the most cited reasons tracked that at UH overall. However, two exceptions were evident: 1) UHCC students who did not contact campus resources because of concerns about getting the person in trouble increased from 21.6 percent in 2017 to 32.7 percent in 2023; and 2) non-association with UH grew from 35.7 percent in 2017 to 43.1 percent in 2023.

Kaua'i Community College students also had more concern regarding emotional impacts since the 2017 benchmark. Concern about the perpetrator getting into trouble tripled from 15.7 percent in 2017 to 49.7 percent in 2023, and fear of negative social consequences for themselves increased from 33.2 percent to 44.8 percent.

At Leeward Community College, students who experienced gender violence and did not contact UH expressed concerns about emotional trauma. Almost twice as many indicated contact would be too emotionally difficult in 2023 (46.3%) than 2017 (24.6%). In addition, perceptual concerns about the process were raised by more students in 2023 than in 2017, with this categorical reason growing by 17 percentage points from 28.5 percent in 2017 to 50.4 percent in 2023. Specifically, four times more students raised concern about not being believed in 2023 (39.7%) than in 2017 (9.7%), with a similar increase in students concerned about confidentiality of the process in 2023 (34.2%) than in 2017 (9.3%).

Table F7-3: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic – Reasons for Not Reporting by UHCC Campus and Year																
	Hawai'i				Honolulu				Kapi'olani				Kaua'i			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=28	n=33	n=29	n=50	n=38	n=25	n=31	n=41	n=52	n=62	n=103	n=101	n=15	n=23	n=24	n=21
Lack of knowledge (Net)	81.9%	71.2%	79.7%	84.0%	69.4%	47.9%	63.3%	85.0%*	85.6%	77.4%	88.4%*	71.6%	68.7%	39.0%	89.7%*	71.3%
I did not think it was serious enough to report	62.3%	59.0%	65.0%	68.2%	57.1%	40.1%	49.1%	70.2%	69.7%	53.9%	72.5%*	63.8%	63.2%	33.7%	73.7%*	66.0%
Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct	27.7%	24.4%	27.6%	-	38.9%	29.9%	16.8%	-	25.4%	14.4%	26.6%	-	39.1%*	5.1%	15.2%	-
Did not know where to go or who to tell	41.0%	25.1%	34.1%	38.8%	25.5%	9.9%	26.3%	19.4%	34.6%	38.5%	35.0%	29.1%	28.6%	20.3%	19.9%	47.5%
Emotional Concerns (Net)	64.2%	52.3%	65.4%	42.6%	61.1%	63.8%	41.5%	48.2%	52.4%	59.6%	53.9%	45.4%	61.1%	44.2%	62.7%	54.7%
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult	40.7%	40.9%	41.0%	28.9%	26.6%	52.2%	27.0%	24.8%	33.7%	46.3%	35.4%	30.4%	22.2%	31.8%	41.1%	34.6%
I did not want the person to get into trouble	39.5%	33.3%	42.4%	20.7%	40.5%	17.5%	26.4%	26.2%	28.4%	32.1%	36.1%	27.8%	49.7%*	31.8%	45.0%	15.7%
I feared negative social consequences	27.0%	39.9%	21.8%	24.4%	29.2%	32.6%	17.1%	18.8%	23.2%	21.0%	23.1%	18.1%	44.8%*	14.5%	16.5%	33.2%
Perceptual Concerns (Net)	27.9%	40.2%	43.0%	22.0%	35.4%	34.7%	41.7%	36.1%	37.4%	39.3%	39.7%	35.3%	39.4%	19.6%	38.6%	35.5%
I did not think anything would be done	21.4%	40.2%*	15.7%	14.9%	30.2%	28.8%	31.6%	21.5%	25.6%	20.8%	30.9%	27.9%	23.2%	14.5%	20.8%	6.2%
I feared it would not be kept confidential	22.6%	28.4%	21.6%	15.5%	26.5%	18.3%	23.9%	28.8%	27.1%	31.5%	18.5%	17.9%	33.4%	19.6%	26.6%	12.2%
I did not think anyone would believe me	13.1%	24.0%	24.5%	10.9%	9.4%	5.9%	11.8%	15.9%	14.3%	3.5%	11.5%	10.8%	16.4%	9.6%	17.7%	10.2%
I heard the programs and services were not helpful	3.3%	3.2%	6.0%	-	-	-	6.9%	-	6.4%	-	1.0%	-	-	-	-	-
I had a past negative experience with a campus program	-	3.0%	6.4%	-	-	-	2.6%	-	4.0%	5.5%	9.9%	-	-	-	5.7%	7.0%

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

Table F7-3: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic – Reasons for Not Reporting by UHCC Campus and Year

Con't.	Hawai'i				Honolulu				Kapi'olani				Kaua'i			
	2023 n=28	2021 n=33	2019 n=29	2017 n=50	2023 n=38	2021 n=25	2019 n=31	2017 n=41	2023 n=52	2021 n=62	2019 n=103	2017 n=101	2023 n=15	2021 n=23	2019 n=24	2017 n=21
No School Association (Net)	32.1%	45.2%	39.4%	38.3%	50.8%	64.8%*	29.1%	23.8%	39.0%	42.4%	31.8%	39.8%	42.7%*	44.1%*	8.8%	39.8%*
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	19.1%	36.9%	35.9%	35.7%	36.6%	52.5%*	26.6%	19.7%	36.8%	40.0%	30.6%	32.7%	33.8%	39.0%*	8.8%	34.0%
Incident did not occur while attending school	19.2%	17.3%	9.3%	19.1%	23.1%	26.9%	10.5%	7.7%	17.9%	6.4%	6.3%	12.1%	14.4%	5.1%	3.8%	11.1%
Services Limited Because of Covid-19 (Net)	15.2%	7.1%	-	-	-	7.0%	-	-	10.3%	2.2%	-	-	5.5%	19.6%	-	-
I thought services were limited because of COVID-19	15.2%	7.1%	-	-	-	7.0%	-	-	10.3%	2.2%	-	-	5.5%	9.6%	-	-
I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19	-	2.8%	-	-	-	7.0%	-	-	4.0%	-	-	-	-	10.0%	-	-
Other	15.3%	12.3%	10.8%	16.5%	12.2%	28.8%	21.9%	17.4%	3.4%	7.9%	13.3%	23.3%*	17.0%	12.0%	13.0%	20.9%

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

Table F7-4: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic – Reasons for Not Reporting by UHCC Campus and Year

	Leeward				Maui				Windward			
	2023 n=43	2021 n=61	2019 n=76	2017 n=109	2023 n=15	2021 n=28	2019 n=38	2017 n=39	2023 n=18	2021 n=22	2019 n=41	2017 n=46
Lack of knowledge (Net)	71.4%	68.6%	82.3%	76.1%	48.2%	67.1%	76.4%	69.0%	65.5%	59.5%	62.7%	58.7%
I did not think it was serious enough to report	53.8%	66.4%	70.1%	69.2%	48.2%	58.5%	76.4%	55.2%	61.2%	51.6%	56.6%	50.3%
Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct	30.1%	21.0%	18.7%	-	11.4%	10.0%	16.0%	-	9.8%	15.5%	19.5%	-
Did not know where to go or who to tell	33.4%	23.8%	29.2%	25.7%	5.7%	24.6%	18.3%	24.5%*	9.0%	23.1%	15.8%	22.5%
Emotional Concerns (Net)	55.0%	53.9%	48.1%	42.5%	30.5%	35.8%	32.7%	44.3%	35.8%	46.4%	39.8%	37.3%
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult	46.3%*	39.8%	33.9%	24.6%	18.7%	28.4%	20.1%	34.1%	31.2%	25.1%	29.5%	16.7%
I did not want the person to get into trouble	29.9%	26.8%	24.2%	14.9%	24.7%	11.5%	19.8%	24.8%	17.8%	27.2%	23.6%	20.6%
I feared negative social consequences	26.5%	16.6%	21.0%	18.3%	12.3%	5.7%	22.0%*	20.6%	13.2%	13.9%	23.2%	10.9%
Perceptual Concerns (Net)	50.4%*	40.7%	34.3%	28.5%	33.1%	34.8%	41.0%	38.0%	43.9%	43.0%	35.2%	30.8%
I did not think anything would be done	40.1%	30.4%	25.2%	21.2%	22.4%	24.9%	36.1%	18.3%	34.1%	35.1%	22.3%	25.3%
I feared it would not be kept confidential	34.2%*	25.4%*	17.8%	9.3%	16.9%	5.1%	17.9%	25.8%*	31.0%	15.2%	15.9%	17.7%
I did not think anyone would believe me	39.7%*	16.5%	15.0%	9.7%	5.7%	13.9%	11.3%	8.2%	8.4%	-	12.8%	8.8%
I heard the programs and services were not helpful	2.6%	1.6%	4.9%	-	5.7%	-	2.0%	-	8.3%	-	3.3%	-
I had a past negative experience with a campus program	2.6%	1.6%	2.7%	2.2%	11.6%	3.3%	2.6%	-	-	-	6.5%	2.3%
No School Association (Net)	49.7%	39.6%	41.6%	34.7%	37.3%	39.8%	30.6%	42.9%	45.2%	21.0%	36.8%	29.2%
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	46.8%	30.4%	35.2%	31.7%	31.6%	39.8%	28.6%	37.6%	45.2%	21.0%	36.8%	29.2%
Incident did not occur while attending school	22.8%	18.6%	10.9%	8.8%	5.7%	2.0%	9.1%	19.3%*	-	7.9%	3.1%	2.8%
Services Limited Because of Covid-19 (Net)	10.2%	3.7%	-	-	-	2.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
I thought services were limited because of COVID-19	5.6%	3.7%	-	-	-	2.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19	4.6%	2.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	17.2%	12.4%	13.5%	19.5%	11.2%	10.5%	17.2%	17.9%	13.0%	15.4%	29.6%	23.0%

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

Sexually Harassed Survey Participants

Among UH students across all 10 campuses as well as on individual campuses, the dominant reason for not reporting sexual harassment to UH continued to be the perception that it was not “serious enough” to report (65.3% in 2023). Longitudinally, this reason was the most mentioned period over period since 2017. Additionally, there was consistency across the system, with about 2 in 3 students on individual campuses also giving this response as well for not reporting an incident of sexual harassment. The second and third most frequently mentioned reasons was given by almost the same percentage of students: Did not think anything would be done (38.8%) and did not know if behavior violated UH policies (36.9%).

Table F8-1: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Sexual Harassment During the Current Academic Year – Reasons for Not Reporting by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=337	n=229	n=414	n=274	n=210	n=137	n=212	n=134
I did not think it was serious enough to report	65.3%	67.0%	68.4%	66.3%	67.4%	70.0%	70.0%	69.5%
I did not think anything would be done	38.8%	41.4%*	32.5%	34.4%	38.1%	43.8%*	32.6%	35.9%
Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct	36.9%	36.7%	31.1%	-	39.7%	40.1%	33.9%	-
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult	30.7%	40.6%*	30.6%	26.1%	29.9%	36.0%*	30.8%	25.0%
I feared negative social consequences	29.7%	36.8%*	25.4%	27.6%	26.9%	34.9%	25.7%	33.4%
I feared it would not be kept confidential	26.3%	32.5%*	21.3%	23.3%	21.2%	32.3%*	20.1%	26.3%
Did not know where to go or who to tell	25.0%	25.0%	27.2%	28.5%	28.3%	26.0%	28.0%	28.1%
I did not want the person to get into trouble	21.2%	31.4%*	23.7%	21.0%	19.6%	30.6%*	22.4%	19.6%
I did not think anyone would believe me	17.4%	16.5%	12.5%	14.9%	17.0%*	18.0%*	8.8%	12.9%
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	13.8%	13.9%	11.2%	9.3%	14.2%	14.9%	10.8%	8.3%
I heard the programs and services were not helpful	6.5%	8.1%	4.2%	-	6.7%	11.2%*	5.3%	-
Incident did not occur while attending school	6.1%	3.6%	3.2%	3.4%	6.3%*	3.7%	4.4%	1.6%
I had a past negative experience with a campus program	5.3%	5.0%	4.0%	4.9%	5.3%	5.3%	2.2%	5.8%
I thought services were limited bec. of COVID-19	3.2%	7.0%	-	-	2.1%	10.1%*	-	-
I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19	1.4%	3.8%	-	-	0.8%	4.6%*	-	-
Other	7.6%	8.1%	10.1%	11.8%	5.1%	7.7%	6.9%	10.7%*

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

Drilling down on why students on individual campus did not report sexual harassment, it was found that significantly more Mānoa students mentioned concern with not being believed (12.9% in 2017 to 17.0% in 2023). Besides seriousness, UH Hilo students feared socially-related reasons which increased from 2017 to 2023, including embarrassment (37.6% to 52.2%); negative social consequences (22.7% to 44.7%), and lack of confidentiality (24.2% to 30.5%). Among UHCC students overall, the only significant change from 2017 to 2023 was an increase in confidentiality concerns which went from 19.8 percent to 36.8 percent.

Table F8-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Sexual Harassment During the Current Academic Year – Reasons for Not Reporting by Campus and Year

	UH Hilo				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=27	n=23	n=37	n=19	n=88	n=64	n=151	n=116
I did not think it was serious enough to report	67.3%	56.2%	70.4%	64.0%	60.9%	66.4%	66.1%	63.0%
I did not think anything would be done	42.6%	41.1%	35.7%	45.5%	39.9%	36.1%	31.9%	31.1%
Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct	26.7%	30.6%	32.5%	-	34.4%	30.1%	27.9%	-
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult	52.2%*	43.9%	27.6%	37.6%	24.8%	47.7%*	31.5%	26.1%
I feared negative social consequences	44.7%*	34.4%	26.8%	22.7%	30.3%	41.0%*	23.6%	20.8%
I feared it would not be kept confidential	30.5%*	22.1%	10.6%	24.2%	36.8%*	36.5%*	24.8%	19.8%
Did not know where to go or who to tell	19.3%	19.3%	11.5%	13.0%	20.7%	24.2%	30.4%	31.3%
I did not want the person to get into trouble	28.1%	19.5%	25.5%	25.5%	24.4%	40.3%*	25.6%	22.4%
I did not think anyone would believe me	18.8%	11.8%	13.9%	26.8%	19.0%	12.3%	17.2%	15.1%
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	9.6%	16.9%	11.9%	13.5%	16.1%	11.8%	11.8%	9.8%
I heard the programs and services were not helpful	15.3%	9.2%	-	-	4.3%	1.6%	4.0%	-
Incident did not occur while attending school	-	6.8%	-	4.2%	8.2%	2.7%	2.5%	5.5%
I had a past negative experience with a campus program	8.9%	-	4.7%	8.5%	4.9%	3.3%	6.3%	3.2%
I thought services were limited bec. of COVID-19	2.0%	5.7%	-	-	5.6%	1.4%	-	-
I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19	-	1.8%	-	-	3.5%	3.1%	-	-
Other	12.0%	14.1%	13.1%	9.2%	11.9%	7.6%	11.9%	13.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. UH West O'ahu is not shown due to small sample size.

Table F8-3: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Sexual Harassment During the Current Academic Year – Reasons for Not Reporting by Campus and Year

	Honolulu				Kapi'olani			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=23	NA	n=15	NA	n=22	n=17	n=49	n=30
I did not think it was serious enough to report	64.1%		40.6%		81.2%	59.3%	71.0%	55.3%
I did not think anything would be done	45.4%		45.7%		47.1%	23.4%	40.1%	47.1%
Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct	45.5%		30.2%		43.0%	23.3%	29.3%	-
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult	18.0%		34.7%		29.5%	62.4%*	28.7%	34.8%
I feared negative social consequences	46.0%		30.3%		29.2%	37.8%	27.3%	17.5%
I feared it would not be kept confidential	53.9%		30.1%		32.9%	24.6%	20.3%	25.8%
Did not know where to go or who to tell	18.0%		30.1%		15.2%	30.8%	30.1%	23.6%
I did not want the person to get into trouble	45.0%		30.3%		18.1%	22.8%	29.4%	18.5%
I did not think anyone would believe me	26.0%		24.7%		20.1%	-	10.2%	11.2%
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	8.0%		13.0%		18.3%	7.1%	16.7%	13.3%
I heard the programs and services were not helpful	-		-		10.6%	-	-	-
Incident did not occur while attending school	16.2%		10.5%		4.1%	-	-	7.9%
I had a past negative experience with a campus program	10.5%		5.4%		4.9%	6.7%	10.5%	-
I thought services were limited because. of COVID-19	-		-		19.1%	-	-	-
I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19	-		-		9.5%	-	-	-
Other	12.7%		30.9%		-	9.0%	9.7%	11.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Some campuses are not shown due to small sample sizes.

Stalked Survey Participants

In 2023, the majority of UH students who reported being stalked and not reporting incidents to campus resources cited “not serious enough” (56.3%) as the main reason for not taking action. Period to period since 2017, reasons for not reporting did not change significantly overall.

However, significantly more Mānoa survey participants who experienced stalking indicated that they did not know where to go or who to tell, which rose from 21.7 percent in 2017 to 35.2 percent in 2023. UH Hilo also saw two areas of longitudinal change: 1) embarrassment was cited by 10.7 percent of students not reporting in 2017 and 33.4 percent in 2023; and 2) not knowing if a policy violation occurred by 12.3 percent in 2019 (when this reason was added) and 31.9 percent in 2023.

Table F9-1: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Stalking During the Current Academic Year – Reasons for Not Reporting by System, Campus, and Year								
	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=237	n=201	n=310	n=309	n=148	n=100	n=162	n=120
I did not think it was serious enough to report	56.3%	57.3%	56.2%	52.0%	57.8%	64.9%*	51.9%	55.6%
Did not know where to go or who to tell	30.8%	29.7%	23.5%	25.1%	35.2%*	33.3%*	23.0%	21.7%
Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct	29.1%	30.9%	23.6%	-	30.6%	35.2%	25.0%	-
I did not think anything would be done	29.1%	33.9%	25.8%	26.5%	31.1%	42.0%*	27.5%	25.4%
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult	22.5%	26.0%	23.7%	22.8%	17.2%	25.7%	21.2%	16.1%
I did not think anyone would believe me	18.7%	16.2%	13.3%	14.4%	13.0%	17.0%	11.3%	9.0%
I feared negative social consequences	18.4%	22.4%	20.5%	19.6%	14.8%	20.8%	20.8%	23.7%*
I did not want the person to get into	16.5%	14.6%	12.7%	13.8%	13.7%	13.5%	10.2%	14.8%
I feared it would not be kept confidential	15.0%	16.3%	14.4%	16.8%	11.4%	19.1%	14.8%	17.4%
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	14.8%	21.6%	15.6%	16.1%	12.3%	14.2%	16.4%	17.5%
I heard the programs and services were not helpful	6.4%	5.0%	4.9%	-	8.6%	9.6%	4.3%	-
Incident did not occur while attending school	4.9%	8.6%*	2.8%	4.5%	2.8%	5.2%	2.1%	3.2%
I had a past negative experience with a campus program	3.5%	6.7%	3.7%	3.0%	3.7%	8.2%*	2.7%	1.1%
I thought services were limited bec. of COVID-19	2.2%	2.5%	-	-	0.5%	4.5%	-	-
I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19	-	1.5%	-	-	-	3.1%	-	-
Other	9.3%	10.5%	9.1%	19.8%*	5.3%	10.2%	10.5%	19.7%*

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

Among UHCC students overall, “not serious enough” was mentioned by 1 in 2 (50%) as the reason for non-reporting in 2023, statistically comparable to 2017. Other reasons were fragmented with nine other reasons mentioned by about 1 in 4 students from UHCC. The only other campus with a large enough sample to report was Honolulu Community College and 2023 patterns proved similar to UHCC overall.

Table F9-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Stalking During the Current Academic Year – Reasons for Not Reporting by Campus and Year												
	UH Hilo				UH Community Colleges				Honolulu			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=20	n=22	n=29	n=27	n=64	n=60	n=110	n=153	n=19	NA	NA	NA
I did not think it was serious enough to report	65.2%	66.4%	56.5%	47.2%	50.0%	40.0%	60.7%*	50.5%	32.5%			
Did not know where to go or who to tell	22.9%	18.8%	8.2%	15.2%	23.1%	31.0%	28.1%	29.0%	24.7%			
Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct	31.9%*	22.9%	12.3%	-	26.6%	29.8%	22.8%	-	26.5%			
I did not think anything would be done	28.1%	21.8%	21.7%	32.6%	24.9%	28.7%	23.4%	25.9%	-			
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult	33.4%*	23.6%	27.2%*	10.7%	27.9%	20.8%	25.1%	29.2%	9.2%			
I did not think anyone would believe me	27.2%*	7.1%	11.1%	23.3%*	26.6%	15.1%	15.9%	16.0%	9.2%			
I feared negative social consequences	19.6%	22.6%	14.1%	12.4%	23.4%	23.6%	19.7%	17.4%	-			
I did not want the person to get into	15.8%	12.7%	9.3%	8.6%	20.4%	12.0%	15.6%	13.2%	9.2%			
I feared it would not be kept confidential	10.2%	11.8%	5.7%	14.3%	24.0%	14.2%	13.1%	15.5%	-			
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	7.3%	21.4%	11.1%	7.7%	24.5%	28.2%	15.2%	16.9%	27.4%			
I heard the programs and services were not helpful	2.5%	2.0%	-	-	3.2%	-	7.5%	-	-			
Incident did not occur while attending school	4.3%	8.2%	2.6%	7.0%	10.4%	11.3%	4.1%	5.1%	-			
I had a past negative experience with a campus program	10.1%	-	1.5%	7.5%	1.4%	5.6%	6.0%	3.6%	-			
I thought services were limited because of COVID-19	2.7%	2.0%	-	-	6.1%	-	-	-	-			
I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Other	17.0%	14.6%	14.7%	22.1%	17.3%	7.5%	6.5%	19.8%*	24.5%			

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Other campuses are not shown due to small sample sizes.

Survey Participants Experiencing Dating and Domestic Violence

As in other areas, the majority of UH students who experienced DDV said they did not think the incident was serious enough to report (51.8%, comparable to 2017). However, other 2023 results, as compared with 2017, showed more students reporting not knowing where to go, thinking nothing would be done, not being believed, hearing programs were not helpful, and referencing a past negative experience. This pattern of 2017-2019 significant changes was also found among students at UH Mānoa, the largest of 10 campuses. In contrast, UH West O‘ahu students in 2023 indicated concern about the perpetrator getting into trouble (37%), an increase from 8 percent in 2017.

Among UHCC students overall, two reasons were more frequently cited in 2023: 1) not knowing where to go or who to tell (from 21.2% in 2017 to 34.6% in 2023), and 2) not knowing if behavior violated UH policy (from 9.1 percent in 2019 to 17.9 percent in 2023). Students on other community college campuses expressed similar issues as UHCC overall and there were no significant longitudinal changes.

Table F10-1: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Reasons for Not Reporting by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**
	n=308	n=359	n=454	n=461	n=156	n=132	n=193	n=150
I did not think it was serious enough to report	51.8%	54.8%*	47.1%	52.6%	59.9%*	68.5%*	45.8%	62.2%*
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	35.3%	38.8%	34.5%	35.8%	33.4%	35.3%	29.0%	31.3%
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult	28.3%	31.4%	25.5%	26.8%	28.2%	25.1%	20.6%	20.4%
Did not know where to go or who to tell	27.3%*	22.9%*	16.8%	18.0%	24.4%*	28.0%*	13.6%	14.3%
I did not want the person to get into trouble	27.1%	24.6%	24.6%	23.0%	29.4%	27.7%	24.0%	24.1%
I did not think anything would be done	19.2%*	20.8%*	13.4%	13.2%	23.0%*	27.8%*	11.9%	13.6%
Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct	15.4%	12.6%	10.4%	-	15.2%	22.8%*	11.3%	-
I feared negative social consequences	13.5%	14.0%	14.3%	15.6%	14.7%	13.7%	14.7%	16.4%
I feared it would not be kept confidential	12.6%	14.0%	12.3%	11.6%	14.7%	9.7%	13.0%	11.3%
I did not think anyone would believe me	11.5%*	6.3%	6.8%	6.0%	13.0%*	7.9%	6.2%	4.4%
Incident did not occur while attending school	10.0%	9.0%	8.1%	9.6%	6.3%	5.1%	7.3%	6.3%
I heard the programs and services were not helpful	3.8%*	0.9%	2.1%	-	5.8%*	1.3%	3.0%	-
I had a past negative experience with a campus program	3.7%*	1.9%	2.8%*	0.4%	3.4%	2.2%	2.8%	0.6%
I thought services were limited bec. of COVID-19	3.1%	4.2%	-	-	0.7%	4.2%	-	-
I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19	1.4%	2.0%	-	-	1.5%	0.9%	-	-
Other	9.4%	9.9%	15.5%*	16.8%*	11.5%	9.2%	18.5%*	18.0%*

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
 *Shows a statistically significant difference by year. **Note: DDV Federal definition changed since 2019.

Table F10-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Reasons for Not Reporting by Campus and Year

	UH Hilo				UH West O'ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**
	n=20	n=30	n=31	n=29	n=20	n=27	n=33	n=25	n=111	n=170	n=197	n=257
I did not think it was serious enough to report	52.9%	45.8%	50.7%	43.0%	44.2%	34.7%	42.0%	53.1%	41.5%	48.9%	48.7%	48.1%
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	21.6%	33.8%	37.0%	34.2%	49.6%	60.1%	45.0%	35.8%	37.9%	39.1%	37.6%	38.6%
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult	19.0%	30.1%	28.7%	30.5%	29.8%	34.2%	37.2%	31.0%	29.7%	36.0%	27.7%	29.6%
Did not know where to go or who to tell	17.9%	16.7%	6.5%	11.6%	18.2%	18.5%	24.5%	14.1%	34.6%*	20.8%	20.3%	21.2%
I did not want the person to get into trouble	26.2%	26.3%	21.5%	16.5%	37.0%*	13.0%	25.2%	8.0%	22.3%	23.9%	25.5%	24.6%
I did not think anything would be done	24.1%	10.3%	13.0%	12.4%	6.6%	19.3%	14.2%	10.8%	15.2%	17.4%	14.7%	13.2%
Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct	17.5%	15.8%	12.0%	-	-	7.7%	11.7%	-	17.9%*	5.0%	9.1%	-
I feared negative social consequences	20.5%	18.9%	11.0%	9.0%	13.3%	15.3%	12.1%	13.4%	10.5%	13.2%	14.8%	16.0%
I feared it would not be kept confidential	7.7%	11.6%	12.4%	6.0%	5.9%	10.1%	22.5%	7.5%	11.8%	18.4%*	9.8%	12.8%
I did not think anyone would believe me	9.7%	6.6%	1.6%	12.4%*	9.9%	-	15.4%	4.8%	10.1%	6.0%	6.7%	6.4%
Incident did not occur while attending school	-	7.2%	13.4%	6.6%	25.0%	13.1%	7.3%	16.6%	14.1%	11.7%	8.2%	11.2%
I heard the programs and services were not helpful	6.5%	5.3%	1.7%	-	6.6%	-	-	-	-	-	1.5%	-
I had a past negative experience with a campus program	9.9%	1.9%	4.1%	-	8.8%	-	-	3.5%	2.2%	1.9%	3.1%	-
I thought services were limited bec. of COVID-19	-	1.5%	-	-	6.6%	2.7%	-	-	6.3%	4.9%	-	-
I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19	-	-	-	-	-	2.7%	-	-	1.8%	3.2%	-	-
Other	7.2%	9.0%	14.1%	24.0%*	-	9.7%	22.8%	8.8%	8.6%	10.5%	11.5%	16.1%

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. **Note: DDV Federal definition changed since 2019.

Table F10-3: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence During the Current Academic Year – Reasons for Not Reporting by Campus and Year

	Honolulu				Kapi'olani				Leeward			
	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**	2023	2021	2019	2017**
	n=16	n=16	n=15	n=28	n=30	n=41	n=50	n=68	n=25	n=43	n=53	n=62
I did not think it was serious enough to report	30.8%	19.5%	29.5%	66.3%*	47.5%	51.3%	44.0%	43.0%	43.7%	62.0%	53.5%	49.2%
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	42.4%	41.0%	40.5%	29.1%	32.7%	49.7%	37.4%	34.3%	37.6%	30.2%	41.1%	43.3%
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult	45.9%	41.7%	15.5%	26.4%	30.2%	44.1%	36.4%	31.3%	24.8%	32.1%	31.9%	28.4%
Did not know where to go or who to tell	45.9%	15.9%	10.2%	18.4%	38.0%	26.6%	32.4%	23.9%	37.3%	17.4%	19.3%	16.9%
I did not want the person to get into trouble	30.8%	-	14.0%	27.8%	12.3%	39.3%*	31.3%	34.3%*	16.3%	24.5%	25.6%	15.9%
I did not think anything would be done	36.0%	26.8%	13.8%	11.3%	4.1%	19.4%	13.0%	17.9%*	25.4%	19.0%	18.9%	10.2%
Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct	30.8%	-	-	-	16.0%	8.8%	8.5%	-	30.9%*	5.6%	12.8%	-
I feared negative social consequences	15.0%	10.8%	-	17.4%	6.2%	19.2%	11.1%	14.6%	7.1%	6.0%	17.6%	11.9%
I feared it would not be kept confidential	-	10.8%	14.6%	24.8%	19.8%	33.9%*	13.3%	5.1%	7.1%	17.8%	11.0%	6.7%
I did not think anyone would believe me	15.0%	-	-	7.4%	6.8%	5.3%	4.9%	4.1%	9.5%	8.8%	10.6%	3.6%
Incident did not occur while attending school	31.1%	10.8%	21.0%	11.3%	10.0%	9.6%	6.8%	8.5%	8.3%	18.6%	9.6%	13.2%
I heard the programs and services were not helpful	-	-	4.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3%	-
I had a past negative experience with a campus program	15.0%	-	-	-	-	5.5%	6.5%	-	-	2.3%	2.6%	-
I thought services were limited because of COVID-19	-	11.2%	-	-	17.6%	-	-	-	-	5.2%	-	-
I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19	-	11.2%	-	-	6.8%	3.1%	-	-	-	3.0%	-	-
Other	-	28.4%	-	18.3%	2.9%	2.8%	15.4%	20.5%*	17.0%	12.5%	9.1%	13.8%

Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Some UHCC campuses are not shown due to small sample sizes.

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. **Note: DDV Federal definition changed since 2019.

Survey Participants Experiencing Non-consensual Sexual Contact

UH students participating in the survey and who experienced non-consensual sexual contact but who did not report incidents largely indicated not knowing if it was serious enough as the main reason for non-reporting. This was mentioned by almost 2 in 3 in this sub-group in 2023 (63.6%), up from 45.1 percent in 2021. Almost three times as many UH Mānoa students mentioned fear of negative social consequences, which grew from 9.9 percent in 2021 to 26.7 percent in 2023. All other campuses had insufficient sample sizes to report data on reasons for not reporting. UHCC students gave similar reasons as Mānoa though longitudinal tracking showed no significant differences.

Table F11: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Non-consensual Sexual Contact During the Current Academic Year – Reasons for Not Reporting by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES		UH Mānoa		UH Community Colleges	
	2023	2021	2023	2021	2023	2021
	n=115	n=54	n=72	n=31	n=32	n=15
I did not think it was serious enough to report	63.6%*	45.1%	66.9%	50.1%	55.7%	25.0%
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult	30.0%	41.8%	26.9%	47.0%*	31.7%	31.1%
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	28.0%	32.1%	28.2%	27.2%	32.5%	40.1%
I did not want the person to get into	25.8%	19.0%	26.9%	16.7%	22.3%	24.5%
I did not think anything would be done	25.8%	22.3%	32.0%	23.6%	10.4%	8.1%
I feared negative social consequences	24.3%	12.3%	26.7%*	9.9%	24.9%	-
Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct	20.9%	17.2%	23.2%	21.8%	15.6%	8.1%
Did not know where to go or who to tell	19.0%	25.1%	21.0%	29.3%	15.0%	14.2%
I feared it would not be kept confidential	17.5%	10.4%	19.1%	11.2%	11.1%	-
I did not think anyone would believe me	11.7%	19.0%	13.7%	22.9%	6.7%	8.1%
Incident did not occur while attending school	7.4%	5.3%	4.9%	4.3%	14.5%	7.8%
I heard the programs and services were not helpful	6.5%	2.8%	8.9%	1.7%	3.3%	-
I had a past negative experience with a campus program	2.7%	3.1%	0.9%	-	-	7.5%
I thought services were limited because of COVID-19	1.7%	3.5%	1.0%	6.1%	3.8%	-
I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19	-	1.0%	-	1.8%	-	-
Other	11.5%	20.9%	13.8%	18.9%	9.0%	22.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Question added in 2021.

Perceived Usefulness of UH Resources (Among Students Experiencing Gender Violence in Current Academic Year)

Among students who experienced any of the four types of gender violence or sexual harassment behaviors included in this study, and who made contact with UH resources, a follow up question probed perceptions of usefulness. Because some students rated multiple incidences of gender violence, the data shown is per 100 student contacts with the program. A majority or plurality of students overall and those experiencing specific gender violence rated their contact with the UH program as extremely or very useful. In 2023 overall, just under a majority of 45 percent of students found contact extremely/very useful, compared with 35.5 percent who rated it as a little/not at all useful. Among DDV survivors, a majority of 58.9 percent rated UH contact as extremely/very useful in contrast with 17.7 percent rating not/only a little useful. Among students who had been stalked or sexually harassed, a plurality of 46.7 percent and 42.9 percent respectively found contact extremely or very useful.

Longitudinal tracking since 2017 showed usefulness ratings varying by the type of gender violence experienced. Usefulness ratings among stalked students improved +4.2 percentage points from 2017 to 2023; held virtually constant for DDV survivors and slipped -14 percentage points for the sexually harassed who made contact. The sample of NSC survivors who made contact did not meet the study’s minimum to report on usefulness perceptions.

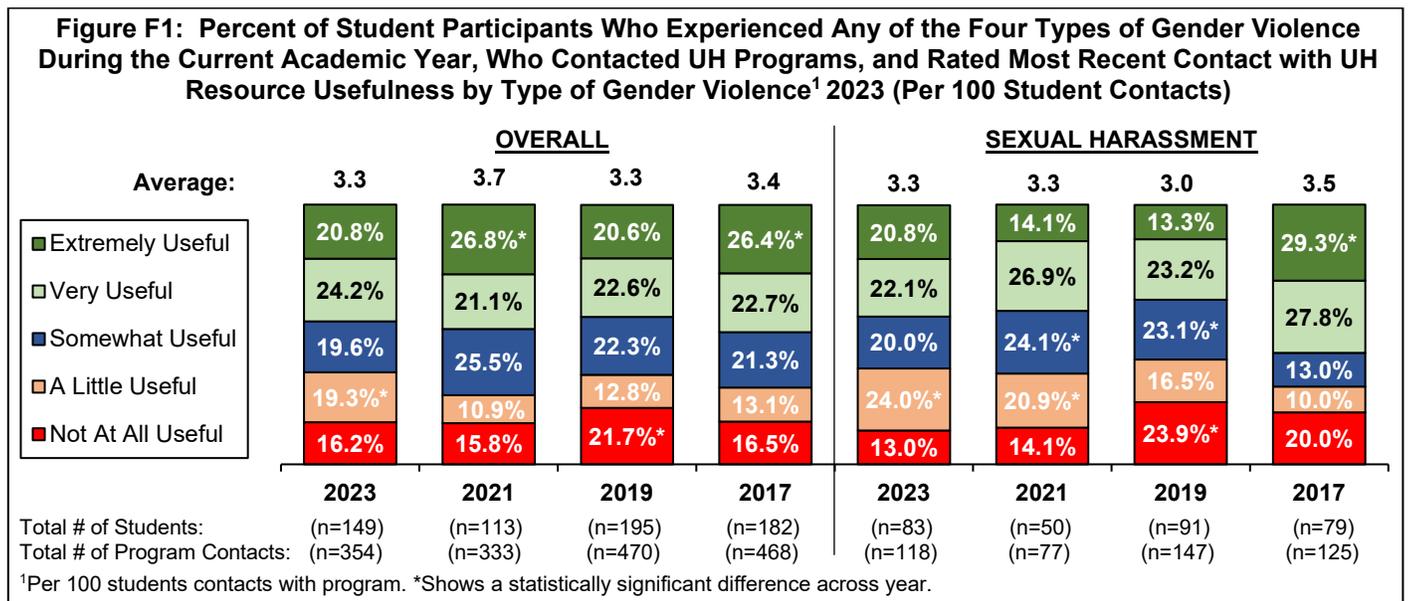
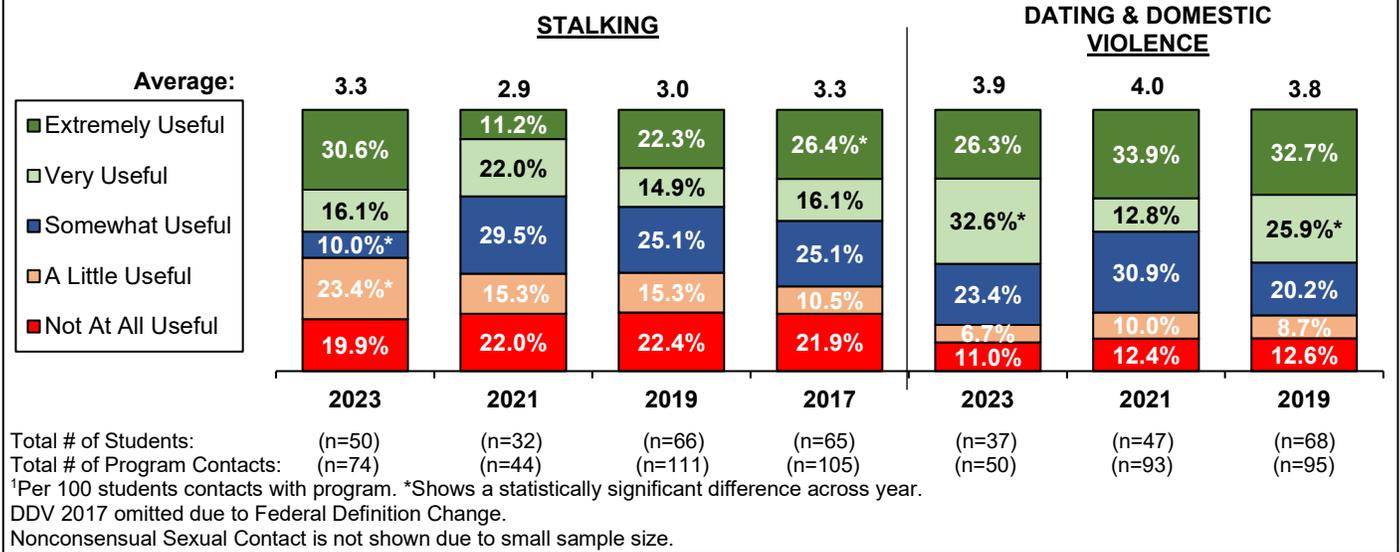


Figure F2: Percent of Student Participants Who Experienced Any of the Four Types of Gender Violence During the Current Academic Year, Who Contacted UH Programs, and Rated Most Recent Contact with UH Resource Usefulness by Type of Gender Violence¹ 2023 (Per 100 Student Contacts)



Perceptions of UH Processes

In addition to analyzing perceived usefulness of UH services among students who contacted them post gender violence incident, the study queried students about their perceptions of the reporting process. The study measured perceptions of UH processes among Students overall and a sub-group of students who actually contacted and interacted with UH resources. Both groups were asked perceptions of seven statements. Six focused on how campus officials would treat students in the reporting process. The seventh asked about the likelihood of retaliation if students reported it. For all attributes, students rated their perceived likelihood that the expectations would be met on a 5-point scale with 1 being not at all likely and 5 being extremely likely.

Perceptions of the reporting process by students who experienced gender violence is reported in sections covering Sexual Harassment, Stalking, DDV, and NSC under the subject of Student Disclosure. The data that follows shows perceptions of all students. Following this analysis is a comparative rating of the reporting process by students who experienced gender violence and whether or not they contacted a UH resource.

Perceived Reporting Perceptions: All Students

It is important to understand perceptions of the reporting process among all students because campus-wide attitudes could impact proclivity to report or not report if gender violence is experienced. In 2023, across all six perceptions of how campus officials interact with reporting students, survey participants viewed officials as very or extremely likely to: 1) treat them respectfully (mean of 3.9 on a 5-point likelihood scale); 2) protect their privacy (4.0); 3) protect their safety (3.9); 4) be competent to advise on options (3.9); 5) conduct a fair investigation (3.7); and 6) take action against the offender (3.6).

All of these reporting ratings significantly increased between 2017 and 2023, suggesting higher confidence in the campus officials and processes. Increases in average ratings ranged from a high of 0.2 percentage points for privacy protection and competence to advise to 0.1 points for others.

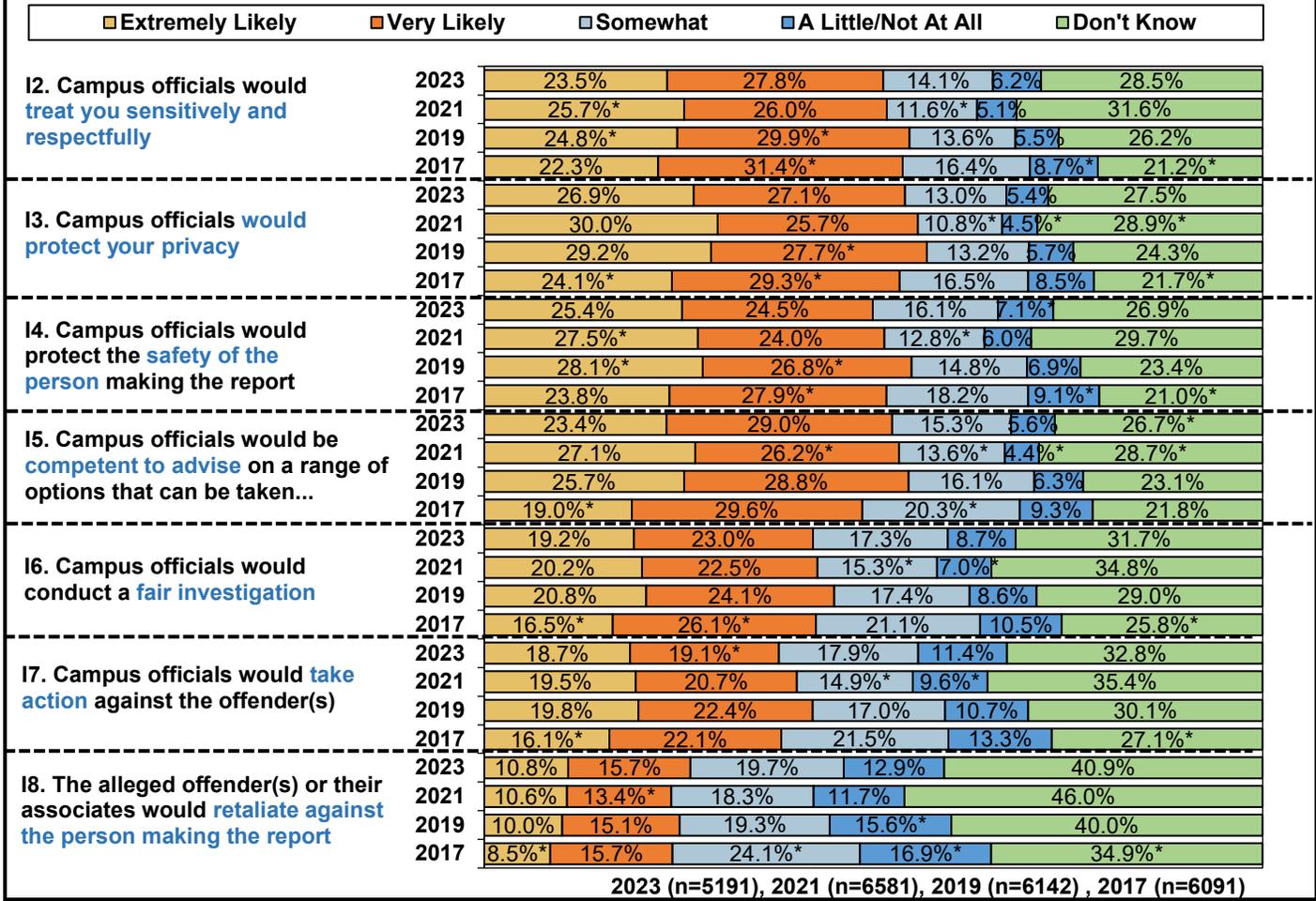
A seventh attribute in this bank of questions related not to campus officials but rather student perceptions of the likelihood of retaliation against the person making the report. Students overall perceived a slightly higher likelihood of retaliation with average ratings rising from 3.1 in 2017 to 3.3 in 2023.

Table H1. Student Perceptions of Reporting Process (All Students)				
How likely is it that campus officials would... [1 = Not at All Likely; 5 = Extremely Likely]	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=5191	n=6581	n=6142	n=6091
I2. Campus officials would treat you sensitively and respectfully	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8*
I3. Campus officials would protect your privacy?	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8*
I4. Campus officials would protect the safety of the person making the report	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8*
I5. Campus officials would be competent to advise on a range of options that can be taken	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7*
I6. Campus officials would conduct a fair investigation	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6*
I7. Campus officials would take action against the offender(s)	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5*
I8. The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1*

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

The graph below shows details of ratings for 2023 compared with prior periods. With one exception, a majority or plurality of all students perceived that campus officials were extremely likely/very likely to treat them sensitively and responsibly, as shown in specific ratings include: Treating them respectfully (51.3%); protecting their privacy (54%); protecting their safety (49.9%); competencing to advise them on a range of options (52.4%) and conducting a fair investigation (42.2%). In terms of campus officials taking action against the offender, a plurality of 44.2 percent felt it unlikely vs. 37.8 percent felt it likely. In terms of retaliation likelihood, a majority of all students (53.8%) perceived it unlikely that the alleged offender or associates would retaliate against the person making the report.

Figure F4: Percent of Student Participants' Ratings of UH Reporting Processes Based on Perceptions by System and Year



*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

It is also important to point out that negative perceptions stood very low – in most instances less than 1 in 10. Rather, ratings were impacted by the longitudinal trend among students overall and on the Mānoa campus especially to choose “Don’t Know” as their response. In 2023, Don’t Know responses ranged from 26.7 percent to 40.9 percent. Among significant numbers of students and across almost all attributes, the “Don’t Know” response was lower vis a vis 2023 in 2017 the first year of tracking and ranged from 21 to 34.9 percent. Not surprisingly, the largest campus, Mānoa, had higher “Don’t Know” increases than smaller campuses like Hilo. Across UHCC campuses, more students chose “Don’t Know” responses on four attributes from 2017 to 2023.

As shown in the next tables, it is also noteworthy that perceptions have improved overall across all 10 campuses as negative perceptions decreased significantly in many areas from 2017 to 2023. For example, tracking showed fewer students felt it unlikely that campus officials would treat students respectfully; protect student safety; conduct a fair investigation; and take action against the alleged offender.

**Table H2-1: Percent of Student Participants' Ratings of UH Reporting Processes
Based on Perceptions by System, Campus, and Year**

	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=5191	n=6581	n=6142	n=6091	n=2381	n=2426	n=2436	n=2140
I2. Campus officials would <i>treat you sensitively and respectfully</i>								
Extremely/Very (Net)	51.3%	51.6%	54.6%*	53.7%*	48.5%	50.0%	50.7%	50.8%
Extremely	23.5%	25.7%*	24.8%*	22.3%	17.4%	21.2%*	20.2%*	17.3%
Very	27.8%	26.0%	29.9%*	31.4%*	31.0%	28.8%	30.5%	33.5%*
Somewhat	14.1%	11.6%*	13.6%	16.4%	17.6%*	15.3%	17.4%	20.9%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	6.2%*	5.1%	5.5%	8.7%*	6.7%	6.3%	7.0%	9.8%*
A little	3.3%	3.0%	3.1%	5.5%*	4.6%	4.5%	4.7%	6.8%*
Not at all	2.8%*	2.1%	2.4%	3.2%*	2.1%	1.8%	2.3%	3.0%*
Don't Know	28.5%	31.6%	26.2%	21.2%*	27.2%	28.5%	24.9%	18.4%*
I3. Campus officials would <i>protect your privacy</i>								
Extremely/Very (Net)	54.0%	55.7%*	56.9%*	53.4%	52.5%	55.0%*	53.4%	50.7%
Extremely	26.9%	30.0%	29.2%	24.1%*	21.3%	24.9%	24.7%	18.8%*
Very	27.1%	25.7%	27.7%*	29.3%*	31.2%	30.1%	28.7%	31.9%*
Somewhat	13.0%	10.8%*	13.2%	16.5%	15.2%	13.9%	16.3%*	20.4%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	5.4%	4.5%*	5.7%	8.5%	5.9%	5.0%	6.9%*	9.6%*
A little	3.2%	2.7%	3.4%*	5.2%*	4.2%	3.1%	4.8%*	6.4%*
Not at all	2.3%	1.8%	2.3%	3.2%*	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%	3.2%*
Don't Know	27.5%	28.9%	24.3%	21.7%*	26.3%	26.1%	23.4%	19.2%*
I4. Campus officials would <i>protect the safety of the person making the report</i>								
Extremely/Very (Net)	49.9%	51.4%	54.9%*	51.7%	45.2%*	48.5%	50.8%	48.4%
Extremely	25.4%	27.5%*	28.1%*	23.8%	18.5%	21.6%*	23.4%*	18.1%
Very	24.5%	24.0%	26.8%*	27.9%*	26.7%	26.9%	27.5%	30.3%*
Somewhat	16.1%	12.8%*	14.8%	18.2%	19.6%*	16.9%	18.9%	22.4%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	7.1%*	6.0%	6.9%	9.1%*	9.3%*	7.5%	8.4%	10.9%*
A little	4.3%	3.6%	4.1%	5.6%*	6.0%	4.9%	5.3%	7.3%*
Not at all	2.9%	2.4%	2.8%	3.6%*	3.3%	2.6%	3.0%	3.6%
Don't Know	26.9%	29.7%	23.4%	21.0%*	25.8%	27.0%	21.9%	18.3%*
I5. Campus officials would be <i>competent to advise on a range of options that can be taken</i>								
Extremely/Very (Net)	52.4%	53.3%	54.5%	48.6%*	49.2%	50.3%	50.4%	43.9%*
Extremely	23.4%	27.1%	25.7%	19.0%*	17.7%	20.4%	20.7%	13.9%*
Very	29.0%	26.2%*	28.8%	29.6%	31.5%	29.9%	29.7%	30.0%
Somewhat	15.3%	13.6%*	16.1%	20.3%	18.3%	17.8%	19.1%	24.7%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	5.6%	4.4%*	6.3%	9.3%	7.3%	5.6%*	8.4%	11.5%
A little	3.5%	3.0%	4.1%*	6.1%*	5.2%	4.0%	6.0%*	7.7%*
Not at all	2.1%	1.4%*	2.2%	3.2%	2.1%	1.6%	2.4%*	3.7%*
Don't Know	26.7%*	28.7%*	23.1%	21.8%	25.2%*	26.3%*	22.2%	20.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

**Table H2-1: Percent of Student Participants' Ratings of UH Reporting Processes
Based on Perceptions by System, Campus, and Year**

Con't	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=5191	n=6581	n=6142	n=6091	n=2381	n=2426	n=2436	n=2140
I6. Campus officials would conduct a fair investigation								
Extremely/Very (Net)	42.3%	42.8%	45.0%*	42.6%	36.6%	36.8%	38.4%	36.2%
Extremely	19.2%	20.2%	20.8%	16.5%*	13.3%	14.0%	14.7%	10.8%*
Very	23.0%	22.5%	24.1%	26.1%*	23.3%	22.8%	23.7%	25.4%*
Somewhat	17.3%	15.3%*	17.4%	21.1%	21.3%	20.9%	21.0%	26.3%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	8.7%*	7.0%	8.6%*	10.5%*	11.5%	9.8%	12.1%*	13.9%*
A little	5.8%*	4.5%	5.1%	6.4%*	7.9%	6.7%	7.9%	9.4%*
Not at all	2.9%	2.5%	3.5%*	4.1%*	3.6%	3.2%	4.3%*	4.5%*
Don't Know	31.7%	34.8%	29.0%	25.8%*	30.7%	32.5%	28.4%	23.6%*
I7. Campus officials would take action against the offender(s)								
Extremely/Very (Net)	37.9%	40.2%*	42.2%*	38.2%	30.4%	33.1%*	34.2%*	30.1%
Extremely	18.7%	19.5%	19.8*	16.1%*	11.8%	13.5%	13.3%	9.7%*
Very	19.1%	20.7%	22.4%*	22.1%*	18.6%	19.6%	20.9%	20.4%
Somewhat	17.9%	14.9%*	17.0%	21.5%	22.1%*	19.3%	21.0%	27.1%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	11.4%*	9.6%	10.7%	13.3%*	15.9%	14.5%	15.9%	18.4%*
A little	7.3%	6.4%	6.6%	8.1%*	10.6%	9.9%	10.5%	11.7%*
Not at all	4.2%	3.2%*	4.1%	5.2%	5.3%	4.6%	5.3%	6.7%*
Don't Know	32.8%	35.4%	30.1%	27.1%*	31.6%	33.1%	29.0%	24.4%*
I8. The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report								
Extremely/Very (Net)	26.5%*	24.0%	25.1%	24.2%	24.7%	24.5%	25.0%	24.6%
Extremely	10.8%	10.6%	10.0%	8.5%*	8.5%	9.3%*	8.6%	7.2%
Very	15.7%	13.4%*	15.1%	15.7%	16.3%	15.3%	16.4%	17.4%*
Somewhat	19.7%	18.3%	19.3%	24.1%*	23.6%	21.8%	22.3%	27.2%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	12.9%	11.7%	15.6%*	16.9%*	14.2%	13.1%	16.5%*	18.0%*
A little	7.4%	6.4%	8.1%*	10.0%*	9.3%	8.6%	9.8%	11.6%*
Not at all	5.5%	5.3%	7.5%*	6.9%*	4.9%	4.5%	6.7%*	6.4%*
Don't Know	40.9%	46.0%	40.0%	34.9%*	37.5%	40.6%	36.1%	30.2%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

**Table H2-2: Percent of Student Participants' Ratings of UH Reporting Processes
Based on Perceptions by Campus and Year**

	UH Hilo				UH West O'ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=352	n=447	n=470	n=437	n=326	n=420	n=409	n=341	n=2130	n=3289	n=2827	n=3173
I2. Campus officials would treat you sensitively and respectfully												
Extremely/Very (Net)	53.0%*	57.5%*	58.3%*	54.0%*	58.4%*	56.4%*	60.8%*	59.1%*	53.0%*	51.5%*	56.6%*	55.1%*
Extremely	25.3%	25.2%	26.0%	22.2%	33.4%	30.5%	31.1%	31.3%	28.4%*	28.4%*	27.6%*	24.8%
Very	27.8%	32.2%	32.3%	31.8%	25.0%	25.9%	29.7%	27.8%	24.6%	23.1%	28.9%*	30.3%*
Somewhat	15.6%*	11.4%	16.1%*	16.7%*	8.3%	8.6%	11.5%	13.9%*	10.8%	9.3%	10.2%	13.5%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	6.8%*	5.6%*	3.0%*	8.3%*	5.6%*	2.7%*	3.8%*	6.4%*	5.5%*	4.5%*	4.9%*	8.3%*
A little	2.7%	3.0%	1.7%	4.9%*	2.1%	1.3%	1.7%	3.0%	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%	5.0%*
Not at all	4.1%*	2.5%	1.3%	3.4%*	3.5%	1.3%	2.1%	3.4%	3.3%	2.4%	2.7%	3.3%
Don't Know	24.6%	25.6%*	22.7%	21.0%	27.8%*	32.3%*	23.9%	20.5%	30.7%	34.7%	28.3%	23.1%*
I3. Campus officials would protect your privacy												
Extremely/Very (Net)	55.6%*	59.1%*	57.0%*	54.7%*	59.1%*	56.8%*	60.9%*	56.1%*	54.7%*	55.6%*	59.2%*	54.7%*
Extremely	28.1%*	29.7%*	26.8%	22.7%	34.5%	33.3%	38.3%	32.6%	32.0%*	33.4%*	32.1%*	26.9%
Very	27.5%	29.4%	30.3%	32.0%	24.6%	23.5%	22.6%	23.5%	22.7%	22.2%	27.2%*	27.7%*
Somewhat	15.0%	11.8%	16.4%*	16.9%*	10.9%	6.9%	13.9%*	13.7%*	10.4%	8.9%	9.8%	14.1%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	5.5%*	5.3%*	5.1%*	8.6%*	3.4%*	2.6%*	4.7%*	7.3%*	5.2%*	4.3%*	4.8%*	7.8%*
A little	2.4%	3.8%	3.4%	4.5%*	1.9%	1.4%	1.7%	4.6%*	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	4.7%*
Not at all	3.1%	1.5%	1.7%	4.1%*	1.5%	1.2%	3.0%	2.7%	2.8%	1.9%	2.5%	3.2%*
Don't Know	23.9%	23.8%	21.4%	19.8%	26.7%	33.7%*	20.5%	23.0%	29.7%	31.1%	26.1%	23.4%*
I4. Campus officials would protect the safety of the person making the report												
Extremely/Very (Net)	53.7%*	54.4%*	55.7%*	53.1%*	56.7%*	55.5%*	64.1%*	58.6%*	53.5%*	52.7%*	56.9%*	53.0%*
Extremely	27.6%	27.6%	26.1%	23.2%	34.8%	30.4%	34.2%	32.7%	31.4%*	31.5%*	31.5%*	26.8%
Very	26.1%	26.7%	29.7%	29.9%	21.9%	25.1%	29.9%*	25.9%	22.0%	21.2%	25.4%*	26.2%*
Somewhat	15.2%	14.6%	18.9%*	18.3%	12.9%	9.0%	12.4%	14.4%*	12.7%*	10.1%	11.0%	15.8%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	8.5%*	6.0%*	4.5%*	8.4%*	3.6%*	3.8%*	4.1%*	6.9%*	4.9%*	5.1%*	6.4%*	8.2%*
A little	4.9%*	3.0%	2.1%	4.1%*	2.0%	2.1%	2.8%	3.6%	2.5%	2.9%	3.6%	4.8%*
Not at all	3.7%	3.1%	2.5%	4.4%	1.6%	1.7%	1.3%	3.3%	2.4%	2.2%	2.9%	3.5%*
Don't Know	22.6%	25.0%*	20.8%	20.1%	26.8%*	31.8%*	19.3%	20.2%	28.9%	32.1%	25.7%	23.0%*
I5. Campus officials would be competent to advise on a range of options that can be taken												
Extremely/Very (Net)	55.9%*	56.0%*	58.5%*	50.7%*	56.1%*	57.5%*	60.9%*	54.0%*	54.9%*	54.7%*	56.5%*	50.8%*
Extremely	25.9%*	27.1%*	23.1%*	16.3%	30.7%	31.4%	33.0%*	25.3%	28.3%*	31.6%*	29.3%*	22.1%
Very	30.0%	28.9%	35.3%*	34.4%*	25.4%	26.1%	28.0%	28.7%	26.5%*	23.0%	27.2%*	28.8%*
Somewhat	15.3%	15.8%	16.5%	20.7%*	13.6%	8.6%	14.3%*	16.5%*	12.1%	10.7%	13.7%*	17.6%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	6.2%*	4.6%*	5.7%*	8.9%*	2.0%*	2.0%*	3.6%*	6.6%*	4.1%*	3.8%*	5.0%*	8.3%*
A little	4.0%	3.0%	3.7%	5.9%*	0.9%	1.5%	1.8%	4.4%*	1.9%	2.5%	2.8%	5.2%*
Not at all	2.2%	1.6%	2.0%	3.1%	1.2%	0.5%	1.7%	2.1%*	2.2%	1.3%	2.2%*	3.0%*
Don't Know	22.6%	23.6%	19.3%	19.7%	28.2%*	31.9%*	21.2%	22.9%	28.9%*	30.8%*	24.8%	23.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table H2-2: Percent of Student Participants' Ratings of UH Reporting Processes Based on Perceptions by Campus and Year

Con't	UH Hilo				UH West O'ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023 n=352	2021 n=447	2019 n=470	2017 n=437	2023 n=326	2021 n=420	2019 n=409	2017 n=341	2023 n=2130	2021 n=3289	2019 n=2827	2017 n=3173
16. Campus officials would conduct a fair investigation												
Extremely/Very (Net)	44.2%	45.7%	47.8%*	41.2%	50.7%	49.4%	53.2%	50.4%	47.1%	46.0%	49.0%*	46.2%
Extremely	20.1%*	19.7%*	18.0%	15.1%	27.8%	25.4%	28.7%	24.8%	24.5%*	24.3%*	25.5%*	19.7%
Very	24.1%	25.9%	29.8%*	26.1%	23.0%	24.0%	24.5%	25.6%	22.6%	21.7%	23.5%	26.6%*
Somewhat	16.9%	17.6%	19.9%	22.5%*	13.7%	9.8%	16.1%*	16.6%*	13.5%	11.6%	14.1%*	17.9%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	11.3%*	7.8%	6.5%	10.8%*	3.3%	3.1%	6.5%*	7.2%*	5.9%	5.4%	6.2%	8.5%*
A little	7.8%*	5.1%	3.9%	6.9%*	2.0%	2.0%	4.0%	4.9%*	3.6%	3.2%	3.2%	4.5%*
Not at all	3.5%	2.8%	2.7%	4.0%	1.3%	1.1%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	3.0%	4.0%*
Don't Know	27.6%	28.9%	25.8%	25.4%	32.2%*	37.6%*	24.2%	25.8%	33.6%*	37.0%*	30.7%*	27.3%
17. Campus officials would take action against the offender(s)												
Extremely/Very (Net)	36.7%	40.0%	43.7%*	37.6%	47.9%	46.3%	52.1%*	44.3%	45.1%	44.7%	47.4%*	43.0%
Extremely	17.4%	18.4%*	17.2%	14.0%	25.6%	23.0%	25.9%	21.8%	25.9%*	23.6%*	24.9%*	20.1%
Very	19.3%	21.6%	26.5%*	23.6%	22.3%	23.3%	26.1%	22.4%	19.2%	21.0%	22.5%*	23.0%*
Somewhat	17.1%	18.6%	20.5%	22.7%*	15.9%*	10.1%	13.9%	18.9%*	13.6%	11.6%	13.5%	17.8%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	16.0%*	9.3%	8.8%	12.8%*	6.5%	4.6%	7.6%	8.3%*	6.3%	6.6%	7.0%	10.4%*
A little	10.2%*	5.5%	5.2%	7.4%	3.2%	3.0%	4.3%	5.3%	3.6%	4.3%	3.8%	6.0%*
Not at all	5.7%	3.8%	3.6%	5.4%	3.3%	1.6%	3.3%	3.0%	2.7%	2.3%	3.2%	4.4%*
Don't Know	30.3%	32.1%*	26.9%	26.9%	29.7%	38.9%*	26.5%	28.5%	35.0%*	37.1%*	32.1%*	28.8%
18. The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report												
Extremely/Very (Net)	29.4%*	24.1%	24.6%	22.5%	27.5%*	19.8%	28.8%*	22.1%	28.0%*	24.2%	24.8%	24.3%
Extremely	11.0%*	10.7%*	8.1%	7.2%	11.1%	9.9%	12.8%	10.1%	13.4%*	11.8%*	11.1%	9.3%
Very	18.4%*	13.4%	16.5%	15.3%	16.3%*	9.9%	16.0%*	12.0%	14.5%	12.4%	13.7%	15.0%*
Somewhat	18.9%	18.7%	22.7%	24.9%*	16.1%	15.2%	18.1%	19.6%	15.9%	15.9%	16.3%	22.3%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	13.2%	17.4%*	13.7%	18.2%*	15.8%	12.5%	15.0%	18.6%*	10.9%	9.8%	15.1%*	15.8%*
A little	6.7%	10.1%*	7.8%	11.3%*	7.4%	5.5%	7.5%	12.0%*	5.4%	4.4%	6.7%*	8.4%*
Not at all	6.5%	7.3%	5.9%	7.0%	8.4%	7.1%	7.5%	6.6%	5.5%	5.4%	8.4%*	7.4%*
Don't Know	38.5%	39.8%*	39.0%	34.4%	40.6%	52.5%*	38.1%	39.7%	45.2%*	50.1%*	43.9%*	37.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Generally, student perceptions from the community college system tracked the UH overall. A majority of UHCC students agreed that it was very likely campus officials would treat them as expected, with ratings holding steady vis a vis 2017 with two exceptions. Since 2017, more UHCC students rated campus officials higher on likelihood of being able to competently advise them on options, going from 50.8 percent in 2017 to 54.9 percent in 2023. At the same time, more UHCC student feared retaliation with perceived likelihood of retaliation increasing from 24.3 percent in 2017 to 24.3 percent in 2023.

Overall, UHCC specific campus findings trended in similar directions, with 2023 perceptions consistent with the 2017 benchmark year. On most attributes, a majority of students on the specific community college campus felt it very likely that campus officials would treat them sensitively and responsibly. And as with UH students overall, significant increases in “Don’t Know” responses across almost all attributes constrained improved ratings. A few findings were noteworthy:

- 1) Significantly, more Kaua'i community college students perceived that officials would take action against alleged offenders, with likelihood increasing from 46.2 percent in 2017 to 61.4 percent in 2023.

- 2) At both Leeward and Maui campus, fewer students felt it unlikely that officials would protect their privacy with negative perceptions on privacy decreasing from 2017 to 2023 as follows: At Maui from 8.3 percent unlikely to 1.8 percent, and at Leeward from 8.0 to 5.5 percent.
- 3) Students at two campuses had higher levels of concern about retaliation: Kaua'i students rating this likely grew from 28.0 percent in 2017 to 34.5 percent in 2023, and Leeward students from 24.7 percent in 2017 to 31.6 percent likely in 2023.

Table H2-3: Percent of UHCC Student Participants' Ratings of UH Reporting Processes Based on Perceptions by UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai'i				Honolulu				Kapi'olani				Kaua'i			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=205	n=334	n=304	n=317	n=435	n=418	n=367	n=433	n=542	n=822	n=714	n=836	n=97	n=180	n=171	n=149
12. Campus officials would treat you sensitively and respectfully																
Extremely/Very (Net)	48.4%	50.9%	60.3%*	54.9%	51.0%	50.3%	55.0%	56.2%	51.3%	52.4%	52.6%	53.2%	65.3%	63.7%	64.5%	54.2%
Extremely	25.7%	23.8%	31.9%*	25.9%	26.1%	30.0%	28.1%	24.5%	25.7%*	28.4%*	22.6%	20.2%	41.2%*	42.7%*	28.5%	26.6%
Very	22.7%	27.2%	28.4%	29.0%	24.9%	20.3%	26.9%	31.8%*	25.6%	24.0%	30.0%*	33.1%*	24.0%	20.9%	36.1%*	27.6%
Somewhat	10.1%	7.2%	9.4%	13.4%*	7.9%	10.4%	11.0%	12.6%	12.7%	11.7%	13.4%	16.1%*	8.9%	5.7%	7.6%	12.5%
A little/Not at all (Net)	6.9%	6.2%	4.3%	10.6%*	9.0%	5.6%	6.1%	9.3%	4.7%	4.9%	6.8%	7.6%	7.0%	2.4%	3.8%	6.9%
A little	2.7%	2.2%	2.8%	7.3%*	3.3%	2.9%	2.0%	5.5%	1.8%	2.8%	3.8%	4.2%*	-	0.6%	0.7%	4.3%
Not at all	4.2%	4.1%	1.5%	3.3%	5.6%	2.7%	4.2%	3.8%	2.8%	2.1%	3.0%	3.4%	7.0%*	1.8%	3.1%	2.7%
Don't Know	34.5%*	35.7%*	26.0%	21.1%	32.1%*	33.7%*	28.0%	21.8%	31.3%*	31.0%*	27.2%	23.1%	18.9%	28.2%	24.1%	26.4%
13. Campus officials would protect your privacy																
Extremely/Very (Net)	50.7%	52.7%	60.7%*	55.1%	53.2%	57.2%	58.1%	54.1%	52.8%	59.1%*	55.3%	50.5%	65.3%	66.5%	63.9%	64.4%
Extremely	33.1%	30.1%	38.8%*	30.6%	31.6%	32.8%*	31.8%*	23.8%	29.4%*	32.6%*	26.2%	23.6%	47.2%*	48.3%*	26.3%	35.3%
Very	17.7%	22.7%	21.9%	24.5%	21.7%	24.5%	26.3%	30.3%	23.4%	26.5%	29.1%*	26.9%	18.0%	18.1%	37.6%*	29.1%
Somewhat	10.3%	8.8%	9.2%	13.8%	8.5%	8.9%	11.0%	16.2%*	14.4%*	9.1%	12.9%	16.4%*	7.3%	7.5%	9.5%	9.6%
A little/Not at all (Net)	7.0%	5.1%	4.3%	10.0%*	7.4%	6.3%	5.7%	7.0%	4.0%	4.9%	5.6%	8.8%*	5.9%	2.2%	4.4%	6.7%
A little	0.9%	2.5%	2.8%	5.2%*	3.4%	4.1%	3.6%	4.3%	2.0%	3.0%	2.4%	5.6%*	3.3%	0.7%	1.4%	2.8%
Not at all	6.1%*	2.6%	1.5%	4.7%*	4.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.7%	2.0%	2.0%	3.2%	3.1%	2.6%	1.5%	3.1%	3.9%
Don't Know	31.9%*	33.3%*	25.8%	21.1%	30.8%	27.6%	25.2%	22.7%	28.8%	26.9%	26.2%	24.4%	21.5%	23.8%	22.1%	19.3%
14. Campus officials would protect the safety of the person making the report																
Extremely/Very (Net)	48.4%	52.7%	62.2%*	51.8%	56.4%	55.2%	55.2%	53.8%	50.1%	54.0%*	49.7%	47.5%	61.1%	61.3%	63.6%	64.1%
Extremely	28.7%	28.4%	36.6%*	30.1%	34.0%	29.2%	34.2%*	25.5%	26.8%	32.5%*	25.0%	22.1%	47.4%*	46.2%*	29.8%	34.2%
Very	19.6%	24.3%	25.6%	21.6%	22.5%	25.9%	20.9%	28.2%	23.4%	21.5%	24.7%	25.4%	13.7%	15.1%	33.8%*	29.9%*
Somewhat	9.0%	6.4%	10.5%	13.3%*	14.1%	8.7%	12.5%	17.8%*	15.7%	11.6%	16.0%*	17.7%*	11.9%	10.8%	7.2%	13.9%
A little/Not at all (Net)	8.5%*	5.1%	3.5%	11.8%*	3.5%	8.3%*	6.7%	7.2%	5.2%	5.4%	8.6%*	10.0%*	5.1%	2.3%	6.1%	4.7%
A little	4.7%	2.8%	2.0%	7.8%*	0.8%	5.6%*	3.4%*	3.3%	3.2%	3.5%	5.3%	6.4%*	1.5%	-	4.4%	1.2%
Not at all	3.9%	2.3%	1.5%	4.0%	2.7%	2.7%	3.3%	3.9%	2.0%	1.9%	3.3%	3.7%	3.6%	2.3%	1.7%	3.6%
Don't Know	34.1%*	35.7%*	23.8%	23.1%	25.9%	27.8%	25.6%	21.3%	29.0%	29.0%	25.7%	24.8%	21.9%	25.6%	23.2%	17.2%
15. Campus officials would be competent to advise on a range of options that can be taken																
Extremely/Very (Net)	52.4%	52.6%	60.0%*	49.5%	57.6%	54.4%	55.3%	52.9%	52.5%	56.9%*	51.7%	46.8%	66.7%	65.1%	65.6%	56.3%
Extremely	28.2%	27.1%	34.3%*	23.0%	28.6%	28.6%*	30.6%*	20.1%	25.3%*	33.8%*	24.1%*	17.0%	40.3%*	45.1%*	27.9%	25.2%
Very	24.2%	25.6%	25.7%	26.5%	29.0%	25.8%	24.7%	32.7%	27.2%	23.1%	27.6%	29.7%*	26.4%	20.0%	37.8%*	31.0%
Somewhat	8.4%	9.3%	9.9%	17.1%*	10.0%	10.3%	14.4%	18.1%*	13.7%	12.6%	18.7%*	20.9%*	10.1%	9.2%	6.0%	17.2%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	5.7%	4.3%	4.9%	9.6%*	4.3%	5.7%	4.9%	7.5%	4.8%	3.4%	7.2%*	9.7%*	3.6%	1.6%	4.7%	6.1%
A little	2.3%	2.8%	4.0%	5.3%	0.8%	4.0%*	2.7%	5.1%*	2.9%	2.2%	4.2%	6.0%*	0.9%	0.6%	3.0%	1.6%
Not at all	3.3%	1.5%	1.0%	4.3%*	3.4%	1.7%	2.2%	2.4%	2.0%	1.2%	3.0%*	3.7%*	2.6%	1.0%	1.7%	4.5%
Don't Know	33.5%*	33.8%*	25.2%	23.7%	28.1%	29.7%	25.3%	21.6%	29.0%*	27.2%	22.4%	22.7%	19.6%	24.1%	23.6%	20.5%
16. Campus officials would conduct a fair investigation																
Extremely/Very (Net)	42.7%	46.6%	56.3%*	48.6%	49.4%	48.1%	51.6%	47.9%	43.1%	45.6%	42.4%	42.2%	61.3%	56.6%	52.0%	52.1%
Extremely	21.8%	23.2%	28.7%	22.0%	25.5%	23.7%	29.0%*	17.7%	21.5%*	24.5%*	20.0%	16.1%	44.9%*	36.3%*	21.0%	26.3%
Very	20.9%	23.4%	27.6%	26.7%	23.9%	24.3%	22.6%	30.2%	21.5%	21.1%	22.4%	26.1%	16.4%	20.3%	30.9%*	25.9%
Somewhat	9.8%	10.2%	10.3%	14.1%	12.0%	11.6%	12.5%	22.6%*	17.5%	13.7%	20.0%*	20.1%*	10.6%	9.3%	14.7%	16.3%
A little/Not at all (Net)	9.1%	5.7%	6.2%	12.3%*	5.7%	6.6%	6.0%	6.9%	5.6%	6.3%	7.2%	10.7%*	2.7%	0.6%	4.5%*	4.5%
A little	5.3%	2.5%	4.4%	6.8%*	2.8%	3.9%	2.6%	3.6%	4.4%	4.4%	3.7%	6.1%	-	-	1.4%	0.9%
Not at all	3.8%	3.2%	1.8%	5.5%*	2.8%	2.7%	3.5%	3.3%	1.3%	1.9%	3.5%*	4.6%*	2.7%	0.6%	3.1%	3.6%
Don't Know	38.3%*	37.5%*	27.1%	24.9%	33.0%*	33.7%*	29.9%	22.6%	33.9%*	34.4%*	30.3%	27.1%	25.4%	33.6%	28.9%	27.1%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table H2-3: Percent of UHCC Student Participants' Ratings of UH Reporting Processes Based on Perceptions by UHCC Campus and Year

Con't	Hawai'i				Honolulu				Kapi'olani				Kaua'i			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=205	n=334	n=304	n=317	n=435	n=418	n=367	n=433	n=542	n=822	n=714	n=836	n=97	n=180	n=171	n=149
I7. Campus officials would take action against the offender(s)																
Extremely/Very (Net)	39.6%	47.0%	52.0%*	45.4%	42.8%	49.7%	47.5%	44.4%	43.5%	42.1%	42.1%	40.3%	61.4%*	61.2%*	47.2%	46.2%
Extremely	22.0%	20.7%	27.1%	20.6%	29.6%*	25.3%	23.7%	19.3%	23.0%*	22.0%	20.3%	17.3%	40.9%*	41.1%*	20.3%	19.5%
Very	17.5%	26.2%*	24.9%	24.8%	13.2%	24.4%*	23.8%*	25.1%*	20.5%	20.1%	21.8%	23.0%	20.5%	20.1%	27.0%	26.7%
Somewhat	12.9%	9.6%	12.6%	16.1%*	15.3%	10.4%	12.8%	19.8%*	16.0%	14.0%	17.6%	19.2%*	9.0%	6.8%	13.5%	18.0%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	9.9%	4.8%	6.6%	12.4%*	6.1%	5.6%	7.1%	10.2%	6.6%	9.6%	8.8%	13.3%*	2.6%	4.9%	5.1%	8.0%
A little	5.6%	2.4%	3.8%	7.2%*	3.3%	4.8%	3.4%	6.3%	3.7%	6.6%	5.1%	8.3%*	-	3.8%	2.1%	3.5%
Not at all	4.3%	2.4%	2.8%	5.2%	2.8%	0.7%	3.7%*	3.9%*	2.9%	3.1%	3.7%	5.0%	2.6%	1.1%	3.1%	4.5%
Don't Know	37.7%*	38.7%*	28.8%	26.2%	35.7%*	34.3%	32.5%	25.6%	33.9%*	34.3%*	31.6%	27.2%	26.9%	27.1%	34.1%	27.7%
I8. The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report																
Extremely/Very (Net)	26.5%	28.1%	24.6%	25.6%	26.8%	28.9%	29.7%	27.4%	28.8%	23.0%	24.5%	24.4%	34.5%*	21.4%	24.0%	28.0%
Extremely	11.7%	13.5%	11.8%	11.8%	14.6%	11.6%	14.3%	11.1%	13.8%*	11.0%	10.1%	9.4%	19.2%*	11.2%	10.1%	8.5%
Very	14.8%	14.6%	12.8%	13.8%	12.2%	17.2%	15.4%	16.3%	15.0%	12.0%	14.4%	15.0%	15.3%	10.2%	13.9%	19.5%*
Somewhat	15.4%	14.2%	17.0%	22.7%*	21.0%	13.4%	14.8%	26.7%*	16.2%	19.7%	21.0%	22.5%*	12.5%	13.8%	10.0%	16.9%
A little/Not at all (Net)	12.4%	9.2%	14.3%	16.4%*	8.0%	12.7%	14.7%*	14.1%	12.3%	10.7%	15.8%*	17.5%*	12.9%	7.9%	15.6%	15.7%
A little	4.5%	4.7%	5.9%	10.4%*	2.9%	4.7%	6.9%*	6.2%	7.9%	5.3%	8.5%*	9.6%*	2.8%	1.3%	4.8%	5.9%
Not at all	7.9%	4.5%	8.4%	6.0%	5.1%	7.9%	7.7%	7.9%	4.4%	5.4%	7.3%	7.9%*	10.1%	6.6%	10.8%	9.8%
Don't Know	45.8%*	48.5%*	44.1%	35.3%	44.2%*	45.0%*	40.8%*	31.8%	42.8%*	46.7%*	38.7%	35.6%	40.1%	56.9%*	50.5%	39.4%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table H2-4: Percent of UHCC Student Participants' Ratings of UH Reporting Processes Based on Perceptions by UHCC Campus and Year

Con't	Leeward				Maui				Windward			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=483	n=880	n=724	n=802	n=234	n=341	n=325	n=350	n=135	n=313	n=223	n=285
I2. Campus officials would treat you sensitively and respectfully												
Extremely/Very (Net)	52.4%	48.0%	52.6%	51.8%	57.1%	51.0%	61.5%*	57.8%	59.1%	54.7%	66.6%*	65.1%*
Extremely	30.0%*	25.1%	25.2%	23.1%	30.2%	30.2%	33.2%	30.2%	32.9%	30.6%	36.5%	34.3%
Very	22.5%	22.9%	27.4%	28.7%*	26.9%	20.7%	28.2%*	27.6%	26.1%	24.1%	30.2%	30.8%
Somewhat	13.4%	9.2%	10.0%	13.3%*	12.3%	7.2%	7.6%	14.8%*	3.0%	8.5%*	6.3%	7.0%
A little/Not at all (Net)	4.8%	3.7%	3.6%	9.7%*	1.1%	3.5%	4.2%*	7.3%*	5.0%	4.7%	4.2%	4.2%
A little	2.3%	1.7%	1.3%	6.0%*	1.1%	1.2%	1.7%	4.7%*	2.4%	2.4%	1.8%	2.3%
Not at all	2.5%	2.0%	2.3%	3.6%	-	2.3%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.4%	2.4%	1.9%
Don't Know	29.3%	39.0%*	33.8%*	25.2%	29.5%*	38.3%*	26.7%	20.0%	32.9%	32.1%	22.8%	23.8%
I3. Campus officials would protect your privacy												
Extremely/Very (Net)	54.9%	50.8%	58.3%*	53.1%	57.7%	53.1%	63.5%*	57.8%	60.1%	57.4%	64.7%	62.9%
Extremely	31.3%	30.7%	30.9%	26.0%	32.6%	33.6%	37.6%	30.8%	33.4%	39.0%	42.3%*	31.2%
Very	23.6%	20.1%	27.5%*	27.1%*	25.1%	19.6%	26.0%	27.0%*	26.7%	18.4%	22.4%	31.7%*
Somewhat	10.1%	9.3%	8.8%	14.1%*	10.6%	7.3%	6.9%	14.5%*	3.6%	9.9%*	6.6%	6.3%
A little/Not at all (Net)	5.5%	2.9%	4.1%	8.0%*	1.9%	4.1%	4.1%	8.3%*	4.5%	4.6%	5.2%	3.7%
A little	2.9%	1.5%	1.8%	4.5%*	1.1%	2.1%	2.5%	5.8%*	2.4%	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%
Not at all	2.7%	1.4%	2.2%	3.5%*	0.8%	2.1%	1.6%	2.5%	2.1%	2.5%	3.4%	1.9%
Don't Know	29.5%	36.9%*	28.8%	24.8%	29.9%*	35.4%*	25.5%	19.4%	31.8%	28.1%	23.5%	27.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table H2-4: Percent of UHCC Student Participants' Ratings of UH Reporting Processes Based on Perceptions by UHCC Campus and Year

Con't	Leeward				Maui				Windward			
	2023 n=483	2021 n=880	2019 n=724	2017 n=802	2023 n=234	2021 n=341	2019 n=325	2017 n=350	2023 n=135	2021 n=313	2019 n=223	2017 n=285
14. Campus officials would protect the safety of the person making the report												
Extremely/Very (Net)	52.1%	48.8%	55.5%*	52.9%	56.3%	51.0%	63.8%*	55.5%	59.5%	53.4%	65.1%*	60.9%
Extremely	30.3%	28.4%	29.6%	25.8%	32.8%	32.7%	35.9%	30.6%	36.9%	33.7%	42.3%	33.0%
Very	21.9%	20.3%	25.9%*	27.1%*	23.5%	18.4%	27.9%*	24.9%	22.6%	19.7%	22.7%	27.9%
Somewhat	11.7%	11.0%	9.4%	15.3%*	13.5%*	9.4%	7.5%	17.8%*	3.9%	9.3%	6.2%	9.5%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	6.3%	3.7%	6.0%	8.0%*	0.8%	3.7%*	4.3%*	6.6%*	5.0%	7.6%	8.0%	5.2%
A little	3.4%	2.0%	2.9%	4.0%	0.8%	2.1%	2.2%	4.1%*	2.9%	3.4%	4.0%	3.8%
Not at all	2.9%	1.7%	3.0%	4.0%*	-	1.6%	2.1%	2.6%	2.1%	4.2%	4.0%	1.4%
Don't Know	29.9%	36.6%*	29.1%*	23.8%	29.4%*	35.9%*	24.4%	20.0%	31.6%*	29.6%	20.7%	24.4%
15. Campus officials would be competent to advise on a range of options that can be taken												
Extremely/Very (Net)	51.0%	50.6%	53.6%	49.4%	57.5%	54.8%	61.0%	53.7%	60.5%	56.6%	64.7%	58.9%
Extremely	26.6%	28.4%	27.2%	23.7%	30.3%	30.2%	33.9%*	25.1%	34.2%	37.3%	38.5%	28.5%
Very	24.4%	22.1%	26.4%	25.6%	27.2%	24.6%	27.1%	28.6%	26.3%	19.3%	26.2%	30.4%*
Somewhat	16.1%	11.5%	12.8%	17.2%*	12.5%	8.1%	12.5%	15.7%*	4.9%	9.6%	12.7%*	11.5%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	4.0%	3.4%	4.2%	8.2%*	0.4%	3.8%*	3.1%*	9.5%*	5.0%	3.9%	3.6%	3.7%
A little	2.4%	2.1%	2.1%	5.6%*	-	2.2%	1.5%	6.5%*	2.3%	3.2%	0.6%	2.3%
Not at all	1.5%	1.3%	2.2%	2.6%	0.4%	1.6%	1.6%	2.9%*	2.7%	0.7%	3.0%	1.4%
Don't Know	29.0%	34.5%*	29.3%	25.2%	29.6%*	33.3%*	23.3%	21.2%	29.7%*	30.0%*	19.0%	25.9%
16. Campus officials would conduct a fair investigation												
Extremely/Very (Net)	45.6%	41.8%	46.0%	44.2%	51.8%	45.0%	51.9%	48.4%	49.5%	50.7%	59.2%	52.8%
Extremely	22.1%	21.6%	24.7%*	19.3%	28.3%	25.2%	29.7%*	20.9%	24.6%	25.6%	32.9%	26.5%
Very	23.5%	20.2%	21.3%	24.9%	23.5%	19.8%	22.2%	27.5%*	24.9%	25.0%	26.3%	26.3%
Somewhat	15.6%	12.3%	12.7%	18.6%*	11.8%	9.8%	11.4%	16.0%*	5.4%	8.5%	11.0%	10.3%
A little/Not at all (Net)	7.0%	4.7%	5.9%	8.4%*	2.4%	3.8%	5.2%	7.6%*	6.9%	7.1%	6.4%	4.2%
A little	3.9%	3.1%	2.7%	3.8%	2.0%	1.7%	3.0%	4.5%	4.9%	3.2%	3.6%	2.3%
Not at all	3.1%	1.6%	3.2%	4.6%*	0.4%	2.1%	2.3%	3.0%*	2.1%	3.9%	2.7%	1.9%
Don't Know	31.8%	41.1%*	35.5%*	28.8%	34.0%	41.5%*	31.4%	28.0%	38.2%*	33.8%	23.5%	32.8%
17. Campus officials would take action against the offender(s)												
Extremely/Very (Net)	45.7%	40.8%	46.9%*	41.3%	46.7%	42.1%	53.9%*	43.2%	49.7%	46.6%	49.5%	49.5%
Extremely	24.5%	20.7%	25.6%*	20.3%	24.7%	25.4%	31.3%*	21.5%	27.2%	25.1%	30.3%	26.3%
Very	21.3%	20.1%	21.3%	21.0%	22.0%	16.7%	22.6%	21.7%	22.5%	21.5%	19.2%	23.2%
Somewhat	11.6%	12.8%	11.2%	18.4%*	15.1%	11.0%	11.6%	16.7%	7.1%	9.5%	13.0%	12.3%
A little/Not at all (Net)	7.5%	6.0%	6.2%	9.7%*	3.1%	3.3%	5.0%	8.6%*	5.1%	8.1%	8.6%	5.4%
A little	4.6%	3.9%	3.0%	4.9%	3.1%	1.0%	3.2%	5.6%*	1.8%	4.3%	4.6%	2.6%
Not at all	2.9%	2.1%	3.2%	4.8%*	-	2.3%	1.9%	3.0%	3.3%	3.9%	4.0%	2.8%
Don't Know	35.2%	40.4%*	35.6%	30.7%	35.0%	43.5%*	29.4%	31.4%	38.1%	35.8%	28.9%	32.8%
18. The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report												
Extremely/Very (Net)	31.6%*	22.6%	22.6%	24.7%	22.0%	22.5%	26.5%	21.6%	23.9%	24.8%	22.8%	18.0%
Extremely	12.5%	10.6%	10.0%	9.9%	13.0%*	12.4%*	11.9%*	5.8%	10.8%	15.0%*	11.5%	6.8%
Very	19.1%*	12.0%	12.6%	14.8%	9.0%	10.1%	14.7%	15.8%*	13.1%	9.8%	11.3%	11.3%
Somewhat	14.1%	16.3%	13.8%	19.5%*	16.4%	13.0%	15.2%	26.0%*	8.0%	14.2%	17.0%*	20.8%*
A little/Not at all (Net)	10.3%	8.9%	14.2%*	14.7%*	10.8%	7.4%	15.2%*	13.6%*	14.0%	10.8%	17.3%	18.2%
A little	5.7%	4.2%	5.6%	7.3%*	5.9%	2.6%	6.4%*	8.4%*	4.8%	5.7%	6.9%	10.7%*
Not at all	4.6%	4.7%	8.6%*	7.4%	4.9%	4.8%	8.8%*	5.2%	9.1%	5.1%	10.4%	7.6%
Don't Know	44.0%	52.1%*	49.4%*	41.1%	50.9%*	57.1%*	43.2%	38.8%	54.1%	50.1%	42.8%	43.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Perception of Reporting Process: Students Experiencing Gender Violence Who Made Contact or Not with UH Programs

The above table showed perceptions of the reporting process only among a sub-group of participants who experienced each of the areas of gender violence shown in the current academic year. These subgroups were then further stratified by whether or not they made contact with or not with at least one UH program for assistance. On all reporting process perceptions, students who made contact and those who did not make contact with a UH resource held similar perceptions, with no statistically significant differences. This comparison suggests that students' perceptions and actual experience were aligned, and that expectations were met among those who did reach out to seek assistance from campus support services.

However, on the question of retaliation, DDV survivors who contacted UH were more likely to perceive that retaliation was likely by the perpetrator or an associate.

Table H3: Student Perceptions of UH Reporting Processes During the Current Academic Year

	Sexual Harassment		Stalking		Dating and Domestic Violence		Non-consensual Sexual Contact	
	Contacted At Least 1 Program	Did Not Contact Any	Contacted At Least 1 Program	Did Not Contact Any	Contacted At Least 1 Program	Did Not Contact Any	Contacted At Least 1 Program	Did Not Contact Any
	n=81	n=303	n=60	n=239	n=46	n=312	n=204	n=230
12. Campus officials would treat you sensitively and respectfully	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5
13. Campus officials would protect your privacy?	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5
14. Campus officials would protect the safety of the person making the report	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4
15. Campus officials would be competent to advise on a range of options that can be taken	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5
16. Campus officials would conduct a fair investigation	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
17. Campus officials would take action against the offender(s)	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7
18. The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.9*	3.3	3.5	3.5
How likely is it that campus officials would... [1 = Not at All Likely; 5 = Extremely Likely]								
*Shows a statistically significant difference by segment.								

Student Perceptions Of Sufficiency of Information for Decision-Making

In addition to perceptions of campus officials involved in the reporting process, the study asks students to rate their own sufficiency of information to make informed decisions. Beginning with the 2019 tracking study, six questions covered the following areas: getting help; making a report; making a decision about whether or not to report based on what happens in reporting; knowing about students' rights in making a report; determining if an incident is serious enough to report; and to differentiating between a notice and a report.

In 2023, a majority of students across the UH's 10 campuses overall felt that they had sufficient information on which to make decisions regarding how to handle a sexual harassment or gender violence incident. In 4 of 6 areas, more than half of students rated their knowledge as sufficient or somewhat sufficient in these specific knowledge areas: 1) to get help from UH resources (57.7%); 2) to make a report themselves or to refer someone else (56.1%); 3) to decide if the incident is serious enough to report (55.4%); and 4) to understand students' rights and make a decision about reporting or not (50.8%). In 2 of 6 areas, only a plurality felt their knowledge is sufficient for decision making to understand what happens when a student makes a report (46.9%) and to choose between providing a notice of incident vs. an official report (41.1%). Students' perceptions about sufficiency remained steady from 2019 to 2023 overall, except for knowledge of reporting, where 58.2 percent in 2019 was significantly higher than 56.1 percent in 2023.

Students at the four-year campuses held consistent opinions over the three-year tracking period. That said, significantly more UH Mānoa students perceived that their knowledge of making a report on sexual harassment was insufficient, with this answer increasing from 32.7 percent in 2019 to 35.8 percent in 2023. Mānoa students also selected "neither sufficient nor insufficient" for knowing how to get help (15% in 2019 to 17.7% in 2023). On knowing how to make a report, student survey participants on the Hilo campus who had no opinion, grew from 10.4 percent in 2019 to 15.0 percent in 2023.

Table H4-1: Percent of Student Participants and How Knowledgeable They Are of UH Policies and Processes by System, Campus, and Year						
	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa		
	2023 n=5180	2021 n=6589	2019 n=6311	2023 n=2392	2021 n=2440	2019 n=2497
C2b. Is your knowledge about UH resources sufficient to get help from them if you or someone else experienced sexual assault or sexual harassment?						
Sufficient (Net)	57.7%	58.9%	58.3%	51.7%	54.2%	56.4%*
Sufficient	27.5%	28.9%	28.5%	20.8%	21.9%	24.5%*
Somewhat sufficient	30.1%	30.0%	29.8%	30.9%	32.3%	31.9%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	16.7%*	17.3%*	15.2%	17.7%*	17.2%*	15.0%
Insufficient (Net)	25.6%*	23.8%	26.5%*	30.6%	28.6%	28.6%
Somewhat insufficient	14.9%	14.1%	14.7%	19.0%*	18.4%	16.5%
Insufficient	10.7%	9.6%	11.8%*	11.6%	10.2%	12.1%*
C2c. Is your knowledge sufficient to make a report of sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH or to refer someone to make a report?						
Sufficient (Net)	56.1%	57.5%	58.2%*	47.9%	49.6%	52.3%*
Sufficient	29.0%	29.7%	29.9%	21.3%	22.0%	23.2%
Somewhat sufficient	27.1%	27.8%	28.3%	26.7%	27.7%	29.1%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	15.6%*	16.1%*	14.0%	16.3%	16.5%	15.0%
Insufficient (Net)	28.3%*	26.4%	27.7%	35.8%*	33.9%	32.7%
Somewhat insufficient	15.0%	14.5%	15.2%	19.1%	19.4%	18.2%
Insufficient	13.3%*	11.9%	12.5%	16.6%*	14.5%	14.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table H4-1: Percent of Student Participants and How Knowledgeable They Are of UH Policies and Processes by System, Campus, and Year

Con't	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
C2d. Is your knowledge on what happens when a student reports an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment to UH sufficient to make a decision about reporting or not?						
Sufficient (Net)	46.9%	48.1%	48.1%	39.5%	40.9%	41.0%
Sufficient	24.1%	24.9%	24.5%	17.1%	18.2%	18.4%
Somewhat sufficient	22.8%	23.3%	23.6%	22.4%	22.7%	22.6%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	18.6%	19.1%	18.0%	17.7%	18.9%	16.8%
Insufficient (Net)	34.4%	32.7%	33.9%	42.8%	40.2%	42.1%
Somewhat insufficient	16.4%	16.1%	16.6%	20.8%	20.4%	21.0%
Insufficient	18.1%	16.7%	17.3%	22.0%	19.8%	21.2%
C2e. Is your knowledge about students' rights when an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment is reported to UH sufficient to decide about reporting or not?						
Sufficient (Net)	50.8%	51.3%	51.8%	43.8%	43.6%	44.3%
Sufficient	26.1%	26.7%	26.1%	18.3%	19.7%	19.7%
Somewhat sufficient	24.8%	24.6%	25.7%	25.5%	23.9%	24.6%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	17.8%	19.6%*	17.8%	17.6%	19.2%*	16.9%
Insufficient (Net)	31.3%*	29.1%	30.4%	38.6%	37.2%	38.8%
Somewhat insufficient	15.8%	15.1%	15.6%	19.1%	20.2%	20.7%
Insufficient	15.5%*	14.0%	14.7%	19.5%*	17.0%	18.1%
C2f. Is your knowledge about UH policies and codes of conduct sufficient to decide if a sexual assault or sexual harassment incident is serious enough to report?						
Sufficient (Net)	55.4%	57.5%*	56.2%	48.2%	49.8%	49.3%
Sufficient	29.1%	30.7%*	28.7%	21.6%	22.9%	22.1%
Somewhat sufficient	26.3%	26.8%	27.6%	26.6%	27.0%	27.2%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	17.0%	17.4%	17.4%	17.2%	17.5%	17.2%
Insufficient (Net)	27.6%*	25.1%	26.3%	34.6%	32.7%	33.5%
Somewhat insufficient	14.0%	13.3%	13.8%	17.8%	18.4%	17.6%
Insufficient	13.5%*	11.8%	12.6%	16.7%*	14.3%	15.9%
C2h. If a student is involved in a sexual assault or sexual harassment incident, she or he can either provide notice of the incident to UH or file an official report with UH. Is your knowledge of a notice versus an official report sufficient to decide which to do?						
Sufficient (Net)	42.1%	42.0%	42.3%	32.1%	32.9%	33.8%
Sufficient	21.5%	20.6%	20.6%	14.3%	13.3%	14.8%
Somewhat sufficient	20.6%	21.5%	21.7%	17.8%	19.7%	19.0%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	20.3%	22.3%*	21.2%	20.1%	20.5%	19.9%
Insufficient (Net)	37.6%	35.7%	36.6%	47.8%	46.6%	46.3%
Somewhat insufficient	16.7%	15.9%	15.7%	20.9%	21.5%*	19.0%
Insufficient	21.0%	19.8%	20.9%	26.9%	25.1%	27.2%
*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. 2017 was not shown due to the question being added in 2019.						

Table H4-2: Percent of Student Participants and How Knowledgeable They Are of UH Policies and Processes by System, Campus and Year

	UH Hilo			UH West O'ahu			UH Community Colleges		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=343	n=443	n=480	n=322	n=428	n=420	n=2123	n=3277	n=2914
C2b. Is your knowledge about UH resources sufficient to get help from them if you or someone else experienced sexual assault or sexual harassment?									
Sufficient (Net)	65.7%	66.5%	67.5%	60.7%	63.1%	56.7%	62.5%*	60.9%	58.7%
Sufficient	28.6%	29.8%	31.0%	32.7%	31.8%	29.9%	34.1%	33.6%	31.4%
Somewhat sufficient	37.1%	36.7%	36.5%	28.0%	31.3%	26.8%	28.5%	27.3%	27.2%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	13.6%	15.6%*	11.9%	17.1%	17.0%	15.3%	16.1%	17.7%	15.9%
Insufficient (Net)	20.7%	17.9%	20.6%	22.3%	19.9%	28.0%*	21.4%	21.5%	25.5%*
Somewhat insufficient	13.3%	12.2%	14.6%	12.9%	11.6%	16.6%*	10.9%	11.6%	13.0%
Insufficient	7.4%	5.7%	6.0%	9.4%	8.3%	11.4%	10.5%	9.9%	12.5%*
C2c. Is your knowledge sufficient to make a report of sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH or to refer someone to make a report?									
Sufficient (Net)	62.8%	62.9%	64.6%	60.0%	60.8%	59.1%	63.6%	62.2%	62.2%
Sufficient	31.1%	28.5%	33.4%	33.3%	30.7%	32.5%	36.8%	35.5%	34.7%
Somewhat sufficient	31.8%	34.4%	31.3%	26.7%	30.0%	26.6%	26.9%	26.6%	27.4%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	15.0%*	13.2%	10.4%	15.5%	16.8%	14.8%	14.8%	16.2%*	13.7%
Insufficient (Net)	22.2%	23.9%	24.9%	24.5%	22.5%	26.1%	21.5%	21.6%	24.1%*
Somewhat insufficient	11.9%	14.8%	15.0%	14.3%	11.9%	14.4%	10.9%	11.2%	12.8%
Insufficient	10.3%	9.1%	9.9%	10.2%	10.5%	11.7%	10.6%	10.5%	11.3%
C2d. Is your knowledge on what happens when a student reports an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment to UH sufficient to make a decision about reporting or not?									
Sufficient (Net)	49.9%	50.5%	54.1%	49.0%	51.5%	50.2%	54.6%	52.8%	52.8%
Sufficient	24.1%	22.9%	26.2%	28.8%	27.2%	25.6%	31.4%	29.9%	29.2%
Somewhat sufficient	25.8%	27.6%	27.9%	20.3%	24.3%	24.6%	23.1%	22.9%	23.6%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	19.0%	16.6%	16.2%	17.2%	19.0%	20.9%	19.9%	19.6%	19.0%
Insufficient (Net)	31.1%	32.9%	29.6%	33.8%	29.5%	28.9%	25.6%	27.6%	28.2%
Somewhat insufficient	17.0%	17.6%	16.2%	15.5%	15.0%	14.9%	11.3%	12.8%	13.2%
Insufficient	14.1%	15.2%	13.5%	18.3%	14.5%	14.0%	14.3%	14.8%	15.0%
C2e. Is your knowledge about students' rights when an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment is reported to UH sufficient to decide about reporting or not?									
Sufficient (Net)	56.3%	53.1%	51.5%	52.5%	55.7%	54.4%	57.6%	56.2%	57.9%
Sufficient	25.6%	24.9%	24.6%	30.3%	28.9%	25.1%	34.3%	31.9%	31.9%
Somewhat sufficient	30.7%	28.2%	26.9%	22.2%	26.8%	29.3%*	23.3%	24.4%	26.0%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	14.9%	17.6%	21.1%*	16.9%	16.8%	18.6%	18.7%	20.6%*	17.9%
Insufficient (Net)	28.8%	29.3%	27.4%	30.6%	27.5%	26.9%	23.6%	23.1%	24.2%
Somewhat insufficient	16.6%	16.7%	15.0%	17.1%	14.3%	14.2%	11.7%	11.2%	11.7%
Insufficient	12.2%	12.6%	12.4%	13.5%	13.3%	12.7%	11.9%	11.9%	12.5%
C2f. Is your knowledge about UH policies and codes of conduct sufficient to decide if a sexual assault or sexual harassment incident is serious enough to report?									
Sufficient (Net)	63.6%	59.2%	58.6%	59.8%	62.2%	59.9%	61.5%	62.4%	61.3%
Sufficient	29.4%	27.6%	27.2%	35.0%	33.3%	27.9%	36.7%	36.7%	34.7%
Somewhat sufficient	34.3%	31.7%	31.4%	24.7%	28.9%	31.9%*	24.8%	25.7%	26.6%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	14.8%	14.5%	17.0%	14.7%	15.0%	17.2%	17.6%	18.0%	17.7%
Insufficient (Net)	21.6%	26.2%	24.4%	25.6%	22.8%	23.0%	20.9%	19.6%	21.0%
Somewhat insufficient	11.2%	15.3%*	15.2%*	15.7%*	10.4%	13.3%	9.9%	9.6%	10.3%
Insufficient	10.4%	11.0%	9.1%	9.8%	12.4%	9.6%	11.0%	10.0%	10.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. 2017 was not shown due to question being added in 2019.

Table H4-2: Percent of Student Participants and How Knowledgeable They Are of UH Policies and Processes by System and Campus and Year									
Con't	UH Hilo			UH West O'ahu			UH Community Colleges		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=343	n=443	n=480	n=322	n=428	n=420	n=2123	n=3277	n=2914
C2h. If a student is involved in a sexual assault or sexual harassment incident, she or he can either provide notice of the incident to UH or file an official report with UH. Is your knowledge of a notice versus an official report sufficient to decide which to do?									
Sufficient (Net)	46.9%	42.4%	44.9%	49.2%	45.8%	47.2%	51.4%	48.3%	48.4%
Sufficient	20.5%	17.2%	20.4%	30.2%*	23.6%	21.3%	28.4%*	26.1%	25.4%
Somewhat sufficient	26.4%	25.2%	24.6%	19.0%	22.2%	25.9%*	23.0%	22.2%	23.0%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	19.0%	21.8%	19.3%	17.3%	22.4%	21.6%	21.2%	23.7%	22.5%
Insufficient (Net)	34.1%	35.9%	35.7%	33.5%	31.8%	31.2%	27.3%	28.0%	29.2%
Somewhat insufficient	16.9%	15.5%	17.5%	15.3%	15.0%	15.1%	12.0%	11.9%	12.6%
Insufficient	17.2%	20.4%	18.2%	18.2%	16.8%	16.1%	15.3%	16.1%	16.5%
*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. 2017 was not shown due to question being added in 2019.									

Among UHCC students overall, a clear majority of students perceived their knowledge as sufficient across all six areas of inquiry. More than 3 in 5 reported sufficient knowledge on: 1) making a report of sexual harassment or gender violence (63.6%), 2) getting help (62.5%), and 3) determining if the incident was serious enough to report (61.5%). Solid majority of about 11 in 20 indicated sufficient knowledge on students' rights when an incident is reported (57.6%) and on what happens when a report is made (54.6%). Finally, just over half (51.4%) perceived their knowledge sufficient to decide whether to file a notice or official report of an incident of sexual harassment or gender violence.

In terms of specific campus perceptions and longitudinal changes, Kapi'olani Community College students showed significant increases in the percentages of students feeling their knowledge to be sufficient across all six of the areas included. From 2017 to 2023, Kapi'olani students choosing sufficient knowledge grew significantly to solid majorities on: making a report (from 50.8% to 59.5%); getting help (from 47.8% to 57.1%); and knowing what happens after a report is made (from 43.7% to 51.4%). Directional improvements were evident among Kapiolani students in two other areas: Serious enough to report (from 53.2% in 2019 to 57.1% in 2023) and knowledge of students' rights (from 49.7% in 2019 to 52.2% in 2023). On filing a notice or an official report, a plurality of Kapi'olani survey participants (49.3%) felt their knowledge was sufficient, compared with significantly fewer in 2019 (41.7%).

Leeward community college students also showed a significant rise in sufficiency of knowledge on getting help which went from 56.9 percent in 2017 to 63.8 percent in 2023. In contrast, sufficiency ratings softened among Maui community college students on knowing whether to provide a notice or official incident report (from 57.9% in 2019 to 52.3% in 2023). Maui students also exhibited an increase in those who could not decide and selected "neither sufficient nor insufficient" on making a report (from 12.5% in 2019 to 19.7% in 2023) and knowing what happens after a report is made (from 19.3% in 2019 to 27.1% in 2023).

Table H4-3: Percent of Student Participants and How Knowledgeable They Are of UH Policies and Processes by UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai'i			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Kaua'i		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=200	n=329	n=311	n=424	n=414	n=373	n=542	n=824	n=740	n=97	n=175	n=175
C2b. Is your knowledge about UH resources sufficient to get help from them if you or someone else experienced sexual assault or sexual harassment?												
Sufficient (Net)	64.2%	60.0%	67.4%	61.7%	58.2%	58.8%	57.1%*	59.3%*	47.8%	75.6%	84.3%*	70.6%
Sufficient	29.1%	33.2%	41.2%*	33.4%	32.3%	33.6%	31.2%*	29.4%*	21.5%	43.7%	55.9%*	36.0%
Somewhat sufficient	35.1%	26.8%	26.2%	28.3%	25.9%	25.2%	26.0%	29.9%	26.2%	31.9%	28.5%	34.6%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	14.2%	19.6%	16.2%	12.8%	20.1%	15.8%	15.7%	17.5%	18.1%	15.9%	9.1%	9.5%
Insufficient (Net)	21.6%	20.4%	16.4%	25.5%	21.7%	25.3%	27.1%	23.2%	34.1%*	8.6%	6.6%	20.0%*
Somewhat insufficient	11.9%	10.3%	10.3%	11.2%	13.1%	12.6%	14.0%	12.5%	17.4%*	5.4%	4.3%	13.2%*
Insufficient	9.8%	10.1%	6.1%	14.3%	8.6%	12.7%	13.1%	10.7%	16.7%*	3.1%	2.4%	6.8%
C2c. Is your knowledge sufficient to make a report of sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH or to refer someone to make a report?												
Sufficient (Net)	62.7%	61.1%	72.0%*	62.7%	62.0%	61.7%	59.5%*	57.7%*	50.8%	78.3%	76.4%	72.5%
Sufficient	30.6%	35.7%	41.2%*	36.1%	38.1%	37.2%	34.8%*	31.2%*	23.8%	46.9%	52.3%*	37.4%
Somewhat sufficient	32.0%	25.4%	30.8%	26.6%	23.8%	24.5%	24.7%	26.5%	27.1%	31.4%	24.1%	35.1%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	16.6%	17.1%*	10.7%	12.3%	16.2%	12.0%	14.5%	17.5%	17.0%	11.6%	13.4%	13.7%
Insufficient (Net)	20.7%	21.8%	17.3%	25.0%	21.8%	26.3%	26.0%	24.8%	32.2%*	10.1%	10.2%	13.8%
Somewhat insufficient	7.6%	12.2%	11.0%	12.2%	12.3%	14.6%	13.3%	13.5%	16.9%	5.0%	4.8%	7.2%
Insufficient	13.1%*	9.5%	6.3%	12.9%	9.5%	11.7%	12.7%	11.3%	15.3%	5.1%	5.4%	6.6%
C2d. Is your knowledge on what happens when a student reports an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment to UH sufficient to make a decision about reporting or not?												
Sufficient (Net)	51.2%	51.4%	56.4%	53.9%	56.2%	55.6%	51.4%*	49.1%	43.7%	68.9%	63.9%	63.7%
Sufficient	22.4%	30.2%	33.8%*	30.9%	34.5%	30.8%	30.0%*	26.1%	22.1%	41.6%	41.3%*	29.2%
Somewhat sufficient	28.8%	21.2%	22.6%	23.0%	21.7%	24.7%	21.4%	23.0%	21.6%	27.3%	22.6%	34.5%*
Neither sufficient or insufficient	18.1%	21.6%	21.5%	18.5%	15.8%	18.2%	18.6%	19.9%	20.9%	22.6%	20.3%	15.4%
Insufficient (Net)	30.7%	27.0%	22.1%	27.6%	28.0%	26.3%	30.0%	31.0%	35.4%	8.5%	15.8%	20.9%*
Somewhat insufficient	12.5%	13.2%	9.1%	10.9%	12.8%	12.5%	13.5%	14.5%	17.0%	4.3%	9.6%	8.7%
Insufficient	18.2%	13.8%	13.0%	16.7%	15.2%	13.8%	16.5%	16.5%	18.4%	4.2%	6.2%	12.1%*
C2e. Is your knowledge about students' rights when an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment is reported to UH sufficient to decide about reporting or not?												
Sufficient (Net)	56.4%	55.3%	61.5%	55.8%	56.4%	59.8%	52.2%	53.4%	49.7%	73.5%	69.0%	65.7%
Sufficient	26.0%	32.6%	37.9%*	36.6%	36.7%	35.3%	31.9%*	28.2%	23.1%	44.2%*	43.3%*	31.3%
Somewhat sufficient	30.4%	22.7%	23.6%	19.2%	19.7%	24.5%	20.3%	25.2%	26.6%*	29.3%	25.7%	34.4%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	18.5%	22.3%	20.0%	17.3%	20.0%	18.1%	19.9%	19.7%	17.4%	17.9%	16.3%	18.1%
Insufficient (Net)	25.1%	22.4%	18.5%	26.9%	23.5%	22.1%	27.9%	26.9%	32.9%*	8.6%	14.7%	16.3%
Somewhat insufficient	8.9%	12.7%	8.6%	12.8%	12.9%	11.4%	14.5%	12.7%	17.1%*	4.3%	7.6%	7.1%
Insufficient	16.2%	9.7%	9.9%	14.1%	10.6%	10.7%	13.4%	14.2%	15.8%	4.3%	7.2%	9.1%
C2f. Is your knowledge about UH policies and codes of conduct sufficient to decide if a sexual assault or sexual harassment incident is serious enough to report												
Sufficient (Net)	61.1%	61.5%	68.3%	62.5%	62.3%	64.8%	57.1%	60.7%*	53.2%	70.8%	78.0%*	65.0%
Sufficient	32.1%	37.9%	41.4%*	38.1%	40.3%	35.9%	33.6%*	34.4%*	25.5%	44.1%	48.0%	36.2%
Somewhat sufficient	29.0%	23.6%	26.8%	24.3%	22.0%	28.9%	23.5%	26.4%	27.6%	26.6%	30.0%	28.8%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	17.9%	21.7%	16.1%	14.6%	16.0%	16.3%	18.0%	17.6%	18.4%	20.9%	13.8%	21.7%
Insufficient (Net)	21.0%	16.8%	15.6%	22.9%	21.7%	18.9%	24.9%	21.6%	28.4%*	8.3%	8.2%	13.4%
Somewhat insufficient	10.8%	9.1%	9.4%	9.7%	11.6%	10.2%	12.5%	10.5%	14.6%*	5.8%	2.7%	6.3%
Insufficient	10.2%	7.6%	6.2%	13.3%	10.1%	8.7%	12.4%	11.1%	13.8%	2.5%	5.5%	7.1%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. 2017 was not shown due to question being added in 2019.

Table H4-3: Percent of Student Participants and How Knowledgeable They Are of UH Policies and Processes by UHCC Campus and Year

Con't	Hawai'i			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Kaua'i		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=200	n=329	n=311	n=424	n=414	n=373	n=542	n=824	n=740	n=97	n=175	n=175

C2h. If a student is involved in a sexual assault or sexual harassment incident, she or he can either provide notice of the incident to UH or file an official report with UH. Is your knowledge of a notice versus an official report sufficient to decide which to do?

Sufficient (Net)	48.6%	49.5%	49.7%	51.2%	50.4%	47.0%	49.3%*	44.8%	41.7%	64.4%*	62.7%*	48.4%
Sufficient	22.9%	27.6%	27.1%	31.1%	28.9%	26.3%	26.4%*	23.8%	19.0%	34.1%	35.2%*	23.7%
Somewhat sufficient	25.7%	21.9%	22.6%	20.1%	21.5%	20.7%	22.9%	21.0%	22.7%	30.2%	27.5%	24.8%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	23.2%	25.9%	25.4%	18.1%	22.6%	25.0%	19.0%	22.5%	21.0%	24.0%	21.4%	28.4%
Insufficient (Net)	28.3%	24.6%	24.8%	30.7%	27.0%	27.9%	31.7%	32.7%	37.3%	11.7%	15.9%	23.1%*
Somewhat insufficient	9.9%	12.0%	9.8%	12.7%	13.1%	11.7%	15.7%	13.4%	16.2%	5.2%	7.5%	9.6%
Insufficient	18.4%	12.6%	15.0%	18.0%	13.8%	16.3%	16.1%	19.3%	21.1%*	6.5%	8.4%	13.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. 2017 was not shown due to question being added in 2019.

Table H4-4: Percent of Student Participants and How Knowledgeable They Are of UH Policies and Processes by UHCC Campus and Year

	Leeward			Maui			Windward		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=485	n=881	n=738	n=233	n=336	n=343	n=141	n=317	n=234

C2b. Is your knowledge about UH resources sufficient to get help from them if you or someone else experienced sexual assault or sexual harassment?

Sufficient (Net)	63.8%*	56.6%	56.9%	62.5%	66.0%	70.1%	70.0%	62.9%	61.0%
Sufficient	36.4%*	30.7%	30.2%	34.3%	37.8%	41.3%	39.3%	38.2%	32.5%
Somewhat sufficient	27.4%	25.9%	26.7%	28.1%	28.2%	28.8%	30.7%	24.7%	28.5%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	19.1%	19.8%	16.3%	20.8%	15.1%	14.9%	12.0%	14.4%	13.3%
Insufficient (Net)	17.0%	23.6%*	26.8%*	16.7%	18.9%	15.0%	18.0%	22.7%	25.7%
Somewhat insufficient	9.9%	11.4%	13.3%	9.0%	10.5%	9.2%	7.1%	14.4%*	7.5%
Insufficient	7.2%	12.2%*	13.5%*	7.7%	8.4%	5.9%	10.9%	8.3%	18.2%*

C2c. Is your knowledge sufficient to make a report of sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH or to refer someone to make a report?

Sufficient (Net)	64.5%	59.3%	61.4%	62.7%	64.1%	71.9%*	72.1%	73.2%	66.1%
Sufficient	37.6%	32.4%	34.4%	38.6%	35.9%	45.3%*	42.0%	42.2%	40.3%
Somewhat sufficient	26.9%	26.9%	27.0%	24.1%	28.2%	26.6%	30.1%	31.0%	25.8%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	17.1%	17.2%	14.1%	19.7%*	15.6%	12.5%	7.7%	11.1%	10.3%
Insufficient (Net)	18.4%	23.5%	24.4%*	17.6%	20.2%	15.6%	20.2%	15.7%	23.6%
Somewhat insufficient	11.8%	9.9%	12.6%	9.4%	10.6%	7.7%	6.3%	10.0%	12.3%
Insufficient	6.6%	13.6%*	11.9%*	8.3%	9.6%	7.8%	13.9%*	5.6%	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 (Net)	55.7%	50.5%	51.7%	52.7%	52.8%	61.8%*	62.5%	59.8%	54.6%
Sufficient	33.3%*	26.3%	29.0%	32.6%	31.2%	35.8%	35.7%	35.1%	34.0%
Somewhat sufficient	22.4%	24.1%	22.7%	20.0%	21.6%	26.0%	26.8%	24.6%	20.6%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	20.7%	22.4%	18.5%	27.1%*	20.0%	19.3%	14.5%	13.5%	14.5%
Insufficient (Net)	23.5%	27.2%	29.8%*	20.2%	27.2%*	18.9%	23.0%	26.7%	31.0%
Somewhat insufficient	12.1%	11.2%	14.0%	7.9%	12.2%	10.0%	10.5%	14.6%	13.0%
Insufficient	11.4%	15.9%	15.8%*	12.3%	15.0%*	8.8%	12.5%	12.1%	18.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. 2017 was not shown due to question being added in 2019.

Table H4-4: Percent of Student Participants and How Knowledgeable They Are of UH Policies and Processes by UHCC Campus and Year

Con't	Leeward			Maui			Windward		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
C2e. Is your knowledge about students' rights when an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment is reported to UH sufficient to decide about reporting or not?									
Sufficient (Net)	60.8%	55.4%	54.6%	58.2%	57.3%	69.3%*	62.9%	58.7%	63.9%
Sufficient	34.0%	29.4%	31.2%	36.5%	34.8%	37.7%	38.8%	32.0%	40.7%
Somewhat sufficient	26.8%	26.0%	23.4%	21.7%	22.6%	31.6%*	24.0%	26.7%	23.1%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	18.0%	22.2%	19.6%	23.8%	21.8%	17.2%	13.6%	18.5%	12.3%
Insufficient (Net)	21.2%	22.4%	25.8%	18.1%	20.8%*	13.5%	23.5%	22.8%	23.8%
Somewhat insufficient	11.3%	8.8%	12.2%*	10.2%	9.5%	6.8%	10.7%	14.1%	7.6%
Insufficient	9.9%	13.6%	13.6%	7.8%	11.3%*	6.6%	12.9%	8.8%	16.2%*
C2f. Is your knowledge about UH policies and codes of conduct sufficient to decide if a sexual assault or sexual harassment incident is serious enough to report									
Sufficient (Net)	62.0%	61.4%	57.5%	62.8%	59.8%	71.5%*	66.4%	64.4%	66.2%
Sufficient	37.3%	33.1%	32.6%	38.2%	38.9%	43.4%	40.9%	38.6%	45.0%
Somewhat sufficient	24.6%	28.3%	24.9%	24.6%	21.0%	28.1%*	25.5%	25.8%	21.2%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	18.2%	18.3%	20.9%	21.6%	19.6%	16.3%	13.7%	17.9%*	8.6%
Insufficient (Net)	19.8%	20.4%	21.6%	15.6%	20.5%*	12.2%	19.9%	17.7%	25.2%
Somewhat insufficient	9.1%	9.0%	10.8%	7.8%	10.2%*	5.7%	8.8%	9.5%	6.6%
Insufficient	10.8%	11.4%	10.7%	7.8%	10.3%	6.5%	11.1%	8.2%	18.6%*
C2h. If a student is involved in a sexual assault or sexual harassment incident, she or he can either provide notice of the incident to UH or file an official report with UH. Is your knowledge of a notice versus an official report sufficient to decide which to do?									
Sufficient (Net)	49.6%	45.0%	49.9%	52.3%	48.3%	57.9%*	60.5%	55.0%	51.2%
Sufficient	28.4%	22.8%	26.1%	29.0%	26.6%	33.7%*	31.1%	30.9%	28.9%
Somewhat sufficient	21.3%	22.1%	23.7%	23.3%	21.7%	24.2%	29.4%	24.1%	22.3%
Neither sufficient or insufficient	25.1%	26.1%	21.6%	25.1%	23.3%	21.9%	14.5%	20.7%	18.1%
Insufficient (Net)	25.3%	29.0%	28.6%	22.6%	28.4%*	20.2%	24.9%	24.3%	30.7%
Somewhat insufficient	11.5%	11.5%	13.6%	10.0%	11.4%	9.1%	8.9%	10.6%	10.9%
Insufficient	13.8%	17.4%	14.9%	12.6%	17.0%*	11.1%	16.0%	13.7%	19.9%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. 2017 was not shown due to question being added in 2019.

Reasons for Responses Among Those Indicating Information Insufficient

Students in 2023 who felt that they had insufficient knowledge for decision making most frequently cited lack of awareness of UH’s policies and resources (55%), needing a better understanding of what behavior violates policies (42.5%), and lack of easily available information (37%). Significantly more students mentioned awareness and understanding of policies as well as accessibility of UH staff and not knowing who to ask this year than in 2019.

The overall ratings tracked those of students on the Mānoa and Hilo campuses where the top three reasons for insufficient knowledge were identical. Further, in each of these areas, more students cited these reasons in 2023 than in 2019, whether the difference was statistically significant or directional.

Among UHCC students overall, 2023 rank ordering of reasons for insufficiency varied somewhat with not knowing UH policies mentioned most (53.7%), followed by better understanding of what constitutes a violation (42.3%), and not knowing who to ask (36.4%). Each of these reasons were given by more students in 2023 than 2019. Students at Honolulu, Kapi’olani, and Maui campuses who said they were not aware of

UH policies grew from 2019 to 2023. Not knowing who to ask was also mentioned by more students this year as compared with 2019.

Table H9-1: Percent of Student Participants and Reasons for Responses Among Those Indicating Information Insufficient by System and Campus and Year						
	ALL UH CAMPUSES			UH Mānoa		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=2458	n=3005	n=3265	n=1383	n=1381	n=1513
Information not easily available	37.0%*	33.7%	31.8%	42.6%*	41.2%*	37.4%
University administrators and/or other employees not accessible	11.7%*	10.9%	9.3%	14.0%*	12.9%	10.8%
Conflicting information	7.6%	6.9%	9.2%*	8.4%	7.5%	10.0%*
Not relevant	12.3%	14.0%	17.0%*	11.4%	14.6%*	15.3%*
Did not know about University policies and resources	55.0%*	52.7%*	46.2%	56.9%*	57.1%*	52.4%
Need better understanding of what behavior violates University policy	42.5%	42.0%	40.2%	42.0%	43.6%	42.5%
Don't know who to ask if I have questions	35.0%*	34.3%*	25.9%	34.6%*	34.6%*	25.2%
Other	7.2%	7.7%*	6.1%	5.8%	6.6%	6.9%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Question was added to the survey in 2019.

Table H9-2: Percent of Student Participants and Reasons for Responses Among Those Indicating Information Insufficient by System and Campus and Year									
	UH Hilo			UH West O'ahu			UH Community Colleges		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=152	n=205	n=238	n=134	n=170	n=204	n=789	n=1249	n=1310
Information not easily available	35.2%*	27.5%	29.3%	25.6%	28.5%	28.7%	29.5%	27.2%	26.3%
University administrators and/or other employees not accessible	14.2%*	7.5%	11.2%	6.2%	9.0%	10.6%	8.0%	9.4%	7.2%
Conflicting information	8.1%	5.5%	9.1%	4.1%	6.2%	8.2%	6.8%	6.5%	8.4%
Not relevant	13.5%	16.8%	17.3%	15.8%	13.9%	16.1%	13.2%	12.9%	19.0%*
Did not know about University policies and resources	53.0%*	47.9%	43.6%	45.0%	59.2%*	45.1%	53.7%*	47.6%*	39.9%
Need better understanding of what behavior violates University policy	44.1%	44.7%	45.4%	47.0%	43.8%	41.4%	42.3%*	39.6%	36.5%
Don't know who to ask if I have questions	30.0%*	36.4%*	21.9%	36.9%*	36.9%*	23.9%	36.4%*	33.2%*	27.7%
Other	10.9%*	5.8%	7.5%	4.9%	7.6%	8.4%	9.2%*	9.2%*	4.4%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Question was added to the survey in 2019.

Table H9-3: Percent of Student Participants and Reasons for Responses Among Those Indicating Information Insufficient by UHCC Campus and Year

	Hawai'i			Honolulu			Kapi'olani			Kaua'i		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=83	n=124	n=129	n=164	n=151	n=157	n=247	n=345	n=412	n=17	n=44	n=63
Information not easily available	27.0%	24.6%	19.4%	32.6%	26.1%	27.2%	30.1%	34.0%	31.0%	40.0%	17.7%	22.7%
University administrators and/or other employees not accessible	5.8%	11.1%	8.4%	7.0%	11.9%	8.3%	8.2%	9.8%	7.1%	10.4%	14.8%	10.6%
Conflicting information	8.7%	10.5%	7.1%	5.2%	5.4%	12.7%	9.5%	7.1%	7.1%	12.9%	12.0%	8.0%
Not relevant	12.9%	12.0%	16.8%	10.3%	12.7%	22.8%*	16.3%	12.4%	16.0%	4.9%	16.5%	21.5%*
Did not know about University policies and resources	48.7%	38.0%	35.9%	54.8%*	45.9%	32.5%	55.2%*	45.8%	41.1%	38.8%	46.0%	51.5%
Need better understanding of what behavior violates University policy	34.3%	39.8%	41.6%	47.4%	40.0%	38.5%	37.4%	38.9%	33.3%	43.1%	24.0%	45.0%*
Don't know who to ask if I have questions	37.1%	37.8%	28.1%	42.6%*	33.2%*	20.4%	31.3%	29.5%	29.0%	48.8%*	25.1%	14.3%
Other	8.4%	8.2%	7.7%	14.4%*	8.1%	3.5%	8.2%	9.7%*	3.8%	-	8.9%	6.2%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Question was added to the survey in 2019.

Table H9-4: Percent of Student Participants and Reasons for Responses Among Those Indicating Information Insufficient by UHCC Campus and Year

	Leeward			Maui			Windward		
	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019	2023	2021	2019
	n=167	n=343	n=328	n=72	n=123	n=117	n=39	n=118	n=105
Information not easily available	26.5%	25.2%	26.6%	30.9%	20.3%	20.9%	23.4%	27.9%	22.5%
University administrators and/or other employees not accessible	9.5%	6.5%	7.3%	9.7%	10.4%*	3.3%	5.7%	8.6%	6.3%
Conflicting information	3.2%	4.7%	10.8%*	6.1%	7.4%	5.6%	7.6%	4.4%	4.5%
Not relevant	13.3%	13.5%	17.6%	10.8%	14.8%	32.4%*	13.6%	10.5%	16.2%
Did not know about University policies and resources	49.8%	52.4%*	41.2%	63.2%*	44.9%	39.3%	54.8%	55.1%	40.1%
Need better understanding of what behavior violates University policy	44.0%	39.6%	34.0%	46.5%	40.9%	39.0%	52.5%	45.0%	39.7%
Don't know who to ask if I have questions	38.4%	36.8%	35.7%	32.3%	30.4%	22.4%	34.3%	34.6%	21.8%
Other	7.8%	7.8%	4.8%	8.2%	11.7%*	3.8%	7.7%	11.8%	2.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Question was added to the survey in 2019.

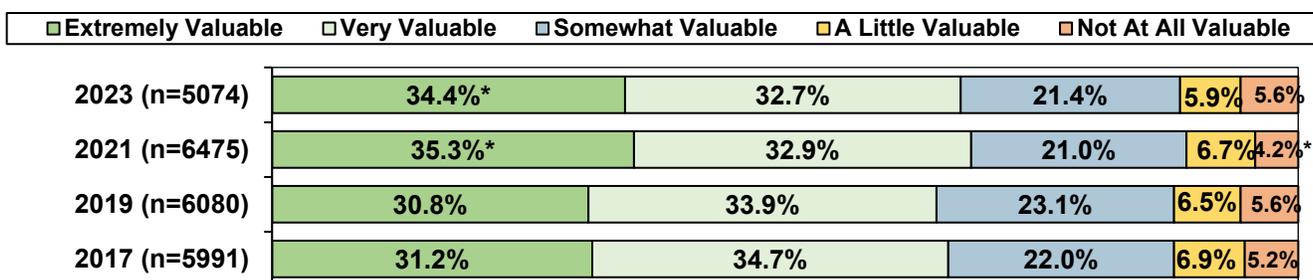
Student Perceptions of How Valuable Survey Will Be In Informing Campus Policies on Sexual Harassment And Gender-Based Violence

UH conducted the Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-based Violence for the fourth time in 2023, following studies in 2021, 2019 and 2017. All studies identified its purpose as helping to inform future UH System policy and program decisions. Given this objective, students were asked at the conclusion of the questionnaire instrument to assess the survey with a specific question: *“How valuable do you think this survey is for developing campus policies related to sexual assault and harassment?”*

More UH students felt that the UH Campus Climate on Sexual Harassment and Gender-based Violence proved valuable in informing UH campus policies, with over 2 in 3 (67.1%) finding the survey as extremely or very valuable compared with 65.9 percent in the benchmark 2017 year. This strong support was driven by a significant +3.2 percentage point increase in students rating it extremely valuable, which was up from 31.2 percent in 2017 to 34.4 percent in 2023. While another 21.4 percent perceived the survey as “somewhat valuable,” a minority of students disagreed (11.5%) seeing it as “a little or not at all valuable.”

Students from UH West O‘ahu, the UHCC system, Leeward, and Windward campuses held significantly higher perceptions of the study’s value in policy development. At these campuses, more than 7 in 10 students gave ratings of extremely/very valuable, which ranged from 75.7 percent at Windward to 70.4 percent at UHCC. Those who saw little or no value as campus policy input held steady at approximately 1 in 10 from campus to campus.

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



*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.

Table H10-1: Percent of Student Participants with Perceptions of the Value of the Survey in Developing Campus Policies by System and Campus – 2023

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UH Mānoa	UH Hilo	UH West O'ahu	UH Community Colleges
	n=5074	n=2326	n=348	n=322	n=2078
Extremely/Very (Net)	67.1%	63.4%	65.6%	73.9%*	70.4%*
Extremely Valuable	34.4%	29.6%	31.0%	41.2%*	39.2%*
Very Valuable	32.7%	33.8%	34.6%	32.7%	31.1%
Somewhat	21.4%	24.8%*	21.2%*	14.6%	18.7%
A little/Not at all (Net)	11.5%	11.8%	13.1%	11.5%	10.9%
A little Valuable	5.9%	6.7%*	6.3%	6.6%	4.9%
Not at all Valuable	5.6%	5.1%	6.9%	4.9%	6.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Table H10-2: Percent of UHCC Student Participants with Perceptions of the Value of the Survey in Developing Campus Policies by UHCC Campuses – 2023

	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kapi'olani	Kaua'i	Leeward	Maui	Windward
	n=202	n=421	n=520	n=97	n=475	n=231	n=132
Extremely/Very (Net)	73.0%	69.1%	65.7%	70.2%	73.6%*	71.2%	75.7%*
Extremely Valuable	33.4%	40.1%	34.5%	47.6%*	43.6%*	36.0%	47.7%*
Very Valuable	39.5%*	29.0%	31.1%	22.6%	30.0%	35.2%*	27.9%
Somewhat	16.8%	18.7%	23.5%*	20.0%	16.1%	18.1%	12.7%
A little/Not at all (Net)	10.2%	12.3%	10.8%	9.8%	10.3%	10.7%	11.6%
A little Valuable	3.8%	5.2%	5.0%	2.5%	5.2%	5.2%	6.3%
Not at all Valuable	6.4%	7.1%	5.8%	7.4%	5.0%	5.6%	5.3%

*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 Who Intervene at Most Recent Encounter

Students observing potential incidents of gender violence risk generally differed somewhat by type of encounter from 2017 to 2023. Students witnessing a drunk person heading for a sexual encounter down significantly from 2017's 10.7 percent to 2023's 5.7 percent. Further, students who witnessed someone acting in a violent or sexually harassing manner declined from 9.7 percent in 2017 to 8.2 percent in 2023. Finally, survey participants who suspected a friend was sexually assaulted remained identical from 2017 to 2023 at 8.9 percent.

Students who acted on incidents they observed varied over the 2017 to 2023 tracking period. Among students who witnessed a drunk person heading for a sexual encounter, more intervened with "Did something" increasing from 49.4 percent in 2017 to 59.2 percent in 2023. In contrast, fewer students intervened when seeing someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing manner with "did something" higher in 2017 at 43 percent than in 2023 at 33.8 percent. Among those who suspected a friend was sexually assaulted, rates of intervention were similar at 74.8 percent in 2017 and 75.8 percent in 2023.

Table I1-1: Percent of Student Participants Who Witnessed Specific Incidents and Percent of Bystanders Who Took Action or Not During Most Recent Incident by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=5138	n=6540	n=6086	n=5996	n=2354	n=2408	n=2419	n=2106
Suspected a friend was sexually assaulted	8.9%	8.3%	10.2%*	8.9%	13.2%	14.4%	14.6%	14.1%
Did nothing	23.4%	22.5%	26.1%	24.9%	25.3%	22.1%	23.5%	23.8%
Did something	75.8%	76.4%	73.7%	74.8%	74.1%	76.4%	76.2%	75.9%
Witnessed drunk person heading for sexual encounter	5.7%	5.9%	8.3%*	10.7%*	8.3%	10.1%*	13.5%*	18.2%*
Did nothing	40.4%	45.1%	51.0%*	49.8%*	41.2%	44.1%	52.6%*	52.0%*
Did something	59.2%*	53.6%	48.2%	49.4%	58.2%*	53.8%	46.6%	46.8%
Witnessed someone acting in sexually violent or harassing manner	8.2%*	6.8%	9.9%*	9.7%*	12.1%	11.0%	13.1%*	14.8%*
Did nothing	37.6%	35.9%	55.8%*	56.4%*	40.0%	32.1%	56.5%*	57.7%*
Did something	33.8%	42.0%*	44.2%*	43.0%*	32.8%	46.6%*	43.5%*	42.1%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses or may be below due to skipping the follow-up question. This was evident in 2023 and 2021 when non-responses to whether a student witnessed sexual violence.

Table I1-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Witnessed Specific Incidents and Percent of Bystanders Who Took Action or Not During Most Recent Incident by System, Campus, and Year

	UH Hilo				UH West O'ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=350	n=443	n=467	n=434	n=323	n=417	n=401	n=335	n=2110	n=3272	n=2799	n=3121
Suspected a friend was sexually assaulted	13.2%	9.9%	13.7%*	9.6%	2.4%	8.1%*	8.0%*	6.2%*	4.3%	3.7%	6.1%*	5.7%*
Did nothing	18.4%	20.6%	18.7%	26.6%	35.7%	27.6%	29.0%	26.2%	18.7%	23.0%	33.6%*	26.0%
Did something	80.0%	78.3%	81.3%	71.0%	64.3%	72.4%	71.0%	73.8%	80.5%*	77.0%	66.4%	74.0%
Witnessed drunk person heading for sexual encounter	7.2%	7.2%	9.6%	13.0%*	2.1%	1.5%	5.4%*	5.5%*	3.2%	3.2%	4.0%	5.9%*
Did nothing	39.1%	40.7%	52.7%	47.4%	29.5%	70.7%	47.7%	35.4%	39.6%	47.3%	46.4%	47.3%
Did something	60.9%	59.3%	47.3%	51.6%	70.5%	29.3%	52.3%	64.6%	60.4%	52.7%	52.5%	52.7%
Witnessed someone acting in sexually violent or harassing manner	9.1%	10.5%	13.5%*	12.6%	3.8%	5.8%	7.2%*	7.6%*	4.2%	3.2%	6.9%*	6.1%*
Did nothing	31.2%	45.0%	51.5%*	48.8%*	22.4%	55.6%	50.8%	48.6%	34.2%	36.8%	57.0%*	57.4%*
Did something	37.3%	40.2%	48.5%	45.8%	34.0%	28.5%	49.2%	51.4%	35.8%	34.4%	43.0%	42.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses or may be below due to skipping the follow-up question. This was evident in 2023 and 2021 when non-responses to whether a student witnessed sexual violence.

With a few exceptions, results from individual campus show trends consistent with students overall and very little significant differences from campus to campus. UHCC students who intervened on suspecting a friend was sexually assaulted increased from 74.0 percent in 2017 to 80.5 percent in 2023. Although Leeward saw some period to period variances in incidence of by-stander encounters, trends on acting or not generally held steady.

Table I1-3: 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			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=201	n=333	n=301	n=310	n=428	n=417	n=361	n=419	n=530	n=810	n=711	n=818	n=97	n=178	n=169	n=151
Suspected a friend was sexually assaulted	5.3%	4.2%	6.3%	5.6%	4.3%	3.7%	3.9%	5.8%	4.9%	4.7%	7.4%	7.1%	5.6%	3.4%	3.6%	3.3%
Did nothing	40.8%	19.6%	30.8%	37.2%	9.6%	37.1%	47.3%*	17.4%	18.3%	21.1%	28.5%	21.1%	30.3%	14.5%	63.0%	77.5%*
Did something	59.2%	80.4%	69.2%	62.8%	90.4%*	62.9%	52.7%	82.6%	78.8%	78.9%	71.5%	78.9%	69.7%	85.5%*	37.0%	22.5%
Witnessed drunk person heading for sexual encounter	5.2%	3.0%	3.6%	6.5%	2.6%	4.6%	3.5%	5.4%	3.3%	4.0%	6.2%*	8.1%*	2.2%	3.1%	4.5%	3.7%
Did nothing	19.2%	29.8%	53.7%	31.4%	00.0%	75.7%	46.8%	57.5%	31.9%	50.7%	31.9%	59.4%*	38.8%	-	79.8%	83.8%
Did something	80.8%	70.2%	46.3%	68.6%	-	24.3%	53.2%	42.5%	68.1%*	49.3%	65.3%*	40.6%	61.2%	100%*	20.2%	16.2%
Witnessed someone acting in sexually violent or harassing manner	2.9%	3.9%	6.2%	5.2%	5.1%	2.9%	8.2%*	4.6%	3.3%	4.7%	7.8%*	8.7%*	7.6%	3.7%	7.2%	6.2%
Did nothing	44.1%	33.5%	59.8%	70.9%	38.4%	30.9%	58.2%	68.7%	28.2%	45.6%	50.6%	61.7%*	61.4%	34.5%	51.6%	66.1%
Did something	27.0%	16.6%	40.2%	29.1%	8.0%	22.7%	41.8%*	31.3%	49.3%	26.8%	49.4%	38.3%	38.6%	33.7%	48.4%	33.9%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
 Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses or may be below due to skipping the follow-up question. This was evident in 2023 and 2021 when non-responses to whether a student witnessed sexual violence.

Table I1-4: Percent of Student Participants Who Witnessed Specific Incidents and Percent of Bystanders Who Took Action or Not During Most Recent Incident by UHCC Campus and Year

	Leeward				Maui				Windward			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=481	n=872	n=711	n=800	n=233	n=339	n=321	n=345	n=134	n=313	n=223	n=279
Suspected a friend was sexually assaulted	3.4%	3.0%	6.6%*	5.9%*	3.9%	2.7%	3.3%	4.3%	3.0%	4.0%	9.9%*	3.7%
Did nothing	6.6%	25.9%	29.8%*	30.2%*	19.2%	6.3%	28.9%	33.6%	37.5%	25.6%	41.9%	-
Did something	93.4%*	74.1%	70.2%	69.8%	80.8%	93.7%	71.1%	66.4%	62.5%	74.4%	58.1%	100%*
Witnessed drunk person heading for sexual encounter	3.8%*	1.2%	3.0%*	5.3%*	1.4%	2.4%	2.2%	3.7%	3.1%	6.2%	3.4%	4.7%
Did nothing	14.3%	48.0%	50.7%*	35.7%	50.9%	28.9%	86.9%*	41.7%	60.1%	43.5%	37.2%	21.0%
Did something	85.7%*	52.0%	49.3%	64.3%	49.1%	71.1%*	13.1%	58.3%*	39.9%	56.5%	62.8%	79.0%
Witnessed someone acting in sexually violent or harassing manner	5.6%*	1.5%	6.3%*	4.5%*	1.4%	3.5%	3.9%	5.1%*	4.4%	3.8%	9.0%	7.8%
Did nothing	27.2%	43.9%	55.5%*	58.1%*	51.6%	37.5%	71.6%*	16.1%	14.8%	11.0%	67.7%*	51.4%*
Did something	47.7%	56.1%	44.5%	41.9%	22.8%	48.1%	28.4%	83.9%*	56.2%	52.7%	32.3%	48.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
 Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses or may be below due to skipping the follow-up question. This was evident in 2023 and 2021 when non-responses to whether a student witnessed sexual violence.

Specific Actions Taken by Bystanders

Of the three areas of by-stander encounters analyzed, trends remained consistent except among those witnessing a drunk person heading for a sexual encounter. In this area, significantly more students reported taking direct action to stop it, which went from 23.3 percent in 2017 to 33.7 percent in 2023. On the Mānoa campus upon seeing a potential drunken encounter, more students reported speaking to someone to get help, which was up from 7 percent in 2017 to 12.5 percent in 2023. Among UHCC students, this form of by-stander intervention doubled from 22.1 percent in 2017 to 44.0 percent in 2023. This trend was also reported by Kapi‘olani students where direct action to stop a sexual encounter increased five times from 11.1 percent in 2017 to 56.6 percent in 2023.

For those suspecting a friend was sexually assaulted, the most frequent form of by-stander intervention was encouraging the victim to seek help (62.2%). This was consistent with past actions taken across most campuses with two exceptions. UHCC students overall showed an increase in encouraging the victim to seek help which went from 56.6 percent in 2017 to 66.8 percent in 2023. In addition, Hilo by-standers reported intervening via websites. Three times as many students in 2023 (18.2% vs. 6.0% in 2017) reported checking out the UH website to see what resources were available for their friends.

Across all campuses, only a portion of by-standers identified the action taken. Most frequently mentioned were direct action to stop it (14.2%) and taking other actions not identified reported by 11.6 percent of interveners.

Table I2-1: Percent of Student Participants Who Witnessed Specific Incidents and Percent of Actions They Took by System, Campus, and Year

	ALL UH CAMPUSES				UH Mānoa			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=5138	n=6540	n=6086	n=5996	n=2354	n=2408	n=2419	n=2106
Suspected a friend was sexually assaulted								
Encouraged victim to seek help	63.2%	62.7%	59.3%	58.5%	62.2%	64.4%	65.2%	59.5%
Took action in another way	19.1%	20.3%	20.9%	19.4%	18.5%	18.3%	18.7%	20.5%
Spoke to someone else to seek help	11.9%	14.3%	15.3%	14.1%	11.3%	14.8%	14.7%	15.9%
Sought help for victim from confidential recourses on campus	11.0%	12.6%	11.8%	11.0%	9.5%	13.6%	12.8%	12.0%
Sought help for victim from confidential recourses off-campus	9.3%	10.4%	11.4%	11.0%	8.1%	11.3%	12.8%*	9.5%
Checked website of UH and other resources	10.7%	9.9%	8.2%	7.4%	10.5%	11.7%	10.8%	9.5%
Witnessed drunk person heading for sexual encounter								
Directly intervened to stop it	33.7%*	30.1%*	24.3%	23.3%	30.1%	28.7%	25.3%	22.4%
Took action in another way	14.8%	17.1%	16.7%	18.9%	15.6%	18.0%	14.6%	17.4%
Spoke to someone else to seek help	10.7%	6.3%	7.1%	7.2%	12.5%*	7.1%	6.7%	7.0%
Witnessed someone acting in sexually violent or harassing manner								
Directly intervened to stop it	14.2%	19.8%*	19.2%*	17.5%	15.6%	22.3%*	16.5%	16.9%
Took action in another way	11.6%	14.1%	14.6%	15.7%	11.6%	15.2%	16.4%	14.3%
Spoke to someone else to seek help	8.0%	8.1%	10.3%	9.8%	5.7%	9.1%	10.7%*	10.8%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses or may be below due to skipping the follow-up question. This was evident in 2023 and 2021 when non-responses to whether a student witnessing sexual violence.

Table I2-2: Percent of Student Participants Who Witnessed Specific Incidents and Percent of Actions They Took by System, Campus, and Year

	UH Hilo				UH West O'ahu				UH Community Colleges			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=350	n=443	n=467	n=434	n=323	n=417	n=401	n=335	n=2110	n=3272	n=2799	n=3121
Suspected a friend was sexually assaulted												
Encouraged victim to seek help	64.0%	66.6%	62.0%	55.0%	57.7%	55.2%	59.8%	66.2%	66.8%*	58.5%	46.0%	56.6%
Took action in another way	22.8%	27.5%	18.0%	29.3%	19.4%	5.9%	26.5%*	7.3%	19.3%	27.2%	25.4%	16.6%
Spoke to someone else to seek help	12.1%	13.2%	12.0%	10.0%	21.4%	8.3%	26.0%	8.2%	12.8%	14.7%	15.7%	12.7%
Sought help for victim from confidential recourses on campus	16.7%	11.7%	10.0%	18.2%	19.4%	20.1%	17.5%	4.7%	12.5%	7.9%	9.4%	8.3%
Sought help for victim from confidential recourses off-campus	11.5%	9.5%	6.6%	6.6%	8.0%	14.5%	8.0%	11.9%	12.6%	6.9%	10.8%	14.5%
Checked website of UH and other resources	18.2%*	9.7%	7.3%	6.0%	-	2.4%	4.2%	6.9%	8.5%	7.1%	3.9%	4.2%
Witnessed drunk person heading for sexual encounter												
Directly intervened to stop it	37.8%	42.2%*	26.9%	25.5%	23.3%	11.8%	35.3%	47.8%*	44.0%*	30.6%	18.5%	22.1%
Took action in another way	15.7%	10.0%	13.7%	16.1%	47.2%	17.5%	9.7%	16.8%	9.0%	17.4%	25.7%*	23.1%*
Spoke to someone else to seek help	7.3%	7.1%	6.7%	10.1%	-	-	7.3%	-	7.5%	4.7%	8.3%	7.4%
Witnessed someone acting in sexually violent or harassing manner												
Directly intervened to stop it	13.6%	19.6%	17.9%	14.8%	-	9.1%	22.9%	22.6%	11.8%	16.1%	23.6%*	18.5%
Took action in another way	12.1%	12.7%	18.2%	17.4%	10.9%	11.7%	11.7%	25.5%	11.7%	12.7%	11.1%	16.3%
Spoke to someone else to seek help	11.6%	7.9%	12.4%	13.6%	23.2%	7.7%	14.7%	3.2%	12.3%	5.6%	8.4%	7.8%

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year. Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses or may be below due to skipping the follow-up question. This was evident in 2023 and 2021 when non-responses to whether a student witnessing sexual violence.

Table I2-3: 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			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=201	n=333	n=301	n=310	n=431	n=419	n=362	n=419	n=534	n=817	n=712	n=817	n=97	n=179	n=169	n=151
Suspected a friend was sexually assaulted																
Encouraged victim to seek help	37.0%	55.5%	59.0%	57.0%	66.9%	34.5%	25.3%	66.5%*	66.5%	74.9%*	43.8%	54.4%	69.7%	85.5%*	37.0%	22.5%
Took action in another way	21.9%	29.8%	12.5%	-	32.6%	36.8%	25.6%	-	21.1%	12.9%	30.5%	28.0%	-	36.4%	19.4%	-
Spoke to someone else to seek help	7.1%	-	5.5%	5.9%	12.8%	20.1%	9.9%	6.1%	12.2%	20.7%	15.3%	17.3%	-	-	-	-
Sought help for victim from confidential recourses on campus	7.1%	-	7.5%	-	12.8%	11.6%	10.2%	35.2%	14.0%	2.8%	10.8%	2.3%	-	-	19.4%	-
Sought help for victim from confidential recourses off-campus	7.1%	-	18.1%	-	12.8%	-	11.1%	37.4%	24.4%	5.5%	11.0%	9.8%	-	-	-	-
Checked website of UH and other resources	7.1%	-	-	-	-	11.6%	5.7%	22.7%	18.6%	9.4%	9.6%	-	-	-	-	-

Table I2-3: Percent of Student Participants Who Witnessed Specific Incidents and Percent of Actions They Took by UHCC Campus and Year

Con't	Hawai'i				Honolulu				Kapi'olani				Kaua'i			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
Witnessed drunk person heading for sexual encounter																
Directly intervened to stop it	51.0%*	43.9%	9.5%	28.8%	-	16.5%	18.5%	19.7%	56.6%*	26.6%	26.8%	11.1%	-	17.4%	-	16.2%
Took action in another way	22.0%	15.0%	26.9%	32.8%	-	7.8%	34.6%	8.0%	4.4%	18.5%	28.1%*	25.1%*	-	60.7%	20.2%	-
Spoke to someone else to seek help	7.8%	11.3%	9.8%	7.0%	-	-	-	14.8%	7.1%	4.3%	10.4%	4.4%	61.2%	21.9%	-	-
Witnessed someone acting in sexually violent or harassing manner																
Directly intervened to stop it	-	-	22.0%	7.3%	8.0%	-	14.8%	21.1%	9.8%	5.7%	26.1%*	11.9%	-	-	17.4%	24.1%
Took action in another way	13.5%	7.8%	13.4%	21.8%	-	22.7%	22.0%	-	21.9%	14.3%	12.7%	16.7%	21.2%	-	23.1%	9.8%
Spoke to someone else to seek help	13.5%	8.8%	4.7%	-	-	-	5.0%	10.2%	17.5%	6.8%	10.6%	9.6%	17.3%	33.7%	7.8%	-

*Shows a statistically significant difference by year.
Percentages may exceed 100% due to multiple responses or may be below due to skipping the follow-up question. This was evident in 2023 and 2021 when non-responses to whether a student witnesses sexual violence.

Table I2-4: Percent of Student Participants Who Witnessed Specific Incidents and Percent of Actions They Took by UHCC Campus and Year

	Leeward				Maui				Windward			
	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017	2023	2021	2019	2017
	n=481	n=872	n=711	n=800	n=233	n=339	n=321	n=345	n=134	n=313	n=223	n=279
Suspected a friend was sexually assaulted												
Encouraged victim to seek help	93.4%*	53.2%	49.5%	56.8%	63.0%	47.3%	37.8%	58.1%	42.3%	47.5%	52.4%	59.3%
Took action in another way	6.7%	26.3%	21.9%	13.8%	26.4%	26.4%	39.2%	26.9%	-	53.3%	26.5%	25.8%
Spoke to someone else to seek help	17.1%	10.2%	21.3%	16.5%	18.1%	9.5%	15.6%	6.2%	20.2%	26.3%	21.9%	11.6%
Sought help for victim from confidential recourses on campus	23.0%	22.2%	9.3%	3.0%	8.0%	9.9%	8.0%	22.4%	-	-	5.3%	-
Sought help for victim from confidential recourses off-campus	7.0%	4.8%	9.8%	17.1%	8.2%	19.2%	15.5%	19.7%	-	26.3%	6.7%	-
Checked website of UH and other resources	12.6%	-	1.7%	-	-	-	-	12.9%	-	26.3%	-	-
Witnessed drunk person heading for sexual encounter												
Directly intervened to stop it	73.6%*	9.6%	25.2%	26.6%	-	38.9%	-	45.5%	20.5%	56.5%	-	37.0%
Took action in another way	12.1%	42.5%	20.4%	27.5%	22.5%	16.6%	-	-	-	-	39.2%	42.1%
Spoke to someone else to seek help	-	-	3.7%	10.2%	26.6%	15.6%	13.1%	12.8%	19.5%	-	23.6%	-
Witnessed someone acting in sexually violent or harassing manner												
Directly intervened to stop it	20.2%	56.1%	32.8%	27.7%	-	40.7%	28.4%	31.1%	26.8%	24.2%	11.3%	17.7%
Took action in another way	12.6%	-	5.6%	11.1%	22.8%	7.4%	-	31.5%	-	28.5%	-	24.8%
Spoke to someone else to seek help	15.0%	-	6.2%	3.2%	-	-	-	21.4%	29.4%	-	20.9%	6.0%

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

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

In 2023, the University of Hawai‘i completed its fourth *UH Student Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence*. In the first two studies, students took classes and engaged in UH activities on and off campus in a pre-pandemic in-person environment. In 2021, the Covid-19 pandemic impacted in-person engagement among most Hawai‘i residents. At UH, students primarily attended classes virtually and any in-person engagement was required to meet state and federal regulations, including those related to social distancing. This year, instruction again reverted to in-person though the level of in-person activities had not returned to pre-pandemic levels.

Despite caution in comparisons due to the aforementioned changes in the external environment and mode of instruction, four years of longitudinal tracking data enabled comparison of results from 2017 to 2023.

Areas of Strength

Trends show a number of areas of significant improvement in the UH campus climate for sexual harassment and gender-based violence. By large majorities, UH students participating in this study perceived low levels of risk of sexual assault and harassment overall at UH, to themselves personally while on the UH campus, and while off campus attending UH-sponsored events. Further, perceptions of gender violence being “little or not at all problematic” at UH have grown significantly over the 2017 benchmark year. These metrics are important because they plausibly influence student engagement in the university community as well as, potentially, matriculation decisions.

Secondly, longitudinal prevalence trends of sexual harassment and gender violence among students participating in this year’s survey showed positive trends with 3 of 4 specific areas edging down or not increasing. Students experiencing dating and domestic violence (DDV) decreased significantly from 12.1 percent in 2019 to 10.2 percent in 2023. (2019 is used as the benchmark year because the survey definition changed that year to align with new federal definitions.) Students experiencing stalking also softened, though directionally, from 6.0 percent in 2017 to 5.5 percent this year. Further, nonconsensual sexual contact (touching and penetration) showed identical incidence levels of 2.8 percent in 2017 and 2023. While sexual harassment increased from 5.7 percent in 2017 to 7.8 percent in 2023, this was likely impacted by an expansion of examples in the 2019 survey, in accordance with student focus group input.

A third area of strength showed that UH associated offenders declined by eight percentage points from 88 percent in 2017 to 80 percent in 2023. While faculty and staff edged down directionally, students as alleged offenders trended down significantly from 83 percent to 74 percent over the six year period.

Tracking data also showed strong increases in student awareness of UH campus services to assist those who experienced gender-based violence. Studies of human behavior have shown that awareness generally precedes usage. In the first year of this study, the majority of students reported not having seen or heard of Mink Act Title IX coordinator services. In 2023, the situation turned around, with a solid majority of 57 percent aware of Title IX coordinators – a +17 percentage point increase over 2017’s 40 percent. Awareness of other UH

campus services to assist students experiencing gender violence was lower in 2017 at 78 percent aware than in 2023 when 83 percent recalled seeing or hearing of UH resources.

Moreover, among those who contacted UH resources to report incidents of sexual harassment or assault, perceptions of the conduct of campus officials during the reporting process all trended upward. Compared with 2017, students in 2023 gave higher mean ratings that UH officials were extremely or very likely to meet their expectations on respect, privacy, safety, competence to advise on a range of options, and a fair investigation.

Although recall of attending training programs or informational sessions on sexual harassment and gender violence continued to be low (16%), usefulness of training increased significantly. Among those attending training, satisfaction proved high, with a solid majority of almost 3 in 5 indicating that training was extremely or very useful.

Opportunities for Improvement

In addition to positive improvements in campus climate in the above areas, results also pointed to areas with opportunities for improvement. Similar to trends in national gender-based violence studies, such as those previously conducted by the Association of American Universities, certain sub-groups tended to be more vulnerable and have higher prevalence rates. Demographic and enrollment characteristics such as gender, sexuality, disabilities and club participation were among determinants, and focus groups among these groups in the next study period might be useful in contributing to action plan development.

Secondly, 1 in 10 UH students reported experiencing DDV in the current academic year. While this incidence edged downward, it still represented the highest prevalence among the four types of behaviors tracked. While the majority of alleged perpetrators were not associated with the UH, the majority of survivors suffered consequences that impacted the university environment. These included emotional/mental health issues as well as academic and professional impacts, including lower academic performance, dropping classes, or considering leaving UH altogether. To mitigate these consequences, raising awareness of and referrals to campus resources might be considered.

Training is another area of opportunity. Despite low levels of student participation in training (16% in 2023 and 2019), students who did attend perceived training as extremely or very useful. Lack of training also impedes reporting – as in most national studies, students said they did not report the incident because of ambiguity of whether it was serious or not to report – a response students gave for all four areas, including NSC, which is criminal.

IMPLICATIONS

Prior to the first 2017 UH Campus Climate Study on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence, prevalence of sexual harassment, stalking, DDV and NSC was anecdotal. The publication of the first UH Campus Climate Study on Sexual Harassment and Gender Based Violence enabled empirical data to replace diverse qualitative estimates. The objective quantitative results filled a systemwide knowledge gap as well as ones on individual campuses. Results from these studies were presented in depth to campus leadership and Mink Act Title IX Coordinators and helped to inform action plans on mitigating gender-based violence among UH students and to provide support through campus resources to students who experienced one of four types of gender violence.

Besides UH-specific uses, the study contributed insights to the State of Hawai‘i in two areas. 2017 to 2023 results clearly and consistently illustrated that a large majority of survivors of gender-based violence choose not to disclose incidents to official programs. Yet most State and national databases on prevalence of gender violence derive estimates from programs serving gender violence survivors. Given survivor behavior not to disclose and reliance of official estimates on indirect tallies of services survivors used, the UH study suggested that prevalence is likely significantly under-counted. Since 2019, the UH Campus Climate Study analyzed the consequences of gender violence trauma on survivors. Across all four behaviors analyzed, almost 9 in 10 experiencing any gender violence behavior reported severe consequences including emotional/mental health problems and academic impacts including reduced class performance and dropping class or school altogether. This detailed data provides a good start for quantifying the economic impact of gender violence on the State of Hawai‘i.

In addition, the UH study provided a rare and possibly first ever study of an entire university system that encompasses four-year and two-year degree granting institutions, undergraduate programs, graduate departments and professional schools, and urban and rural locations. Finally, Hawai‘i’s ethnic diversity reflected in UH’s student population, made this campus climate study on gender-based violence one of the most diverse in the country.

The purpose of this study was to provide the University of Hawai‘i with empirical data for decision makers, not to recommend how the information is utilized. The second phase, action planning, necessarily requires input from UH stakeholders including students, faculty, administrators, and employees who best understand the individual campuses and the need for localized strategies. The fact-finding from this study was thus but one important step toward fulfilling the University of Hawai‘i’s goal of a campus climate where students can achieve academic success and personal growth in a safe and supportive environment.

This survey, for example, enables evaluation of campus climate given the changing mode of instruction pre and post Covid. While it is not yet known whether the higher incidence of virtual classes will endure, the topic bears further evaluation and monitoring.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The University of Hawai‘i Student Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-based Violence was a major undertaking. It was one of the first studies of an entire university system, encompassing four-year universities, community colleges and graduate and professional schools. It also assessed sexual harassment and gender-based violence on one of the most diverse university systems in the nation. This survey undertook the first comprehensive report of sexual harassment and gender-based violence across all the University of Hawai‘i System’s 10 campuses. A project this innovative and complex required high levels of expertise, experience, rigor, dedication and teamwork among the university’s stakeholders, including students, administrators, faculty, staff and consultants. Throughout this process, the cooperation proved outstanding.

UH President David Lassner led this survey initiative with a call for a comprehensive and transparent assessment of sexual harassment and gender-based violence, with the resulting information used to enhance the University of Hawai‘i’s student campus climate. Vice President for Administration Jan Gouveia and Office of Equity Assurance (OEA) Executive Director Jennifer Solidum Rose led planning and implementation, ensuring UH goals were met and that multiple stakeholders had input throughout the process. Besides their strategic and collaborative leadership, OEA’s dedication facilitated the success of this undertaking, with Executive Director Rose’s commitment setting a high bar. In addition, Christine Chun, University of Hawai‘i’s Community Colleges Director of Compliance and Title IX, provided valuable multi-stage input and facilitated participation across the seven UHCC campuses. Cynthia Scheopner, Interim Associate Director of the UH Social Science Research Institute, facilitated UHIRB applications from the outset. For their direct work with students encouraging participation, fielding questions and motivating response rates, we also specifically extend a *mahalo nui loa* to all 2023 campus-specific Title IX Coordinators:

1. UH Mānoa – Dee Uwono
2. UH Hilo – Jennifer Stotter
3. UH West O‘ahu – Beverly Baligad
4. UH Maui College – Shawna Pabingwit
5. Hawai‘i Community College – Sara Vogel
6. Honolulu Community College – David Uranaka-Yamashiro
7. Kapi‘olani Community College – Devon Peterson
8. Kaua‘i Community College – Isaiah Kaauwai
9. Leeward Community College – Lori Lei Hayashi & Tom Hirsbrunner (as of 1/19/21)
10. Windward Community College – Mykie E. Menor Ozoa-Aglugub

Sincere appreciation goes as well to our national consultants, Professor Sandra Martin and Professor Bonnie Fisher, who lent their outstanding national expertise and depth of experience in sexual harassment and gender-based violence assessments to UH and Team Omnitrak from the outset. Finally, *mahalo* to OmniTrak’s Hawai‘i team who undertook the project with exceeding dedication as they led their executional teams: Alan Ellis, Chris Kam, Rowena Vila, Ronnie Rono, and Kreg Yoshitake.

Fact-finding is but the first step in any assessment. We look forward to action steps that will be informed by the results of this survey to enhance even further a safe learning environment and campus climate for all UH students. *Imua!*

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT

For consistency and comparison, the publicly available and previously tested survey questions developed by the Association of American Universities in its 2015 study for 27 Institutions of Higher Education (IHEs) formed the base of the survey design, particularly the questions asking about incidence and prevalence of sexual harassment and gender-based violence. In 2019, the UH Campus Climate Survey on Gender Violence additionally undertook a series of steps to ensure that the design of the survey instrument took into consideration the following: 1) learnings from other gender violence studies in the U.S.; 2) issues and areas of concern at the University of Hawai‘i, and 3) alignment with UH’s diverse campus system. These additional design actions included the following:

- Direct student input through focus groups of undergraduate, graduate, and professional school students were conducted with participation from all Islands for the 2017 and 2019 studies. Focus groups implementation 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 survey instrument in 2019, 2021, and 2023.

For the 2021 study, a few additions were made to reflect the change in the University of Hawai‘i’s academic protocols in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. Changes in UH’s campus environment began in 2020 and in the Spring Semester of 2021 when this study was in data collection, UH’s 10 campus operated under the following conditions:

- Mostly Virtual Classes during Spring 2021. – Across the UH campuses, the vast majority of students attended classes virtually. However, some science labs, shops, studios, and clinical training were in person. In-person instruction protocols aligned with State and local COVID-19 pandemic guidance.
- Residence Halls – To accommodate the need for student housing, UH residence halls at Mānoa and Hilo campuses were open for students.
- While 2021’s virtual classes afforded UH the opportunity to explore how reduced in-person exposure for students (both academically and socially) affects gender violence prevalence, it is important to use caution in comparing data because of the differences in UH’s academic and social environment.
- In 2023, classroom instruction reverted to the in-person mode. However, campuses have reported that in-person activities have not yet recovered to pre-pandemic 2019 levels. Hence, the 2023 questionnaire retained 2021 questions regarding the external environment in which UH students pursued academic studies.

I.A. OIE UH Campus Climate Design

Criteria for Evaluating Design Changes

In reviewing the questionnaire in 2023, stakeholders agreed that design guidelines adopted in 2021 would also apply this year.

- Prevalence questions would be maintained to ensure ability to track results from 2017 to 2019 to 2021 to 2023.
- 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.
- Updates due to external variables would be reviewed given the current context.

2023 Questionnaire Review

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. The following 2021 questions were retained in 2023 given that campuses reported being in “recovery” mode.

- Amount of in-person exposure with students, faculty and staff compared with prior semesters (More, less, or same)
- Amount of time spent with UH students and others associated with UH on social events/interactions compared with prior semesters (More, less, same)
- Self-assessment of stress in home or personal relationships compared with prior semesters (More, less, same)

Questions regarding comfort levels in reporting gender-based violence under certain external conditions were not retained:

- Comfort level reporting a sexual harassment or gender violence incident if alcohol or drugs involved.
- Comfort level reporting a sexual harassment or gender violence incident given new Title IX requirement for live hearing and cross-examination.

The University of Hawai‘i approved the 2023 draft questionnaire to be pre-tested. Omnitrak conducted cognitive testing of the UH-approved Survey draft instrument among students in January 2023, utilizing this testing in recommending a final questionnaire for UH approval. After cognitive testing results, UH approved the final questionnaire instrument. It was then submitted to the UH Institutional Review Board (UHIRB) since the research involved human subjects and the U.S. National Institute of Health for approval.

- UHIRB approved the survey on December 28, 2022.
- 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. On January 19, 2023, NIH informed Omnitrak that the January 19, 2021 CoC for the 2021 study was renewed for the 2023 study.

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. Student Focus Group Input Into Questionnaire Development

UH did not conduct focus groups with students in either 2023 or 2021. As most of the 2017 and 2019 focus group input had been applied in prior questionnaire development processes, this component was omitted to better align the scope of work with UH budget. It should be noted that questionnaire revisions resulting from 2019 focus groups were reviewed and retained in 2023, including utilizing the identical 2019 UH Program List derived from prior focus group input.

I.C. 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 in probing motivations of gender violence offenders to determine how they might be mitigated on the campus environment and to better develop prevention.

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, OEA 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 2023 *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 for 2017, 2019, and 2021 studies. The project was accepted as a non-exempt research subjective to expedited review, given its controlled risks. OEA submitted to UHIRB a request to renew prior survey approvals. UHIRB renewed the survey approval on December 28, 2022 for the 2023 study. The memorandum of IRB approval is shown below.

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

Contents of IRB Application included the following sections:

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



UNIVERSITY
of HAWAII®
SYSTEM

Office of Research Compliance
Human Studies Program

DATE: December 28, 2022

TO: Rose, Jennifer, JD, University of Hawaii
System, Office of Institutional Equity
Lee, Cu Ri, University of Hawaii
System, Office of Institutional Equity,
Scheopner, Cynthia, PhD, University of
Hawaii at Manoa, Social Sciences,
Dean's Office, Social Science Research
Institute

FROM: Rivera, Victoria, Dir, Ofc of Rsch
Compliance, Social & Behavioral
University of Hawaii Campus Climate

PROTOCOL TITLE: Survey on Sexual Harassment &
Gender-Based Violence 2021

FUNDING SOURCE: None

PROTOCOL NUMBER: 2020-00952

APPROVAL PERIOD: Approval Date: December 28, 2022 Expiration Date: January 24, 2021

NOTICE OF APPROVAL FOR HUMAN RESEARCH

Your application for the Human Studies Program approval of a proposed change for the study was approved by the Human Studies Program on December 28, 2022 by the University of Hawaii Institutional Review Board (UH IRB). This application qualified for Expedited Review under CFR 46.110 and 21 CFR 56.110, Category 7. Note that this approval date is for the proposed revision, and does not reset the annual study expiration date. Please refer back to your most recent IRB approval letter (initial application or continuing review) for the study's expiration date. Regulations require that continuing review be conducted on or before the one-year anniversary date of IRB approval.

If future revisions to your study are required, please seek the Human Studies Program approval prior to their implementation. If a change is necessary to protect the safety or welfare of study participants, it is permissible to make the change without prior approval. However, you must notify the Human Studies Program as soon as possible, requesting approval for the change.

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

2425 Campus Road, Sinclair 10
Honolulu, HI 96822
Telephone: (808) 956-5007 • Fax: (808) 956-9150
An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Institution



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

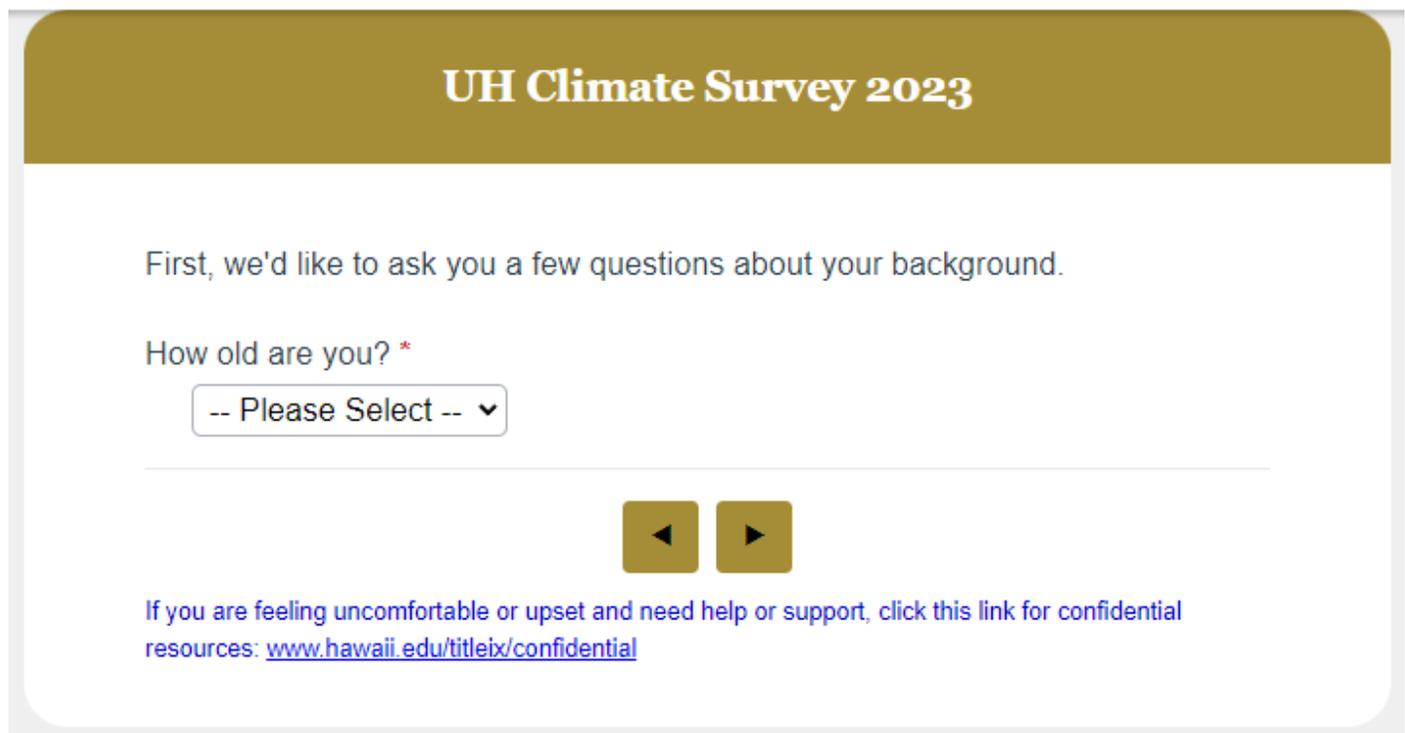
The survey asked students who experienced sexual harassment and gender-based violence to provide many details related to their incidents, including timing, number of offenders, offender's relationship to them, tactics offenders used, and etc. The project team foresaw that students could run into emotional 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:



The screenshot shows a survey interface with a gold header bar containing the text "UH Climate Survey 2023". Below the header, the text reads "First, we'd like to ask you a few questions about your background." followed by the question "How old are you? *". Below the question is a dropdown menu with the text "-- Please Select --" and a downward arrow. At the bottom of the question area, there are two gold buttons with left and right arrows. Below the buttons, there is a link: "If you are feeling uncomfortable or upset and need help or support, click this link for confidential resources: www.hawaii.edu/titleix/confidential".

II.C. NIH Certificate of Confidentiality

Omnitrak additionally secured the National Institute of Health (NIH)'s Certificate of Confidentiality (CoC) to provide student participants with 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 for the 2021 study. NIH approved the CoC on January 19, 2021, prior to launch of data collection. For the 2023 study, Omnitrak informed NIH that the design remained virtually the same as in 2021 and asked whether the prior CoC could be renewed or a new one issued. NIH informed Omnitrak via email dated January 19, 2023, that the CoC for the 2021 study was approved for renewal for the 2023 study. It is shown below.

Students were informed in the Consent Form about the additional benefits and limitation of a NIH CoC. The Certificate of Confidentiality is shown on the next page.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, Maryland 20892
www.nih.gov

CERTIFICATE OF CONFIDENTIALITY

Number:
CC-OD-21-1358

Issued To
University of Hawaii

conducting research known as
University of Hawaii Student Campus Climate Survey on Gender Based Violence

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

Research data and biospecimens containing identifiable, sensitive information collected or used during this study are covered by the Certificate beginning on the later of the approval date of this Certificate or the commencement of the project, until the collection or use of identifiable, sensitive information concludes. Identifiable, sensitive information protected by the Certificate and all copies thereof are protected for perpetuity.

The recipient of this Certificate shall comply with all requirements of subsection 301(d) of the Public Health Service Act. This Certificate does not represent an endorsement of the research project by the Department of Health and Human Services.

01/19/2021

ANGELA Chambers

Approval Date

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

II.D. Data Security and Protecting Confidentiality

Omnitrak follows the Market Research Association (MRA) Code of Ethics for protecting the confidentiality of anything learned about a survey participant. Omnitrak has also been trained in Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) privacy rules. HIPAA is considered the gold standard by many for 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.

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

WHEN CAN STUDENTS TAKE THE SURVEY?

- The survey will be launched on Tuesday, January 24, 2023. The survey will be available until February 24, 2023.

WHEN CAN STUDENTS ACCESS THE SURVEY?

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

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY?

- The purpose of the survey is to gather information from students about:
 - ✓ Their campus environment related to sexual harassment and gender-based violence.
 - ✓ How well students believe the UH community responds to and addresses their concerns.
 - ✓ Their awareness of resource and reporting options for those experiencing sexual violence, sexual harassment, stalking, and interpersonal violence (domestic and dating violence).
 - ✓ Prevalence (e.g., how widespread) and incidence (e.g., how often) of sexual violence, sexual harassment, stalking, and interpersonal violence on our campuses.
- The survey represents President Lassner's and the UH's commitment to raising awareness about sexual harassment and gender-based violence, addressing students' experiences and concerns about their personal safety, and ensuring a safe learning and working environment.
- The survey also fulfills the requirements of a new Hawai'i law, Act 208, which requires UH to conduct a campus climate survey of students by March 31, 2023 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 a safe and inclusive campus.
- The aggregate data will also be incorporated in the UH Action Plan to guide future programmatic, education and training initiatives as well as the development of policies and procedures regarding sexual harassment and gender-based violence.
- The report is expected to contain valuable information about marginalized groups on campus and their varying levels of risk. It will be important for UH to dig deeply into those data to address dynamics of power and privilege to meet the needs of many of its students.

WHO CAN STUDENTS TALK 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 XI Coordinator by going to:

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

III.B.1 Promotional Flyers (1/6)

The flyer features a blue background. On the left, a circular graphic contains a megaphone icon and the hashtag #BeHeardUH. Three white banners with black text read "YOUR VOICE MATTERS!". To the right, the survey title "UH STUDENT CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE" is displayed in large, bold, white letters. Below the title, the dates "Jan. 24 – Feb. 24, 2023" are shown. An orange cloud-shaped callout on the right side of the flyer contains the text "Gift cards for early responses each week!".

#BeHeardUH

YOUR VOICE MATTERS!

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

Jan. 24 – Feb. 24, 2023

Gift cards for early responses each week!

Post Until 2/26/23

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

YOUR VOICE. YOUR CAMPUS.
#BeHeardUH

WHILE ATTENDING UH...



Nearly 1 in 5 (18.5%) of all students in partnered relationships* experienced dating or domestic violence**

*69.4% of all survey respondents

**Per the results of the 2021 UH Campus Climate Survey

GIFT CARDS FOR EARLY RESPONSES EACH WEEK!

January 24 – February 24, 2023

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



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



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

ACCESSIBLE BY:



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



Survey approved by UH IRB on 12/28/22
Principal Investigator:
Jennifer Solidum Rose, J.D.
jennifer.rose@hawaii.edu

Survey Administered by:
Omnitrak Group inc.
A Hawaii-Based
Research Company
Questions? Call 808-528-7591

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

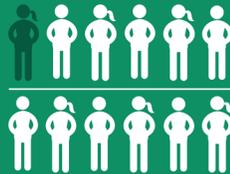
Post Until 2/26/23

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



YOUR VOICE. YOUR CAMPUS. #BeHeardUH

**WHILE
ATTENDING
UH...**



Nearly 1 in 12 (8.2%) of all UH students experienced stalking both on & off campus*

*Per the results of the 2021 UH Campus Climate Survey



January 24 – February 24, 2023

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

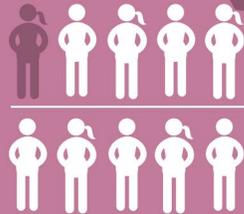
Survey Administered by:
Omnitrak Group inc.
A Hawaii-Based
Research Company
Questions? Call 808-528-7591

Survey approved by UH IRB
on 12/28/22
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.

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

**WHILE
ATTENDING
UH...**



Nearly 1 in 10 (9.2%) of UH students experienced sexual harassment by another student or someone employed by or associated with UH*

*Per the results of the 2021 UH Campus Climate Survey

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

RESOURCES

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

www.hawaii.edu/titleix/survey

18+

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

ACCESSIBLE BY:



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

III.B.5 Promotional Flyers (5/6)

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

#BeHeardUH

**YOUR
VOICE
MATTERS!**

Jan. 24 – Feb. 24, 2023

  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 Lassner
UH Office of Institutional Equity,
Jennifer Solidum Rose, J.D.

Survey Administered by:
Omnitrak Group Inc.
A Hawaii-Based
Research Company
Questions?
Call 808-528-7591

Survey approved by
UH IRB on 12/28/22
Principal Investigator:
Jennifer Solidum Rose, J.D.
jennifer.rose@hawaii.edu

Post until 2/26/2023

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

#BeHeardUH

YOUR VOICE MATTERS!

Jan. 24 – Feb. 24, 2023

CHECK YOUR UH EMAIL FOR THE CLIMATE SURVEY LINK!

 <p>Amazon Gift Cards for early responses each week!</p>	18+ <p>You must be 18 years or older to take the survey</p>	 <p>Help ensure a safe learning & work environment</p>
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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 808-528-7591	Survey approved by UH IRB on 12/28/22 Principal Investigator: Jennifer Solidum Rose, J.D. jennifer.rose@hawaii.edu
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<http://www.hawaii.edu/titleix/survey>

Post until 2/26/2023

APPENDIX IV: SURVEY INSTRUMENT

IV.A. Survey Invitation

SUBJECT: #BeHeardUH: Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender Based Violence

Dear UH Students,

The last few years have been among the most collectively challenging and disruptive in our lifetimes. Sadly, among many other difficult impacts, we have also seen an increase in domestic and gender-based violence in Hawai‘i and across the nation. Nonetheless, it is encouraging how people within the University of Hawai‘i community and across our islands have extended themselves to care for one another.

UH is committed to achieve a safe and supportive environment in which you can achieve academic success and personal growth. We have made significant progress in addressing domestic and gender-based violence across our campuses over the past years. We are now requesting your input to help us do better.

To help us understand our campus environments and how our university's policies, programs and resources have affected your 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 and that of all our students at UH. The survey is:

- 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 24, 2023.
- 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 to better understand 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 January of the following year.
- 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 UH 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.

The survey covers very sensitive topics and may remind you of upsetting experiences that you or someone you know may have gone through. Please know that you can stop the survey at any time and your progress will be saved. You also have support available to you on campus and in the community.

If you have experienced gender-based harassment or violence, there are several options available depending on the type of assistance you want.

- If you want help but are not ready to make a formal report, please contact a confidential resource on your campus to explore your options and receive services from that office:
www.hawaii.edu/titleix/help/confidential/
- If you would like to make a formal report, please contact your campus Title IX coordinator:
www.hawaii.edu/titleix/help/coordinator/
- If you would like to seek help off campus, please contact a community resource in your area:
<https://www.hawaii.edu/titleix/help/community-resources/>

Thank you for your participation. Please enjoy a safe and successful academic semester!

With my deepest appreciation and thanks,

David Lassner
University of Hawai'i President

REMINDER:

Aloha UH Students,

Recently, UH President David Lassner sent you an email encouraging you to participate in the important UH Campus Climate Survey On Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence. If you have already submitted your completed survey, thank you very much for your participation.

If you have not yet completed the on-line survey, you can participate or resume taking the survey by clicking the link provided in President Lassner's original email (see below).

* Early respondents each week are eligible for Amazon gift cards!

This is an important UH community initiative. Your voice truly matters. Be Heard!

[Click Here to Start the Survey](#)

Thank you again for making a difference!

On behalf of UH,
Omnitrak
Survey Administrator

IV.B. Consent Form

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

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

University of Hawaii (UH) invites you to take part in a research study on campus climate, particularly about sexual harassment and gender-based violence. The survey is sponsored by the Office of the President in collaboration with the Office of Institutional Equity (OIE). UH has contracted with Omnitrak Group, Inc., an independent market research company based in Honolulu, Hawaii to conduct this system-wide confidential online survey among all students who are 18 years or older.

What am I being asked to do?

Your participation in this project is completely voluntary. You may stop participating at any time. If you stop being in the study, there will be no penalty or loss to you. Additionally, if you do choose to participate, you may skip any question you are not comfortable answering and may exit the survey at any time. If you decide to take part in this project, you will be asked to fill out an online survey. This survey includes sections that ask about your views and perceptions regarding campus climate, inappropriate sexual behaviors, and resources available at UH.

Why is this study being done?

The purpose of this project is to evaluate the current UH campus climate regarding sexual harassment and gender-based violence. I am asking you to participate because you are a student of the UH system.

What will happen if I decide to take part in this study?

This survey should take most students less than 20 minutes to complete. It may take up to 30 minutes for some individuals. You can pause and resume the survey at any time. Your responses will be automatically saved. To return to the survey at a later date, you only need to click on the survey link provided in this email and any potential email reminders.

What are the risks and benefits of taking part in this study?

I believe there is little risk to you for participating in this research project. You may become stressed or uncomfortable answering any of the survey questions. If you do become stressed or uncomfortable, you can skip the question or take a break. You can also stop taking the survey or you can withdraw from the project altogether.

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

There will be no direct benefit to you for taking part in this project. The results will be used to guide policies to encourage a safe, respectful, and nondiscriminatory environment at UH. Participating in this study may be uncomfortable or upsetting, particularly for individuals who have had personal experiences with inappropriate sexual behaviors.

Confidentiality and Privacy:

Your confidentiality is of the utmost importance to us. We will not collect any personal information, such as your name or your IP address. The study data will be kept secure in a locked office on an encrypted password protected computer. Only those directly involved with the study will have access to survey data. Your email address is only used to distribute the survey, and electronic gratitude for early participants. Other agencies that have legal permission have the right to review research records. The University of Hawai'i Human Studies Program has the right to review research records for this study.

Survey results will be presented in an aggregated form so no individual can be identified. Any cohort with less than 15 individuals will NOT be analyzed or reported to minimize risks for small groups. However, if we learn about child abuse or you threaten to harm yourself or others, we are required to report it to the authorities.

Compensation:

Over the five weeks that the survey is available for participation, students will receive Amazon e-cards via email from Omnitrak for early participation. To receive the compensation you will need to provide an email address. However, the link between your survey responses and your email address will be broken so that no personal identity can be tracked (UH will never have access to email addresses of survey respondents).

January 24-27:	First 100 receive \$10; Next 75 receive \$5
January 30-February 3:	First 50 receive \$10; Next 50 receive \$5
February 6-10:	First 25 receive \$10; Next 20 receive \$5
February 13-17:	First 25 receive \$10; Next 20 receive \$5
February 20-24:	First 25 receive \$10; Next 20 receive \$5

Future Research Studies:

Survey results from this study, which do not have any personal identifiers attached, will be used for future research studies or distributed to another investigator for future research studies as this is an ongoing longitudinal project. We will not seek further approval from you for these future studies.

Questions:

If you have any questions about the purposes of this study, please call or email the Office of Institutional Equity at: (808) 956-8711, institutional.equity@hawaii.edu. If you have questions about the administration of the survey or would like to request a paper survey, please call the Omnitrak Hotline at (808) 528-7591. You may contact the UH Human Studies Program at 808.956.5007 or uhirb@hawaii.edu to discuss problems, concerns and questions, obtain information, or offer input with an informed individual who is unaffiliated with the specific research protocol. Please visit <http://go.hawaii.edu/jRd> for more information on your rights as a research participant.

To Access the Survey:

By clicking the “Yes” button below, you agree to participate in this survey research voluntarily and will be connected to the survey. Going to the first page of the survey implies your consent to participate in this study.

Certificate of Confidentiality (CoC):

We have obtained a Certificate of Confidentiality (CoC) issued by the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The CoC is issued to protect the investigators on this study from being forced to tell anyone about your participation in this study, even under a subpoena. Even when a CoC is in place, you and your family members must still continue to actively protect your own privacy. If you voluntarily give your written consent for an insurer, employer, or lawyer to receive information about your participation in the research, then we may not use the CoC to withhold this information.

This research is covered by a Certificate of Confidentiality from the National Institutes of Health. The researchers with this Certificate may not disclose or use information or documents that may identify you in any federal, state, or local civil, criminal, administrative, legislative, or other action, suit, or proceeding, or be used as evidence, for example, if there is a court subpoena, unless you have consented for this use. Information and documents protected by this Certificate cannot be disclosed to anyone else who is not connected with the research except, if there is a federal, state, or local law that requires disclosure (such as to report child abuse or communicable diseases but not for federal, state, or local civil, criminal, administrative, legislative, or other proceedings, see below); if you have consented to the disclosure, including for your medical treatment; or if it is used for other scientific research, as allowed by federal regulations protecting research subjects. You should understand that a Certificate of Confidentiality does not prevent you from voluntarily releasing information about yourself or your involvement in this research. If you want your research information released to an insurer, medical care provider, or any other person not connected with the research, you must provide consent to allow the researchers to release it. The Certificate of Confidentiality will not be used to prevent disclosure as required by federal, state, or local law if we learn about child abuse, or you threaten to harm yourself or others.

Please print a copy of this page for your reference.

Thank you for your participation. Mahalo!

- Yes, I 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

2023

**Final
January 2023**

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 – 2021 by single year

A7. Do you currently take any courses on-line?

Yes, all my courses are on-line

Yes, some of my course are on-line

None of my courses are on-line

A8. What is your ethnic background? (Mark all that apply)

African American or Black

American Indian or Alaskan Native

Asian Indian

Caucasian

Chinese

Filipino

Guamanian or Chamorro

Hispanic

Japanese

Korean

Laotian

Micronesian

Native Hawaiian or Part-Hawn

Samoan

Thai

Tongan

Vietnamese

Other: Please Specify _____

Decline to state

A9. Are you a US citizen or permanent resident?

Yes

No [GO TO A10a]

A10a. Which country are you a citizen of?

A11.¹ Which best describes your current gender identity?

Woman
Man
Transgender woman
Transgender man
Nonbinary or Genderqueer
Questioning
Other Not listed: _____
Decline to state

A12². Do you currently consider yourself to be mostly:

Heterosexual or straight
Gay
Lesbian
Bisexual/Pansexual/Omnisexual
Asexual
Questioning
Sexually fluid
Other, Not listed: _____
Decline to state

A13. At any time while enrolled at UH, have you been in any partnered relationships including with current or former... (Mark all that apply)

Spouses (Marriage, common-law, civil union or domestic partnership spouses)
Boyfriends/ Girlfriends
Dating partners
On-going sexual partners
No partnered relationship since UH enrollment

A14. What is your current marital status?

Never married or never in a domestic partnership
Not married but living with a partner
Married or in a domestic partnership
Divorced or separated
Other

A15. Do you have a disability registered with UH's Disability Services or Office on Disabilities?

Yes
No

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)
UH Student Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment
and Gender-Based Violence (2023)

**A16. At any time while enrolled at UH, have you been a member of or participated in any of the following?
(Mark all that apply)**

Academic Clubs
Athletics – NCAA, varsity level
Athletics – Club, Intramural, other
Community Services
Cultural Clubs
Fraternities or Sororities
Honor Societies
Reserve Officer Training Corps
Social Clubs
Student Government
Other

A17. Which of the following best describes your current living situation?

Residence hall or other campus housing
Off-Campus Residence (house, apartment, etc.) within 15-minute walk from UH
Off-Campus Residence (house, apartment, etc.) more than a 15-minute walk from UH

A17A. During the Fall 2020 semester, which of the following best describes your living situation?

Residence hall or other campus housing
Off-Campus Residence (house, apartment, etc.) within 15-minute walk from UH
Off-Campus Residence (house, apartment, etc.) more than a 15-minute walk from UH

SECTION B – PERCEPTIONS OF RISK³

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

These next questions ask about your perceptions related to the risks of experiencing sexual assault or sexual harassment.

B1. In your opinion how problematic is sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

B2. How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual harassment while on campus at UH?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

B3. How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual harassment during 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 Mānoa -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- UH Hilo -- Counseling Services
- UH Hilo -- Student Medical Services
- UH Hilo -- Title IX Coordinator
- UH Hilo -- Women's Center
- UH Hilo -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- UH West O'ahu -- Counseling Services
- UH West O'ahu -- Title IX Coordinator
- UH West O'ahu -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- UH Maui College -- Health Center
- UH Maui College -- Personal Support Counseling
- UH Maui College -- Title IX Coordinator
- UH Maui College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- Hawai'i Community College -- Counseling Advising & Support Services Center
- Hawai'i Community College -- Health Services
- Hawai'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Hawai'i Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- Honolulu Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Honolulu Community College -- Wellness Center
- Honolulu Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- 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
- Kapi'olani Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- Kaua'i Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
- Kaua'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Kaua'i Community College -- Wellness Center
- Kaua'i Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- Leeward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
- Leeward Community College -- Student Health Center
- Leeward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Leeward Community College -- Love Pono Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- Windward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
- Windward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Windward Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- 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 decide if a sexual assault or sexual harassment incident is serious enough to report?

- Insufficient
- Somewhat insufficient
- Neither sufficient or insufficient
- Somewhat sufficient
- Sufficient

C2h. If a student is involved in a sexual assault or sexual harassment incident, she, he or they can either provide notice of the incident to UH or file an official report with UH. Is your knowledge of a notice versus an official report sufficient to decide which to do?

- Insufficient
- Somewhat insufficient
- Neither sufficient or insufficient
- Somewhat sufficient
- Sufficient

[IF SOMEWHAT INSUFICIENT OR INSUFICIENT TO ANY C2b - C2h, CONTINUE, ELSE GO TO D1]

C2i. What factors influenced your reply? (Mark all that apply)

- Information not easily available
- University administrators and/or other employees not accessible
- Conflicting information
- Not relevant
- Did not know about University policies and resources
- Need better understanding of what behavior violates University policy
- Don't know who to ask if I have questions
- Other: **[FILL IN OPTION]**

SECTION D – SEXUAL HARASSMENT ⁷⁸

These next questions ask about any sexual harassment you may have experienced.

D1. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with UH made sexual remarks or told sexual jokes or stories to you that were insulting or offensive?

Yes
Never experienced

D2. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with UH made inappropriate or offensive comments about your or someone else's body, appearance or sexual activities?

Yes
Never experienced

D3. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with UH said crude or gross sexual things to you or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to?

Yes
Never experienced

D4. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with UH emailed, texted, tweeted, phoned, instant messaged, or posted on social media offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures or videos to you that you didn't want?

Yes
Never experienced

D5. At any time while enrolled at UH, has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with UH continued to ask you to go out, get dinner, have drinks, socialize in other ways, or have sex even though you said no?

Yes
Never experienced

[IF YES TO ANY QUESTION D1 –D5, CONTINUE, ELSE GO TO 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

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>

[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 2022 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 Mānoa -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- UH Hilo -- Counseling Services
- UH Hilo -- Student Medical Services
- UH Hilo -- Title IX Coordinator
- UH Hilo -- Women's Center
- UH Hilo -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- UH West O'ahu -- Counseling Services
- UH West O'ahu -- Title IX Coordinator
- UH West O'ahu -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- UH Maui College -- Health Center
- UH Maui College -- Personal Support Counseling
- UH Maui College -- Title IX Coordinator
- UH Maui College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- Hawai'i Community College -- Counseling Advising & Support Services Center
- Hawai'i Community College -- Health Services
- Hawai'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Hawai'i Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- Honolulu Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Honolulu Community College -- Wellness Center
- Honolulu Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- 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
- Kapi'olani Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- Kaua'i Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
- Kaua'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Kaua'i Community College -- Wellness Center
- Kaua'i Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- Leeward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Leeward Community College -- Student Health Center
Leeward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
Leeward Community College -- Love Pono Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program
Windward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
Windward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
Windward Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program
None of the above

[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 2022 – present
Fall of 2021 – Summer of 2022
Fall of 2020 – Summer of 2021
Prior to Fall of 2020

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
I thought services were limited because of COVID-19
I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19
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 2022 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 Mānoa -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- UH Hilo -- Counseling Services
- UH Hilo -- Student Medical Services
- UH Hilo -- Title IX Coordinator
- UH Hilo -- Women's Center
- UH Hilo -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- UH West O'ahu -- Counseling Services
- UH West O'ahu -- Title IX Coordinator
- UH West O'ahu -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- UH Maui College -- Health Center
- UH Maui College -- Personal Support Counseling
- UH Maui College -- Title IX Coordinator
- UH Maui College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- Hawai'i Community College -- Counseling Advising & Support Services Center
- Hawai'i Community College -- Health Services
- Hawai'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Hawai'i Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- Honolulu Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Honolulu Community College -- Wellness Center
- Honolulu Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- 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
- Kapi'olani Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- Kaua'i Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
- Kaua'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Kaua'i Community College -- Wellness Center
- Kaua'i Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- Leeward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
- Leeward Community College -- Student Health Center
- Leeward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Leeward Community College -- Love Pono Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- Windward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
- Windward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Windward Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- None of the above

[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 2022 – present
Fall of 2021 – Summer of 2022
Fall of 2020 – Summer of 2021
Prior to Fall of 2020

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
I thought services were limited because of COVID-19
I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19
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 2022 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 Mānoa -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

UH Hilo -- Counseling Services

UH Hilo -- Student Medical Services

UH Hilo -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Hilo -- Women's Center

UH Hilo -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

UH West O'ahu -- Counseling Services

UH West O'ahu -- Title IX Coordinator

UH West O'ahu -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

UH Maui College -- Health Center

UH Maui College -- Personal Support Counseling

UH Maui College -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Maui College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

Hawai'i Community College -- Counseling Advising & Support Services Center

Hawai'i Community College -- Health Services

Hawai'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Hawai'i Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

Honolulu Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Honolulu Community College -- Wellness Center

Honolulu Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

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

Kapi'olani Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

Kaua'i Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Kaua'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Kaua'i Community College -- Wellness Center

Kaua'i Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

Leeward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Leeward Community College -- Student Health Center

Leeward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Leeward Community College -- Love Pono Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

Windward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Windward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Windward Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

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 2022 – present
Fall of 2021 – Summer of 2022
Fall of 2020 – Summer of 2021
Prior to Fall of 2020

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
I thought services were limited because of COVID-19
I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19
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) – Ask for both G1 & G2=Yes

UH Mānoa -- Counseling & Student Development Center

UH Mānoa -- Office of Gender Equity

UH Mānoa -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Mānoa -- University Health Services Mānoa

UH Mānoa -- Women's Center

UH Mānoa -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

UH Hilo -- Counseling Services

UH Hilo -- Student Medical Services

UH Hilo -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Hilo -- Women's Center

UH Hilo -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

UH West O'ahu -- Counseling Services

UH West O'ahu -- Title IX Coordinator

UH West O'ahu -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

UH Maui College -- Health Center

UH Maui College -- Personal Support Counseling

UH Maui College -- Title IX Coordinator

UH Maui College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

Hawai'i Community College -- Counseling Advising & Support Services Center

Hawai'i Community College -- Health Services

Hawai'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Hawai'i Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

Honolulu Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Honolulu Community College -- Wellness Center

Honolulu Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

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

Kapi'olani Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

Kaua'i Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Kaua'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Kaua'i Community College -- Wellness Center

Kaua'i Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

Leeward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Leeward Community College -- Student Health Center

Leeward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Leeward Community College -- Love Pono Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

Windward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling

Windward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator

Windward Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

None of the above [GO TO G1-A4]

[IF NO PROGRAM MARKED GO TO **G1-A3**]

G1-A3 [IF NO PROGRAMS CONTACTED]

Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at UH? (Mark all that apply)

- Did not know where to go or who to tell
- Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct
- Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult
- I did not think anyone would believe me
- I did not think it was serious enough to report
- I did not want the person to get into trouble
- I feared negative social consequences
- I did not think anything would be done
- I feared it would not be kept confidential
- I heard the programs and services were not helpful
- Incident was not on campus or associated with the school
- Incident did not occur while attending school
- I had a past negative experience with a campus program
- I thought services were limited because of COVID-19
- I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19
- 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 2022 – present
- Fall of 2021 – Summer of 2022
- Fall of 2020 – Summer of 2021
- Prior to Fall of 2020
- 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.

G2-B. When did this / the most recent incident (of this type) occur?

- Fall of 2022 – present
- Fall of 2021 – Summer of 2022
- Fall of 2020 – Summer of 2021
- Prior to Fall of 2020
- 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=2022 or 2023, ELSE SKIP TO I1.]

H1. Have you ever attended a University training or information session about sexual harassment or gender-based violence?

Yes

No [GO TO I1]

I don't remember [GO TO I1]

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO I1]

H2. Overall, how useful was this session in knowing where to go for help if you or someone else experiences sexual harassment or gender-based violence?

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

¹⁴ Modified from White House Task Force to Protect Students From Sexual Assault. (2014). Not Alone: The first report of the White House Task Force to Protect Students from sexual assault. Retrieved from <https://www.notalone.gov/assets/ovw-climate-survey.pdf>.

SECTION I – PERCEPTIONS OF RESPONSES TO 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
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?**

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). #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

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). #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

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

ASK ONLY OF STUDENTS WHO IN A6 REPLIED THEY STARTED UH BEFORE FALL 2022 SEMESTER

N1. In the Fall 2022 Semester, did you have more, less or about the same amount of in-person exposure to other students, faculty and staff compared with prior semesters at UH?

- More
- Less
- About The Same
- NA – First enrolled in Fall 2022

N2. Overall, in the Fall 2022 Semester, did you spend more, less or about the same amount of time with students and others associated with UH at parties, bars or other social events compared with prior semesters at UH?

- More
- Less
- About The Same

N3. And in the Fall 2022, did you have more, less or about the same amount of stress in personal or home relationships compared with prior semesters at UH?

- More
- Less
- About The Same

ASK ALL RESPONDENTS:

N4. How comfortable are you reporting a sexual harassment or gender based violence incident if alcohol or drug use was involved?

- Not At All (Comfortable)
- A Little (Comfortable)
- Somewhat (Comfortable)
- Very (Comfortable)
- Extremely (Comfortable)

SECTION K – DEBRIEFING ITEM

The next question asks for your opinion about this survey.

K1. How difficult were the questions to understand?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

K2. How distressing was it to answer questions about your personal experiences?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely
NA

K3. How valuable do you think this survey is for developing campus policies related to sexual assault and harassment?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

ATTACHMENT – SECTIONS GA: SUMMARY DETAILED INCIDENT FORMS¹⁹²⁰ FOR QUESTION G1

[SECTION GA IS ADMINISTERED 1 TIME BASED ON INCIDENTS REPORTED IN G1. THE DIF WILL REFERENCE THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT REPORTED OR THE INCIDENT THAT IMPACTED THE RESPONDENT THE MOST ???]

You said that the following happened to you during the most recent incident of SEXUAL PENETRATION

**TIME:
CIRCUMSTANCE:**

[PROGRAM NOTE: INSERT ANSWER FROM G1-B TO G1-C]

The next questions ask about what happened during the MOST RECENT 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 2022 – present
 - Fall of 2021 – Summer of 2022
 - Fall of 2020 – Summer of 2021
 - Prior to Fall of 2020
- [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

GC6. At any time while enrolled at UH, have you ever contacted any of the following about any of the experiences? (Mark all that apply)

- UH Mānoa -- Counseling & Student Development Center
- UH Mānoa -- Office of Gender Equity
- UH Mānoa -- Title IX Coordinator
- UH Mānoa -- University Health Services Mānoa
- UH Mānoa -- Women's Center
- UH Mānoa -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- UH Hilo -- Counseling Services
- UH Hilo -- Student Medical Services
- UH Hilo -- Title IX Coordinator
- UH Hilo -- Women's Center
- UH Hilo -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- UH West O'ahu -- Counseling Services
- UH West O'ahu -- Title IX Coordinator
- UH West O'ahu -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- UH Maui College -- Health Center
- UH Maui College -- Personal Support Counseling
- UH Maui College -- Title IX Coordinator
- UH Maui College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- Hawai'i Community College -- Counseling Advising & Support Services Center
- Hawai'i Community College -- Health Services
- Hawai'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Hawai'i Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- Honolulu Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Honolulu Community College -- Wellness Center
- Honolulu Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- 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
- Kapi'olani Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- Kaua'i Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
- Kaua'i Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Kaua'i Community College -- Wellness Center
- Kaua'i Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- Leeward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
- Leeward Community College -- Student Health Center
- Leeward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Leeward Community College -- Love Pono Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- Windward Community College -- Mental Health Counseling
- Windward Community College -- Title IX Coordinator
- Windward Community College -- Prevention, Awareness, Understanding (PAU) Violence Program

- None of the above [GO TO GC9]
- [IF NO PROGRAM MARKED GO TO GC9]

**GC7. [FOR EACH PROGRAM MARKED]
When did you most recently contact [Program] about (this experience/these experiences)?**

- Fall of 2022 – present
- Fall of 2021 – Summer of 2022
- Fall of 2020 – Summer of 2021
- Prior to Fall of 2020

GC8. [FOR EACH PROGRAM MARKED].
Thinking about the most recent time you contacted them, how useful was [Program] in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

GC9. [IF NO PROGRAMS CONTACTED]
Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at UH? (Mark all that apply)

Did not know where to go or who to tell
Did not know if behavior violated University policy or codes of conduct
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult
I did not think anyone would believe me
I did not think it was serious enough to report
I did not want the person to get into trouble
I feared negative social consequences
I did not think anything would be done
I feared it would not be kept confidential
I heard the programs and services were not helpful
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school
Incident did not occur while attending school
I had a past negative experience with a campus program
I thought services were limited because of COVID-19
I was worried about being exposed to COVID-19
Other: **[FILL IN OPTION]**

GC10. Did you tell any of the following persons about this? (Mark all that apply)

Friend
Family member
Faculty or instructor
Other Administrative Staff
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader or clergy
Therapist or counselor
Sexual or romantic partner
Program or resource outside of University (e.g. a hotline)
Physician
Someone else
I didn't tell anyone (else)

Table V1: Reliability Analysis from SPSS Output on Campus Climate Perception

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.761	.777	3

Summary Item Statistics:							
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Maximum / Minimum	Variance	N of Items
Item Means	1.868	1.587	2.153	.566	1.357	.080	3
Item Variances	1.025	.740	1.307	.568	1.767	.081	3
Inter-Item Covariances	.528	.481	.600	.120	1.249	.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	3.45	2.968	.499	.257	.809
B2	4.02	3.341	.687	.518	.602
B3	3.74	3.009	.627	.486	.639

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
.939	.938	6

Summary Item Statistics:							
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Maximum / Minimum	Variance	N of Items
Item Means	3.315	3.046	3.487	.441	1.145	.030	6
Item Variances	1.946	1.744	2.068	.324	1.186	.014	6
Inter-Item Covariances	1.398	1.119	1.705	.586	1.524	.027	6

Item-Total Statistics:					
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
C2b	16.40	39.585	.739	.627	.936
C2c	16.45	37.764	.817	.717	.927
C2d	16.70	36.647	.862	.773	.921
C2e	16.59	36.818	.868	.796	.921
C2f	16.46	37.706	.822	.703	.927
C2h	16.84	37.615	.790	.645	.931

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
.928	.932	7

Summary Item Statistics:							
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Maximum/Minimum	Variance	N of Items
Item Means	4.474	4.391	4.563	.172	1.039	.004	7
Item Variances	1.855	1.506	2.558	1.052	1.698	.155	7
Inter-Item Covariances	1.201	.960	1.661	.702	1.731	.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
12	26.77	48.136	.790	.654	.915
13	26.75	48.325	.797	.685	.915
14	26.85	47.025	.823	.719	.912
15	26.83	47.867	.815	.679	.913
16	26.87	45.740	.841	.746	.910
17	26.93	45.150	.810	.702	.913
18	26.90	47.923	.585	.350	.939